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I. Welcome Letters from the Chairs

Honorable delegates, it is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to General Assembly 1st committee of MPALMUN 2020. This year, the DISEC committee tackles with two significant agenda items and in this report, I will try to give the issue of nuclear disarmament from every aspect. I believe that we all will have a marvelous time at the conference. See you all soon!

Dear Delegates,
I am Mülkaman Orazaliyev, a senior student at Onur Ateş Anatolian High School. It is a pleasure as well as an honor to serve as your chair, alongside Zeynep Beyza, in the DISEC Committee. It will be the second time for me, to debate or chair in a Committee at MPALMUN'20 and I am convinced that this year's edition will be another unforgettable weekend. I hope to be able to share the MUN spirit and to make you as passionate for MUN as I am.

II. Introduction to the Committee

The General Assembly First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) deals with issues relating to disarmament, global challenges, and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments. The Committee comprises of all member nations of the United Nations, and even though its mandate is limited to recommendations, it has proven to be one of the most influential bodies in the United Nations, as its resolutions deal with some of the most complex topics in the international community. The Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. It is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim records coverage.

In light of the events in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the first resolution by DISEC was created in 1946 to address international concerns for the "Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy."
DISEC deals with topics that center around disarmament, global issues, and threats to peace that jeopardize international security. Under Article 11 of Chapter IV of the UN Charter, "The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armament."

III. Topic A: Nuclear Arms Control and Disarmament

1.Introduction to the Topic

Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons on earth. One can destroy a whole city, potentially killing millions, and jeopardizing the natural environment and lives of future generations through its long-term catastrophic effects. The dangers of such weapons arise from their very existence. Although nuclear weapons have only been used twice in warfare—in the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945—about 14,500 reportedly remain in our world today and there have been over 2,000 nuclear tests conducted to date. Disarmament is the best protection against such dangers, but achieving this goal has been a tremendously difficult challenge.

Regional Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ) have been established to strengthen global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms and consolidate international efforts towards peace and security.
The United Nations has sought to eliminate such weapons ever since its establishment. The first resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1946 established a Commission to deal with problems related to the discovery of atomic energy among others. The Commission was to make proposals for, *inter alia,* the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes. The resolution also decided that the Commission should make proposals for "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction."

A number of multilateral treaties have since been established with the aim of preventing nuclear proliferation and testing, while promoting progress in nuclear disarmament. These include the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests In The Atmosphere, In Outer Space And Under Water, also known as the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was signed in 1996 but has yet to enter into force, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), opened for signature in 2017 but has yet to enter into force.

The United Nations Secretariat supports efforts aimed at the non-proliferation and total elimination of nuclear weapons. "Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament" considers nuclear weapons in the framework of "disarmament to save humanity." In the agenda, the Secretary-General calls for resuming dialogue and negotiations for nuclear arms control and disarmament. He also supports extending the norms against nuclear weapons, and in that regard appeals to States that possess nuclear weapons to affirm that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

Finally, the agenda proposes preparing for a world free of nuclear weapons through a number of risk -reduction measures, including transparency in nuclear-weapon programs, further reductions in all types of nuclear weapons, commitments not to introduce new and destabilizing types of nuclear weapons, including cruise missiles, reciprocal commitments for the non-use of nuclear weapons and reduction of the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines.To further the agenda, concrete actions are proposed.

2.Definition of Key Words

Nuclear non-proliferation : Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.
Nuclear proliferation : The spread of Nuclear weapons between states
Disarmament : The reduction/ withdrawal of military forces and weapons.
Horizontal proliferation : The spread of weapons to non-state actors.
Vertical proliferation : The advancement of nuclear weapons.
Nuclear Deterrence : Deter attack from other states through use of nuclear weapons
Mutually Assured Destruction : A doctrine that assumes that each side has enough nuclear weaponry to destroy the other side.
Denuclearization: The complete elimination of Nuclear Weapons arsenals.
Non-proliferation: The prevention of an increase or spread of something, especially the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons.
NPT: The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, commonly known as the Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT.
Non-State Actors: An individual or organization that has significant political influence but is not allied to any particular country or state, such as a rebel or terrorist group.
NATO:The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 29 North American and European countries.

3. General Overview

The number of nuclear weapons in the world has declined significantly since the Cold War: down from a peak of approximately 70,300 in 1986 to an estimated 13,890 in early-2019. Government officials often portray that accomplishment as a result of current or recent arms control agreements, but the overwhelming portion of the reduction happened in the 1990s. Some also compare today's numbers with that of the 1950s, but that is like comparing apples and oranges; today's forces are vastly more capable. The pace of reduction has slowed significantly compared with the 1990s. Instead of planning for nuclear disarmament, the nuclear-armed states appear to plan to retain large arsenals for the indefinite future, are adding new nuclear weapons, and are increasing the role that such weapons play in their national strategies.
Despite progress in reducing Cold War nuclear arsenals, the world's combined inventory of nuclear warheads remains at a very high level: roughly 13,890 warheads as of early-2019. Of these, approximately 9,330 are in the military stockpiles (the rest are awaiting dismantlement), of which some 3,600 warheads are deployed with operational forces, of which about 1,800 US, Russian, British and French warheads are on high alert, ready for use on short notice.
Globally, the number of nuclear weapons is declining, but the pace of reduction is slowing compared with the past 25 years. The United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom are reducing their overall warhead inventories, France and Israel have relatively stable inventories, while China, Pakistan, India, and North Korea are increasing their warhead inventories. All the nuclear weapon states continue to modernize their remaining nuclear forces, adding new types, increasing the role they serve, and appear committed to retaining nuclear weapons for the indefinite future.

4. Major Parties Involved and Their Views

a) Nuclear-Weapon States:

The nuclear-weapon states (NWS) are the five states—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States—officially recognized as possessing nuclear weapons by the NPT. The treaty legitimizes these states' nuclear arsenals, but establishes they are not supposed to build and maintain such weapons in perpetuity. In 2000, the NWS committed themselves to an "unequivocal undertaking…to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals." Because of the secretive nature with which most governments treat information about their nuclear arsenals, most of the figures below are best estimates of each nuclear-weapon state's nuclear holdings, including both strategic warheads and lower-yield devices referred to as tactical weapons.

China

About 290 total warheads.

France

About 300 total warheads.

Russia

March 2019 New START declaration: 1,461 strategic warheads deployed on 524 intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers.

The Federation of American Scientists (FAS) estimates approximately 4,490 stockpiled warheads and 2,000 retired warheads for a total of roughly 6,490 warheads, as of early 2019.

The United Kingdom

About 120 strategic warheads, of which no more than 40 are deployed at sea on a nuclear ballistic missile submarine at any given time. The United Kingdom possesses a total of four ballistic missile submarines.

Total stockpile is estimated up to 200 warheads.

United States

March 2019 New START declaration: 1,365 strategic nuclear warheads deployed on 656 intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers.

FAS estimates approximately 3,800 stockpiled warheads and 2,385 retired warheads for a total of 6,185 warheads as of early 2019.

Non-NPT Nuclear Weapons Possessors

India, Israel, and Pakistan never joined the NPT and are known to possess nuclear weapons.

India first tested a nuclear explosive device in 1974. That test spurred Pakistan to ramp up work on its secret nuclear weapons program.

India and Pakistan both publicly demonstrated their nuclear weapon capabilities with a round of tit-for-tat nuclear tests in May 1998.

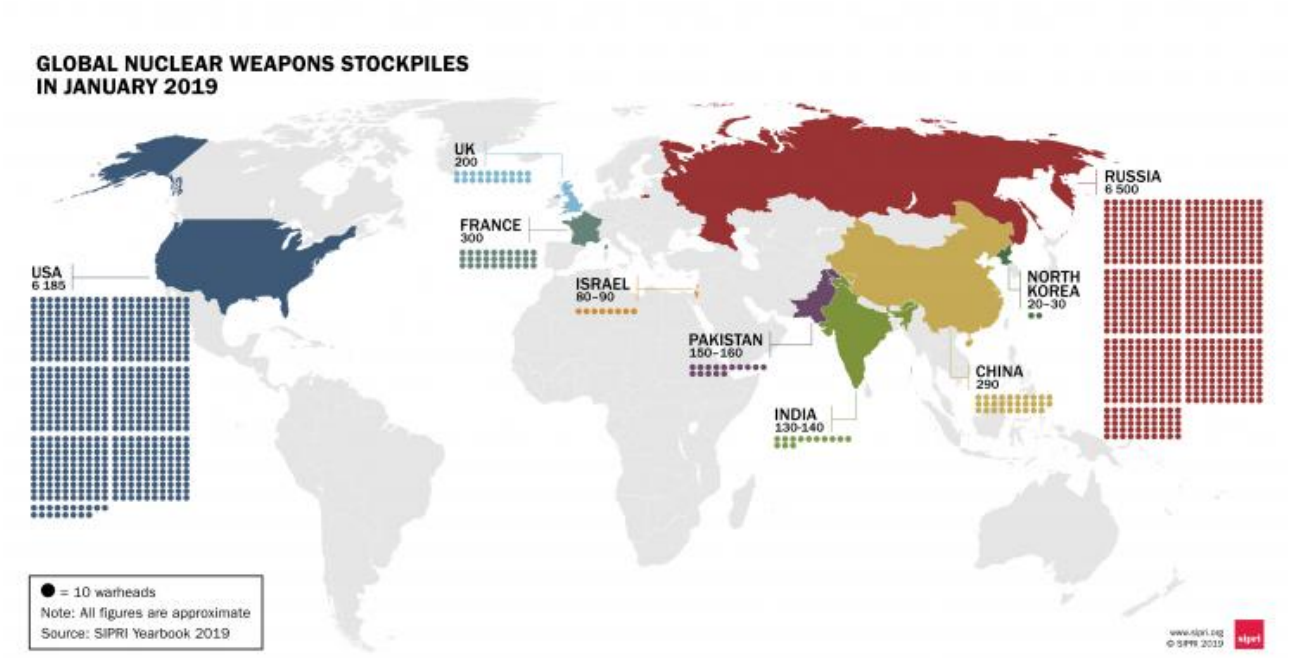
Israel has not publicly conducted a nuclear test, does not admit or deny having nuclear weapons, and states that it will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East. Nevertheless, Israel is universally believed to possess nuclear arms, although it is unclear exactly how many.

The following arsenal estimates are based on the amount of fissile material—highly enriched uranium and plutonium—that each of the states is estimated to have produced. Fissile material is the key element for making nuclear weapons. India and Israel are believed to use plutonium in their weapons, while Pakistan is thought to use highly enriched uranium.

India: Between 130-140 nuclear warheads.

Israel: An estimated 80-90 nuclear warheads, with fissile material for up to 200.

Pakistan: Between 150-160 nuclear warheads.

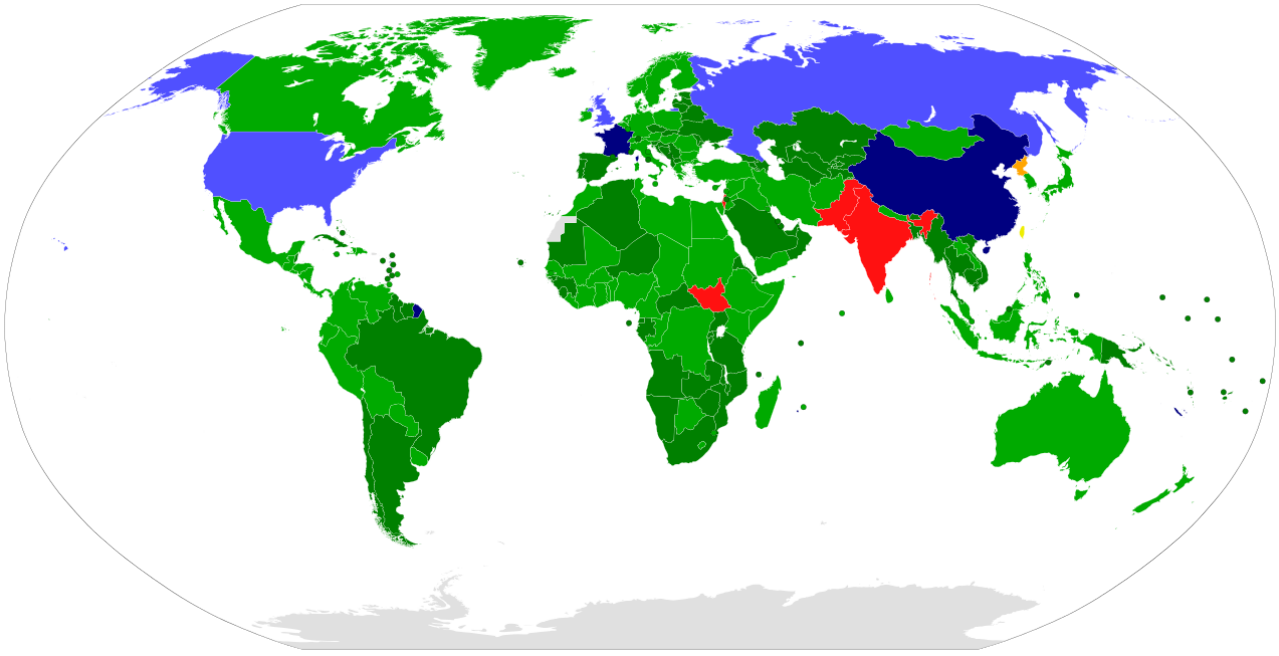


b) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, commonly known as the Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT, is an international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.
Between 1965 and 1968, the treaty was negotiated by the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament, a United Nations-sponsored organization based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Opened for signature in 1968, the treaty entered into force in 1970. As required by the text, after twenty-five years, NPT Parties met in May 1995 and agreed to extend the treaty indefinitely. More countries have adhered to the NPT than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement, a testament to the treaty's significance. As of August 2016, 191 states have adhered to the treaty, though North Korea, which acceded in 1985 but never came into compliance, announced its withdrawal from the NPT in 2003, following detonation of nuclear devices in violation of core obligations. Four UN member states have never accepted the NPT, three of which possess nuclear weapons: India, Israel, and Pakistan. In addition, South Sudan, founded in 2011, has not joined.

The treaty defines nuclear-weapon states as those that have built and tested a nuclear explosive device before 1 January 1967; these are the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China. Four other states are known or believed to possess nuclear weapons: India, Pakistan, and North Korea have openly tested and declared that they possess nuclear weapons, while Israel is deliberately ambiguous regarding its nuclear weapons status.



Participation in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Recognized nuclear weapon state ratifiers Recognized nuclear weapon state acceders Other ratifiers Other acceders or succeeders Withdrawn Non-signatory Unrecognized state, abiding by acceders

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III. Topic B: The Weaponization of Outer Space

1. Introduction

The weaponization of space involves the placement and development of weaponry and military technology in outer space. The early exploration of space in the mid-20th century had, in part, a military motivation, as the United States and the Soviet Union used it as an opportunity to demonstrate ballistic-missile technology and other technologies having the potential for military application. .From the time of World War II to 2020, there were more than 252 wars in more than 100 different regions of the world. While armed conflicts have always taken place on the earth, the rapid development of science has enabled states to spread war to outer space.
In order to cater for this concern, the United Nations are required to stay updated with all the technical advancements in the arms production and weapons industry in order to formulate a way to regulate the production and trade of arms that could be used in outer space. However, its main objective has to be the ban of all forms of weapons from outer space. While the Outer Space treaty, a milestone for international peace and security only contains a prohibition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction in outer space, this rule has to be extended to possibly all kind of arms.

2. Background

In 2008 China became the third country to shoot down a satellite, followed by India in 2019. The threat of a space war is constantly increasing and the attempts by the U.S. and France to build up a space force suggest the direction of the future developments in these areas. Speaking of the term space war, doesn't necessarily mean troops in celestial camouflage, maneuvering with jet packs and targeting the enemy with laser guns. A conflict could take many different — and largely silent — forms, ranging from jamming a GPS satellite to temporarily blinding a sensor with a laser or relying on a cyberattack to disrupt services. Then there is the potential for an actual physical attack — with a missile or laser — to destroy space assets. Some experts worry the most about that scenario, which was exemplified by a 2008 test in which China tested an anti-satellite laser to blow up one of its own satellites

3. History

The Cold War

During the Cold War, the world's two great superpowers—the Soviet Union and the United States of America—spent large proportions of their GDP on developing military technologies. The drive to place objects in orbit stimulated space research and started the Space Race. In 1957, the USSR launched the first artificial satellite, *Sputnik 1*.

By the end of the 1960s, both countries regularly deployed satellites. Reconnaissance satellites were used by militaries to take accurate pictures of their rivals' military installations. As time passed the resolution and accuracy of orbital reconnaissance alarmed both sides of the iron curtain. Both the United States and the Soviet Union began to develop anti-satellite weapons to blind or destroy each other's satellites. Directed-energy weapons, kamikaze-style satellites, as well as orbital nuclear explosives were researched with varying levels of success. Spy satellites were, and continue to be, used to monitor the dismantling of military assets in accordance with arms control treaties signed between the two superpowers. To use spy satellites in such a manner is often referred to in treaties as "national technical means of verification".

The superpowers developed ballistic missiles to enable them to use nuclear weaponry across great distances. As rocket science developed, the range of missiles increased and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) were created, which could strike virtually any target on Earth in a timeframe measured in minutes rather than hours or days. To cover large distances ballistic missiles are usually launched into sub-orbital spaceflight.

Definition of Key Words:

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a specific time period.

A directed-energy weapon (DEW) is a ranged weapon that damages its target with highly focused energy, including laser, microwaves and particle beams. Potential applications of this technology include weapons that target personnel, missiles, vehicles, and optical devices

A reconnaissance satellite or intelligence satellite (commonly, although unofficially, referred to as a spy satellite) is an Earth observation satellite or communications satellite deployed for military or intelligence applications.

Anti-satellite weapons (ASAT) are space weapons designed to incapacitate or destroy satellites for strategic military purposes. Several nations possess operational ASAT systems. Although no ASAT system has yet been utilised in warfare, a few nations have shot down their own satellites to demonstrate their ASAT capabilities in a show of force. Only the United States, Russia, China, and India have demonstrated this capability successfully.

Artificial satellites in the context of spaceflight, a satellite is an object that has been intentionally placed into orbit. These objects are called artificial satellites to distinguish them from natural satellites such as Earth's Moon

A Ballistic missile follows a ballistic trajectory to deliver one or more warheads on a predetermined target. These weapons are guided only during relatively brief periods—most of the flight is unpowered.

An intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) is a guided ballistic missile with a minimum range of 5,500 kilometres (3,400 mi)[1] primarily designed for nuclear weapons delivery. Similarly, conventional, chemical, and biological weapons can also be delivered with varying effectiveness, but have never been deployed on ICBMs. Most modern designs support multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs), allowing a single missile to carry several warheads, each of which can strike a different target.

Russia, the United States, China, India, Iran and North Korea are the only countries that have operational ICBMs.

The United States

The United States has been actively involved in development of “space weaponry” for a better part of 25 years and their efforts of militarization of space was justified by their former President George Bush as a part of battle against terrorism. The US has been stating over and over again that they are for “the peaceful use of outer space”, but as they stated in their 2006 new space policy statement they also believe that they can use military for defensive purposes, implying that they could serve as a “space police” for any parties violating outer space peace. The US has been constantly acting inconsistently and latently by voting against or abstaining in key resolutions’ voting in the UN concerning peaceful use and ban on arms race in the outer space.

France and the European Union

The president said the new space command would be created in September and would initially be tasked with "better protecting" French satellites. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) aims to recognize space as a domain of warfare this year, four senior diplomats told the Reuters news agency in June. As stipulated by Article 189 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the Union shall draw up a European Space policy to promote scientific and technical progress, industrial competitiveness and the implementation of its policies. Article 3 (1) of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) determines that the Unions aim is to promote peace, its values and the well-being of its people. While the EU has not been able to coordinate its external actions in recent conflicts, such as the crisis in the street of Hormuz, it would significantly increase the weight of the Unions negotiation power, if they would act as a unity. However, the different aspirations of the individual Member States might impair a uniform policy.

India

In March 2019 Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that India had test-fired a rocket that shot down one of its own satellites, escalating the country’s rivalry with China and Pakistan, and demonstrating a strategic capability in space that few countries possess. This technological leap puts India in an exclusive club of nations, along with the United States, Russia and China, that have proved their ability to destroy targets in space. It could moreover have ominous repercussions, accelerating the space race with China and destabilizing the uneasy balance of power between India and Pakistan, which are both armed with nuclear weapons. It could allow India essentially to blind an enemy by taking out its spacebased communication and surveillance satellites. When China first successfully tested such an antisatellite missile in 2007, it set off global concern over the growing weaponization of space. Fears are emerging that the rivalry between the two most populated countries in the world is moving into space. According to Kazuto Suzuki, an international relations professor from Japan this move by India was a demonstration against China. He moreover added that the “militarization of space would be underway” as satellite technology had become “the backbone of global communication”.

People’s Republic China:

With the PRC blowing up its old satellites with ballistic missiles -in the beginning of this century- (which was a practice uttermost used in 1980s by USSR) countries like US and UK has been on high alert for possible militarization of space by PRC. PRC justifies this as disposal of old satellites, but with the continuous urges of PRC’s president to “increase land and space coordination” the international community is concerned with China developing space weaponry out of sight. On the other hand, China has been a loyal supporter of usage of outer space peacefully.

Russia

Russia has not been a serious concern for international community as much China and USA has been, but also developed a national missile system. Russia has been siding with China on this issue for years by always backing resolutions concerning peaceful use of outer space while itself (allegedly) developing space weaponry and "finger pointing" US for violating treaties. Issued a letter with the delegation of PRC in 2008 to the Disarmament committee with a draft treaty on the topic of "The placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects". The treaty isn't signed, nor put into effect

4. Aplications of Space Weaponization

a) Military satellite: Types of Reconnaissance satellites

- United States
  - o Lacrosse/Onyx
  - o Misty/Sirconic
  - o Samos
  - o Quasar
  - o Vela
- Soviet Union(Russian Federation)
  - o Cosmos
  - o Almaz (manned)
  - o Yantar
  - o Zenit
- United Kingdom
  - o Sircon (project cancelled)
  - o Skynet
- France
  - o Helios 1B (destroyed)
  - o Helios 2A
- Germany
  - o SAR-Lupe 1–5
- Italy
  - o COSMO-SkyMed
- Japan
  - o Information Gathering Satellites
- People's Republic of China
  - o Fanhui Shi Weixing
- India
  - o RISAT-1
  - o RISAT-2
  - o CCI-Sat
- Israel
  - o Ofeq series of photo reconnaissance and radar satellites
- Spain
  - o Paz

b) Global Positioning Systems

The second application of space weaponization currently in use is GPS or Global Positioning System. This satellite navigation system is used for determining one's precise location and providing a highly accurate time reference almost anywhere on Earth or in Earth orbit. It uses an intermediate circular orbit(ICO) satellite constellation of at least 24 satellites. The GPS system was designed by and is controlled by the United States Department of Defense and can be used by anyone, free of charge. The cost of maintaining the system is approximately US$400 million per year, including the replacement of ageing satellites. The first of 24 satellites that form the current GPS constellation (Block II) was placed into orbit on February 14, 1989. The 52nd GPS satellite since the beginning in 1978 was launched November 6, 2004 aboard a Delta II rocket. The primary military purposes are to allow improved command and control of forces through improved location awareness, and to facilitate accurate targeting of smart bombs, cruise missiles, or other munitions. The satellites also carry nuclear detonation detectors, which form a major portion of the United States Nuclear Detonation Detection System. European concern about the level of control over the GPS network and commercial issues has resulted in the planned Galileo positioning system. Russia already operates an independent system called GLONASS (global navigation system); the system operates with 24 satellites that are deployed in 3 orbital planes as opposed to the 4 in which GPS is deployed.[2] The Chinese "Beidou" system provides China a similar regional (not global) navigation capability.

c) Military Communication Systems

The third current application of weaponization of space can be demonstrated by the emerging military doctrine of network-centric warfare. Network-centric warfare relies heavily on the use of high-speed communications, which allows all soldiers and branches of the military to view the battlefield in real-time. Real-time technology improves the situational awareness of all the military's assets and commanders in a given theatre. For example, a soldier in the battle zone can access satellite imagery of enemy positions two blocks away, and if necessary e-mail the coordinates to a bomber or weapon platform hovering overhead while the commander, hundreds of miles away, watches as the events unfold on a monitor. This high-speed communication is facilitated by a separate internet created by the military for the military. Communication satellites hold this system together by creating an informational grid over the given theatre of operations. The Department of Defense is currently working to establish a Global Information Grid to connect all military units and branches into a computerised network in order to share information and create a more efficient military

d) Terrestrial-type weapons in space:

The Soviet space station Salyut 3 was fitted with a 23mm cannon, which was successfully test fired at target satellites, at ranges from 500 to 3,000 metres (1,600 to 9,800 ft).
As of 2008, it was reported that Russian cosmonauts have regularly carried the TP-82 Cosmonaut survival pistol on Soyuz spacecraft, as a part of the emergency landing survival kit. The intent of the weapon is to protect cosmonauts from wild animals in the event of an off-course wilderness landing. The specially designed gun is capable of firing bullets, shotgun shells, or flares.

Triple-barreled TP-82 Cosmonaut survival pistol in Saint-Petersburg Artillery museum

Space warfare
Space warfare is combat that takes place in outer space, i.e. outside the atmosphere. Technically, as a distinct classification, it refers to battles where the targets themselves are in space. Space warfare therefore includes *ground-to-space warfare*, such as attacking satellites from the Earth, as well as *space-to-space warfare*, such as satellites attacking satellites.
It does not include the use of satellites for espionage, surveillance, or military communications, however useful those activities might be. It does not technically include *space-to-ground warfare*, where orbital objects attack ground, sea or air targets directly, but the public and media frequently use the term to include any conflict which includes space as a theatre of operations, regardless of the intended target. For example, a rapid delivery system in which troops are deployed from orbit might be described as "space warfare," even though the military uses the term as described above.

5. Treaties

a) The Outer Space Treaty was considered by the Legal Subcommittee in 1966. Later that year, agreement was reached in the General Assembly. The treaty included the following principles
• *the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind;*
• *outer space shall be free for exploration and use by all States;*
• *outer space is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means;*
• *States shall not place nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction in orbit or on celestial bodies or station them in outer space in any other manner;*
• *the Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes;*
• *Astronauts shall be regarded as the envoys of mankind;*
• *States shall be responsible for national space activities whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental activities;*
• *States shall be liable for damage caused by their space objects; and*
• *States shall avoid harmful contamination of space and celestial bodies.*
In summary, the treaty initiated the banning of signatories' placing of nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction in orbit of Earth, installing them on the moon or any other celestial body, or to otherwise station them in outer space. The United States,

the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union signed the treaty and it entered into effect on October 10, 1967. As of January 1, 2005, 98 States have ratified, and an additional 27 have signed the Outer Space Treaty.
Note that this treaty does not ban the placement of weapons in space in general, only nuclear weapons and WMD.

b) Moon Treaty
The Moon Treaty bans any military use of celestial bodies, including weapon testing, nuclear weapons in orbit, or military bases. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited.

c) Other drafts
In February 2008, China and Russia together submitted a draft to the UN known as the *Treaty on Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space and of the Threat or Use of Force against Outer Space Objects* (PPWT). The US opposed the draft treaty due to security concerns over its space assets despite the treaty explicitly affirming a State's inherent right of self-defence. On December 4, 2014, the General Assembly of the UN passed two resolutions on preventing an arms race in outer space.
The first resolution, *Prevention of an arms race in outer space*, "calls on all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the peaceful use of outer space, prevent an arms race there, and refrain from actions contrary to that objective. There were 178 countries that voted in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions (Israel, United States).
The second resolution, *No first placement of weapons in outer space*, emphasises the prevention of an arms race in space and states that "other measures could contribute to ensuring that weapons were not placed in outer space. 126 countries voted in favour to 4 against (Georgia, Israel, Ukraine, United States), with 46 abstentions (EU member States abstained on the resolution).

6. Key Events and Documents

· ALMAZ Programme: Russia's military programme (failed) was a programme that initially aimed creating military space stations in the space in order to deter the US.
· National Missile Defence (NMD)
· 1967 resolution (2222) on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies
· 13 December 1963 Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space
· Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68)
· Letter dated 12 February 2008 from the permanent representative of the Russian Federation and the permanent representative of china to the conference on disarmament addressed to the secretary-general of the conference transmitting the Russian and Chinese texts of the draft "treaty on prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects (PPWT)" introduced by the Russian federation and china
· US National Space Policy statement of 31 August, 2006 (unclassified)

7.Questions a Draft Resolution Should Answer

• How can we stop the accelerating armed space race?
• Should it be prohibited for states, to shoot down their own satellites to prevent the risk of debris in the orbit?
• What amendments need to be done by the UN in the international space security policies for better regulations of the space arms production?
• Do we need a space arms embargo?
• How can the registrations and documentations of all the space arms produced worldwide be made more efficient and flawless?
• What measures must be taken by the UN to stop the space war threats and its likelihood?
• What additional measure must be taken in order to trace and eradicate the threat of a space war?
• Who should enforce a ban or other limitations? Should that be the role of the Security Council or of some other body?
• What can be done to minimize the gap between developed and less-developed countries in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, as well as in the knowledge of any militarization that may be occurring?
• What can be done to ensure that the Moon and other celestial bodies do not become new locations of conflict?

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Please be reminded that the aim of this guide is to provide a general overview about the topic. It cannot conclusively contain all information necessary to ensure an interesting and smooth debate. Individual research is inevitable to determine your countries policy and your goals as regards to the final resolution.