

FORUM: Disarmament Commission (DA)

QUESTION OF: Deterring the Militarization of Outer Space

MAIN SUBMITTER: Belgium

CO-SUBMITTERS: Syria, Switzerland, South Africa

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Realizing that Most Economically Developed Countries (MEDC) are trying to employ military facilities and weapons that violate the Outer Space Treaty, and those violations are threatening the nations that do not have sufficient defense structures or systems,

Deeply concerned that the militarization of space will destroy strategic stability, undermine international and national security, and disrupt existing arms control instruments, particularly related to nuclear weapons and missiles,

Mindful of the prediction that the amount of space debris will significantly increase if the weaponization of space continues and is not regulated,

Keeping in mind that the militarization of outer space can cause an arms race,

Noting that the UN only has established the UN Committee for Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS) regarding the issue of militarization of outer space,

Bearing in mind that International Humanitarian Law has been created to protect the peace of the space,

Acknowledging the dangers that the weaponization of space would create large shifts in the current balance of military power and endanger the state of current arms control agreements,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Outer Space Treaty and the need for all States party to that treaty to comply fully with all their obligations,

Recalling the resolution of the A/RES/72/250, which was established to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an internationally legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space,

Noting with serious concern that the weaponization of space results in the proliferation of space debris when that have accumulated through 50 years of space activity which poses a threat of

allocating and deploying military arsenals in Low Earth Orbit areas where the discharge of weapons may cause harm to civilians below,

1. Establishes a set of international space guidelines that reflects on guidelines already developed by several national and international organizations so that countries can get out from the potential danger from outer space weapons in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. international organizations should voluntarily take measures, through national mechanisms,
 - b. avoid the intentional destruction of any on-orbit spacecraft and launch vehicle orbital stages or other harmful activities that generate long-lived debris;

2. Recommends all member states to treat the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS) treaty with importance in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. invite member states to discuss this treaty to be further reviewed and ratified by all nations as it brings several important restrictions that would effectively combat weaponization of space:
 - i. recall the treaty through annual meetings
 - ii. member states developed the new law or policy based on the PAROS,
 - b. encourage other member states to pressure nations who violated those restrictions or policy such as:
 - i. cooperating with the world trade union to punish such countries by imposing trade sanction,
 - ii. restricting the country to develop or launch the outer space weapon,
 - c. make a more delicate observation and restriction through ways such as but not limited to;

3. Strongly urges education of each state to make sure that people fully understands potential danger of militarization outer space in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. increase the rate of appearance on social media regarding the danger of space militarization in the forms of:
 - i. Facebook,
 - ii. Instagram,
 - iii. television,
 - b. provide younger generations education regarding the introduction to space technologies development by:
 - i. learning what to do in an emergency due to outer space militarization,
 - ii. providing related activities that help students understand the threat of the outer space militarization,
 - c. utilizing the International Committee of the Red Cross in educating “considering about the application of international humanitarian law to outer space”,

- d. reaching help to UNIDIR (United Nations Institute of Disarmament Research) to enable dialogue among key space stakeholders focusing on “views of young professionals on outer space governance;
4. Encourages all member states to join the MEDC and to implement anti-militarization mythology internationally but not limited to:
 - a. discussions held by representatives from each country to revise finance legislation on space militarization,
 - b. if a new law is enacted, the following provisions must be followed:
 - i. none of the countries should have any personal gain from the law,
 - ii. space experts, weapons experts, and representatives from each country must all be assembled;
5. Reinforces all nations to ratify the code of conduct in outer space:
 - a. any states or private corporations should register specific characteristics of all spacecraft,
 - b. all countries should take responsibility for clearing their space waste if they have already deployed more than 1,000 tons of mass into space:
 - i. historical waste will be eliminated and start counting from 0,
 - ii. mass deploying in outer space based on the recording in Space Registration,
 - iii. Contributing to the Union of Concerned Scientists who “planned a model treaty banning ASAT(Anti-Satellite Weaponry)” and proposed regulations, or code of conduct for responsible spacefaring nations”;
 - iv. Regulate launch vehicle for preventing empty rocket core stage become space debris
6. Urges all able and willing member states to increase support towards the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that aid the disarmament facilities through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Providing funds to NGOs that are associated with protection in outer space such as, but not limited to:
 - i. International Institute of Space Law (IISL),
 - ii. Space Policy Institute (SPI),
 - iii. Centre for Research in Air and Space Law,
 - b. Cooperating with other member states to exchange relevant information and technology.