

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF HUMANITY

ON THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Updated Version of February 22, 2026

Adopted by Resolution No. 26/01 of 22.02.2026 by the Author of this document in development of the Declaration of 01.09.2022

Preamble

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, and

Taking into account the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

Taking into account the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and

Taking into account the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space; and

Taking into account the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries; and

Taking into account the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and other Treaties and Principles on Outer Space; and

Emphasizing the contribution of all humanity to the exploration of near space; and

Taking into account that a universal understanding of the nature of these rights is of great importance for the development of all humanity;

Taking into account statistical estimates based on the Frank Drake equation and data on thousands of exoplanets, confirming the high probability of the existence of multiple technological civilizations in the Galaxy;

Taking into account public statements by world leaders made in February 2026, including the acknowledgment of the high probability of the existence

of extraterrestrial life and the initiation of the process of declassifying government archives related to Unidentified Aerial Phenomena;

Taking into account the growing threat of humanity's self-annihilation as a result of nuclear conflict, which underscores the urgency of formalizing collective rights and responsibilities in the face of the cosmic future;

Taking into account the cultural and philosophical resonance reflecting public expectations of the moment of truth about extraterrestrial intelligence;

Realizing that humanity is on the threshold of transition to a Type I civilization on the Kardashev scale and that this transition requires clear legal formalization of its rights to its home planetary system;

Based on the natural right of a species that originated and developed in the unique conditions of the planetary system of the star Sun,

Realizing that on August 25, 2012, the automatic probe "Voyager-1" became the first human creation to leave the heliosphere, thereby marking humanity's exit into interstellar space,

Referring to the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, which proclaimed outer space the province of all mankind, but did not establish specific rights for Earthlings to explore their home planetary system,

The Author of this document proclaims this updated Declaration of the Rights of Humanity on the Solar System as a standard of achievement to which all peoples and nations, as well as every individual and collectively, as humanity, should strive for the universal good and development thereof.

Article 1

For the purposes of this Declaration:

- a) The term "near space" means: outer space located within the Solar System;
- b) The term "space object" means: an artificially created device for the exploration or use of outer space, natural objects of the Solar System (celestial bodies) and includes component parts of a space object, as well as its means of delivery and parts thereof;

- c) The term "outer space" means: the space beyond Earth's atmosphere. In this case, it is understood that the concept of "outer space" includes, in addition to space itself, any celestial bodies;
- d) The term "celestial body" means: a distinct, integral, gravitationally bound structure – stars, planets, satellites, minor planets, comets, meteoroids, dust and gas;
- e) The term "Solar System" means: the gravitationally bound system of the Sun and objects orbiting it – the eight planets, their satellites, dwarf planets, small bodies, comets, dust and gas;
- f) The term "humanity" means: a socio-biological entity of a high level of social development, inextricably linked with the culture created throughout its entire existence on Earth and having emerged from its cradle, as evidenced by the exit of the automatic probe "Voyager-1" into interstellar space on August 25, 2012.

Article 2

1. Humanity, as a species that originated and developed in the unique conditions of the planetary system of the star Sun, possesses a natural, inalienable right to outer space and celestial bodies (as well as lands, territories and resources located on these celestial bodies) that are part of the Solar System. This right is based on origin and does not require confirmation from any other civilizations or interstellar instances.
2. The United Nations and the states members of the UN shall ensure the legal recognition and protection of such celestial bodies (planets, lands, territories and resources) and outer space in favor of humanity. In the event of the discovery within the Solar System of traces of the activities of other civilizations or other life forms, their rights to preserve their habitat shall be taken into account, but the sovereignty of humanity over the system as a whole remains primary.

Article 3

Humanity has the right, collectively (organizations, states) and individually (natural persons), to the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in international human rights law when carrying out activities within the Solar System and beyond.

Article 4

All activities in the Solar System, including its exploration and use, shall be carried out in accordance with international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on October 24, 1970, and mutual understanding and with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States parties, as well as individual organizations and natural persons.

Article 5

All participants in the exploration and use of outer space in the Solar System (states, organizations, natural persons) represent humanity and bear international obligations for the use of outer space and celestial bodies in the Solar System regardless of whether they have signed the relevant treaties, declarations, conventions, agreements, resolutions on outer space or not.

Article 6

The exploration and use of space objects, outer space and celestial objects by states, organizations and natural persons shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all humanity and all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, with special attention to the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the preservation of peace in space.

Article 7

In the exercise of the rights proclaimed in this Declaration, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all humanity shall be respected. Limitations on such rights may only be imposed as determined by law, and in accordance with international human rights obligations.

Article 8

Humanity has an inalienable right to receive complete and reliable information about any facts of contacts with extraterrestrial civilizations that have taken place in the past or present, as well as about any artifacts or evidence of their presence within the Solar System. Concealment of such

information by governments or other structures shall be considered a violation of the fundamental rights of man and humanity as a whole.

Article 9

In the event of establishing contact with extraterrestrial civilizations, humanity shall act as a single subject. Authorized representatives, elected in a manner established by the international community, shall act on behalf of humanity. Pending the creation of a world government, coordination of actions shall be carried out by the United Nations through its specialized bodies.

Done and signed in the city of Moscow, on the twenty-second day of February, two thousand twenty-six.

Author _____ Igor Gennadyevich Krasin