

COMMITTEE: Disarmament

QUESTION OF: The arms race in space

SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Venezuela, Netherlands, Poland

SIGNATORIES: Switzerland, USA, Russia, Finland, South Africa, Venezuela, Iran, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Poland, China, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Sweden, Indonesia

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of international peace and equity in the use of weaponry between nations of higher responsibility granted by weapons that may be beyond other nations thus far,

Recalling articles III and IV of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, which state that the exploration and use of space shall be carried out with the interest of promoting international peace, and the installment of weapons of mass destruction and military manoeuvres in space are strictly forbidden,

Desiring that all nations work together for the peaceful use of space for international unity and exploration,

Declaring the use of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles as provocative and contrary to the peaceful use of space in the name of international unity,

Further recalling that the use of a space force as anything other than a protective force against extraterrestrial threats is in violation of Article IV of the Outer Space Treaty,

Noting the fact that military space force is defined by the ability to send and support at least 20 armed individuals, with necessary supplies, into space and sustain them,

Alarmed by the use of Tungsten rods by (X nation) in space, or “Rods from God,” as an example of weaponry potentially leading to an arms race in space that is inhibitive of peace amongst nations,

Emphasizing that an arms race in space will be detrimental to the global economy and leads to distrust among peaceful nations,

Remembering the Committee for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space, which during the 58th session of the United Nations General Assembly, as referenced in Supplement No. 20 (A/58/20), determined that

the installment of weapons in space for the future of peace would undermine the necessity of weapons in space with current peace existing in space,

Having considered that the use of weapons in space would only further push an agenda rather than the promotion of peace, and would create strain on countries that are unable to weaponize space as well as put pressure on countries that can to put weapons into space,

Noting how terrorism can not be used as an excuse to create weapons outside the necessity to fight terrorism,

Recognizing the importance of uniform reporting amongst party states that agree to said resolution and how that affects the adherence of all member states that may sign this resolution,

1. *Emphasizes* that the weaponization of space is inevitable, and thusly should be regulated in regards of programs in space and Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles;

2. *Strongly condemns* the nuclearization of space, as nuclear weapons will remain prohibited in space;

A. In accordance and respect to the Outer Space Treaty of 1967;

3. *Draws attention* to the fact that programs in space shall only be used or researched as means of protection or prevention for the event of extraterrestrial threats such as:

A. Alien life forms,

B. Extraterrestrial pathological hazards,

C. Meteor prevention,

D. Any other form of extraterrestrial threats to the entirety of the planet,

E. Pollution in space;

F. Furthermore, companies such as SpaceX, Astroscale, Airbus, D-Orbit, and Launchspace Technologies can aid in fighting off space debris;

4. *Recognizing* that member states wanting to research or possess a space program will receive funding from certain signatories under this resolution, since the space force will only be enacted as a means of global protection and thusly deserves funding from able member states;

- A. Member states with a GDP of \$15,000 USD (Per Capita) or more should contribute at least 0.01% of their total GDP towards a global fund in support of countries that are able to have a space force;
- B. The Global Space Force Fund will be divided evenly among countries that have a space force as proven by annual reports;
- C. Should a member state want to start a Space Force, they must have sufficient funds to start it themselves prior receiving money from the towards the creation of a space force;
- D. Requests non-governmental organizations to aid in funding and monetarily compensating the UN Global Space Fund should they see fit or beneficial;
- E. Urges member states with smaller GDPs to contribute if they deem so necessary;
- F. Member states with a GDP under 5,000 per capita (USD) may use the global fund to start working towards space research
- G. The Inter-Monetary Fund (IMF) will be used to support the countries wishing to develop a space program;

5. *Requests* the creation of the International Cosmic Unification Mandate (ICUM) for cooperation between all space programs belonging to any member state under the notion that all forces in space serve the purpose of international safety and unity;

- A. Reports of activities will be taken annually,
- B. Should any space forces make aggressive movements towards another, there should be a notice in appropriate timing by the member state in which that force belongs to the other member state in which the second space force belongs,
- C. Supports the rescue agreement, that states other countries should come to aid, according to ability, to help distressed astronauts and space personnel;

6. *Condemns* the use of kinetic weapons in space, such as tungsten rods; furthermore, calls for the removal of any tungsten rods currently in space, the satellites may remain there;

- A. Member states that do not abide will have a bilateral sanction by member states who sign this resolution;

7. *Deplores* the use of space-based weapons by any country;

- A. Should a member state use these space weapons or forces against another, they are subject to lose funding from the global fund as well as be subject to possible sanctions;

B. Also subject to a ban from all activities in space;

8. *Asks for* the creation of the Organization Regarding Ballistic Interstellar Technology (ORBIT)

A. ORBIT will monitor the bodies placed in space in hopes to prevent a strike on Earth's soil

B. Members of ORBIT will be the nine nations with major nuclear power

a. Other nations wishing to be represented in ORBIT will be at the discretion of the Disarmament committee

C. ORBIT will monitor ICBMs and regulate them in regards to equity and the interests of the countries at hand;

9. *Strongly encourages* member states support fellow countries in endeavors towards space travel

10. *Endorses* the creation of a convention, composed of ballistic engineers, military specialists, nuclear engineers, and physicists that monitors the development of technology and determines prohibition of usage in outer space;

A. Dependent upon the capabilities and level of advancement of the technology,

B. The accessibility of the technology, and

C. The cost of the technology;

11. *Expresses* the need for uniform reporting in regards to;

A. the use of space for commercial use

B. for scientific research and discovery

C. for any military use, including intelligence collection

D. the construction of space devices and vehicles;

12. *Further recommends* the review of military terminology and selection of devices to be allowed in space as:

A. prohibition of weapons of mass destruction

B. Until further notice, allowing the TISS (Tactical Integration of Satellite Systems) for information based devices such as

- i. military Navigational Satellites
- ii. military weather predicting technologies;

13. *Calls upon* the creation of passive defensive weapon systems; unable to cause mass damage and take human lives such as:

- A. the creation of electromagnetic radiation concentrating energy weapons (directed energy weapons, or lasers) that can blind and temporarily shut down electronics
- B. use of advanced active protection systems;

14. *Considers* the re-creation and reformation of the UNOOSA (United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs), making it the 7th main organ in the United Nations, to:

- A. make space an international territory for all countries to use, thus limiting the possibilities of war
- B. Create a yard for damaged and non operational satellites, and other artificial space debris, limiting the dangers of exploration.
- C. control and be aware of all space operations to grant safety to all countries
- D. vote upon laws for the use of space and emplace sanctions if needed;
- E. have it's own organs similar those of the UN, including a criminal court for the misuse of outer space and disrespect of treaties and laws;
- F. be supported, funded and made up of all countries that wish to maintain the peaceful use of outer space, with the signature of all member states for a treaty affirming the peaceful intentions of space use;

15. *Strongly condemns* the further testing of ASAT weapon systems and suggests sanctions to be taken place for further testing, including the prohibition to join the reformed UNOOSA and to launch space devices belonging to the government: non governmental and private companies won't be punished for the local government's actions, but will be advised to change their location of headquarters;

