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Space Preservation Treaty-Signing To Ban Space-based Weapons and Transform the War Economy into a Space Age Economy

International Offices:

ICIS International
3339 West 41 Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6N3E5
CANADA
Tel: 604-733-8134
Fax: 604-733-8135
Skype: peaceinspace
ICIS: www.peaceinspace.com
Campaign:
www.peaceinspace.org
STAR DREAMS:
<http://www.peaceinspace.net>

Dr. Carol Rosin
rosin@peaceinspace.com
Alfred Lambremont Webre
alw@peaceinspace.com

Executive Summary

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SPACE PRESERVATION TREATY-SIGNING

How To Transform the Obsolete War Economy
into a Prosperous, Sustainable, Peaceful, Cooperative
New Energy & Space Age Exploration Economy

CONCEPT:

The Space Preservation Treaty-signing can be initiated by a U.N. Member Nation leader, who can invite five (or more) nations to sign and ratify the Space Preservation Treaty that will ban space-based weapons, and establish an independent Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency to enforce the ban. Upon depositing five or more instruments of ratification of the signed and ratified Treaty with the U.N. Secretary General, Treaty Depositary under Article 102 of the U.N. Charter, the Space Preservation Treaty goes into force. This caucus of Treaty-signing nations can continue to approach the 178 nations of the U.N. General Assembly who voted 178 – 1 in 2007 to ban space-based weapons, so that they may also sign and ratify the Space Preservation Treaty. The outcome is the permanent banning of all space-based weapons, stopping of the war industry before it expands into space, transforming of the space war industry into a sustainable, peaceful, cooperative space research, development, exploration & habitation industry that will provide unlimited opportunities and benefits, including possible solutions to urgent and potential problems of human needs, the environment, and new energy, to all on Earth.

GOALS OF THE SPACE PRESERVATION TREATY-SIGNING:

- To stop the escalation of weapons into that place above all our heads before it expands into outer space by initiating a Space Preservation Treaty-signing and ratification with five (or more) nations, under the sponsorship of a U.N. Member Nation which has agreed to host this process. The Treaty will ban all space-based weapons in space, verifiably, and facilitate the transformation of the war industry and economy into a Space Age industry and economy.
- To establish a new jurisdiction in outer space, an independent Outer Space Peace-Keeping Agency with enforcement jurisdiction and technology dedicated to monitor outer space to enforce the ban on space-based weapons. The Space Preservation Treaty can also employ peaceful monitoring technology to verify arms and peace agreements on earth including those that will reduce and inevitably eliminate weapons and other dangerous technologies.
- To bring the Space Preservation Treaty into force under Article 102 of the U.N. Charter by registering the signed and ratified copies of the Space Preservation Treaty with the U.N. Secretary General as Treaty Depositary.
- To enrol U.N. Member Nations in spreading the commitment to preserving the outer space frontier for peaceful purposes, worldwide. On December 5, 2007, the nations of the U.N. General Assembly voted 178 – 1 (1 abstention) for a treaty to ban space-based weapons.
- To transform space weapons research, development, testing, manufacturing and production programs into programs of expanded, financially prosperous, technologically and politically feasible, and socially responsible space R&D and exploration programs with new energy technologies and spin-offs that will provide direct vital benefits to all life on earth and in space.
- To create an unprecedented new economic and spiritual engine for humanity – Peaceful Space Exploration & Habitation – and the opportunity for cooperation with intelligent Life in the Universe.

A VISION OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE IN OUTER SPACE

Preventing the weaponization of space, and transforming the war economy and industry into a space economy and industry will:

- Free humans in all societies to live, work and travel peacefully on earth and in space, instead of creating currently plans for holding all humans hostage to the otherwise imminent deployment of space-based weapons to dominate and control all by a few. We have only one chance, one moment in history when we can ban all space-based weapons.
- Create a new global economic stimulus package made up of jobs and training programs, and products and services that are based on the development of a whole new and exciting Space Age marketplace that will be established as humans officially acknowledge that we are evolving from being an earth-bound species that was limited by man-made and geographical boundaries as well as belief systems, into a space-bound species that is based on new knowledge and a higher consciousness that respects all sacred life and that will provide us with unlimited peace-based possibilities and opportunities for all peoples in a healthy safe environment.
- Create Space Age programs that will produce clean and safe New Energy research and development programs and technologies with an abundance of new products and services that will be applied directly to the healing of all people and other animals, of our planet ecology and environment, and for the future of our children.

WHY WE MUST ACT NOW:

Planetary and human survival requires peace and sustainability, and now there is a time sensitive, feasible way to transform our war-based economy into a permanent peace-based, and new energy-based Space Age and Exploration economy. By banning the expansion of the war economy and simply removing the mandate to weaponize space, and by transforming that war-based economy into a space R&D and exploration economy with the intention to preserve the outer space frontier for the peaceful benefits to all humanity, the Space Preservation Treaty frees the war industry and mindset to transform that destructive war-based economy into a peaceful, world cooperative space-based and new energy-based economy that will bring us to the peace and sustainability we all want and need. The Space Preservation Treaty-signing strategy is technologically, politically, financially, socially and psychologically feasible, and will provide the benefits and opportunities to all the people, at this moment in our time. Under Article 102 of the U.N. Charter, this Treaty goes into force once just five have signed and ratified copies of the Treaty and they are deposited in the office of the U.N. Secretary General. There is overwhelming Nation-state support for banning space-based weapons, and for the process of signing onto the Space Preservation Treaty. As stated, the U.N. General Assembly voted on Dec. 5, 2007 in favor of a treaty banning weapons in space 178 – 1 (USA voted against). U.S. public opinion supports a ban on space-based weapons. A public opinion poll published on April 15, 2004 by the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) and the Knowledge Networks, 74 percent of respondents said they thought a treaty banning all weapons in space was “a good idea.” The timing of the Space Preservation Treaty-signing is urgent! A new space arms race is beginning and a new U.S. space policy, adopted in October 2006, is against any legal bans on space-based weapons. It is crucial to follow up and to support the timing to host the Space Preservation Treaty-signing, immediately.

TREATY-SIGNING & ENTRY INTO FORCE:

Since 1948, over 40,000 multi-lateral agreements or Treaties have been signed, ratified and deposited with the U.N. Secretary General by Member States under Article 102 of the U.N. Charter. Under Article 102 of the United Nations Charter, every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any

Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

Like the 1967 U.N. Outer Space Treaty, the Space Preservation Treaty provides that the Treaty goes into effect after Five (5) signatory Nations have signed and ratified the Treaty. A U.N. Member Nation leader will invite five (or more) U.N. Member Nations for a Space Preservation Treaty-Signing and ratification. This Treaty goes into force once five (5) U.N. member nations have signed and ratified copies of the Treaty and the signed Treaty and Instruments of ratification are deposited with the U.N. Secretary General under Article 102 of the U.N. Charter.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q: How will the outer space peacekeeping agency monitor, verify, and enforce the permanent ban on space-based weapons under the Space Preservation Treaty?

A: The outer space peacekeeping agency under the Space Preservation Treaty will be funded, equipped and deployed with the latest tools of technology and information services that will make it possible to produce a Space Age effective monitoring, verification, and enforcement system that will be based on enhanced communication and observation, on information sharing, and on technology applications that will benefit all on earth. With the pooled resources and brains of the many space-faring nations and the developing parts of the world, this Agency, along with the forthcoming laws, will make it possible to prevent any aggressor that would attempt to place space-based weapons in outer space above the heads of the people on earth.

The outer space peacekeeping agency will operate the similar way that U.N. weapons inspectors have during the past decade on earth in monitoring, inspecting, verifying and enforcing against the possible presence of facilities for production of weapons of mass destruction in certain Member States. However, in space, the job is not to remove weapons, it is simply to preserve space as a weapons-free zone.

Under the Space Preservation Treaty, the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency will be established, funded and equipped and deployed to monitor outer space, the atmosphere, the oceans, and land, and to enforce the following fundamental ban: “a permanent ban on research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of any and all space-based weapons,” regardless of whether such is being carried out by State actors, corporations, syndicates, groups, or individuals, under classified projects, acknowledged or unacknowledged. The Treaty is designed to eradicate the principal source of space-based weapons research in secret unacknowledged access space programs, corporations, syndicates and individuals who act under contract outside the purview of legislative, governmental or media accountability. That accountability is now lodged in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency.

Articles I and II of the Space Preservation Treaty set out in detail, without limitation, the full extent of the ban on space-based weapons and warfare in space, and the definition of space-based weapons. (See Appendix I below).

Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency

Structure & Operations Summary: The Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency will employ the latest tools of technology that can undertake monitoring, verifying and inspecting of possible violations on such bans on space-based weapons in accordance with published protocols, procedures, and regulations adopted in implementation of the Space Preservation Treaty. Operational monitoring would include the full array of

open literature searches, technical and intelligence monitoring and information sharing worldwide, and notification of violation. Enforcement of notification of violation and opportunity to come into compliance with the Space Preservation Treaty will be in accordance with administrative tribunal regulations adopted in furtherance of the Space Preservation Treaty. Open sunshine laws and public access to outer space peacekeeping agency proceedings will be in force.

Enforcement will be based on conflict resolution techniques, getting to yes, win-win systems with respect for unity and diversity, inclusively. Techniques including the enhancement of communication, education, observation, information sharing, and the R&D and applications of clean and safe Space Age directly to solving urgent problems of humanity and our environment, in partnership, worldwide.

NOTE: The outer space peacekeeping agency will employ advanced non-violent conflict resolution methodologies, such as those proposed by Rep. Dennis Kucinich for the U.S. Department of Peace.

Q: Has an international treaty ever been enforced against nations that did not sign it, and can the Space Preservation Treaty be enforced against an aggressor nation that attempts to weaponize space and refuses to sign the Treaty?

A: A close analogy to the Space Preservation Treaty and the outer space peacekeeping agency occurred at an international Treaty-Signing Conference which began on April 25, 1945, and ended on June 26, 1945, when 50 nation states of the world signed a multilateral Treaty known as the United Nations Charter. Under Article 110 of the United Nations Charter, the Charter came into force as follows: The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratification by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

UN Charter:

<http://www.un.org/Overview/Charter/contents.html>

On April 25, 1945, the United Nations Conference on International Organizations began in San Francisco. In addition to the Governments, a number of non-government organizations, including Lions Clubs International, were invited to assist in the drafting of the Charter. The 50 nations represented at the conference signed the Charter of the United Nations two months later on June 26. Poland, which was not represented at the conference, but because a place among the original signatories had been reserved, added its name later, bringing the total of original signatories to 51. The U.N. came into existence on October 24, 1945, after the Charter had been ratified by the five permanent members of the Security Council - China, France, U.S.S.R., U.K., and U.S. - and by a majority of the other 46 signatories.

Source:

http://www.wikipedia.com/wiki/United_Nations

Thus, not all nation-states on Earth were original signatories to the multinational Treaty known as the United Nations Charter. Yet the United Nations undertook significant terrestrial enforcement actions against nation-states that were non-signatories to the Charter. One early example of such United Nations Charter Treaty enforcement action against non-signatory nation-states was the United Nations police action taken against non-signatory states in the Korean peninsula, based on a United Nations Security Council resolution dated June 25, 1950.

More Info:

http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collectionskorea/large/korea62550.htm

The Member States signing the Space Preservation Treaty do so under the same fundamental rights under international law as led these sovereign states to establish the U.N. organization - a terrestrial organization - under a previous Treaty (the United Nations Charter).

Under the Space Preservation Treaty, the signatory nations are endowing and establishing a permanent ban on space-based weapons, and are endowing the outer space peacekeeping agency with full and plenary powers to monitor outer space and enforce this ban against space-based weapons, equally against all nations and parties who would defy the ban, whether signatories to the Space Preservation Treaty or not.

The Space Preservation Treaty in essence establishes a world agency, similar to a United Nations of Space, under a sovereign multilateral treaty establishing a world outer space jurisdictional authority with full enforcement powers. The Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency is not subject to the terrestrial limitations of the Security Council under the United Nations Charter. The Space Preservation Treaty grants the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency enforcement jurisdiction in outer space. The outer space peacekeeping agency will employ advanced non-violent conflict resolution methodologies in its monitoring and enforcement activities.

The United Nations Charter prepared the way for the establishment of a set of new institutions, including the creation of a number of U.N. specialized agencies such as UNESCO and the World Health Organization. Existing agencies, such as the International Labour Organization and the Universal Postal Union, were brought under the U.N. umbrella. Together these institutions have made up what we have known as the terrestrially oriented United Nations system. The Space Preservation Treaty in an analogous manner to the 1945 United Nations Charter creates a new entity, an international space Treaty entity called the outer space peacekeeping agency, comparable to the original United Nations organization and with an enforcement mechanism.

This new Treaty entity, the outer space peacekeeping agency, has exclusive monitoring and enforcement jurisdiction in outer space & to preserve space for cooperative, peaceful purposes for the benefit of all humankind.

CURRENT STATUS:

A U.N. Member Nation can invite five or more U.N. Member Nations to sign and ratify the Space Preservation Treaty.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

Accept invitation to participate in the Space Preservation Treaty-Signing and ratification.
Help support public education about the Space Preservation Treaty signing.

CONTACT

Dr. Carol Rosin
President

Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd
International Director

ICIS-Institute for Cooperation in Space
3339 West 41 Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6N3E5 CANADA
TEL: 604-733-8134
FAX: 604-733-8135
Skype contact - peaceinspace
Email: alw@peaceinspace.com
ICIS: <http://www.peaceinspace.com>
CAMPAIGN: <http://www.peaceinspace.org>

APPENDIX I

SPACE PRESERVATION TREATY – TEXT

SPACE PRESERVATION TREATY

The States Parties to this Treaty

Recognizing the common interest of all humankind in the exploration and non-weapons use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that outer space plays an ever-increasing role in the future development of humankind,

Emphasizing the rights to explore and use outer space freely for peaceful purposes,

Keeping outer space from turning into an arena for military weapons confrontation, to assure security for all in outer space and safe functioning of space technology,

Recognizing that prevention of the placement of weapons and of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger for international peace and security,

Desiring to keep outer space as an environment where no weapon of any kind is placed,

Recalling the obligations of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and of approving concrete proposals on confidence building which could prevent such an arms race, as set out in United Nations General Assembly Resolutions on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon, the planets and other celestial bodies, shall be for weapons-free, peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

Affirming that it is the policy of the State Parties to this Treaty to permanently ban all space-based weapons,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Permanent ban on all space-based weapons and war in space

(A) Summary of Treaty - The Space Preservation Treaty (the "Treaty") bans war in space, and bans any and all covert space-based weapons programs, including those funded under unacknowledged secret access space ("Black Budget") programs, established, funded or operated by any State Party to this Treaty, any State, any organization, corporation, partnership, group, individual or syndicate or by any other means. This Treaty establishes an independent, international ombudsman agency – the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency – to monitor any and all possible war in space and /or space-based weapons activity on land, sea, in the atmosphere, and in outer space, and to enforce this permanent ban.

(B) Space-based weapons –

(1) Each State Party to this Treaty shall implement a permanent ban on research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of any and all space-based weapons.

(2) Such permanent ban shall extend to any and all research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of any and all space-based weapons, whether performed directly by an agency of a State Party to this Treaty; by any organization, corporation, partnership, group, individual or syndicate acting under contract to a State Party to this Treaty; by any organization, corporation, partnership, group, individual or syndicate; or by any organization, corporation, partnership, group or syndicate acting in any unacknowledged secret access programs of any kind; or by any other entity or means, whether covert or overt, classified or unclassified, on land, sea, in the atmosphere, or in outer space.

(C) Anti-satellite and missile defense weapons - Each State Party to this Treaty shall implement a ban on research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of weapons to destroy or damage objects in space that are in orbit. This shall include a ban on research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of space-based anti-satellite weapons, space-based anti-ballistic missile systems, space-based missile defense systems or space-based other anti-satellite systems, including anti-satellite systems placed in orbit or installed on structures or bodies in outer space.

(D) Dual use technologies (Space Hazards) - Each State Party to this Treaty shall implement a ban on research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of space-based dual use technologies which permit such technologies, intended for commercial, civil, or scientific purposes, to be used also for space-based weapons, space-based anti-satellite, or space-based missile defense purposes. The Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency shall establish licensing requirements for any research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of space-

based technologies for use against space hazards such as asteroids and near earth objects.

(E) Weaponization of space objects – Each State Party to this Treaty shall implement a ban on research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of space objects, such as global positioning systems, space platforms and satellites, and space craft, that are specifically mandated to conduct or enhance war on ground, sea, air or in space.

(F) General ban - States Parties undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying any kind of weapons, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies, and not to station such weapons in outer space in any other manner; not to resort to the threat or use of force against outer space objects or beings in outer space; not to assist or encourage other states, groups of states or international organizations to participate in activities prohibited by this Treaty.

(G) War in space - States Parties undertake not to plan, research, develop, test, implement, mandate, or engage in any act of aggressive war in space, and not to threaten or use force in space against any other State Party, State, organization, group, or being in space.

(H) Denial of access to space – States Parties undertake to guarantee the common interest of all humankind in the exploration and non-weapons use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and not to engage in denial of access to space, or the act of attempting to deny the lawful use of outer space to any other State, organization or being. State Parties agree that any State, organization or being that engages in denial of access to space shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency, which shall enjoin such denial of access to space.

(I) Decommissioning of space-based weapons – States Parties undertake to immediately and verifiably decommission any and all space-based weapons that they have caused to be placed in space prior to the effective date of this Treaty. State Parties agree that any State, organization or individual that has placed a space-based weapon in space prior to the effective date of this Treaty shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency, which shall verifiably decommission such space-based weapons.

(J) Tactical and Strategic Nuclear Weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction in space

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Each State Party to this Treaty undertakes not to:

(1) base in space any object carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of tactical or strategic weapons, including weapons of mass destruction;

(2) install such space-based objects or weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

(K) Moon, Planets & Celestial Bodies - The moon, the planets, and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to this Treaty exclusively for non-weapons, peaceful purposes. The establishment of weapons-related military bases in space, installations and fortifications for the testing of any type of military space-based weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers on celestial bodies or with space-based objects that are to be used as space-based weapons shall be forbidden.

(L) Peaceful, scientific exploration and habitation - The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other non-space-based weapons, peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration or habitation of the moon, the planets or other celestial bodies, or on objects in space shall also not be prohibited.

Article II

Definition of Terms in this Treaty

For purposes of this Treaty:

a) The terms "space" and "outer space" mean all space extending upward from an altitude greater than 100 kilometers above Earth's sea level;

b) The term "outer space object" or "space-based object" means any device, designed for functioning in outer space, being launched into an orbit around any celestial body, or being in the orbit around any celestial body, or on any celestial body, or leaving the orbit around any celestial body towards this celestial body, or moving from any celestial body towards another celestial body, traveling or placed in outer space by any other means;

c) The "use of force" or "threat of force" means any hostile actions against outer space objects or beings in outer space including, inter alia, those aimed at their destruction, damage, temporarily or permanently injuring, normal functioning, deliberate alteration of the parameters of their orbit, or the threat of these actions.

d) The term "space-based weapon" means and includes, without limitation:

(i) any device placed in outer space, based on any physical principle, specially produced or converted to eliminate, damage or disrupt normal function of objects in outer space, on the Earth or in its air, as well as to eliminate population, components of biosphere critical to human existence or any form of life or beings, or to inflict damage on them. A weapon will be considered as "placed" in outer space if it orbits the Earth at least once, or follows a section of such an orbit before leaving this orbit, or is stationed on a permanent basis somewhere in outer space.

(ii) any device in space that is capable of any of the following:

(1) damaging or destroying an object (whether in outer space, in the atmosphere, or on Earth) by--

(A) firing one or more projectiles to collide with that object;

(B) detonating one or more explosive devices in close proximity to that object;

(C) directing a source of energy against that object, including molecular or atomic energy, subatomic particle beams, electromagnetic radiation, directed energy, plasma, or extremely low frequency (ELF) or ultra low frequency (ULF) energy radiation or some other source;

(D) employing magnetic energy in any way, including to propel projectiles; or

(E) employing any other unacknowledged or as yet undeveloped means of damaging or destroying.

(iii) any device placed in space capable of, or intended for, inflicting death or injury on, or damaging or destroying, a being or a population, or the biological life, bodily health, mental health, or physical and economic well-being of a being or a population,

(1) through the use of space-based weapons systems using radiation, electromagnetic, sonic, laser, directed energy or other energies directed at individual beings or targeted populations for the purpose of electronic harassment, mood management, or mind control of beings or populations;

(2) by expelling chemical or biological agents in the vicinity of a person or being in space;

(3) through the use of any of the means described elsewhere in this Article I(d).

(iv) any device placed in space and intended or mandated as a weapon, including but not limited to the following:

(1) electronic, magnetic, electromagnetic, or information weapons;

(2) high altitude ultra low frequency weapons systems;

(3) plasma, electromagnetic, magnetic, sonic, or ultrasonic weapons;

(4) laser and directed energy weapons systems;

(5) strategic, theater, or tactical weapons or weapons;

(6) chemical, biological, environmental, climate, or tectonic weapons; and

(7) weapons originating from Off-planet cultures.

(e) Space-based environmental weapons - The term "space-based weapon" shall also include, and not be limited to:

(i) any weapons system which weaponizes a natural ecosystem in space;

(ii) any weapons system one of whose components is placed in space and one of whose components weaponizes a natural ecosystem such as the ionosphere, upper atmosphere, climate, weather or tectonic systems.

(iii) any weapons systems using "scalar wave interferometry," a technology where two or more longitudinal, ultra-low frequency waves are "aimed" at an intersecting point, at which time they interact in a unique way, using this scalar energy to weaponize the ionosphere (60 – 800 km in altitude), which is in space. Such space-based "scalar

wave interferometry” weapons system weaponizes the ionosphere in order to carry out the following types of space-based weapons attacks:

- (1) SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) space-based radiofrequency weapon;
- (2) Space-based environmental weapon – Weather, climate & earthquake (tectonic) warfare;
- (3) Space warfare weapons system;
- (4) Space-based Missile defense system;
- (5) Space-based scalar energy warfare against land and population targets, including cities, industrial sites, buildings, populations and beings;
- (6) Space-based extremely low frequency (ELF) weapon for electromagnetic harassment and mood manipulation of target populations and beings;
- (7) Space-based biological and binary weapons system against populations and beings;
- (8) Damage or destruction upon a space object, a target population, being, municipality or region on land, air or in space.

(f) The term “being” shall include and not be limited to any human being, animal, and any living being on Earth or in Space.

Article III

Public Safety – Verification and enforcement of permanent ban on war in space and space-based weapons Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency

(A) The States Parties find that banning war in space and the weaponization of space is hereby considered an urgent matter of public safety of the human population on land, sea, in the atmosphere and in outer space.

(B) After the signing and ratification of this Treaty by five States, the provisions of this Treaty shall apply to all States, regardless of whether such States are signatories to this Treaty.

(C) Each State Party to this Treaty agrees to the establishment, funding, equipping and deployment of an independent international ombudsman agency, the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency.

(D) The Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency shall have the exclusive jurisdiction to monitor any location on land, sea, air, and space for activities related to research, development, testing, manufacturing, production, and deployment of any and all space-based weapons, and to verify and enforce the permanent bans of space-based weapons, space-based weapons system decommissions, and prohibitions of space-based weapons under this Treaty. The jurisdiction of the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency shall extend to the territory of all State Parties to this Treaty, to the territory of all States, and to all land, sea, atmosphere and space.

(E) The Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency shall have the exclusive jurisdiction to monitor and verify any space-based weapons-related activities in violation of this Treaty undertaken by any agency of any State Party to this Treaty, any State, any organization, corporation, partnership, group, individual or syndicate, regardless of the location of such activities, on land, sea, atmosphere or space.

(F) Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency Conference - Six (6) months from the date of entry into force of this Treaty under Article VIII hereof, the then signatories of this Treaty shall convene an Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency Conference. All of the States signatory to this Treaty at the time of the opening of the Conference shall be entitled to participate in and approve the formation of the Outer Space Peacekeeping Agency, including its legal statute, jurisdiction, mission, functions, administration, funding, regulations, operation, staffing, and collaborative forms of work.

Article IV

Duties of State Parties and of the U.N. Secretary General

(A) Each State Party to this Treaty undertakes to contact and urge other non-signatory State Parties to sign, ratify, and implement this Space Preservation Treaty.

(B) The Secretary General of the United Nations shall submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations within 90 days of the date that five (5) State Parties have signed and ratified this Treaty, and every 90 days thereafter, a report on:

- (i) The implementation of the bans and prohibitions of this Treaty; and
- (ii) Progress toward negotiating, signing, ratifying, and implementing this Treaty.

(C) Each State Party to this Treaty undertakes to take any measures it considers necessary in accordance with its constitutional processes to prohibit and prevent any activity in violation of the provisions of this Treaty anywhere under its jurisdiction or control.

(D) Each State Party to this Treaty undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States, international organization, or other entity or program to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of this Treaty.

(E) Nothing in this Treaty can be interpreted as impeding the rights of the States Parties to collaborate, explore and use outer space for peaceful purposes in accordance with international law, which include but are not limited to the Charter of the United Nations and the Outer Space Treaty of 1967.

Article V

Amendments to this Treaty

(A) Any State Party to this Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary who shall promptly circulate it to all States Parties.

(B) An amendment shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Treaty upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article VI

Duration of this Treaty

This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

Article VII

Review Conference

(A) Two years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of the States Parties to this Treaty shall be convened by the Depositary at Geneva, Switzerland or another designated location. The conference shall review the operation of this Treaty with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized, and shall in particular examine the effectiveness of the provisions of this Treaty in eliminating the dangers of an arms race in space, confrontations in space or from space, and of space-based weapons.

(B) At intervals of not less than two years thereafter, a majority of the States Parties to this Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary, the convening of a conference with the same objectives.

(C) If no conference has been convened pursuant to paragraph (B) of this article within two years following the conclusion of a previous conference, the Depositary shall solicit

the views of all States Parties to this Treaty, concerning the convening of such a conference. If one-third or ten of the States Parties, whichever number is less, respond affirmatively, the Depositary shall take immediate steps to convene the conference.

Article VIII

Entry into Force of Treaty

(A) This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph (C) of this article may accede to it at any time.

(B) This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(C) Entry into Force - This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five (5) Governments in accordance with paragraph (B) of this article, and in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(D) For those States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

(E) The Depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Treaty and of any amendments thereto, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

(F) This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(G) The authorized Representative of each Signatory State Party to the Space Preservation Treaty shall sign and date the Space Preservation Treaty and deposit a copy of the Signed Treaty with the U.N. Secretary General as Treaty Depositary as soon as possible.

Article IX

Official Languages

This Treaty, of which the English, Arabic, Hebrew, Japanese, Chinese, French, Italian, Russian, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, have signed this Treaty, opened for signature at

_____ on the ____ day of _____, two thousand and _____.

DONE at _____, _____ on _____, _____, in the year 20__.