**Delegate Name: Neha Singh**

**Country**: **DPRK**

**Institution**: **Indian School Al Ghubra**

**Topic: Revising the Outer Space Treaty**

''The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty." - Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty (OST).

 The investigation and utilization of outer space, encompassing celestial bodies such as the moon, shall be conducted with the intention of benefiting and serving the interests of all nations, regardless of their level of scientific or economic advancement. Preserving space resources and environments is crucial, with measures to mitigate negative impacts on celestial bodies.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea recognises the importance of the Outer Space Treaty in advancing peaceful space research and use. It understands the need of international collaboration in ensuring the appropriate use of space resources for the benefit of mankind as a sovereign nation with a space programme. But it's critical to resolve several issues with the OST's existing structure, especially those related to its equitable implementation and possible restrictions on the rights of developing spacefaring countries. North Korea's Unha series of rockets embodies a remarkable feat of technological achievement. Despite international scrutiny, they have showcased the nation's prowess in space exploration. For instance, the successful launch of the Kwangmyŏngsŏng-4 satellite 2016 aboard the Unha-3 rocket underscored North Korea's commitment to scientific advancement. These rockets, while controversial, stand as a testament to the nation's determination to push the boundaries of scientific innovation on the global stage.

The DPRK believes that the current provisions of the OST may disproportionately favor established space powers, thereby hindering the ability of developing nations to access and utilize space resources for their socio-economic development. Revisions to the treaty should strive to promote equitable access to space resources and technology transfer, particularly for countries with emerging space programs.

The DPRK recognizes the inherent dual-use nature of space technology and its potential implications for national security. While committed to the peaceful use of outer space, it hence emphasizes the need for flexibility in the interpretation of the OST to accommodate legitimate security concerns of all member states. Revisions to the treaty must reflect the changing security landscape and protect every nation's right to sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Revisions to the OST should prioritize the promotion of equitable participation in space activities and capacity-building initiatives for developing countries. This could include establishing dedicated funding mechanisms and technology transfer programs to support the development of indigenous space capabilities and infrastructure.

The DPRK supports efforts to enhance the security and transparency of space activities through confidence-building measures and information-sharing mechanisms. Revisions must respect sovereignty and national interests while addressing treaty loopholes for future frameworks.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. <https://www.unoosa.org/pdf/gares/ARES_21_2222E.pdf>
2. https://2009-2017.state.gov/t/isn/5181.htm
3. <https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/treaties/introouterspacetreaty.html>
4. <https://behorizon.org/increased-militarisation-of-space-a-new-realm-of-security/>
5. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308596124000284#:~:text=The%20space%20sustainability%20problems%2C%20particularly,et%20al.%2C%202016>). [ Concerns regarding the OST ]
6. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S026596462300067X#:~:text=As%20many%20strategic%20military%20systems,the%20originator%20of%20the%20attack>. [ Concerns regarding the OST ]
7. <https://press.un.org/en/2023/gaspd788.doc.htm> [ Proposed Revision of OST ]
8. <https://docs-library.unoda.org/United_Nations_Disarmament_Commission_-_(2023)/Recommendations_UNDC_WG_II_AS_ADOPTED.pdf>

[Proposed Revision of OST]