his area starts where objects can remain in orbit. The global community depends on space to sustain and improve navigation, communications, and sharing of data. The threat to this global common comes from state actors. For example, the Chinese test of anti-satellite weapons in 2007 against the Fengyun 1C generated 2,691 bits of debris, many of which remains in low-Earth-orbit and represents a hazard to other satellite constellations. Cyber: this is the digital world generated through computer networks. This global common is under threat by state and non-state actors. Their targets include military, financial, or infrastructure. As the world becomes more dependent on technology and the digital world, the threat to these objectives becomes more critical. Attacks to this domain may be generated from states such as India, North Korea, Russia, or China. Non-sate actors such as anonymous or terrorist organizations can also represent a threat. Although not included in the above commons, the possibility of a hybrid attack is real. Under this concept, a country may be the target of a cyber attack and threaten the global common of air, maritime, or space. Although there is not a unanimous consensus on whether or not cyber attacks constitute an act of war, it is important to recognize that the threat is real and that state and non-state actors are capable and willing to use cyber as a weapon. Complexities of a global environment: Interdependence as a solution? According to Former U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton “We are shifting from mostly direct exercise and application of power to a more sophisticated and difficult mix of indirect power and influence” (Scott, 2012, Pg 6). With the end of the Cold War, international conflict became a