

China's Space Policy Towards the United States in the Background of Global Public Domain Coping with

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ABSTRACT

With the progress of science and technology, the deepening degree of globalization, space policy also appear new situation -- global public domain, the new situation shows that the new attitude in the field of space, our country under this new situation bright Ming own point of view, with a positive attitude to respond to the new policy, clear China always adhere to and develop the "human destiny community" this concept to promote our space policy.

KEYWORDS

Global Public Domain; Space Freedom; And A Community of Shared Future for Mankind.

1. INTRODUCTION

From the perspective of the composition of the word "global public domain" itself, it can be analyzed from two perspectives: one is the public domain, and the other is the global nature. The public domain of "global public domain" refers to its essential connection with the problem of public land and no land, which involves the most fundamental level of the public domain, and public land and no land are some kind of public property and no property. The core of these two concepts is the ownership of property rights. According to the Roman law, "public property" (*res communes*) is used to refer to those goods that cannot be solely owned by any individual, that is, there is no problem of private property rights. Its "does not belong to anyone, people can use"; also can not be monopolized, once monopolized into private property, no longer have the nature of public ownership. Public property is embodied in a common nature, and "no owner property" (*res nullius*) refers to the object because it has not been occupied, that is, it is likely to be occupied by a party and has the nature of private property rights. Therefore, the characteristics of public property include at least three points: public sex, openness and integrity. No owner has the characteristics of possessive, openness and parts.

From the theoretical point of view, the public place has commonness and sharing, while no ownership means preoccupation and preoccupation. But it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between public land and *terra nullius*, and even can transform into each other. Public land, which is often ignored as belonging to all people. Aristotle once pointed out that "what belongs to the greatest majority of people is often the least taken care of. People care about their own things and ignore the public things." Some scholars believe that the relationship between public land and no land is whole and part; no land can be seized, while public land as whole cannot be seized, such as natural environment, ecosystem, etc.

Article 1 and 2 of the Outer Space Treaty recognize that outer space (including the moon and other celestial bodies) shall be the common area for all mankind (province of all mankind). All States may, on the basis of equality, free exploration and use of outer space, in the light of international law;

States shall not take outer space (including the moon and other celestial bodies) by means of sovereignty, use or occupation, and any other measures.

2. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL FACTORS

Today's world politics and economy are facing a major test. The deepening of scientific and technological revolution, the rise of emerging countries, regional conflicts and resource competition, and the intensification of a series of global problems are pushing the world into a period of turbulence and change. In this context, the downturn and tension of the relations between major powers, the intensification of contradictions in the Middle East, the sustained development of the Ukraine crisis, Japan's military power and the second election of Trump as President of the United States have all brought severe challenges to the international community.

These characteristics of global problems have forced us to change our minds, and the US space policy has been adjusted and repositioned by globalization and multipolarity. Due to the development of multi-polar space, the United States has made certain adjustments in its space policy in order to realize the ambition of space hegemony, but its essential goal of pursuing space hegemony has not changed. In order to achieve unipolar hegemony, the United States, on the one hand, the US government realizes the strategic goal of the primary position through the three-pronged approach of defense, economy and value diplomacy. This is especially evident in the Democratic policy era. In fact, both the Clinton administration, the Obama administration, the Biden administration and the current Trump administration are all trying to participate in addressing global issues through multilateralism. Globalization begins with the large-scale transnational flow of production factors, causing the rapid spread of technology and ideas to the whole world, thus forming the economic interdependence of various countries, and then expanding to all aspects of world politics, culture and society. Globalization has triggered a series of global problems facing the contemporary international community that transcend national and regional boundaries and are related to the survival and development of all mankind. These problems beyond the dispute of ideology and values, involving the international community's political, economic, security, culture, science, environment, education, and so on many aspects, no country in the world can be immune, at the same time these problems contact each other, the human ability and way of life. These characteristics of global problems have forced us to change our minds, and the US space policy has been adjusted and repositioned by globalization and multipolarity.

The international space system is also divided into three levels, that is, the central countries with the United States and Russia as the core (including Europe, Japan, etc.), the semi-marginal regions represented by China, India and Brazil, and the other countries are marginalized regions. The status of these three types of countries in the space system is unequal, and due to the marginalized countries, they are often subject to exclusion and unfair treatment by the central countries. The United States takes advantage of the central countries to "generously" with marginal countries, making them largely dependent on the United States in space to achieve its dominance over them.

3. THE US ADOPTS THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GLOBAL PUBLIC DOMAIN

3.1. Striving for American Space Freedom

The Clinton administration abolished the Space Safety Council and merged its original functions into the National Space Agency (NASA) and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (Office of Science and Technology Policy). It also shows that in space debris governance, the Clinton administration pursues multilateral cooperation and advocates multi-party participation and joint governance. The Clinton administration has actively coordinated and facilitated the Interagency

Space Debris Coordination Committee (Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee, IADC), composed of the United States, Japan, Russian and European space departments, to promote space security cooperation through an extreme multilateral approach.

During the Bush administration, it discussed bilateral dialogue with the European Space Agency (European Space Agency), the Japanese Space Agency (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency) and the Russian Space Agency (Russian Federal Space Agency) on space debris management and improving the safe environment in space.

Obama when running for President and then proposed with the George W. Bush space claims called for the world "ban space weapons" respect the leadership of the United States in the field of space the United States will be in space program to take international cooperation attitude as a diplomatic strategic tool to consolidate contact with Allies in developing countries. The Obama administration's space policy continues to implement the strategy of space hegemony to seize the power of space supremacy. Obama has repeatedly vowed to strengthen international space cooperation. It seems that the new government will transform its space strategy and change the previous government's weaponization policy in space, advocating the peaceful use of space and space "peace". But the Obama administration's space policy follows the will of successive presidents to seek and strengthen the US's control strategy in space to achieve the ultimate goal of the coveted space supremacy. That is to say, the Obama administration's space policy is in line with the previous space policies. The strategic goals are only "modest" and completely different from the high profile of the Bush administration. Retired U. S. air force major general Mo (James B. Armor Jr.) pointed out that since Eisenhower government change of space policy is progressive but the core of the space affairs has clearly maintained the consistency of one important creed is "must build a strong national space security department" and resolutely defend "the inherent interests of its self-defense rights" General Armor pointed out that the Obama administration will never give up the interests of American space and even launch a space war to prevent other countries from challenging the United States' hegemony in space. Obama asked the world to respect America's leadership in space to make it clear to the world that the United States will continue its strategy of American space hegemony.

In recent years, the United States has accelerated the militarization of space, and made it clear that China and Russia and the United States have formed a major power competition pattern in space. The Space Command (USSPACECOM) and the Sky Army (USSF) have been established successively. The United States stresses that the world is back to the era of great power competition, and that space has become a battleground. The Trump administration has always advocated ensuring the US leadership in space and maintaining the space military hegemony of seeking peace with strength.

Although the Trump administration denies space in the form of an executive order, it has not withdrawn from the Outer Space Treaty.

On January 8, 2015, Lieutenant General David Goldfein, Director of the Joint Staff of the US Staff Association, issued a memorandum renaming the concept of "Air and Sea War" to "Global Public Intervention and Mobile Joint". It marks that the beginning of the United States to formulate rules, strengthen alliance cooperation, and deploy military forces to seize the strategic advantages of the global public domain. According to the 2010 quadrennial Defense Review report, ensuring involvement in the "global public domain" is the top priority strategic task for the US military. Thereafter, important documents such as the 2010 National Security Strategy of the US, the 2011 US National Military Strategy and the 2012 National Defense Strategy Guidelines have also emphasized that maintaining the control of the "global public domain" is the "core element of national security" and "the permanent mission of the US military".

After Trump issued an executive order denying space as a global commons, he introduced the concept of America First. The "America First" policy and the populist and nationalist sentiments it represents are in stark contrast to the world leadership understood by the American establishment. The American establishment views the United States as an "indispensable nation" (indispensable nation) and an

indispensable leader whose leadership benefits both itself and the world. In contrast, the Trump administration believes that America's so-called "leadership" has allowed other countries, including its allies, to take advantage of the United States. The U.S. must focus more on its own short-term and material interests and should not be constrained by international institutions and multilateralism. Richard Haas refers to Trump's foreign policy as "exitism."

The Trump administration has unified space development with national security and seeking absolute superiority in the space field. In December 2017 issued the US national security strategy, as the top national policy documents, with American priority as the core guiding ideology, provide policy guidance and strategic planning for space development, approved the space militarization as the core of the national security strategy, made it clear to ensure that the American leadership in space and freedom of action, to reshape the American military power, priority to the development of ability in areas such as space; It propose the comprehensive use of various forces to promote the commercialization of space, strengthen the cooperation between military and commercial space, and strengthen any harmful interference or attack against the core interests of the American core space assets, and will fight back prudently at the selected time and place. The National Space Strategy, issued in March 2018, emphasizes maintaining peace in space, ensuring free movement in space, and enhancing the safety, stability and sustainability of space activities. The United States will deter, counter and repel hostile national interest threats to the United States and its Allies in space, push the U. S. government to take steps to maintain leadership in space, and work closely with private institutions and Allies.

During the 2020 presidential election, Biden published an article in Foreign Affairs titled "The United States Must Lead Again: Saving American Foreign Policy after Trump." In his article, Biden said American leadership requires cooperation between its Allies and partners. It called for expanding military cooperation with its Allies and jointly promoting the "code of conduct for responsible outer space" Provide a lasting strategic advantage to the United States and its Allies. It is not uncommon in American diplomatic history after World War II, but the Biden administration has taken it more seriously than ever before. In short, the Biden administration has set preconditions for (reviving domestic democracy) and qualifications for (serving the domestic middle class) for American international leadership, and revised its path to implementation (working with Allies and partners).

Biden administration released in 2022, the US national security strategy more detailed elaborated the claims, with special emphasis on the advantage of the United States is still "unparalleled", "reflected in" the American people's intelligence, creativity, toughness and determination ", the" values, diversity and democracy ", "technology leadership and economic vitality ", and" diplomatic missions, intelligence and military ". In particular, the report highlights the problems and challenges at home and abroad. This seems to be arguing that the United States still "stands" to exercise leadership. But this is also in stark contrast to the truly "unparalleled" power and leadership of the US after the end of the Cold War, when the US leadership qualification was "self-evident". Jessica Mathews of the Biden administration, the former president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, called the Biden administration's diplomatic strategy "no hegemonic (hegemony) leadership."

The first term of Trump and the Biden administration have made similar adjustments to the US diplomatic strategy in the political, military, values and international economic aspects. The fundamental impetus comes from the change of relative strength at the international level and the common influence of domestic public opinion. It is because of the decline in relative power that the United States has discounted its so-called "leadership", gradually lost interest in military intervention and promoting democracy overseas, and begun to regain protectionism and industrial policy.

Trump the first term and Biden administration together for the United States "after-the-cold-war era" diplomatic strategy depicts the basic outline: the so-called "leadership" fade, overseas military intervention, overseas interest in promoting democracy values are instrumental at the same time, as well as in the international economic level of protectionism and the rise of industrial policy. Trump's

diplomatic strategy for his second term will continue in four areas: politics, military, values and the international economy.

3.2. Striving for the Space Freedom of the Allies

China is increasingly leveraging space diplomacy, utilizing its cost-effective launch and satellite manufacturing advantages. China's almost unconditional provision of space support to developing countries has attracted many nations to collaborate with China. Additionally, China uses its space capabilities to initiate regional initiatives. The Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, headquartered in Beijing, was established in December 2008 and includes 11 Asia-Pacific countries, including China. This organization aims to promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation among member states in space science, technology, and applications. China also engages in space cooperation with Europe and Russia. The M Europe partnership in the space domain is seen by Americans as a "geopolitical balancing act" aimed at undermining U.S. space dominance. This prompted the United States to urgently seek Allies to achieve strong absolute control over space and contain China's development in space.

In the face of the increasing popularity of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile technology and the increase in the number of space countries, Space capabilities will play an increasingly large role in national defense planning and military operations. In order to increase the deterrence of American military forces in space, the United States also recognizes the need to work with Allies and partners that develop important space capabilities. The United States has reached a strategic agreement with Japan to jointly develop and maintain a space surveillance data sharing framework, which will be an important outcome of the US-Japan alliance to deepen cooperation on space security. Under a strategic agreement between the United States and Japan, data from Japan's space surveillance radar system will be shared with the Pentagon's Joint Space Operations Center. In addition, in November 2012, the United States and Australia announced that the U. S. military would deploy a powerful radar system and a space telescope in northwest Australia. This is a major step in strengthening cooperation between the US and Australia in the space field. At the same time, the U. S. Department of Defense and Australia jointly build a global bandwidth satellite system. Starting in 2013, South Korea will send officers to the Advanced Space Operations School under the US Air Force Space Command for further space operations, so as to strengthen space professional exchanges between the United States and South Korea and deepen bilateral space security cooperation.

Starting in Australia in 2013, the U. S. Department of Defense has signed agreements with more than 30 countries to share information over the planet. U. S. space defense leaders say the bilateral agreements are gateway to a deeper space security relationship with the United States, which is recognized as a world leader in space. Dr. Alfred Oles, a professor at the Daniel Inoué Asia Pacific Security Studies Center in Hawaii, said that U. S. space defense leaders have sent its personnel overseas and expanded to countries that do not have space capabilities. At the same time, the United States has lowered the inclusion criteria to inform security forces around the world about the importance of space and the importance of countries' participation in space decision-making.

3.3. Strive for Absolute Space Freedom

According to the US Defense Intelligence Agency report in April 2022, China is progressing faster in space defense than any country and seeks to gain a space advantage by 2049. However, Oles says its progress is only in terms of technology, with other countries mainly participating as end users of its products. China attempts to establish a regional space alliance led by it through the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization, but it has been replaced in many ways by a more dynamic Japan-led alliance, the Asia-Pacific Space Organization Forum, as (Table 1).

Table 1. Space agency with links to the Indo Pacific region

Space agency with links to the Indo Pacific region				
Organ Of state; structure of the state	aerospace bureau; administration; space agency	Creation time	Operation satellite	Build a satellite
Australia; Aussie	ASA	2018	√	√
The People's Republic of Bangladesh	SPARESO	1980	√	×
Canada	CSA/ASC	1989	√	√
Chile	CSA	2001	√	√
China	CNSA	1993	√	√
EU(European Union)	EUSPA	2021	√	×
France	CNES	1961	√	√
India	ISRO	1969	√	√
Indonesia	INASA	1964	√	√
Japan	JAXA	2003	√	√
Malaysia	MYSA	2002	√	×
Mongolia	NRSC	1993	√	√
New Zealand	NZSA	2016	×	×
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NADA	2013	√	√
the Philippines	PHILSA	2019	√	×
Russia	The Russian National Aerospace Corporation	1991	√	√
Singapore	OSTIN	2013	√	×
Korea	KARI	1989	√	√
Thailand	GISTDA	2000	√	×
Britain	UKSA	2010	√	√
America	NASA	1958	√	√
Vietnam	TTVTVN/VNSC	2006	√	×

A boycott of Chinese aggression in the Indo Pacific region, said the university's Canberra space research team, would help stimulate Australia's investment in space defense. In December 2022,

senior diplomats and defense leaders from Australia and the United States reaffirmed their opposition to Chinese destabilizing operations in the South China Sea, such as militarizing disputed waters, dangerous sea and air encounters, and excessive territorial claims not consistent with international law."Space is a global public domain," Boyce said."If we're not careful, it's easy to mess up this global public domain. The more countries engage (ensure) clarity and transparency and thus establish accountability, the lower the probability that someone will rationally pull the trigger."Deterrence of aggression is also a key reason for the development of the space defense partnership. In September 2020, the Center for Space and Policy Strategy reported: " Attacks on satellite constellations that converge on the hybrid capabilities of the United States and its partners could lead to collective action by multiple countries, which could help deter potential adversaries from attacking first."The US-based center is part of the non-profit research and analysis organization The Aerospace Corp. In addition, relationship expansion is also part of the US Defense Strategy released in October 2022: " The mutually beneficial alliances and partnerships are our greatest global strategic strengths and the core of this strategy."

4. CHINA'S RESPONSE TO THE GLOBAL PUBLIC DOMAIN POLICY

4.1. China's Military Highland Policy

The United States considers China a rising space military power, or even a space military power, all coming from its considerable number of military satellites and strong anti-space capabilities. In general, China has considerable military capabilities in space, as well as anti-space capabilities. Currently, China already has helicopter anti-satellite capabilities, and can even attack satellites in geostationary orbit. In February 2015, the university of California, San Diego, for the economic and security assessment committee submitted called "China dream, space dream" report said the progress of China's space technology (including counter space capability) is negative for the United States (negative sum), pose a threat to the us space military capability, remind the United States to develop space capabilities, deal with the increasingly sophisticated (improving) space rivals.

China's draft treaty on the Prevention of weapons in Outer Space and its amendments, as well as the initiative to "not first place weapons in outer space", have stated that the existing outer space mechanism is not enough to restrain the outer space arms race. And since the establishment of the issue of prevent the air arms race, the United States did not in the disarmament conference any restrictions outside the air force initiative, instead, according to its needs outside the framework of the United Nations, launched "air traffic management" "responsible air behavior" initiative, against the air force in the form of international treaties.

China restricts the foreign air force for three purposes: first, to avoid the use of outer air weapons for external air operations, to control combat operations due to the limited outer air weapons; second, to reduce the desire to develop foreign air force for the violation of the treaty obligations; and to facilitate the state to use more funds to develop outer space technology dedicated to peaceful purposes and to solve the common problems facing human beings, such as the outer air planet hitting the earth. In short, China advocates eliminating the hidden danger of outer space security (security) by restricting or prohibiting outer air force reserves, so as to achieve the ultimate goal of long-term peaceful use of outer space.

We need to say that the development and possession of considerable anti-space capabilities and strength is the result of China's implementation and implementation of the active defense military strategy, both for the purpose of self-defense. China has not intimidated or invaded any country with these capabilities. On the basis of meeting national security needs, equality, mutual benefit, peaceful use and common development, China has made great efforts to promote regional and international cooperation and promote the peaceful use of space for mankind, and China has taken advantage of

these strengths to assume the responsibility of promoting international cooperation and peaceful use of space.

4.2. China's Response to the Arms Race

The Chinese government has made its utmost efforts to prevent an arms race in space and ban space weapons. Through multilateral platforms such as the United Nations General Assembly, the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and the Conference on Disarmament, China promotes its stance against an arms race in space and the prohibition of space weapons, and proposes specific initiatives like the PPWT, the Space Transparency and Trust Building Mechanism, and no first use of weapons in space, to ensure the peaceful use of space. President Xi Jinping's concept of a community with a shared future for mankind is gaining increasing endorsement from more countries. In 2017, the concept of a "community with a shared future for mankind" was successively incorporated into international resolutions such as those of the UN Security Council and the Human Rights Council. In November, it was also included in two security resolutions of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly: "Concrete Measures to Prevent an Arms Race in Outer Space" and "No First Use of Weapons in Outer Space," marking the first time this concept has been integrated into UN security resolutions. In June 2018, the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind was incorporated into the outcome document adopted at the High-level Conference of the UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This is the first time that the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has incorporated the concept of a community with a shared future into relevant resolutions. In November 2020, the concept of "a community with a shared future for mankind" was once again written into the UN General Assembly resolution on "No First Deployment of Arms in Outer Space". The "community of a shared future for mankind" has been repeatedly written into UN resolutions on space issues, which shows that the concept of a community of a shared future in space has been endorsed and supported by the vast majority of countries. At the same time, the Chinese government has also made concrete efforts to build a community with a shared future in space.

4.3. China's Economic Response

To maintain its global hegemony, the United States is developing more advanced space technology and telling its rivals that "space is not a good place to wage war."

True multilateralism is crucial to maintaining global stability and development. The United States is not willing to take the path of true multilateralism and only intends to discuss relevant rules within the scope of the allied system. The key reason is that the United States' initiative seriously carries "private goods" and attempts to build an outer space order conducive to the United States with its rules. President Xi Jinping pointed out that the solution to the complex problems in today's world is to "uphold and practice multilateralism"; multilateralism means to "firmly uphold the international system at the core, the international order based on international law and the core role of the United Nations in international affairs". In order to maintain the balance and stability of the international space order and the global strategic strategy, China appropriately develop anti-space capabilities not to challenge the space capabilities of the United States, but to assume the due international responsibility of maintaining the stability and balance of the new space order.

In recent years, China's space industry has been developing steadily. During this period, China has always advocated space cooperation among other countries, taken the concept of a community of shared future as the core of global governance, and advocated global governance in a fair, reasonable, inclusive and shared rights and responsibilities. In addition, China's participation in space governance is guided by the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind, with peace, cooperation and equality and mutual benefit as the basic principles of governance, actively building a community

with a shared future in space and promoting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

China advocates building the "Space Silk Road" based on the Belt and Road initiative to serve the construction of global public space infrastructure, which is of great significance to promoting global development cooperation and building a community with a shared future for mankind under the current international situation. The "Space Silk Road" will adhere to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and is committed to strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation based on common goals and serving the construction of the "Belt and Road". Through "Belt and Road" key cooperation projects such as "Laos 1" communication satellite, which is the first whole satellite exporting and participating in ground operation, providing satellite communication, satellite TV broadcast, wireless broadband and other services for Laos; "China-France Ocean Satellite" project realizes large area and high-precision synchronous observation of wind and waves on the ocean surface, and the monitoring data can be shared and used by scientists and forecasters around the world, helping to explore the laws of wave formation and change, as well as spatial information corridor and digital Silk Road construction, and promote the high-quality development of "Belt and Road". The construction of the "Space Silk Road" will become a new international public product provided by China for the country and society, and promote the further development of the national economy on the Silk Road.

We can through with national joint development of space technology and application of industry cluster, the development of intelligent information service industry, promote satellite navigation system and high-end manufacturing, software, big data, modern service industry in the field of technology innovation, transformation and upgrading, promote the national and regional all-round, multi-level, depth to participate in the silk road "space" resources development, utilization and application, make the space industry to build "area" new economic growth point.

4.4. China's Multilateralism Policy

The Chinese government has always adhered to the position that "the United Nations should play its role as a main platform in the international governance of outer space and ensure the extensive participation, fairness and inclusiveness of the international rule-making process of outer space. The different UN platforms should fully respect their respective division of responsibilities and maintain coordination and cooperation." China's initiatives such as "Transparency and Trust-building mechanism in outer space", "Not first place weapons in outer space" and "preventing arms race in outer space" were endorsed by the vast majority of member states, forming the annual resolution of the UN General Assembly. China actively supports the "Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities" initiative initiated by the United Nations Outer Space Commission, and jointly advances the negotiations on "Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities" (2.0). Adhering to the position of the fact that the Conference on Disarmament is the only global multilateral disarmament negotiating body, China has submitted the proposal of the draft Treaty to the CD. The establishment of the international order is the result of the multilateral construction and interaction of the actors. The view of order is the core and foundation of multilateralism. There are huge differences between China and the United States in their view of order. China's order view tends to be people-oriented, emphasizing symbiosis and integrity. The concept of a community with a shared future for mankind is a concentrated embodiment of China's view of international order. The American view of order emphasizes the inter-individual differences and interactions, as well as the control of inter-individual contradictions. The international order of the United States is the view of hegemonic order, a hierarchical order based on the allied system. In this multilateralism, the United States enjoys an absolute dominant and even dominant position, reflecting its will through the way of rules, and restraining the behavior of each actors in the system. Of course, the United States also restricts its actions to win the trust and compliance of other countries, thus enhancing the legitimacy and stability

of the order, and taking various measures to eliminate internal differences, achieve a homogeneous and exclusive community, and maintain its global hegemony.

As far as the outer space order is concerned, the United States also follows this model or tries to create an international outer space order that benefits itself. The United States first repeatedly opposed the rules initiatives proposed by non-Allies in terms such as "vague definition", and then customized the American version of the "private space rules" through space technical assistance and drawing over Allies. The United States rejected the initiative to control foreign air forces, but did not want to explicitly contradict the international community for disarmament, so it accused the draft treaty of many defects, such as the lack of international consensus on the definition of "outer space" and "objects in outer space". In addition, in order to promote its rules-based space order, the United States has repeated its old tactics, launching multilateralism or bilateral external air diplomacy within the alliance system, reaching consensus on its rules initiative, and then pushing it to the world. For example, the US government does not support the EU's "outer space code of conduct", which makes the EU unable to continue its "marketing" initiative. Instead, it promotes its country's "outer space traffic management" and "stop anti-satellite weapons test", and receives strong response and support from its Allies.

China's view of order takes the harmonious coexistence of human society as the logical starting point, and the concept of "a community with a shared future for mankind" that transcends the boundaries of countries and nations is its concrete manifestation. As far as the international outer space order is concerned, China advocates the global governance concept of "extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits", practices multilateralism in accordance with the UN framework and international law, and jointly discuss outer space governance rules (including foreign air force governance rules). Within the framework of the United Nations, in line with the principle of open, countries can participate in the discussion of China proposed restrictions on foreign air force for initiative, including China submitted to the United Nations general assembly "not first deploy weapons in outer space" initiative, called for the talks on the basis of the draft treaty negotiations, specific consultation related rules, form based on the charter of the UN purposes and principles of international consensus, thus build inclusive fair and just international space order.

5. SUMMARY

Advocate the global public domain to achieve the real occupation of space. It shows the ambition of the United States to act as a world police force, dominate the world and suppress China and the Soviet Union. China has actively responded to the space policy of the United States in the environment prevalent in the global public domain, explored the space policy suitable for China's national conditions, taken the "community with a shared future for mankind" as the development concept, and continuously enhanced the ability of China's space policy to adapt to the international community.

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