

ANALYSIS OF JOHAN GALTUNG'S CONCEPT OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE IN THE 1967 OUTER SPACE TREATY

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Abstract

The 1967 Outer Space Treaty is the legal basis for every country to carry out space exploration. The formation of the Outer Space Treaty in 1967 was a step forward as a basis for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes. Johan Galtung's concept of international peace can be a reference in analyzing the concept of international peace in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. The aim of this writing is to analyze the application of Johan Galtung's concept of international peace in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. This type of research is normative legal research that examines the Outer Space Treaty. Space Treaty 1967 and various concepts in international law. The data used is secondary data in the form of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. The primary legal material used is the provisions on the use of outer space in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and the UN Charter, while the secondary legal material consists of various literature related to the topic under study. The data obtained was then analyzed qualitatively using deductive thinking methods. The research results show that the correlation between Johan Galtung's concept of international peace in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty can be seen from the stages of peace, namely peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding.

Keywords: Space, International Peace, Outer Space Treaty, Johan Galtung, Concept.

A. INTRODUCTION

One of the developments in the era of globalization is the development of technology, which has become a new chapter in various aspects of human life. One form of technological development achieved is the human ability to explore space. Ideally, the development of space technology can be used as a means to make things easier for humans. It should be realized that the use of space does not only have an impact on human life but also on a larger interest, namely the state. In this case, space exploration cannot be separated from relations between countries, considering that one of the characteristics of space exploration is the emergence of cross-country relations, which can

have both positive and negative impacts on international peace. Since the success of the Soviet Union with the Sputnik mission in 1956, which was then followed by the success of the United States with the Apollo mission and a series of other successes, humans have begun to realize that this does not merely mean expanding horizons but also has implications in the fields of politics, ideology, culture, and law.¹

International law, as a rule that binds states, basically has the aim of achieving international peace. One of them is contained in Article 1 of the United Nations (UN) Charter, which states that the purpose of establishing the UN is to maintain international peace and security, promote friendly relations between nations, and create international cooperation. Thus, the goal of international peace also covers the activities of every country in exploring space. In order to create regulations regarding the use of outer space, the UN General Assembly approved the formation of a resolution which, in principle, states that international law in the UN Charter is applied to outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies.²

In 1958, the UN formed the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which was an additional committee. It then became a permanent committee in 1959. It became a permanent committee in 1959, with the name United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS). Based on the results of this committee's work, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space 1967) was formed, which is an international space law regulation formed by organs under the UN. The formation of Outer Space in 1967 was an antithesis to the conflict between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.³ It cannot be denied that the Cold War has become a new chapter in the use of space, as well as marking the start of the space age. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty contains provisions containing material derived from three previous UN Resolutions related to the principles of space use. The use of outer space for peaceful purposes is contained in Resolution 1963 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963 concerning International Cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space.⁴

The formation of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty can be considered a legal document for activities in space, which initially regulated the balance between the strategic interests of superpowers in the Cold War in space. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty then became a guide and provided direction for every human activity related to the use of outer space and became the basis for all legal documents, both at the international and national levels, relating to space issues. The purpose of the declaration of principles in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty is that peaceful space exploration must be for the benefit and

¹ I. Dewa Gede Palguna and Yayat Sri Hayati., *Hukum Internasional Ruang Angkasa (Outer Space Law): Kajian Pemanfaatan untuk Maksud-Maksud Damai*, Jakarta, Rajaeali Pres, 2019.

² Rossana Deplano., The Artemis Accords: Evolution or revolution in international space law?, *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, Vol.70, no. 3, 2021, page. 799-819.

³ Zahra Fitrah Aulia and Tomy Michael., Tanggung Jawab Negara Peluncur Terhadap Pengelolaan Sampah Antariksa Dalam Kerangka Hukum Internasional, *Journal Evidence of Law*, Vol.2, no. 3, 2023, page. 218-227.

⁴ Mardianis., *Hukum Antariksa*, Jakarta, Rajawali Pres, 2016.

interests of all mankind. Thus, the use of outer space for peaceful purposes is a prerequisite for meeting the interests of all mankind and all countries. Thus, the use of space can also be a means of creating international peace. This is stated in Article 4 Paragraph 2 of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty that:

"The Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military man oeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the Moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited."

space. This agreement also stipulates that outer space is mankind's heritage, so there should be no claims of sovereignty in it.⁵ The meaning of humanity's heritage is that outer space is intended for the common good, so its use must be aimed at the common good and for the benefit of the international community based on international law.⁶ Space use for peaceful purposes is necessary, considering that it is often used for military purposes. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute states that more than 70 per cent of satellites launched into space are intended for military purposes.⁷ There are five types of satellites used for military purposes: photographic reconnaissance satellites, electronic reconnaissance satellites, sea and ocean observation satellites, early warning satellites, and communications satellites. In the world of military space, one system that will radically become a military system in the modern era is the SMARTBus or day six-day satellite, which is a military application system that uses images and communications from intelligence capabilities, this system can be developed in military operations.⁸ The era of the space race carried out by countries has entered the stage of military ambitions apart from space exploration interests. This situation shows that the use of outer space is no longer for peaceful purposes but can cause tensions that lead to acts of violence by the state.

It should be realized that the development of space knowledge and technology has provided many benefits and advantages for improving the quality and standard of human life. Through technology in the form of satellites, for example, humans can obtain various conveniences in carrying out their activities. Even though it can provide various conveniences for human life and activities, the negative impacts resulting from the use of space technology cannot be ignored, which cause various problems and can even

⁵ Dony Aditya Prasetyo., Pembentukan Instrumen Hukum Internasional Baru tentang Lalu Lintas Di Ruang Angkasa, *DIVERSI: Jurnal Hukum*, Vol.9, no. 1, 2023, page. 1-27.

⁶ Diaz Pratama Putra Satria, Agus Pramono, and H.M.Kabul Supriyadhie., Analisis Yuridis Eksistensi Yurisdiksi Satelit Ruang Angkasa Menurut Hukum Internasional, *Diponegoro Law Journal*, Vol.8, no. 1, 2019, page. 708-715.

⁷ Nandasiri Jasentuliyana., *Maintaining outer space for peaceful uses: proceedings of a symposium held in the Hague*, New York, United Nations University Press, 1984.

⁸ Mardianis., Analisis Peristiwa Penembakan Satelit oleh China Dengan Menggunakan Teknologi Anti Satellite System (ASAT) Berdasarkan Hukum Internasional, *Jurnal Analisis dan Informasi Kedirgantaraan*, Vol.9, no. 1, 2012, page. 47-59.

threaten international peace.

In general, the aim of establishing the 1967 Outer Space Treaty was to create international peace. Basically, peace is a situation and condition that is the hope of every human being and nation in the world. Etymologically, the word peace comes from English, namely Peace, which is Anglo-French. The word Peace was adopted from Latin, namely Pax, which means peace, silence, or harmony.⁹ The word peace has a meaning that has an element of gap to act and do something, namely making it peaceful, not hostile, not hostile, and so on. World peace is an idea of freedom, peace and happiness that is aspired to by all countries as the main actors in international society. In the context of international peace, the formation of the UN is an effort to form a universal international organization with the main objective of maintaining peace under a collective security system.¹⁰

To be able to create international peace, one of the concepts regarding international peace that is quite relevant, was expressed by Johan Galtung, who is also called the Father of Peace Studies. Johan Galtung explains peace in two terms. First, peace is a situation in which the absence or reduction of all types of violence is absent; second, peace is a creative, non-violent transformation of conflict.¹¹ Based on these two definitions, peace work is an effort to reduce violence by peaceful means. According to him, peace is the capacity to change conflict with empathy, without violence and is a process that never ends. In a historical context, the 1967 Outer Space Treaty was born out of conflict, and its existence was hoped to be able to transform this conflict into peace. It is also hoped that the 1967 Outer Space Treaty will be able to become a legal basis for resolving conflicts between countries without using violence.

Looking at the purpose of establishing the 1967 Outer Space Treaty can be correlated with Johan Galtung's concept of international peace. Several approaches introduced by Johan Galtung regarding international peace are quite relevant to the objectives of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. Based on this explanation, this writing attempts to analyze the relevance of the goals of international peace contained in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty with the concept of international peace stated by Johan Galtung.

B. METHODS

This legal writing is a type of normative legal writing that finds legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues faced. The approaches used are a regulatory approach and a conceptual approach. The statute approach is carried out by analyzing the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, which is the legal basis for states in the use of outer space. The conceptual approach is carried out by analyzing Johan Galtung's concept of international peace. The data used is secondary data consisting of primary legal materials

⁹ Thiyas Tono Taufiq., Kontribusi Filsafat Perdamaian Eric Weil Bagi Resolusi Konflik Masyarakat Majemuk, *Living Islam: Journal of Islamic Discourses*, Vol.4, no. 1, 2021, page. 77-93.

¹⁰ Ade Maman Suherman., *Organisasi internasional dan integrasi ekonomi regional dalam perspektif hukum dan globalisasi*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, Ghalia Indonesia, 2003.

¹¹ Johan Galtung., *Studi Perdamaian: Perdamaian dan Konflik, Pembangunan dan Peradaban*, Surabaya, Pustaka Eureka, 2003.

and secondary legal materials. The primary legal materials are the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and the UN Charter. Secondary legal materials include books, journals and articles related to the topics discussed. Data collection techniques were carried out using a literature study. The data obtained was then analyzed qualitatively using deductive thinking methods.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Essence of International Peace in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty

The 1967 Outer Space Treaty was formed in the midst of the Cold War situation that was raging in the hemisphere, where there was a war of ideological expansion between the Western Bloc, represented by the United States, and the Eastern Bloc, represented by the Soviet Union. Contestation between the two superpowers occurred in various sectors, from the economic, social, political, and military sectors. The battle between the two is not only on land and sea but also in space. This period was a sign that the world was entering the space age and carrying out space exploration.

In 1952, the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) designated July 1, 1957, to December 31, 1958, as the International Geophysical Year (IGY) because researchers believed that during this period, the rotation of the solar system was at its highest point. To follow up on this, ICSU adopted a resolution calling on countries to launch artificial satellites into space during the IGY period in order to map the Earth's surface. To address this, the United States and the Soviet Union created a satellite program when more than seventy countries around the world collaborated in scientific experiments.¹²

The United States and the Soviet Union continued to carry out a series of increasingly innovative mission launches, from satellite launches, sending humans into space and landing on the moon to deep space exploration. President John F. Kennedy firmly stated that space exploration would continue, which was the greatest adventure in the history of the United States that would lead other countries. The United States must not remain silent in the space race. This statement was a clear declaration that the United States would compete with the Soviet Union in the space sector.

It is realized that the use and exploration of outer space that is not accompanied by legal provisions can result in disaster for world peace missions. The UN's main concern at that time was trying to prevent outer space from being used as an arena for war and confrontation in the future by superpower countries that were in conflict in the Cold War. Aware of the potential for conflict, the UN is paying serious attention to technological developments in the exploration and use of outer space by forming an ad hoc body as a first step in regulating this new region.¹³

The process of establishing the 1967 Outer Space Treaty can be said to have proceeded in two stages. The first stage was carried out through the

¹² Scott Ervin., Law in a Vacuum: The Common Heritage Doctrine in Outer Space Law, *Boston College International and Comparative Law Review*, Vol.7, no. 2, 1984, 403-417.

¹³ Adam G. Quinn., The new age of space law: The outer space treaty and the weaponization of space, *Minnesota Journal of International Law*, Vol.17, no. 2, 2008, p. 478-489.

submission of various resolutions by the UN General Assembly, which included instructions and ways to increase international cooperation and the establishment of basic principles related to outer space. The second stage is the acceptance of the declaration of legal principles governing activities in outer space related to the use and investigation of outer space. The UN then formed an Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which was tasked with researching space issues, including those related to the legal aspects of space activities.¹⁴ This temporary committee was later established as a permanent committee, the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, abbreviated as UNCOPUOS. It is the main advisory committee (focal point) under the UN General Assembly that deals internationally with space issues and problems.¹⁵ Through negotiations, UNCOPUOS finally succeeded in forming a legal instrument that regulates state activities in the field of space exploration and use, including the moon and other natural space objects, namely the 1967 Outer Space Treaty.

The 1967 Outer Space Treaty recognizes the common interest of every country in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, regardless of economic or scientific development. This agreement is international law, which contains universal elements. Paragraph 2 of the Preamble to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty recognizes the common interest of all humanity in the advancement of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. Meanwhile, Paragraph 3 believes that the exploration and use of outer space must be carried out in the interests of all people regardless of their level of economic or scientific development.

The main objective of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty was to establish a legal regime governing human activities in outer space. The adoption of the concept of the province of all mankind means that the use of space must be aimed at the interests of all countries, and it aims to ensure that every human being can enjoy the results obtained from space and protect the common interests of all mankind. The existence of a fair balance between the interests and obligations of all parties is a fundamental prerequisite, not only for the success of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty but also for the global space order. As space and time develop, this principle is very necessary for the progress of activities in space.

This international agreement also establishes the belief that cooperation in space will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and strengthening relations between countries.¹⁶ The adoption of the concept of Province of all Mankind in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty means that the use of outer space must be carried out in the interests of all countries and represents an opportunity to establish a legal regime that regulates the activities of countries in space with the aim that every human

¹⁴ Ajey Lele., *Fifty Years of the Outer Space Treaty: Tracing the Journey*, New Delhi, Pentagon Press, 2017.

¹⁵ Muhammad Alif Ramadhan and Ayu Nrangwesti., *Aktivitas Kemiliteran Di Antariksa Dalam Perspektif Hukum Angkasa (Angkatan Bersenjata Antariksa Amerika): Military Activities in Space in the Perspective of Space Law (American Space Armed Forces)*, *Reformasi Hukum Trisakti*, Vol.6, no. 1. 2024, page. 375-386.

¹⁶ Daniel A. Porras., *The Common Heritage of Outer Space: Equal Benefits for Most of Mankind*, *California Western International Law Journal*, Vol. 37, no. 1, 2006, 153-167.

being can enjoy the benefits. obtained from space and the protection of the common interests of all mankind.¹⁷ The 1967 Outer Space Treaty, which contains nine basic principles, can be said to be the Magna Charta in space activities and utilization. At least three principles relate to the goals of international peace: space exploration must be based on the fundamental principles of International Law, including the Charter of the United Nations; Partial Demilitarization of Outer Space; and International Cooperation.¹⁸

The peaceful goals of space exploration will be met through mutual respect between countries. These goals cannot be separated from the provisions of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, which constitute Jus Cogens. Based on Article 3 of 1967, States parties to the treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintaining of international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding. Through these provisions, it can be said that the enactment of the provisions in the UN Charter in space is also part of the obligations stipulated in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. Thus, the legality of state activities in space exploration is not only limited to compliance in implementing the 1967 Outer Space Treaty but also that these activities must be justified based on the UN Charter and general principles of international law.

The realization of international peace in the use of outer space can be seen from international cooperation and mutual understanding. The principles of cooperation contained in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty should not only be seen as a general call but rather a form of innovation because they add operational requirements or new practices in cooperation. This principle of cooperation is said to be stronger than that contained in general international law. In fact, the 1967 Outer Space Treaty is said to go beyond the contents of the General Assembly's Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States. Cooperation in the use of space is no longer an ideal but a legal obligation. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty was the result of implementing the principle of cooperation in the UN Charter. The phrase "for the benefit of all countries" means that countries carrying out their activities in space are guided by the principles of cooperation and providing beneficial assistance. Countries must pay attention to the interests of other countries.¹⁹

Another thing that can be a basis for finding the concept of world peace in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty is the interpretation of the articles contained therein. The original intent of this declaration of principles was that the peaceful use of outer space should be for the benefit and interests of all humanity. This was an effort by the international community to include outer

¹⁷ Fabio Tronchetti., *The Exploitation of Natural Resources of the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies*, Boston, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2009.

¹⁸ Doo-Hwan Kim., Proposal of Establishing a New International Space Agency for Mining the Natural Resources in the Moon, Mars and Other Celestial Bodies, *The Korean Journal of Air & Space Law and Policy*, Vol.35, no. 2, 2020, page. 313-374.

¹⁹ Jinyuan Su., Legality of unilateral exploitation of space resources under international law, *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, Vol.66, no. 4, 2017, page. 991-1008.

space in the arms control regime from the start.²⁰ Paragraph 4 of the Declaration of Principles emphasizes that all outer space activities must be carried out in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and advancing international cooperation and understanding. Paragraph 6 states that there is an obligation to consult regarding disturbances that may be detrimental due to the use of outer space. In this section, it is stated that if a country has reason to believe that space activities will cause potentially harmful interference to other countries in the peaceful use of space, it is obliged to undertake appropriate international consultations before resuming such activities.

To ensure international peace in space exploration, Article 4 of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty prohibits any country from placing any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other types of weapons of mass destruction, installing such weapons on celestial bodies, or placing such weapons in outer space by any other means. Through this provision, the international community seeks to prevent the possibility of space being used by countries as a means of war, where peace missions are carried out by controlling the use of weapons in space.

2. Johan Galtung's Concept of International Peace

Johan Galtung is a Norwegian sociologist who is said to be the main founder of the discipline of conflict and peace studies. He became one of the important peace figures of this century through his various thoughts and writings about conflict and peace, which were then applied to various real problems. As a peace figure, Johan Galtung is trusted as a negotiator in a number of international conflicts. He is also actively involved as a facilitator in conflict resolution, such as the conflict between North Korea and South Korea, conflicts in several countries of the former Yugoslavia, and so on. Johan Galtung's thoughts on conflict resolution and peace were greatly influenced by Gandhi's thoughts, which stated that violence can only be eliminated if the cause is known, which is generally caused by wrong structures.²¹

The source of conflict is differences in interests between actors, as well as the existence of different values from these actors. Galtung believes that conflict occurs as a result of contradictions between three things, namely actions or behaviour, structure and culture. Violence is a physical, emotional, verbal, structural, institutional, behavioural, policy, attitude and even spiritual condition that can weaken, dominate and even destroy oneself and others.²² Violence refers not only to direct physical actions but also includes structural and cultural aspects. For this reason, Johan Galtung distinguishes three types of violence: direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence.

Direct violence is a form of violence that is directly visible to the naked eye. This classic form of direct violence is murder, torture, ill-treatment, and

²⁰ Lits Marina, Stepanov Sergei, and Tikhomirova Anna., International space law, *BRICS Law Journal*, Vol.4, no. 2, 2017, page. 135-155.

²¹ Galbani Fadilah and Ilim Abdul Halim., Potential for Peacebuilding in Conflict and Violence in Sri Lanka Based on the Thoughts of Johan Galtung, *Gunung Djati Conference Series*, vol. 4, no. 3, 2021, pp. 770-781.

²² Linda Dwi Eriyanti., Pemikiran Johan Galtung Tentang Kekerasan Dalam Perspektif Feminisme, *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, Vol.6, no. 1, 2017, page. 29-37.

so on. Sometimes, this direct violence is only an impact because behind it, there are underlying problems, and it can even cause wider negative impacts, namely structural violence and cultural violence. The existence of economic inequality, lack of protection for citizens' rights, and social injustice can be called structural violence. This violence occurs in smaller and wider structures in the form of penetration, exploitation and marginalization. The culmination point of the two previous types of violence is cultural violence, where existing acts of violence have been considered habitual and are instead considered normal. This cultural violence also often originates from ideological, religious and cultural views.²³

Basically, peace is a situation and condition that is the hope of every human being and nation in the world. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, peace is defined as a situation that is not hostile; there is no war, there is no dispute, reconciliation, and a peaceful atmosphere. In international relations between countries, international peace is the idea of freedom, peace and happiness that is hoped for by all countries and nations as subjects in the international community. In the midst of various state interests, international peace can be realized through international institutions and organizations as a means that can represent universal agreements and norms between countries to prevent conflict and as a form of maintaining peace.²⁴

The concept of international peace put forward by Johan Galtung is an important contribution to the study of peace and conflict. In overcoming a conflict and creating peace, the transcendent method is used, where this method is based on creativity and critical thinking. This means that transformation occurs when conflict is removed from violence and, at the same time, transforms conflict towards development, both individual, collective and international.

Johan Galtung divides the concept of peace into two typologies, namely, Negative Peace and Positive Peace. In the first sense, peace is interpreted as the absence of conflict or war between two or more parties.²⁵ To achieve peace, government control is needed over the conflicts that occur. This form of control is carried out through security and protection by security forces in conflict areas. The strategy used in Negative Peace is to separate the conflicting parties. The classification of Negative Peace is pessimistic and curative, and peace is not always done peacefully.

Meanwhile, in the second meaning, peace is characterized by the existence of a non-coercive conflict resolution tool which aims to prevent conflict from arising.²⁶ Therefore, a situation without war can be realized: social justice, economic prosperity, safety from fear, guarantee of carrying out

²³ Yaries Mahardika Putro, Popy Andriani, Gusti Salsabila, and Haekal Al Asyari., Satellite Mega Constellations: Conflict between Freedom of Exploration and Unsustainable Outer Space Activities, *Brawijaya Law Journal: Journal of Legal Studies*, Vol.10, no. 1, 2023, page. 89-105.

²⁴ Oliver P. Richmond, *Peace in International Relations Theory*, New York, The Palgrave Handbook of Disciplinary and Regional Approaches to Peace, 2016.

²⁵ Temesgen Tilahun., Johan Galtung's Concept of Positive and Negative Peace in the Contemporary Ethiopia: an Appraisal, *International Journal of Political Sciences and Development*, Vol.3, no. 6, 2015, page. 251-273.

²⁶ M. Prakoso Aji dan Jerry Indrawan., Memahami Studi Perdamaian Sebagai Bagian Dari Ilmu Hubungan Internasional, *Jurnal Pertahanan Dan Bela Negara*, Vol.9, no. 3, 2019, page. 71-92.

worship, and freedom to think and express opinions. Peace, in this sense, also includes various efforts to overcome problems that are the root causes of conflict. Positive Peace has positive content, namely restoring relationships, creating a social system that guarantees community needs, and constructive conflict resolution.²⁷ Positive Peace is classified in the form of structural integration, optimistic optimism, prevention and peace by peaceful means. Through Positive Peace, all forms of exploitation can be eliminated, or at least minimized, and there will be no violence in any form. The concept of Positive Peace by Johan Galtung brought major changes to thinking about peace, which is not only seen through physical parameters but also has a broader dimension, namely the humanitarian dimension.

For Johan Galtung to be able to achieve international peace, it is not enough if peace is only at the level of Negative Peace. According to him, through Negative Peace, a conflict will only be resolved at the surface level, so there is still a very high possibility that it will give rise to a similar conflict in the future. This is different from positive peace, where there are efforts to resolve a conflict to the root of the problem through a method and policy issued by a conflict resolution tool. Thus, Positive Peace is what must be sought to be created after Negative Peace is achieved. Johan Galtung emphasizes Positive Peace as peace in a more fundamental and constructive sense than just the cessation of conflict.

The concept of international peace expressed by Johan Galtung has become one of the foundations of the international community's efforts to create international peace and security. Johan Galtung set the stage for achieving international peace. There are three stages, namely, first, peacemaking, which is the process that aims to bring together or reconcile the political attitudes and strategies of conflicting parties. The methods that can be used at this stage are mediation, negotiation and arbitration, especially at the leadership level. Second, Peacekeeping is the process of stopping or minimizing the occurrence of violent acts, which is carried out through military intervention. Third, Peacebuilding is the process of implementing social, political and economic change or reconstruction in the context of realizing sustainable peace.²⁸ Even though the three sets of conflict resolution models have their own goals and dimensions, they ultimately lead to the same goal, namely creating positive peace as an embodiment of conflict resolution.

3. The Relevance of Johan Galtung's Concept of International Peace in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty

The formation of the UN was motivated by the international community's concerns about threats to international peace and security based on experiences during World War I and World War II. For this reason, the UN was formed as the second attempt by the international community to form a universal international organization with the main objective of maintaining

²⁷ M. Prakoso Aji and Jerry Indrawan., Understanding Peace Studies as Part of International Relations, *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara*, Vol.9, no. 3, 2019, page. 69-88.

²⁸ Budi Mulyana, Ananty Hidayat, and Unikom FISIP., Penanganan Sampah Luar Angkasa Dalam Kerangka Hukum Internasional, *Jurnal Ilmu Politik dan Komunikasi*, Vol.9, no. 4, 2019, Page. 12-33.

peace under a collective security system.²⁹

As an organization that aims to create international peace, Johan Galtung's concept of international peace was adopted by the UN by implementing the stages of creating international peace. Peacemaking is a form of intervention to end hostilities and produce agreements through political diplomacy and, even if necessary, using military means. Diplomatic efforts can be carried out in the form of negotiated agreements and peace conferences to end the conflict. Peacekeeping is a form of intervention by the UN that separates parties in conflict and maintains the situation to avoid all forms of violence. After that, monitoring and enforcing the agreement is carried out.³⁰ After that, monitoring and enforcing the agreement is carried out. Steps that can be taken include monitoring the implementation of the agreement and carrying out agreed self-development activities. Peacebuilding is a UN effort to create a just peace structure for parties in conflict. In the end, it can eliminate the causes of conflict and provide several alternative conflict resolution options. At this stage, the UN implements programs designed to address the causes of conflict and suffering from the past and promote long-term stability and justice.³¹

On the basis of this stage, the UN works to achieve the goals of international peace and security, including in the regulation of outer space. If studied more deeply, the international regulation of outer space in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty also refers to the concept coined by Johan Galtung. From an organizational point of view, the concept of Positive Peace appears in the availability of international organizations as Collective Security where this concept was formed on the basis of the idea that international peace can be maintained. War can be prevented if there is an international organization that is able to design, facilitate and implement active cooperation between countries.³²

Collective Security in outer space starts from joint exploration, prioritizing the benefits of joint use of outer space for the benefit of humanity as a whole. This joint exploration ultimately leads to mutual security, regardless of the level of knowledge, economy and technological development possessed by each country. In this case, the UN, through the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS), is the main advisory committee under the UN General Assembly that deals internationally with space issues and problems.³³ The formation of UNCOPUOS by the UN is one form of realizing an international peace mission in space. In Johan

²⁹ Che Zuhaida Saari., *The Roles of Outer Space Treaty 1967 In Promoting International Peace*, E-Proceeding, 2019.

³⁰ Taufik Rachmat Nugraha and Prita Amalia., *Militerisasi Ruang Angkasa, Quo Vadis Indonesia?*, *Mimbar Hukum-Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada*, Vol.32, no. 3, 2019, page. 377-391.

³¹ I. Nyoman Sudira., *Nuansa Baru Peranan PBB Dalam Menjaga Perdamaian Selepas Perang Dingin: Perspektif Resolusi Konflik*, *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional*, Vol.11, no. 1, 2015, page. 23-24

³² Sigit Riyanto., *Keamanan Internasional Kolektif dan Peran Organisasi Regional*, *Tanjungpura Law Journal*, Vol.5, no. 1, 2021, page. 67-92.

³³ Ade Meirizal, Putu Prisca Lusiani, and Sarah Nurhalizah, *United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Uncopuos) Dalam Upaya Antisipasi Militerisasi Di Luar Angkasa*, *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional Fajar*, Vol.2, no. 1, 2023, page. 16-25.

Galtung's Positive Peace concept UNCOPUOS, is a non-coercive device that aims to prevent the emergence of conflict in the use of space exploration.

Besides that, the essence of world peace in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty is visible through the stages of achieving international peace in the use of outer space. The Peacemaking stage appeared when the 1967 Outer Space Treaty was formed to reconcile political attitudes between the United States and the Soviet Union. At this stage, negotiation is the method used to obtain agreement regarding the use and exploration of space. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty has special characteristics that can be seen in the role of the two countries, which have created procedures for establishing space laws that are quite unique.³⁴ The formation of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty began with bilateral negotiations between the two countries, namely the United States and the Soviet Union, which were then continued with discussions at the UN General Assembly. It cannot be denied that in the process of forming the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union were the main players, considering that these two countries were the most active in conveying their proposals and counter-proposals.³⁵ The two countries then stated good faith not to place objects containing nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction in space and called on all countries not to carry out such actions in space. In fact, the good intentions of the two countries were outlined in an agreement outside the UN and were presented before the General Assembly and received positive support from the UN.

The Peacekeeping stage was realized by implementing the 1967 Outer Space Treaty to minimize the occurrence of conflict. Also, it became the legal basis for upholding international peace regarding the use and exploration of outer space. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty contains elements which are said to be substantially universal.³⁶ The universality of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty related to the element of interests and maintaining international peace and security is basically contained in Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 of the Preamble to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. In Paragraph 4, the Declaration of Principles emphasizes that all space activities must be carried out in the interest of maintaining peace and security. international relations and promote international cooperation and understanding. Paragraph 6 states that there is an obligation to consult regarding disturbances that may be detrimental due to the use of outer space. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty, which contains nine basic principles, can be said to be the Magna Carta for space activities and utilization.³⁷

Meanwhile, at the Peacebuilding stage, the 1967 Outer Space Treaty was an implementation of post-Cold War political reconstruction to create

³⁴ Paul Stephen Dempsey., National Laws Governing Commercial Space Activities: Legislation, Regulation, & Enforcement, *Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business*, Vol.36, no. 1, 2016, page. 1-15.

³⁵ Rossana Deplano., Inclusive space law: The concept of benefit sharing in the outer space treaty, *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, Vol.72, no. 3, 2023, page. 671-714.

³⁶ Raoul Cardellini Leipertz., Sovereignty beyond Borders: Unraveling the Enigma of Airspace and Outer Space Interplay, *International Journal of Law and Policy*, Vol.2, no. 7, 2024, page. 1-15.

³⁷ Fradhana Putra Disantara., The Development of Space Law: Applying the Principles of Space Law and Interpreting 'Peaceful Purposes in the Outer Space Treaty 1967, *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Konstitusi*, Vol. 4, no. 2, 2021, page. 69-84.

sustainable peace. The peacebuilding stage appears in various space legal regulations, which elaborate on the 1967 Outer Space Treaty called the *Corpus Juris Spatialis*. These regulations are the Rescue Agreement 1968, is a legal instrument that regulates the rescue and return of astronauts and the return of objects launched into space; Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects 1972, which is a legal instrument that regulates international responsibility for damage caused by space objects; Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space 1975, is a legal instrument that regulates the registration of objects launched into space to help identify objects that have been launched into space; and Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies 1979.

There is a general understanding that the 1967 Outer Space Treaty contains stronger cooperation obligations than general international law and even goes beyond the contents of the General Assembly's Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States.³⁸ Carl Christol argues that cooperation should not be seen as a general call but rather as a form of innovation because it adds operational requirements or new practices.³⁹ International cooperation is required as the only possibility to ensure that all countries can share in the benefits of space use. The International Law Association emphasizes that international cooperation in the use of outer space is not just an ideal but a general legal obligation.

D. CONCLUSION

The goal of international peace in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty is correlated with Johan Galtung's concept of international peace. This correlation is visible in several ways, namely regarding the existence of Collective Security in Outer Space 1967 as a reflection of the concept of Positive Peace by forming an international organizational device to minimize conflict or even the potential for conflict that could arise as a result of the use of outer space. In this case, the international instrument in question is UNCOPUOS, which has the authority to deal internationally with issues and problems related to the use of outer space. Another correlation can be seen from the stages of achieving international peace contained in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, namely the Peacemaking, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding stages. The Peacemaking stage was carried out through negotiating conflicts of interest between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Peacekeeping stage was carried out by establishing the 1967 Outer Space Treaty as the legal basis for the use of outer space, and the Peacebuilding stage was carried out as a reconstruction of the use of space after the Cold War by forming the legal instrument *Corpus Juris Spatialis* and also provisions regarding cooperation obligations between countries.

³⁸ Rossana Deplano., Inclusive space law: The concept of benefit sharing in the outer space treaty, *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, Vol.72, no. 3, 2023, page. 671-714.

³⁹ Aniek Periani, Agoes Djatmiko, and Haris Kusumawardana., Strategi Peningkatan Keamanan Ruang Udara Indonesia di Era Digital Dalam Perspektif Hukum, *UNES Law Review*, Vol.6, no. 1 2023, page. 2848-2858.

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