FORUM: Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1) QUESTION OF: Measures to prevent the increased militarization of outer space SUBMITTED BY: Brazil CO-SUBMITTED BY: Afghanistan, Algeria, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Iran, Jordan, Mozambique, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Recognizing the risks of placing conventional or nuclear weapons in space, including the possibility of escalating hostiles and upsetting international scientific cooperation,

Taking into consideration the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, which establishes that outer space shall be used for peaceful purposes and prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons in space,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen international law and norms on the use of force and peaceful conflict resolution, particularly in light of emerging security threats,

Deeply concerned that derelict, non-functional, or abandoned objects in Earth's orbit present a significant hazard to satellites, spacecraft, and the planet itself upon atmospheric reentry,

Taking into consideration that space should remain a symbol of progress and peace, Member States must focus on international cooperation and create frameworks to ensure the peaceful use of outer space,

- 1. <u>Call upon</u> member states to encourage the peaceful resolution of space-related conflicts, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) creating a space conflict resolution mechanism under the United Nations, to mediate disputes over the militarization of space and territorial claims in space, by:

- i. promoting diplomatic efforts over military confrontation regarding space-related issues,
- ii. encouraging the peaceful use and development of space-related resources for the common good of all nations,
- b) strengthening international dispute resolution frameworks for addressing the misuse of space-based military technologies, including:
 - i. the creation of a dedicated UN office for the resolution of space disputes,
 - ii. using arbitration and judicial processes to settle conflicts related to space militarization;
- 2. <u>Urges</u> the establishment of an independent monitoring body under the United Nations to oversee space-related activities and ensure compliance with peaceoriented regulations, to have:
 - a) the authority to verify compliance with international space agreements,
 - b) the ability to conduct investigations and report violations of international space law,
 - c) increased cooperation with existing international space agencies such as NASA, to develop shared standards and best practices for the peaceful use of space;
- 3. <u>Recommend</u> that member state countries implement caps towards nations regarding the selling of space-related military equipment, in order to stabilize the military equipment distribution;
- 4. <u>Further urges</u> member states to prevent conflicts from escalating beyond Earth's surface by strengthening the existing solutions, specifically the outer space treaty established in 1967 which strictly bans Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) from space;
- 5. <u>Encourages</u> member states to improve protection of sensitive individual data collected by space technologies, by means such as:
 - a) regulating private defense companies that collaborate with governments on military space projects,
 - b) agreeing to internal measures of data protection and privacy protocols;

- 6. <u>Further calls on</u> collaborative efforts on managing space debris based on safety concerns, through:
 - a) urging nations to use reusable launch devices and vehicles rather than single use rockets,
 - b) decreasing the frequency of explosive rocket launches that are capable of producing many debris.