

## 9.0 CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study for the Canadian Government Department of External Affairs, was to determine the feasibility of a spacebased remote sensing system designed to determine the presence of weapons in space.

The Paxsat System Concept was based on the supposition that a properly configured set of observations in space could determine the function of an unknown satellite to an acceptable high degree of confidence such that it can contribute to the determination and control of weapons in space.

The feasibility of the Paxsat System Concept in the performance of the study was addressed by three principal questions:

- (a) Can observations of an object in space determine the function of the object, particularly in reference to a weapon system?
- (b) Are there one or more political/international agreements or treaty contexts in which these observations could be made?
- (c) Would the observational requirements and the political constraints of a governing treaty permit a viable mission and spacecraft design?

The results of this study taken in context of its predecessors [1,2] conclude that all three questions are answered in the affirmative. The Paxsat System Concept was judged to be a feasible vehicle in which to effect the determination and control of weapons in outer space within the context of specific scenarios developed in the study. Highlights of the study as they pertained to the conclusion of the Paxsat System Concept effectiveness are presented forthwith.

Prior to the answering of the first question, a review of future putative spacebased weapons systems was conducted to determine the characteristics of these weapons, and the possible regions of space where these weapons would be deployed. Of the four categories of weapons systems identified, a weapon threat analysis