



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Futuristic Committee of the 2018 MIT Model United Nations conference! We're thrilled to be your chairs! Before we get into the specifics of the committee, here's a bit of background about us:

My name is Ting Li and I will be serving as one of your chairs for the Futuristic Committee this year. I'm from Baltimore, Maryland and I am currently a freshman at MIT majoring in Computer Science and Business with a minor in Spanish. This is my fourth year participating in model United Nations and my first being involved with MIT MUN. I'm incredibly excited to be moderating debate and hearing all of your ideas from a different perspective. On campus, I am involved in the student newspaper, the Society of Women Engineers, dance troupe, and a sorority. In my free time, I love listening to music, horseback riding, exploring Boston, and just chilling with friends.

My name is Aaron Fleischer and I will be serving as your other chair on the Futuristic committee. I am from Kensington, New Hampshire and am currently a freshman here at MIT. I currently plan on majoring in Computer Science and Engineering, but am also thinking about studying Mechanical Engineering instead. I participated in Model United Nations for four years in High School, and this will be my first time involved with MITMUNC. I can't wait as well to hear all of the brilliant ideas from other perspectives on these issues. Outside of MUN, I am involved with Taekwondo, eSports, intramural hockey and a Fraternity. In my free time I enjoy video games, taking unreasonably long naps, venturing out into Boston and occasionally New Hampshire, and goofing around with my friends.

As the conference approaches, we hope you are all excited about participating in one of the most eclectic and forward-looking committees of MITMUNC! In terms of committee topics, we will be focusing on two specific areas: (1) Nuclear program regulations in response to tensions forecasting another world war due to rapid nuclear warfare development and (2) the Race of Space: response to the United States' and Russia's growing military dominance in extraterrestrial territories.

We envision a world in 2028 where these issues are at the forefront of international controversy and believe these topics offer the chance for great debate while also dealing with various political and technological points of view. These situations require a nuanced understanding of the materials in the background guide, which will include backgrounds in various future developments and the situation at hand. We have detailed the events that will happen in the future that will pave the road to the future situations presented. As delegates, you should remember that there are two keys to success when solving issues and keeping debate interesting: adhering to your country's policies throughout committee sessions and working well with other members of the committee, especially when forming larger groups.

We look forward to creative solutions and evidence of your thoughtful consideration of the world situation as you debate issues far ahead of your time. If you have any questions, please feel free to e-mail either of us. We look forward to seeing you in February!

Ting Li and Aaron Fleischer
Chairs, Futuristic Committee
 MIT Model United Nations 2018

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Committee Background and Mission Statement

The Futuristic Committee is designed to deal with crises that can possibly take place years from now. The aim of the committee is to reach a solution in a diplomatic and peaceful manner to the situations at hand. The Futuristic Committee has been convened by the United Nations Security Council to deal with situations at a broader level, engaging and dealing with many aspects of the problem while taking into account the views of a larger set of countries – and remembering that the effects of the policies implemented will have wider consequences.

As members of this committee, you will be discussing pressing issues involving the international community and the need for nuclear and extraterrestrial warfare regulations. From disarmament to international cooperation to technology, our committee's focus will encompass many of the major problems that may affect the international community in the future. Keep in mind that the power of the Futuristic Committee is limited in scope. Unlike the UN Security Council, Member States are not obligated to implement the committee's resolutions. Instead, the Futuristic Committee can only suggest implementations to other UN committees and Member States.

In any crisis, the key aspects, including the security of the surrounding regions, the humanitarian issues, the long-term and short-term, must be addressed. The Futuristic Committee seeks to find a comprehensive solution to deal with these issues effectively and, preferably, diplomatically.

The Futuristic Committee that will be simulated at MITMUNC 2018 will take place in the year 2028 – ten years into the future. Given the futuristic nature of this committee, extensive information regarding future events up to 2028 are provided within the topic areas. Delegates are strongly encouraged to read both topic areas and relevant background information thoroughly.

Overview of Topics

Topic A: *Nuclear program regulations in response to tensions forecasting another world war due to rapid nuclear warfare development*

Over the past few decades, Middle Eastern countries have continued to move towards nuclear proliferation. Tensions between Western nations and developing nations over sovereignty have posed a threat on international security following rapid nuclear weapon development. What steps should the United Nations take in this situation? Should countries' nuclear programs be heavily regulated? Should sanctions be imposed on nations looking to expand their nuclear arsenal?

Topic B: *Race of Space: response to the United States' and Russia's growing military dominance in extraterrestrial territories*

Since the launch of the world's first artificial satellite in 1957, the Space Age has rapidly expanded its breaches. During the Cold War, a defining feature of the Space Age was the Space Race – a continued effort by the USA and USSR to reach spaceflight milestones faster than the other.

Within the past decade, humankind has progressed so far scientifically as to breach the heavens and land on the barren surfaces of extraterrestrial planets. However, given the rapid technological boom, the Futuristic Committee must now face the lack of international law regarding outer space since the exploration of which brings extensions of territories, placements of devices and naturally inter-state conflicts.

Topic A: Nuclear Proliferation

Background

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was founded in 1945 as the League of Nations was transforming into the United Nations (UN) of our day. The UN authorizes the Security Council as an international organization that primarily aims to protect international peace and security. The UN Charter imposes an obligation on Member States to implement the decisions made by the Security Council, consequently distinguishing the Council from other bodies of the UN, which are only authorized to present suggestions to the Member States.

For the purposes of this debate, the Council has convened the Futuristic Crisis Committee to address (1) growing tensions regarding nuclear warfare development and (2) the United States' and Russia's increased military dominance on extraterrestrial territory forecasting an impending space war.

It is the year 2028. Advancements in science and technology have been unwarranted over the past several decades. Yet the fears that plague mankind years ago thrive even today. Epidemics, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and war are as real today as they ever were. The possibilities of individual benefits have collectively created issues posing various threats to international security and peace. Perhaps the greatest of them all is the threat of nuclear proliferation. Terrorist groups are now armed with nuclear weapons at their disposal. They possess the power to obliterate entire cities in pursuit of their aims, potentially forcing countries to conform to their demands or risk the safety of millions of people.

The capture of nuclear bases in Pakistan and the disappearance of many Pakistani nuclear weapons have raised huge concerns over the nuclear capability of the terrorist collation. Multiple anonymous sources have stated that Iran is supplying weapons to these terrorist groups.

Moreover, multiple countries are looking to acquire nuclear weaponry. Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea jointly developed nuclear weapons and Israel has confirmed its nuclear capability. Syria, Iraq, and other Middle Eastern countries, tired of western interference in the area, have allied with Iran and its assertion of the inalienable right to peaceful nuclear technology.

Below is a summary and timeline of the main events that have occurred in the world between January 2018 and January 2028.¹

2018

- *January.* Iran reveals two new nuclear enrichment sites that are under construction. It claims that nuclear material has not yet been inserted into either facility. The United States, along with many other countries, including the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, called on Iran to halt its enrichment program or risk further sanctions. Russia and China refused to comment.
- *February.* Iran refuses to halt its program citing its “inalienable right to continue enrichment programs”. Iran warns that it will enhance the enrichment program if sanctions are placed.
- *August.* Egypt announces its plans to restart building its first nuclear power plant and aims to complete the operation with two years. The IAEA confirms that Egypt has fulfilled all required safeguards and is capable of building and operating a nuclear power plant.

¹ Timeline inspired by Futuristic Crisis Committee at Shri MUN 2012

- *December.* ISIS claims responsibility for a series of bombings in Kabul that claimed the lives of over 300 people, leaving many more critically injured. The US and UK increased its troop deployment in the area significantly.

2019

- *March.* The UNSC resolution passed resolves to maintain the sanctions on Iran. Russia and China both abstained from voting.
- *May.* Israel tests the Jericho IV missile.
- *July.* Iran accuses the US for “selective obstructionist policies” and claims that the US is supporting the Israeli Nuclear Program. The US denies its support of the program but refused to comment on the tests.
- *October.* US and Afghani troops announce the interception of a large shipment of opium poppy moving across the border into Pakistan. Officials have said the shipment was heavily guarded. Weapons recovered are reportedly similar to those recovered from terrorist attacks, leading officials to believe that the money is being used to fund terrorist activity.

2020

- *February.* DPRK launched the Unha 4 with the claim that the satellite was intended to monitor weather, crops, and forestation. Western Analysts stated that the delivery system could possibly be used as an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, and possibly for the deployment of nuclear warheads.
- *March.* The United States doubles its deployed force in South Korea.
- *May.* The UNSC resolution limiting North Korean Nuclear Capabilities is recalled and voted on again. Russia and China vetoed.

- *September*. Reports indicate that the first of the two new Iranian nuclear enrichment facilities have become fully operational. The United States calls on the Iran to stop its enrichment program.
- *December*. Operation Thunderstrike, carried out against insurgent camps along the Afghan-Pakistan Border are deemed a success by US Officials. Reports indicated that it destroyed multiple ISIS and other terrorist camps in the area. US Officials state that this will be the last major operation by foreign forces in the region.

2021

- *April*. DPRK increases its troop deployment along the 38th parallel in response to a series of training exercises conducted jointly by the US and the Republic of Korea.
- *July*. Egypt announces that its Nuclear Program is approaching completion and announces that the construction of another nuclear plant in Algeria will commence soon. Iran congratulates Egypt on its progress.
- *November*. Reports indicate that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has plans to build a new range of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.

2022

- *January*. The US and UK pulls out foreign troops from Afghanistan. The UK has partnered with the Afghani government to help train the Afghani army.
- *March*. Civil war erupts in Djibouti after the 'Front for the Restoration on Unity and Democracy' leaves the coalition government. They claim that the ISSA-dominated government has severely curtailed the rights of the people, especially the Afar people of Djibouti. The US deploys troops into the area to provide the Djibouti government with support. Other Middle Eastern countries condemn the US for its interference without a

request from the Djibouti government. The Djibouti government thanks the US for its support but states that it had the situation under control.

- *August.* The Iranian Government claims that it has arrested a United States spy who had infiltrated the Nuclear Power Plant at Fordo, twenty miles north of Qom. The United States Government denies the accusation of operating spies in the area.
- *December.* Egypt announces completion of its first nuclear reactor. The IAEA confirms that this reactor is only being used for civilian purposes.

2023

- *February.* Large scale coordinated bomb attacks take place in Tashkent and Samarkand, immediately followed by large scale movement of troops of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) along with those of ISIS. The UNSC authorizes the deployment of peacekeeping forces in Uzbekistan and asks for immediate assistance of Russian and Kazakh forces.
- *May.* The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea claims that United States Special Forces attempted to forcibly infiltrate the Chungjinsi storage site in the Hamgyong Bukdo (North Hamgyong) Province. The United States denies the accusation.
- *September.* Iran and DPRK release statements confirming mutual support for each other's nuclear programs. Iran insists that its nuclear program will be exclusively peaceful. The United States warns that it will blockade the Strait of Hormuz if Iran does not end its enrichment activities. In response, DPRK and Iran announce that they have withdrawn from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).
- *November.* Russia and China release statements confirming their support to Iran and DPRK's right to operate their sovereign nuclear programs, citing Pakistan, India, and Egypt.

2024

- March.* Iran claims that it has shot down an Israeli strike on its nuclear base at Natanz. The aircrafts were identified as a Lockheed Martin F-16I Sufa and two Boeing F-015I Ra'ams. Iranian officials claim that the F016I was carrying a low-yield Earth Penetrating Weapon designed to destroy the facility and minimize the radioactive fallout if detonated. Israeli official denied the nuclear strike and claim that they will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East.
- June.* US forces reach and take the city of Multan from the ISIS coalition. Geiger Counters taken into one of the ISIS bases register high radiation counts, sparking concerns that the terrorist group may have acquired nuclear material and possibly nuclear arms. UN forces and the NATO coalition designate their primary targets as the Kushab Nuclear Complex and the Kan Research Laboratories.
- October.* Iran announces the completion of two enrichment sites. It states that its posses' the capability but that despite the repeated violations of its sovereignty its nuclear program remains peaceful.

2025

- February.* On the 46th anniversary of the 1979 Iranian revolution, the government of Iran says that it has decided, after due deliberation, to pursue the creation of a nuclear weapon for the sole purpose of nuclear deterrence. It points to India as an example of a country that has been treated with respect by the World Community even though it unilaterally developed nuclear weapons and urges the international community to consider the situation of Iran in the light of the activities of the United States and Israel. This declaration is supported by Syria, Sudan, Iraq, DPRK, Oman, Libya and Algeria. While the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt have all condemned Iran as have the

United States, the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Germany and Italy as well as many other western countries.

- *May.* An explosion in Boston, Massachusetts kills 50 people and injures even more. ISIS claims responsibility for the attacks. The United States of America says that it has uncovered possible links in the Pakistani Government to Al-Qaeda from terrorists involved in planning the attacks. It has also said that the failure of the Pakistani government to implement active antiterrorist policies has resulted in the security problems. India also states that Pakistan has failed to secure its borders and that it has encouraged insurgency in India in order to regain Kashmir. Pakistan denies the accusations claiming that it has never supported terrorists in any way and that it has attempted to implement strong anti-terrorist measures.

2026

- *April.* Iran tests its first nuclear weapon. It causes an earthquake of 5.3 on the Richter scale. Iran thanks Iraq, Syria, and DPRK for their support. The United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany condemn the testing as having undone many years of efforts from the international community to reduce the proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
- *June.* India, along with North Korea, Pakistan, and Iran announce that they are not interested in disarmament.
- *September.* Iran releases a statement claiming that the policies of these Western Governments have been in violation of Iranian sovereignty and have forced Iran to embark on a policy of nuclear deterrence.

2027

- *May*. Israel makes its first open nuclear test, confirming its nuclear capabilities and states that it has been forced to do so and that it has not been the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East.
- *July*. Insider reports in Israel leaked, estimating over 1,000 warheads in possession. Israeli officials refused to comment.
- *October*. Turkey announces completion of three nuclear reactors whose builds were not previously known.
- *December*. Pakistan test launched multiple nukes at undisclosed locations. Reports claim that the range of their missiles can now reach 3500km.

2028

- *January*. Futuristic Committee convenes at 10th session of MITMUNC.

Current Situation

Tensions have been on the rise due to events detailed above over the past 10 years. Many countries that used to be part of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty have already pulled out or is considering pulling out. Middle Eastern and select African countries are especially concerned with Western troops in their territory imposing upon their sovereignty. Nuclear weapons are at the forefront of international discussion and many countries are conducting open nuclear tests. Evidence of nuclear material in smaller countries has also been traced, including Japan, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. These reports have been denied by the respective countries.

To add to the tension, terrorist activity has significantly increased and there is prominent evidence that terrorist coalitions have top tier nuclear weapons at their disposal. It is unclear where these weapons are or what country may be supplying them. It seems that old treaties and regulations are no longer effective given today's technological development. The UN is desperately in need of more oversight and regulations to ease these tensions and prevent warfare.

Block Positions

Iran:

Iran states that its nuclear program is for the sole purpose of the generation of nuclear power for civilian use. Because of its rapid growth in both population and industry, Iran feels that the use of nuclear energy would provide for a more efficient source of energy over oil. In addition, in the long run, operating under nuclear power would be much less expensive than burning fossil fuels, especially since the cost of oil development has been rapidly increasing. Also from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Iran has the legal right to enrich uranium and feels that it should be allowed to diversify its energy sources.

United States:

The United States has openly stated multiple times that they are concerned about the nuclear research currently being done in the Middle Eastern nations. Their primary source of concern comes from the fact that Iran supports international organizations such as Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad movement, which are all on the US's list of terrorist organizations. The United States also believes that Iran does not need to use nuclear power as a source of energy because of the large oil supply.

Israel:

Israel is very concerned about Iran's nuclear program, as they believe that if weapons of mass destruction are developed, they would be used against Israel. Iran currently does not recognize the existence of Israel. Because of the fact that Israel is within missile range of Iran, and because of the relationship that Iran has with Hezbollah, Israel feels that its national sovereignty is being threatened and is prepared to retaliate against any attack by Iran.

India and Pakistan:

Along with Israel, India and Pakistan never signed the NPT and are in possession of nuclear arsenals. They show no interest in disarmament. [4]

China:

China had provided Iran with uranium hexafluoride and nuclear research facilities several years ago. They continue to support Iran's nuclear program for the generation of nuclear energy.

Russia:

Russia, like China, supports Iran's nuclear program and wants to aid them in establishing their own indigenous source of nuclear power.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

North Korea has been developing weapons with their nuclear technology since 1956. In 2003, it announced its withdrawal from the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, blaming US aggression for its decision. The North Korean government stated that it has no intention of producing nuclear weapons and that nuclear activities will be "confined only to peaceful purposes such as the production of electricity."

European Union:

The European Union does not feel that the purpose of Iran's nuclear program is for the development of nuclear power as a source of energy. The EU had requested Iran to suspend its enrichment of uranium, to which Iran had agreed (before the events presented above), just to build a measure of confidence between the two sides. Additionally, the EU had proposed to help Iran build a safe, economic, and proliferation-proof nuclear power program, but Iran rejected the proposal.

South America:

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America obligates Latin American parties not to acquire or possess nuclear weapons, not to permit the storage of deployment of nuclear weapons on their territories by other countries.

Focus Questions

- Is it ethical to control which countries can and cannot have nuclear power?
- How should the UN classify Member States' nuclear programs?
- To what extent should these nuclear programs be regulated or not regulated?
- What regulations or oversight should be placed over nuclear programs?
- How should the international community respond to nuclear programs that could lead to weapons of mass destruction?
- How should the United Nations address the potential possession of nuclear weapons by terrorist groups?

Important Research Links

This background guide is by no means comprehensive and leaves many opportunities for you to further research the subject to develop your country's position. First off, you should investigate the following websites to be briefed on terms, concepts, and technologies mentioned in the timeline.

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/iran>
- UN website: <https://www.un.org/english>
- Nuclear programs of all nations today: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/nuke/index.html>
- Nuclear weapons and nuclear enrichment: <http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/>
- Nuclear possessions of different countries as of today: <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/Nuclearweaponswhohaswhat>
- Kashmir situation: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmogip/>

- Remnants of the USSR nuke programme and the NPT: http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2003_12/Bunn
- NATO: <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>
- ISAF: <http://www.isaf.nato.int/>
- USA National Counterterrorism Center: <http://www.nctc.gov/site/groups/index.html>

Topic B: Race to Space

Background

Global armies saw a reduction in size after the Cold War due to changing population demographics and a diminished need to maintain large armies. The early to mid-21st century saw a remarkable transformation in the style of warfare, as technological advances redefine warfare in an era called “Post-Modern Warfare”. The introduction of Uncrewed Aerial Vehicles (UAV), aka drones or UAV planes, in combat created an efficient and cost-effective alternative to actual soldiers. Now, the majority of all combatants in the new sphere of warfare are UAVs and other unmanned war crafts.

It is 2028 and a new UN resolution is needed to set the codes for Intra-space regulations and Post-Modern Warfare. The Futuristic Committee aims to resolve the current tensions and foresee future complications that will arise from the relentless march of development. The goal of this session is to set a precedent and framework for when technology inevitably develops beyond our wildest imaginations and presents unavoidable issues within our lifetimes.

Timeline

2018

- *March* – NASA unveils updated plans for the first Mars mission. In it there are details regarding creating a sustainable environments for humans to thrive on other planets. The timeline set for the landing is by the end of 2018
- *October* – The United States successfully lands the first man on Mars. On top of this they also show that it is possible to sustain life by converting the atmosphere on Mars into breathable gasses. Russia and China both declare that they refuse to fall behind the Americans and soon begin their own extraterrestrial missions.

- *December* – Roscosmos joins NASA on Mars. The Russians also introduce efficient heating methods to create environments with temperatures suitable for humans, thus opening the door to establish colonies on celestial bodies even further from the Sun than Mars.

2019

- *February* – China successfully lands on Mars as well as unveils very ambitious plans to land humans on Jupiter.
- *June* – The majority of nations has borrowed technology from the Americans, Russians, and Chinese, and has begun to land on Mars.
- *July* – Problems with global overpopulation have forced the emigration of 20% of the population to Mars. Astronauts currently on Mars begin the construction of environments large enough to house the influx of people.
- *October* – China successfully lands on Jupiter by using materials more dense than the gas in the stratosphere, but less dense than the gas in the troposphere. On top of that they discovered a method of reducing the effect of observed gravity inside of an enclosed area.
- *November* – Mars has been completely inhabited and divided into regions based on the parent nation people came from.

2020

- *January* – Despite the efforts to combat overpopulation, both Earth and Mars face this issue, forcing the colonization of planets outside of the asteroid belt.
- *March* – Russia-Mars declares independence after feeling very exploited by Russia for iron mined on Mars. Negotiations begin to resolve this conflict as the two parties attempt to avoid an interplanetary war.

- *June* – Jupiter becomes completely inhabited by humans.
- *August* – Russia-Mars and Russia come to an agreement. Russia-Mars gains independence from Russia becoming the first extraterrestrial nation.
- *December* – As more colonies on Mars begin to gain independence from their parent nations, the UN votes to create UN committees located on Mars to help Martians govern themselves.

2021

- *February* – China-Mars declares independence. China responds by declaring interplanetary war on its colony. Astro-Soldiers begin preparing for battles in outer space as well as on Mars.
- *March* – The Indian Space Research Organization successfully lands on Saturn, opening the door for the colonization of Saturn.
- *April* – Chinese Astro-soldiers launch an assault on China-Mars, causing thousands of casualties. Atmosphere Conversion devices (ACDs) were damaged during the initial conflict. Engineers were able to perform repairs before any deaths occurred due to air loss.
- *July* – NASA, ROSCOSMOS, and the CSNA collaborate on a mission to finally land on all of the planets. The expected dates for the landings are by the end of 2024.
- *November* – China-Mars, counters the assault of China by destroying spacecrafts carrying soldiers before they are able to reach Mars.
- *December* – China gives in, and allows China-Mars to gain independence.

2022

- *August* – The space agency collaboration successfully lands on Uranus.

- *December* – Saturn has become completely inhabited.

2023

- *April* – The United States develops a UAV capable of interstellar flight.
- *July* – USA-Saturn declares independence from the United States, and refuses to negotiate, forcing an interplanetary war.
- *September* – The United States attaches weapons to their new UAVs, and launches an assault on the Saturn colony, causing thousands of casualties. The United States revolutionize warfare by using UAVs instead of ships full of soldiers to attack. Warfare becomes lower risk and higher damage output with UAVs.
- *November* – The Space Agency Collaboration lands on Neptune.
- *December* – Unable to retaliate, USA-Saturn surrenders afraid of any more UAV attacks occurring.

2024

- *March* – The Space Agency Collaboration lands on Pluto. All large bodies outside of Earth in our Solar System have been colonized.
- *June* – Successful independence has all but vanished due to UAVs being used by nations on Earth. The United Nations of Saturn impose sanctions on Earth in order to combat the UAVs. These sanctions embargo all exports of resources to nations on Earth utilizing UAVs for combat. These nations include the United States, Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, France, The United Kingdom, the DPRK, Germany, and Australia.
- *November* – The United Nations on all other planets have followed suit and imposed similar sanctions to nations on Earth utilizing UAVs.

2025

- *April* – All Planets with the exception of Mercury and Venus have become completely inhabited.
- *July* – Resources such as iron become increasingly scarce on Earth, forcing nations on Earth to negotiate with their extraterrestrial counterparts to lift the sanctions.
- *September* – The United States has agreed share UAV technology with all of its colonies. In return the colonies agree to share some of their resources.
- *November* – UAV technology becomes easily accessible for territories on all planets, eliminating the unfair advantage that nations on Earth had in interplanetary warfare.

2026

- *February* – Many colonies that now have access to UAVs declare independence from their parent nations on Earth. As all parties now can utilize UAVs, war becomes increasingly more devastating.
- *April* – Russia-Neptune launches an UAV attack on St. Petersburg, killing millions of innocent people.
- *June* – Russia retaliates with a UAV strike on the ACDs of a major city in Russia-Neptune. Millions of people are killed due to the lack of breathable air.
- *December* – The DPRK claims to have attached Nuclear Weapons to UAVs, creating much concern throughout the Solar System of the threat of an interplanetary Nuclear Strike.

2027

- *January* – DPRK-Pluto declares independence, claiming that it does not believe that the DPRK has the ability to attach Nuclear Weapons to UAVs. They claim that the force of

launching from Earth should detonate a Nuclear Weapon before it can escape from the atmosphere.

- *March* – Twenty Million Casualties were suffered due to UAV warfare. Many cities on Earth were attacked, as well as ACDs, Efficient Heating Devices (EHDs), and Gravitational Force Reducers (GFRs) in extraterrestrial cities.
- *November* – The DPRK successfully launch a nuclear attack on DPRK-Pluto. By integrating GFRs into their UAVs, they were able to minimize the force of launch acting on the inside of the UAVs.

2028

- *February* – Futuristic Committee Convenes at 10th Session of MITMUNC

Current Situation

Tensions rise as the Earth becomes dependent on resources on other planets due to the depletion of its own resources. Parent Nations and Colonies become more involved in war than ever before by utilizing UAVs. Millions of people are being killed every day by these unmanned weapons. Due to being precise, efficient, and capable of carrying weapons of mass destructions, many Nations throughout the Solar System have concerns about the ethics of using UAVs in warfare.

As part of the UN on Earth, the Futuristic Committee must not only decide what the Earth's policy will be regarding UAVs, but also regarding the sovereignty of nations on other planets. The Earth desperately seeks a solution to the escalation of warfare that not only respects the rights of the colonies of other planets, but ensures the sharing of resources between the planets.

Focus Questions

- What power does the international community possess to regulate such issues domestically?
- How should the international community define extraterrestrial national sovereignty?
- To what extent should nations be allowed to utilize UAVs in warfare?

Important Research Links

- US Department of Defense's "FY 2009-2034 Unmanned Systems Integrated Roadmap"
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/psa/docs/UMSIntegratedRoadmap2009.pdf>

This document lists the development timeline of various war drones. Please take this development timeline and assume it as true for all countries with a high investment in UAVic war.

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