

Today, however, philosophical truth has become virtually identical with rationalistic scientific truth, has deviated from its ancient Ideal, and is unable to provide society and individuals with spiritual and moral guidance for existence in today's unstable world. The gradual advancement of Western civilisation towards an increasingly developed consumer society has, in addition to obviously positive consequences, an apocalyptic component of growing social problems. The spiritual, ethical and value orientation of a critical number of people in today's most influential societies is not a priority. Utilitarianism, as an everyday philosophy of life of the majority (consciously or not), has led to a shocking contradiction when a highly developed civilisation in the material sense, which, thanks to the scientific and intellectual activity of man, has all the possibilities to create a decent life for all inhabitants of the planet, is on the verge of self-destruction, and the same collective mind, within the framework of traditional secular thinking, cannot find a generally acceptable solution to overcome the global crisis and build a working model of peaceful life on the planet.

Perhaps we need to go back to the origins and find the guidelines leading to the Truth there? Perhaps scientific truth is only reliable utilitarian knowledge (of course, important and necessary, but priorities need to be set), the search for which ultimately leads its zealous minister to Faustian despair? Perhaps existential questions are more important?

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O. Verbonol, N. Duchinska, O. Aliseienko

SPACE LAW AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS

Nowadays, the evolving landscape of space law and its prospective developments have become the issue of primary importance. As humanity ventures further into the future, an increasing number of inquiries arise regarding the governance of space activities and the determination of who should be the one to decide on what should

be allowed. Furthermore, the important matter of ownership in space further intensifies the complexities surrounding this topic.

As then space advances, it becomes crucial to establish a comprehensive set of rules and legal frameworks to govern human activities in space. This guarantees a systematic and just approach to resolving potential disputes, promoting civil means of addressing conflicts that may arise in the course of space endeavors [1].

The multifaceted nature of these challenges demand ongoing legal considerations to accommodate the expanding scope of space exploration. Addressing questions of ownership and defining the parameters of acceptable conduct in space activities require a nuanced and adaptive legal framework. It is within this context that existing international treaties play a crucial role, providing foundational principles and guidelines to address specific issues that have emerged over the course of space exploration.

As we progress into the future, the continual development and refinement of space law are essential to meet the evolving needs and complexities associated with space activities. Collaborative international efforts are imperative to enhance and expand legal mechanisms that govern our endeavors beyond Earth.

These are the main points that have to be covered by future law systems in space:

- **Resource Exploitation:** With the potential for mining asteroids or extracting resources from celestial bodies, space law will need to address property rights and ownership of extracted resources.

- **Private Space Companies:** The roles and responsibilities of private space companies in activities such as satellite deployment, space tourism, and space habitats need clear legal frameworks.

International Collaboration:

- **Global Governance:** Strengthening international collaboration and developing treaties or agreements to govern space activities to avoid conflicts and promote peaceful use of outer space.

- **Space Situational Awareness (SSA):** Establishing mechanisms for sharing information about space objects and their trajectories among space-faring nations.

Cybersecurity in Space.

- **Space-based Assets Security:** Addressing cybersecurity concerns related to satellites, space-based infrastructure, and communication systems to prevent unauthorized access and attacks.

Military Activities in Space:

- Arms Control: Establishing agreements to prevent the weaponization of space and regulate military activities to ensure the peaceful use of outer space.

Colonization Laws:

- Establishing legal frameworks for human settlements on celestial bodies, including property rights, governance structures, and self-sustainability requirements.

Space Governance and Regulatory Frameworks.

- National Legislation: Nations developing and updating their national space laws to align with international agreements and address new challenges posed by advancing space activities.

- Ownership of Celestial Bodies: As earlier been said The OST, explicitly states that celestial bodies, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, are not subject to national appropriation by any means. And according to this treaty we should consider that even in nearest future no state will be able to occupy and claim ownership over any celestial body. In my opinion this is one of the most important points on which further development of international space law should be based on [2].

As it is well-known, The Moon Agreement, was signed in 1979, expands on the OST by explicitly stating that the Moon and its resources are the common heritage of all humankind. It prohibits any national appropriation of lunar resources and emphasizes international cooperation in lunar exploration. There is still a lot of work to do since the major players did not undertake this agreement which means that their future lunar exploration is still not bended.

Undoubtedly, legal frameworks need to be developed to address property rights and ownership of extracted resources. Currently, there is no widely accepted international agreement on this matter.

NASA future perspectives in the context on international space law.

While NASA's primary focus is on space exploration, research, and technology development, its activities and collaborations contribute to the broader context of space law. The agency's commitment to international cooperation, adherence to legal principles, and engagement in discussions about emerging space-related issues all influence the development and evolution of space law.

Nevertheless, this are the main future perspectives of NASA in the context on international space law.

International Collaboration:

NASA has a history of collaborating with international partners on various space missions. Future perspectives may include strengthening these collaborations, potentially involving partnerships in lunar and Martian exploration, as well as joint scientific endeavors.

Space Policy and Advocacy:

NASA's future perspectives will also be influenced by broader geopolitical and policy considerations. Changes in administrations may lead to adjustments in space policy, budgets, and priorities.

Space Resource Utilization:

The issue of space resource utilization, particularly on celestial bodies like the Moon and asteroids, is likely to become a focal point in international space law. NASA may contribute to discussions on developing legal frameworks for the extraction and use of space resources in a manner that is equitable and sustainable [3].

Global Space Governance:

NASA's involvement in discussions related to global space governance may increase. The agency could contribute to shaping international agreements and mechanisms that address common challenges, promote transparency, and prevent conflicts in outer space.

It's important to note that the evolution of international space law is a dynamic process involving input from various space-travelling nations and entities. NASA's future perspectives in this realm will depend on its mission objectives, international collaborations, and the broader developments in the space community.

As space activities continue to evolve, there is an ongoing need to develop and refine space legislations to address emerging challenges. International cooperation remains essential to establish clear guidelines for ownership and responsible use of space resources. Additionally, addressing gaps in existing space law, especially concerning resource exploitation and property rights, will be crucial for the future of space activities.

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