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PEACE IN SPACE

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Extended Abstract— The question answered is “How to Maintain Peace in Space and Make Peace from Space Perpetual” and considers the aspects of planetary defense arising from human activity, especially political, geostrategic, and economic. In this respect Planetary Defense is seen as Political Economic Military Social Legal Societal Cooperation as Peace in Space, including through UN Disarmament.

The objective of this paper is to establish a joint space defense initiative, implementing the “peaceful uses of space clause of the United Nations Outer Space Treaty (OST) ([UN resolution 2222 \(XXI\)](#)) despite the tumultuous political circumstances by creatively overcoming the block in negotiations about the militarization of space. Do you think the process described in the attachment is feasible?

It discusses possible terms and negotiation process of a common defense treaty, that begins (as the highly idealistic group of NASA and ESA scholars purport) with joint forces and finances to deviate and prepare for possible asteroid impacts.

In the attachment is one already completed elaboration of a treaty foundation.

Subsequently the remaining space security issues can be derivative from the broader applied framework of cooperation. The space security issues I am considering are the following and these can be addressed through the UN and International organizations in such a format.

The United Nations General Assembly with the global governance network including the IAA, the International Academy of Astronautics, and IAASS

can assess how vulnerable the global economy and critical space infrastructure are. These organizations can recommend reforms to reduce vulnerabilities and security systems that can defend from natural and military insecurities, such as, jamming, cyberattacks, physical attacks, electromagnetic pulse (EMP), and coronal mass ejection events (CME). The UNISPACE +50 Conference addresses this issue with thematic #6 as well.

UNCOPUOUS can address the above issue as well as develop an ameliorated global strategy for sharing of SSA data about space weather, the Van Allen belts protective shielding, missile attacks from state and non-state actors, and orbital debris and satellite conjunctions. COPUOUS can achieve this later task with the cooperation of with UNOOSA + STSC Expert Group on Space Weather with UNISPACE +50, IAA, IAASS, SDA and NGOs considered objective and neutral to conflicts between states.

The ITU together with UNCOPUOUS share a mandate to develop the proposals of for eradicating and freezing the growth of orbital debris. This can be achieved by limiting large-scale LEO constellations and setting standards for debris removal systems; creating oversight with SSA capability, and providing economic and political incentives for active debris removal (IADC is also a relevant partner or complementary organization, whereas at a regional level ESA is taking a lead on this issue as well as some commercially developed solutions or spinoffs from official state programs. Much of the control of this activity should be transferred to local rules especially of launching states that are in charge of releasing the new microsatellites and like Luxembourg and India are financially attractive for many new non-state coordinated or observed launches. It should the

launching state responsibility to control that all space debris removal units are in place.)

* for establishing new safety standards, space traffic management and control, also of the Protozone, as well as, of air pollution from solid fuel particles released in the stratosphere. (including the UNEP, UWMO, and the International Civil Aviation Organization)

The ITU is the only supranational institution that has the mandate to develop an internationally agreed longer-term plan for the use of higher frequency bands for all types of usage commercial, governmental, and military.

Support the International Group of Experts that is preparing McGill Manual on International Law Applicable to Military Uses of Outer Space and the Protozone (MILAMOS) similar to those developed for land, sea, and airspace (Space Global Governance An International Study, 300)

Perhaps the most critical issue, due to its highly destructive lethal power, concerning space security that directly concerns the most recent developments of the militarization of space, must first be addressed by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and UNOUSA. These UN agencies are the venues of diplomatic discussion for how to formalize the international law about the military use of space, as reflecting their state interests, as well as, the insights and theoretical framework developed by the expert group preparing the McGill Manual on International Law Applicable to Military Uses of Outer Space and the Protozone (MILAMOS) and other universities like the Recommendations of Lijden, and other university research institutes and foundations.

However, all of the above proposals can be created as Development of an enhanced global plan for planetary defense against severe space weather, asteroids and comets, EMPs, and other cosmic hazards. However what are the terms of enforcement.

Is verification possible if Open Skies Treaty is annulled? Is this the idea of Trump to simply not have any arms control treaties in place and not to abide to the UN? What is the world going to do?

What would a world without bilateral nuclear defense treaties look like. When total nuclear disarmament is ratified by the UN, will the US comply, how will states be made to comply.

Finally ideas are presented to reverse space militarization :

How to reverse the space militarization is to appeal to the UN and apply the UN treaty If the United

States announce the creation of space military projects, and states announces he wants to militarize space, then the states that are opposed can inform the Secretary General that there is an infringement of the Outer Space Treaty Article VI.

Subsequently the UN can take appropriate measures.

Alternatively and subsequently or simultaneously it is possible to take the United States to court in the ICJ for breach of the peaceful uses of space clause.

The United States will claim it is preparing for war and inflicting physical destruction in order to make peace. However, the lawyers should prove that disarmament and peaceful means are the means for peace. (Or such a resolution must be prepared and passed before going to the ICJ) and then subsequently if the United States continues to militarize against the decision of the ICJ the International Court of Justice, then the UNSC Security Council can be asked to intervene to stop the breach of the peaceful uses of space clause. At this stage an objective independent and uniquely UN based space force must be established.

Simultaneously a global awareness raising campaign about peaceful use of space can be implemented.

The global governance institutions are empowered, and detailed plans to implement space peaceful global governance are implemented to reverse the tide of breaching space international law of peace.

How can we turn around relations to cooperation despite the current earth conflicts?

The conflicts on earth need to be resolved by peace and justice initiative, and the rise of norms of peace.

It means to implement a cascade of norms (Marta Finnemore and Sikkink) of cooperation despite the current information war and despite the sanctions military humanitarian intervention environment? The linguistic construction of peaceful terms and norms and forms of cooperation can develop a peaceful space society and peaceful modus operandi.

It was challenging enough in the year 2000s to continue the nascent cooperation of the 1990s when the Communist innocently cooperated with the wary idealist democrats. The first challenge for cooperation was the need to create the new free organization of space activity after democratization in Russia. The idealists of the United States, could

not as easily cooperate with the Russians as was expected in the late 1980s due to delays of organization in the transitions. In the new decade, the Russians succeeded to reorganize and organize very effectively and efficiently in democracy, while the United States was more exacerbated with challenges it was facing in the world due to not abiding to the United Nations treaties and resorting to war, the United States lost some of its clout on the international arena, perhaps even its light of a manifest destiny given by God. (Princeton PUP view of the transition of different production cultures in the first two space powers.) In this respect, instead of seeing a real strengthening of the United Nations in the year 2000s, the United Nations saw the a polarization in two camps, it is called bifurcation (concept from T.A. Shackleina) in the security council and on significant new issues, like a common ICT for peace and security treaty and also of the interpretation of the peace on outer space and space resources for the benefit of all mankind. This made cooperation more difficult. (Chronology of challenges to cooperation in the current decade Fenenko and Baykov MGU/MGU)

What can turn around these relations for the better. The first step is to revive the agenda of the 1990s and make certain that all the global peace and prosperity of the golden nineties of peace in the free world order of ideals are enlivened.

We need to take it up one level, considering how to ameliorate and mend relations between the polarized space powers while including the new rising space powers in a multipolar constellation of space peace in an orchestra conducted by a specialized UN agency.

Therefore it is necessary to relaunch the institutions of global governance. Within and on the platform of the institutions of global governance, and explaining the just view of each state. With interaction and discussion, consensus can be reached and conflict mediated.

A main solution is to revive the institutions of global governance, create objective institutions that are for the humane common good and to use these institutions as vehicles to cooperate through. The platform of diplomacy replaces all war with argument and legal proceedings.

It is necessary to implement the strategy of presenting the national agenda and objectives and arguments.

Also it is requested to make better information technologies and cooperation, in the social media and the official media.

Subsequently it is necessary to a societal and individual psychology counseling lessons in polite behavior in the age of overconsumption.

the new decade has seen the Russia state also begin to battle for security and turn to military means that are violent. This was met by sanctions and the disconnect of relations.

In order to improve the relations it is necessary to do mediation and reconciliation and understand the Russian position. The security operation of the estate is motivated by a just humane cause that is part of the concept of universal values.

It is above all necessary to deal with subjectivity in the Ukrainian government, that implemented discriminatory policies against Russia. Multiculturalism and objectivity in the United Nations that reconciles the different groups and unites these different nations for cooperation is the way forward for mutual defense and cooperation. Thereafter it is necessary to seriously go about the work of the UN secretary general that is to ask the great powers, while maintaining the usefulness of the UN for the great powers. This is the idea that cooperation is best for peace, and conflict and violence prevention is best for and its sustainability and existence. It is a consensus that joint monitoring and preventing dangers from arising while disarmament takes place is also a task to be handled jointly by the United Nations. In view of democratic governance and oversight, these democratic public will seek to prevent a government making a military action against and behind anyone's back. Rather the common good must be maintained.

Of course, this is an issue specific per, overall, the quality of life must be raised to an even higher individual level everywhere so that progress can be on the same path. The SDGs + new high technologies from first world living in the postindustrial society We must demonstrate to be able to have functioning common institutions, and not go to war when these appear to fail. We must also make sure that not only are space rights endured (one way to do this is with space resources when these are found, both for construction of un common public goods and financing UN common public goods. The Consumer feedback and way for improvement and standardization should be secured so that mainly, non monopoly but all inclusiveness and higher living standards according to all SDGs are improved.

Also the institutions of global governance must work . God is watching us and we must protect the planet and the life we have been given to a better reality, prove we can be cleaner, healthier and peaceful. Prove we can protect the biological organism and natural ecology against war.

Governmental Space Governance and Non-Governmental Space Governance

The global governance regime of space is an important sphere of development of international cooperation. Its density of global governance networks from the non-government sector or quasi government sector is as significant in creating a global governance regime, as is the dense layer of regulations(international law) and international committees (formative global governance institutes and agencies UNOOSA) (see graphic. From UN space actors)

The culmination of both spheres of space governance, governmental and nongovernmental, is the peaceful use of space. The essence of this dissertation is the interpretation and application of this term “peaceful” and concept “peaceful uses of space”, its intention, its sustainability, viability possibility, and permissibility.

It (the interaction confluence of space security from the military and nonmilitary perspective) can be considered as a series of Venn concentric circles, diagrams, Global space governance of the term “peaceful uses of space”

Civilian one circle military another circle

The overlap of the two circles is the highest interest the of common legislation.

In the area of common legislation there are several common spheres of regulation and methods of implementation that are highlighted by the various global committees to address the issue of space security and “peaceful uses of space”.

This is an interesting way to think of space security for peaceful purposes, because the original military threat in space arose from dual use technology.

Both areas the civilian and military are of space governance are important. Both are aspects of the central issue addressed in this dissertation (the interpretations of) the imperative of the “peaceful use of space”. The novelty of the dissertation would be as high to discuss it in the civilian and the military governance regulations. The novatory aspect is as significant both in civilian space global governance and military space global governance. The most critical issue is the military sphere of space global governance because the militarization of space is a new open factory of space activity since 2018, when the resolution s of the non-

militarization of space were objected by several space powers , such as, the United States. Yet of course, the dense space activity giving way to possible collisions and accidents in space is already subject to a space treaty and all states and stakeholders and planetary citizens agree that there must be specific efforts made to avoid space collisions and to avoid accidents. Such efforts include industry associations of satellite operators to relay real time information about the position of objects in space. This is beyond the specific scope of this dissertation although it is part of the sphere of space security, because the main focus of this dissertation is the peaceful uses of space.

Traditionally and originally the peaceful uses of space were supposed to be ensured by nonmilitary means and I with the absolute avoidance of militarization.

Unfortunately or fortunately, it is the breakthrough technological innovations in communications, with satellite connectivity that first found military use applications . Dual use satellites and space assets were not only condoned but utilized to monitor and avert war by ensuring total information. Therefore the principle of overt and covert intelligence form space to prevent and avert accidental war or war based on misinformation began the process of acceptable space militarization.

Another irrefutable principle is the principle of self-defense. the placement of mechanisms of self-defense.

Space Security Governance, The “Peaceful Uses of Space” and the Anti Militarization of Space, The Removal of Space Based Weapons and eradication of weapons reaching Space, the creation of a UN Monitoring Space force, and UN Space Peace Force Within the overall global governance regime, is the field of global space security . Space security can be viewed from different angles: specifically the field of: “peaceful uses of space, the anti- militarization of space, the security of the commercial sphere and space aspects. These are all different spheres of the sphere of space security. The most important aspect to be addressed is the urgent issue of the anti-militarization of space.

These issues are addressed by different but related self-enforcement forces. From the long term sustainability measures developed by the UN to ensue space security in peaceful commercial and civilian settings and uses, to the negotiation at the Disarmament Commissions of the United Nations.

The Fundamental Principle of Peace and Peace in Space and Peace from Space

It (anti weaponization of space) is a new issue that has come to the fore because the global security regime has changed making it more permissive for

states to arm in space. The super power balance of the Cold War security peace regime made a specific effort to prevent and limit the militarization of space in order to prevent the Soviets that were first in space to have a military advantage from space. At the same time, the Soviets insisted developed a “peaceful uses of space “ treaty “for the benefit of all humanity” for the universe to be peaceful in general, and in order to have the international law to support peace and the peaceful use in space. Some of the domestic reasoning of the Soviets was to prevent the unnecessary attacks against the Soviet Union from the fears of the opponents of the technological advance of the Soviets, and because the Soviet Union supported peace on earth as the ultimate goal of and supported peaceful means to reach it as a great project of humanity: “peace on earth мир в мире”. It is not clear whether the Western powers still believe as their predecessors that peace in the world is possible, but certainly the establishment of the United Nations is intended to prevent global wars and to prevent all wars, and the establishment of the League of Nations was established with the belief that peace on Earth was possible. In this respect, the space powers, the French, the Americans, the Chinese e Russians and perhaps certainly all United Nations member states believe that peace in the world is possible achievable goal in the immediate term, the long term. In any event it is necessary to implement peaceful uses of space in a comprehensible and practical way.

The way of reasoning of the diplomats at the UN and the national governments and militaries is different than during the Cold War, the concept of a balance of power and strategic balance is complicated by the new space technologies and new technologies in general, as well as , the absence of a cold war dynamic.

In particular the insistence to find a way to realize the imperatives of the liberal world order there is an insistence to implement

*the principle of democratic participation, of all UN member states in space activity and programs,

*the use of private profit and commercial financing as a way to finance and motivate and to obtain “benefit for humanity” form space, and

*the means to preserve peace through military means.

*This final principle very strongly reflects NATO and the continued logic of pressure on the former Soviet powers of Russia and the current Communist power of China. Unfortunately, instead of an overt ideological, economic and philosophical political negotiations and discussions for the best outcomes for humanity between the West and the East, the remnants of the ideological struggle are expressed

as an overt military competition and particularly an aggressive forward positioning of a Western alliance towards the borders of Russia and the OSC . This military pressure by the West that has escalated in an evolutionary manner since the opening up of the Soviet Union, despite all the concessions and disarmament often unilateral made by the former communist countries in the interest of peace on earth. Up to 2008, when some simply entered the Western political organizations as a way of self-defense and preservation and others still unsure of how to do this in light of the lack of earnest productive military to military integration and cooperation and political guidance to do this, have decided to create a new defense system according to the rules established by the Western partners of Russia.

Unfortunately this has led to an acquiesced situation of the gradual and rapid militarization f space as a means to peace. Humanity has transgressed very far in the use of militarization and diverted from the path of total disarmament and total peace on earthy creating weapons and systems of weapons to ensure, instead of enhancing mutual respect cooperation plurality multiculturalism and peace. Ultimately we must say that it is a necessary movement for peace, the development of studies of peace that must be a foundation of the way to reach the attainable goal of peaceful use of space as intended by the space power and un member states to ensure confidence trust and peace on earth and in space.

A step further is to create a UN space force in the event to end conflict if such does arise. This should be done by a multilateral space force.

People , stakeholders, governments diplomats , states, space agencies must be empowered to debate and appeal the rightful use, interpretation and means of implementation of the term “peaceful use of space” until it is rightfully implemented as such.

Concepts from Karl Deutsch of peace community could be universal and compared to the version of space governance utopia of the cosmism that arise as a science philosophy and even religion with the foundation and the first space flights and discoveries. The use of space is intended to enhance humanity first of in the sciences, to KNOW, and has been used technological to enhance communications, visualization and self-knowledge of earth , finally to increase touristic and space cultural values. To ensure these activities are practices safely and to prevent unknown attacks from space that are not from humans or earth, and natural universal disaster is necessary.

These concepts demonstrate that in fact that peace is socially constructed and that peace can be sc\socially constructed from the theory of constructivism,

What theory provides peace as a natural condition and natural construction? Peace structure of John Galtung, mentions this is an ideal type.

So what are the conditions and requirements that peace is naturally constructed and that peace is constructed voluntarily and naturally by society and individuals? What are the conditions to provoke it as a preferred and most preferred state of all.

Can peace also be socially constructed? first A+

At the turn of the current decade the Western superpowers made to critical ideological and security reinterpretations of the literal meaning of with the overt explicit weaponization that has seeped in the permissive of war global order that developed in the current decade. Since the end of the Cold War. In order to defend liberal ideas, the global order participants represented by the United Nations, such as, the director of UNOOSA DiPippo, encourage the democratizations of civilian use of space by encouraging all UN member states to be guided by the space technologies of the space powers and space corporations to reach space. This creates an unsafe environment that requires agencies and measures to implement the existing space regulation (space treaty about responsibility of space collisions and rescue of astronauts and new norm of reusability to clear space debris).

During the Cold War due to the high level of distrust and fear the rules of militarizing for space were as paramount as the safeguards against the use of nuclear weapons., the concept of “strategic stability” and, the limits of nuclear weapons so that a balance of nuclear weapons reaches a policy of nonuse, trust and stability. Strategic balance also was ensured by the Nuclear Non Proliferation regime, as well as, a guarantee for nonuse of traditional war fare due to risk of escalation of total war. The guarantee was from the predictability and foreseeability. All measures were put in place to prevent the militarization of space in the same way to maintain the strategic stability. Today the militarization of space is one of the factors unhooking the strategic instability; it may raise risk of war to unpredictability and fears. Instead the opposite trends is seen in space, the proliferation of space activity to all states in the peaceful sense complexities space security, whereas traditional warfare conflicts have great impact on space activity, such as, the Ukrainian space resources and production being shifted to the United States and both these countries beginning to limit their cooperation with the first space power in Russia.

The section above deals with the International Space Relations History as well as the transformation of the concept of space

(to include history of space relations +er-info

The concept of space is defined in a further section by the military theoreticians

The diplomats

And the legal scholar

Respectively to the Spectrum Peace in Space

Full peace

The moderate approach is legally and diplomatically expressed as “ a two space tier system “ (p. 14 of “Delimiting Detering and Deflating Conflict “<https://www.unoosa.org/documents/pdf/copuos/2019/copuos2019tech25E.pdf>)

“Two-tier spatial distinction – Moon and celestial bodies to be explored and used exclusively for peaceful purposes, but orbits around the Earth and outer space otherwise can be utilized for non-aggressive military uses. • Dilution of language to protect unknown future strategic self-interests.”

The double standards inherent or implied by the factual two-tier spatial distinction should not be overlooked and addressed. At first the concept of two tier spatial distinction seems like a rather frivolous amalgamation of terms, that reflects an inconsistency of the concept of “peaceful military use”/ At first sight and the common sense understanding of “peaceful” is non-military”. Political scientist grand strategists indicate exceptions to the perception of these terms “peaceful” and “nonmilitary” as synonymous, specifically the military in its modern post Cold War role as “peacekeeper” and organized coordinated actor in humanitarian relief and crisis management after natural disasters, also more complexly the argument is made that military simply prepares country for defense by gaining full information about weapons arsenals , troops and intentions and avoiding any confrontations. The challenge of this latter peaceful military use for defensive purposes is that if conflict does breach into war then space really may become a “war fighting domain, with unknown full scale consequence. Therefore the full proof method of maintaining peace in space is avoiding militarization of space and finding multinational UN coordinated or implemented ways of ensuring the functions for peacekeeping that states expect their militaries to use. How can states devolve securitizing functions of state to the United Nations? How can the United Nations be built as an institution that can fulfill these function. By delegating to NATO while not including Russia and China in their current form in the institutions it becomes very difficult to maintain a concert of peace amongst the powers. Thus the NATO functions should be transferred to the specially designated and designed United Nations institution of join peace in space and planetary defense.

Details for a space planetary defense treaty

And its corresponding global defense organization are in the appendix

At present the UNICISPACE 50 conferences have developed long term sustainability goals and practices that pave the path to the norms and means to achieve the space institution.

This idea is fundamentally defensible from the institutionalist point of view creating a common institution to implement common interests and solve common challenges while building trust and confidence.

The norms can be implemented as a spectrum and voted on the highest degree of peacefulness. As per constructivism

The realist may confirm that in order to remove anarchy from space relations that not only is SSA Space Situational Awareness necessary but prevention of arms races and security dilemmas. Otherwise many realists will predict space war as inevitable. This appears to be a theoretical consequence, a historical event that has often transpired that humanity yet again faces as a challenge. Humanity, we as humankind, have to rise to the challenge of making peace in space and on earth. It is a choice and hard committed work. The tools o

Sufficient criticism and verifiability

The purpose at this stage is to dissuade and stop full space militarization. The unchecked advantage of US military primacy in space is possible only if the state proves to be absolutely bound to peace and peaceful uses of space. What guarantees could be sufficient. In principle not knowing what future generations of democratic results may be, it is wise as a whole to avoid such idealist hypothetical musings and to purposefully pursue the cause of peace on earth, peacefully.

THE SPECTRUM OF PEACE IN SPACE

Peace in the World and Peace in Space and Peace in International relations Theory

The global groups and committees and institutions addressing this issue collectively are

UNOOSA

UN Conference Disarmament

UNICAPCE 50+ committee

MILAMOS in McGill Montreal

The Hague University International Law Initiative

Being the most prominent international participants

All define a specific vision of "PEACEFUL USES OF SPACE ACCORDING TO EACH ONE OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS and are derived from the UNITED NATIONS TREATIES and should be applied to national law and national definitions from the policy documents "for the peaceful use of space", as well as in the bylaws of new space actors. (From the monograph of the Russian diplomats (Malov A.U. and Kozin) as

(The Poster: the constellation of space actors: like a matrix of actors)

Only peaceful use of space

Special mention is made of countries such as England that have dedicated themselves to a purely civilian, commercial ventures in space and absolutely support the process of sharing space technology and access to former colonies and developing countries in general especially in Africa. This is a very positive and implementation of the literal terms, that sees eye to eye with very prominent and important fundamental United Nations member states like there is a spectrum of interpretation of the term "peaceful uses of space" then England can see eye to eye with the interpretation with states such as China and Russia, because these states are representing the essential purpose of the United Nations and France, as well as, working in the benefit of smaller and developing countries in the United Nations. England in space peace policy has a moral advantage to the position that the EU has taken.

Caveat: planetary defense against meteor and against alien attacks including with all technological means possible, such as, nuclear and laser interpellance is a subject to be developed for the peaceful uses of space. It a great project for the United Nations, and inter planetary antimilitary interstate cooperation.

A common defense treaty is proposed including Russia, China, the United States EU, Japan and all current and future space UN member states, where military function is cooperative with all states organized by the United Nations, has a policing function for space activity and defense function on in anomaly cases of interstate conflict express in space (or on earth) or extraterrestrial non human attacks. The aim being to phase out the need for militaries and weapons on planet earth and in space.. It is possible that only a multinational space force could exist.

Moderate position is Situational Awareness security for commercial space activity :

permissive of limited militarization for intelligence to prevent war and self-defense in space

The EU represent as a whole a more centrist and practical approach, moderate, addressing the challenge of space security head on with the developed of Situational Awareness Monitoring (SSA) that enables both satellite operations in the commercial sphere for non-governmental and governmental purposes to avoid collisions in space and various other insecurities, as well as indirectly and limiting militarization of space but tracking the types and locations of space objects more publically and as a whole global space society with open

access to information. Thereby stealth space military missions could be minimized or eradicated, and the same concept as strategic balance and agreed upon levels of strategic nuclear warheads, preventing their use

Opposing the Establishment of national space force and placement of weapons in Outer Space

The activity of the united States, in the phase of the Trump administration, is contrary to the letter and space international treaties/ (Check what national laws permit this. Having set this precedent and in self-defense, other states even the most adamant supporters of the peace use of space, non weaponization of space, and non-militarization of space (except for verification of disarmament and coordination of prevention of war and defense)) have begun to develop national space forces. Conflicts must be averted and the recourse to war in space also.

The contrast with the Trend of Militarization on Earth, in space and the New Logic of Strategic Advantage is a dangerous new academic direction that must constantly include reflection on how to be reverted to peace. academics should refrain from spurring on militarization and conditioning student to think that war between states is a normal state. Instead peace is to be shown as the natural condition between states.

Theoretically, the philosophies of outer space can be utilized to construct good universal governance: global governance architecture of the United Nations. Cosmos is the symbolic and literal sense of order, the new peaceful global order. It is in the minds of and through the tongue and cooperation of mankind that peace on earth and in space can be established.

Jak hu Space Global Governance an International Study
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-54364-2#bibliographic-information>

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<https://www.mcgill.ca/iasl/projects/gsg>