



Security Council

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1. Introduction to the United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was established as a component in the United Nations Charter which was signed in 1946, by 50 countries in California. The Security Council was created to fulfill the mission and replace the previous League Council, from the League of Nations. This resulted from its failure to stop the Second World War from starting.

The United Nations is composed of six (6) organs, with the UNSC being one of them. This committee seeks to and is responsible for maintaining peace and security to an international extent. Unlike the other committees, The Security Council has five (5) permanent members, (China, France, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom) and another ten (10) countries elected for two-year terms.

The Security Council also plays a crucial role in settling international conflicts and disputes, as well as promoting international cooperation to address global concerns such as terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and human rights violations. The UNSC meets regularly to preserve international peace and security.



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2. Topic A: The Militarization of Space, Prevention of Space-based Conflicts, and Protection of Critical Space Infrastructure, Including Satellites, from Attacks or Disruptions

a). Key Concepts:

Space Militarization: The process of developing and deploying military capabilities in space. This can include the placement of weapons, surveillance systems, and communication platforms in Earth's orbit.

Outer Space Treaty (1967): An international treaty that establishes principles for the use of outer space. It prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction in orbit and emphasizes the peaceful use of space.

Weaponization of Space: The deployment of actual weapons in space. This can include anti-satellite missiles, directed energy weapons, or other systems designed to disable or destroy satellites or other space-based assets.

Anti-Satellite (ASAT) Weapons: Weapons specifically designed to target and destroy or disable satellites. ASAT capabilities can be ground-based, air-based, or space-based.

Dual-Use Technologies: Technologies that have both civilian and military applications. Many space technologies, such as satellite communication systems, can be used for peaceful purposes but also have potential military applications.

Satellite Jamming: Deliberate interference with satellite signals to disrupt communication, navigation, or reconnaissance capabilities. Jamming is a form of electronic warfare.

Space Situational Awareness (SSA): The ability to detect, track, and predict the movement of objects in space. SSA is crucial for avoiding collisions between satellites and for identifying potential threats.

Arms Control in Space: Efforts to regulate and limit the development and deployment of military capabilities in space. This can involve international agreements and treaties.

Orbital Debris: Non-functional, human-made objects in orbit around Earth. The creation of orbital debris is a concern, especially if it results from intentional destruction of satellites or collisions.

Space Security: The protection of space-based assets and the prevention of actions that could threaten the stability and security of activities in space.

Space Policy: National or international guidelines and strategies regarding the use of space. This includes policies related to both civilian and military activities in space.

International Cooperation: Collaborative efforts among nations to address common challenges and promote the peaceful use of space. International cooperation can be crucial in preventing the escalation of tensions and avoiding conflicts in space.

Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty: An agreement signed in 1972 between the United States and the Soviet Union. Aimed to limit the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems, preventing either superpower from developing a defense system that could undermine the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) and upset the strategic balance.

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) Agreements: A series of negotiations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union aimed at limiting the proliferation of strategic nuclear weapons. (SALT 1 & SALT 2)

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b). Introduction to Topic A:

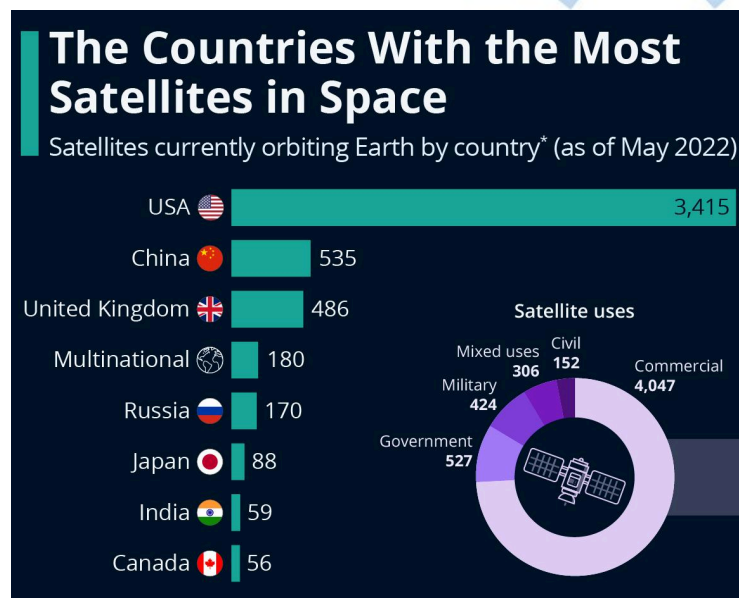
The exploration and utilization of space have undergone remarkable advancements, with an increasing number of nations participating in space-related activities. However, as the capabilities and presence of satellites and other space-based assets grow, so does the concern over the militarization of space. This phenomenon encompasses the development and deployment of military capabilities in Earth's orbit, presenting challenges to the established principles of the peaceful use of outer space. As we navigate this era of technological progress, it becomes imperative to

address key aspects: the militarization of space, the prevention of space-based conflicts, and the safeguarding of critical space infrastructure, particularly satellites, from potential attacks or disruptions.

Space militarization not only has the potential to ignite conflicts between nations over power dynamics, weapons development, and satellite interference but also risks triggering an arms race, exacerbating tensions on the international stage. Historical precedents, such as the Cold War space race, underscore the delicate balance in managing military activities in space. The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 serves as a foundational international agreement, emphasizing the peaceful use of outer space and prohibiting the placement of weapons of mass destruction beyond Earth. Instances of anti-satellite tests by certain countries have generated space debris, illustrating the tangible risks and consequences of militarization.

Recognizing the need for proactive measures, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) plays a vital role in mitigating tensions and preserving space infrastructure. This includes critical assets like satellites, space stations, rockets, and other essential infrastructure. The UNSC's actions and resolutions, alongside international initiatives such as the proposed International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities, are instrumental in shaping responsible behavior and preventing the weaponization of outer space.

Satellites play a crucial role in the functionality of every country,



contributing to weather forecasting, GPS, surveillance, environmental monitoring, communication, and various recreational purposes. Their significance is underscored by the dependence on satellites for diverse applications in modern life. Consequently, the destruction of a satellite extends beyond disrupting communication or navigation for a single country; it poses a threat to Earth due to the debris generated. This debris can

trigger the "Kessler syndrome" a cascading effect that increases the risk of collisions and further satellite destruction, impacting not only the affected nation but also posing risks to global space activities. Therefore, international cooperation and the establishment of protocols are imperative to safeguard satellites. Initiatives such as space debris mitigation guidelines and responsible space practices are essential for preventing collisions and limiting space debris creation. Additionally, developing technologies for active debris removal and sustainable satellite design is crucial for ensuring the safety and continuity of these vital systems, fostering a secure and sustainable space environment globally. It is necessary to protect the satellites, consider other countries can damage them to make another country become unstable and lose power in earth and space.

c). Suggested Approach:

In light of the rapid and substantial advancements in space technologies and the potential ramifications they carry, it becomes increasingly imperative to address the global implications of space militarization. The Security Council must recognize the critical need for collaborative efforts to develop comprehensive solutions that safeguard international security, prevent the negative impacts of space militarization, and promote the peaceful use of outer space.

Acknowledging the intricate nature of space activities and the interconnectedness of nations, this committee aims to underscore the importance of prioritizing safety and peace at an international level. The evolving landscape of space technologies presents both opportunities and challenges, making it essential for the Security Council to take proactive measures. As countries engage in the process of militarizing space, there is a heightened risk of destabilization and potential conflict.

To address these concerns, it is proposed that the Security Council works collaboratively to formulate policies and agreements that prevent the weaponizations of space and mitigate any negative consequences. Emphasizing the protection of space infrastructure and the safety of nations during the militarization process should be at the forefront of these efforts. This collaborative approach will not only contribute to the prevention of potential conflicts but also foster an environment where space can be

harnessed for the collective benefit of humanity. In pursuing such resolutions, the Security Council can play a pivotal role in shaping the future of space activities with a focus on stability, security, and peaceful cooperation on an international scale.

d). QARMAs:

(Questions a Resolution Must Answer)

- What could be done to prevent a dangerous arms race between countries during the weaponizations and militarization of space?
- How can it be ensured that space infrastructures, for example satellites, will not be damaged or attacked, on purpose nor accidentally.
- What agreements could be made to guarantee Space Security and prevent Orbital Debris, which can put Earth at risk?
- How does it prevent Satellite Jamming and the use of Anti-Satellite (ASAT) Weapons?
- What measures are in place to enhance the security of critical satellites?

3. Guide Questions:

a). General:

- What are the potential risks associated with the militarization of space?
- How do space-related military activities affect diplomatic relations between nations?
- How can nations increase transparency in their space programs to build confidence among other nations?

b). Specific:

- How does your delegation actively engage in diplomatic and legal measures to prevent space-based conflicts?

- How does your delegation contribute to or support the peaceful resolution of disputes related to space activities?
- How has your delegation contributed to or engaged in the development of space capabilities for security purposes?

4. Useful Resources

- <https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20210412123959/https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/>
- <https://www.studyiq.com/articles/militarization-of-space/#:~:text=The%20militarization%20of%20outer%20space,and%20assets%20for%20military%20purposes.>
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