



## Resolution GA/I/2.1

### General Assembly First Committee

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Belarus, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Lithuania, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Democratic Republic of São Tomé & Príncipe, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Korea, Republic of South Sudan

### Topic: Prevention of an Arm Race in Space

The Committee,

Taking into consideration that all member states should have the power to come together to form a strong alliance in preventing the weaponization of outer space,

Bearing in mind that weapons in outer space cause a great threat to the world,

Bearing in mind that the countries are sending missiles from Earth to destroy satellites in outer space, even from 2007, China used a missile to destroy one of their own satellites, in 2008, the USA used a missile to destroy a satellite that was broken, what if these types of repercussions should only be done as for the UN guidelines,

Keeping in mind the United Nations strongly believes that outer space should be used for peaceful purposes only and live in a safe world by preventing an arms race,

Taking into account that at the first committee of the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly, member states voted to adopt three resolutions: practical measures to further prevent an arms race in outer space, no first deployment of weapons in outer space, transparency, and confidence-building measures in outer space,

Keeping in mind that some people think these systems will also be used to attack objects in space,

Calling attention to the fact that some countries want to create space missile programs which will be used to attack other satellites in space,

Noting that these weapons in space pose a great threat to many countries that do not have them and grant the few countries that do have them and unfair form of power,

Recalling that there are only a few countries that have ratified the moon agreement, and propose to improve this agreement,

1. Encourages smaller countries which cannot afford space research on their own to work together to research space;
2. Strongly affirms that human conflict does not expand to space, and ensure that satellites are not used for military causes such as spying or targeting;
3. Recommends making the issues and concerns of weapons in space better known to the public and citizens of countries which take part in weapons in outer space through news and other forms of media;
4. Supports establishing a treaty which confirms that space is international or renewing an existing treaty;
5. Approves creating a clear timeline for objects which are being sent to space;
6. Endorses the UN to come up with clear guidelines that outer space is made available to all countries equally and no country should destroy assets and properties of other countries without UN approval;
7. Invites all the member states to organize a joint political declaration on prevention of an arms race in space;
8. Strongly encourages each government to dismantle all anti-satellite systems in a systematic way;
9. Considers making rational use of outer space, devote more efforts to the research and development of new science and technology in space, such as medicine and biology, which are closely related to mankind, and reduce the research and development of new weapons in space for military purposes;
10. Further recommends that there should be restrictions on satellites or other objects launched into space in order to reduce the amount of waste that orbits around planet Earth;

11. Recommends that the international community is urged to continue its efforts to maintain world peace and promote security in order to avoid conflicts in outer space.