



Press Corps/Latin American Post

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Topic: DISEC / Prevention of Arms Race in Space

The Prevention of the Arms race in space was the second topic discussed in the DISEC committee of the MMUN 2020. The prevention of the arms race in space is a topic that has been a big issue for many years. There are many different opinions on the topic. One of the more popular opinions is that weapons should not be allowed in space. Many countries think that weapons will hurt our earth and atmosphere as well as the celestial body's around it. "The weapons in space are ravaging the world today" says the delegate from Jamaica. This is quite true but however Space debris seem to be doing just as much damage as the weapons.

Space debris is a big issue in the atmosphere and extraterrestrial space beyond. They can bump into satellites used for research. The delegates got to work and began to write a resolution. The resolution set the lines and defined how they would remove space debris. The resolution states that 'The DISEC committee recognizes that active debris removal and an orbit servicing should not be banned in order to deal with the problem of space debris'. Many ideas were proposed

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but the most prominent was that there “Should be magnets, vacuums and nets to collect space trash” says Israel. However there was another concern. What if the space debris removal stations ended up being categorized as weapons.

What is a space weapon? The resolution the the DISEC committee decided that there was to be a specific definition for what a space weapon is. The resolution concluded something along the lines of, a space weapon is defined as a device or mechanism built by humans fired from either that space to ground, or from the ground to space. From or at any celestial body’s affecting either its atmosphere or any man made assets in space such as but not limited to satellites, space stations or space shuttles with capability to destroy, sabotage or tamper with said assets. The delegates decided that there would be “Law that defines Space weapons” says the delegates from Jamaica. Of course once this law is defined then there will always be the problem of who owns what.

However on whole the delegates decided that no one country can own any part of space or territory. The following were part of the final draft resolution of the DISEC committee: there will be equal exploration in space, planets can not be claimed and there shall be organizations that oversee all weapons or items being launched into space. The Philippians say that, “Every country should have an equal opportunity for developing spaceflight technology”. This means that no country has the right to colonize in space or put war weapons in space, but they should have the opportunity to use the cosmos for research and to better mankind’s understanding of outer space.

In conclusion, the current status of outer space is an extremely important issue troubling our world. Space debris could be harmful as we further venture into outer space. Space junk removal stations was one of the many solutions proposed. Access to outer space is an important issue that the nations of the world are extremely concerned about. The countries decided that no one country owns any part of outer space. But the biggest issue is that of the militarization of space, which could be solved with treaties and education. Peace outside of Earth is extremely crucial and in the end it was unanimously decided that militarization in space should be illegal, debris should be removed and no one country owns any part of space.