

Committee: DISEC

Agenda Item: Exploring ways to promote space security, prevent an arms race in space, and ensure the peaceful use of outer space for all nations

Chair: Özgün Doğanay

Co-chairs: Ela Aslan, Eylül Nisa Akgül

1. Diplomacy:

Each delegate must act according to diplomatic norms, including the duty to:

- respect the decisions of the Chair at all times;
- obtain the floor before speaking;
- stand when speaking;
- yield the floor when required to do so by the Chair;
- be courteous at all times;
- avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.

2. *Opening Speech:

An opening speech is given by a delegate at the start of an official session. This speech allows the delegate to announce their country's stance on the discussed agenda item. Even though opening speeches are crucial, its initial purpose is to let other delegates know who they can work with according to their own policies. It is important to make the speech important and powerful. Here are some of the rules delegates should follow whilst writing or delivering an opening speech:

- Talk about your country's policy on the certain issue
- Keep it concise, preferably within a 1-minute time limit
- Address the house in the beginning of your speech: "Honorable chairs, fellow delegates, and most esteemed guests" are possible great examples.

Sample opening speech:

Distinguished Chair, Honourable delegates,

South Korea is grateful for the opportunity to be here to address some common issues of the world. Today, our main topic is "international security." Our world faces various challenges such as global warming, resource scarcity, environmental issues, etc. Technologies like Artificial Intelligence offer hope for humanity in solving these issues.

In our world, technologies in education, science, health, and many more areas hold the key to addressing global challenges. This technology helps us envision a comfortable and bright future.

In the next minute, let's explore ways to harness innovation as a tool for finding new solutions. Understanding the incremental progress in this regard can lead to significant changes. Each delegate's contribution, no matter how big or small, is a step towards a more peaceful and united global community.

Thank you. We yield the floor back to the chair.

***Lobbying:**

Lobbying is the time where delegates will get the opportunity to form an alliance with other delegates. The amount of time spent in a lobbying session will be set by the chair but is adjustable upon request. Delegates should start writing their resolutions in the alliance they formed. (Delegates should keep in mind that they need to have the majority of the votes in the house in order to pass their resolution.) Lobbying is inside the official session which means the delegates should communicate in English at all times. If not, they will receive a warning.

***Resolution:**

We suggest fellow delegates to write a draft resolution on their own before the conference. Thus, the lobbying time that will be offered to them will be more productive. While writing a resolution for ITKMARMUN, delegates are to follow the [THIMUN guidelines](#), and the appropriate language to be used in the United Nations. Detailed documents are sent.

Resolution Phrases

Useful Preambulatory Clause Openings



Affirming	Disturbed	Having considered further	Reaffirming
Alarmed by	Desiring	Having devoted attention	Realizing
Approving	Emphasizing	Having examined	Recalling
Aware of	Expecting	Having heard	Recognizing
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Having received	Referring
Believing	Expressing its satisfaction	Having studied	Regretting
Confident	Fulfilling	Keeping in mind	Seeking
Contemplating	Fully Alarmed	Noting with regret	Taking into account
Concerned	Fully Aware	Noting with deep concern	Taking into consideration
Conscious	Fully Believing	Noting with satisfaction	Taking note
Convinced	Guided by	Noting further	Viewing with appreciation
Declaring	Having adopted	Noting with approval	Welcoming
Deploring	Having considered	Observing	

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding “Further” or “Deeply”. For instance, “Noting” could be reused as “Further Noting” and “Concerned” could be reused as “Deeply Concerned”.

Useful Operative Clause Openings

Accepts	Confirms	Endorses	Requests
Affirms	Congratulates	Expresses its Appreciation	Resolves
Approves	Considers	Expresses its Hope	Sanctions
Asks		Hopes	Solemnly Affirms
Asks for	Declares	Invites	Supports
Asks that		Notes	Suggests
Authorizes	Deplores		Takes Note of
Calls	Designates	Reaffirms	Transmits
Calls for	Draws the Attention	Recommends	Trusts
Calls upon	Emphasizes	Regrets	Urges
	Encourages	Reminds	Wishes

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding “further” or “strongly”. For instance: “Requests” could be reused as “Further requests” and “Asks” could be reused as “Strongly asks”.

Sample Resolution

(The Heading)

FORUM: GENERAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTION OF: Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula

SUBMITTED BY: _____

The General Assembly,

(Pre-ambulatory Clauses)

Recalling its resolution 55/11 of 31 October 2000, in which it welcomed and supported the inter-Korean summit and the joint declaration adopted on 15 June 2000 by the two leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Convinced that inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation are essential for consolidating peace and security on the Korean peninsula and also contribute to peace and stability in the region and beyond, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recognizing that the summit held in Pyongyang from 2 to 4 October 2007 between the two leaders and their Declaration on the Advancement of North-South Korean Relations, Peace and Prosperity represent a major milestone in improving inter-Korean relations,

Recalling the statements welcoming the inter-Korean summit made on 1 October 2007 by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, and recalling also the statement welcoming the adoption of the Declaration made on 4 October 2007 by the Secretary-General,

(Operative Clauses)

1. Welcomes and supports the inter-Korean summit held from 2 to 4 October 2007 and the Declaration on the Advancement of North-South Korean Relations, Peace and Prosperity adopted on 4 October 2007 by the two leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea;
2. Encourages the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to implement the Declaration fully and in good faith, thereby consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and laying a solid foundation for peaceful reunification;
3. Invites Member States to continue to support and assist, as appropriate, the process of inter-Korean dialogue, reconciliation and reunification so that it may contribute to peace and security not only on the Korean peninsula but also in north-east Asia and the world as a whole.

Source: THIMUN Foundation, Basic Guidelines for New Delegates

Debate Flow

Chair takes roll call.

Chair announces the resolution to be debated.

Chair calls the main submitter to the floor to read out the operative clauses.

Main submitter makes a speech on the resolution for a maximum of 4 minutes.

Main submitter either answers the points of information and yields the floor to the chair; either yields the floor to another delegate and the other delegate yields the floor to the chair.

Chair calls upon any delegate wishing to speak.

If an amendment is made, chair sets the close debate time and the debate time for the amendment starts. It is voted. If it passes, necessary changes will be made in the resolutions.

Delegate speaks on the resolution and answers points if he or she wants to.

Delegate yields the floor to the chair or to another delegate.

Previous steps are repeated until the debate time elapses.

Chair calls for voting procedures.

POINTS

Point of Information

Points of information are actually questions. You can direct a point of information to the chair or to the speaker. A point of information directed to the speaker could be asked if only the speaker opens himself/herself to points. This point must be in a question format. If it isn't in a question format, it will not be entertained. While asking your point of information, please remain standing and while asking or answering. Direct contact between delegates will not be allowed.

Example: "Could the honorable delegate please explain how they're planning to raise awareness on the issue in the rural areas?"

A point of information directed to the chair can be anything about the conference. You can ask a question concerning the procedures, the schedule etc. Remember that this point cannot interrupt the speaker

Example: "Point of information directed to the chair! Could the chair please tell the house when we will be dismissed for lunch?"

Point of Order

Point of order is called when the chair makes a mistake regarding the procedure. In this case, delegates are encouraged to make a point of order and correct the debate. If right, the chair will stand corrected.

Example: “Point of order! Is it in order for the delegate to have direct dialogue with the speaker?”

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

This point should not be confused with a point of order. Point of parliamentary inquiry is called when a delegate has a question regarding the rules of procedure. Its aim is to clarify a rule.

Example: “Point of Parliamentary Inquiry! Can the chair please explain what a policy statement is?”

Point of Personal Privilege

Point of personal privilege is a point concerning the comfort of a delegate. It can be due to heat, sitting conditions, etc. It can only interrupt a speaker if the point is due to audibility.

Example: “Point of personal privilege due to audibility! Could the speaker please speak louder?”

MOTIONS

Motion to Move the Previous Question

When this motion is called in an open debate, it means that the house will be moving to the voting procedures. When it is called in a closed debate there are two situations: if it is in the time in favor, the motion calls for moving to the time against; if it is in the time against, the motion calls for moving to the voting procedure. This motion is also known as “Motion to Move to Voting Procedure”. Remember that it requires a second and if there are objections from the house, the final decision is up to the chairs.

Motion to Extend Debate Time

Delegates use this motion to extend the time for the debate. It is not a debatable motion. The decision is up to the chairs.

Motion to Divide the House

This motion is used when the votes are very close. This motion calls the chair to do a vote by roll-call.

Delegates are individually asked whether they are in favor, against or abstaining. This is not a debatable motion. The chairs will decide

3. GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT AGREEMENT

The following list outlines the *ITKMAR Junior Model United Nations (MJMUN) Code of conduct* policy agreement that must be adhered to by all delegates.

Language rules:

- English is the official and working language of all JMUN committees, debates and documentation. All JMUN communications and written work of participants should be observed in English.
- No expletives are to be used at any events.

Dress code:

- Delegates are expected to wear formal clothes when participating in formal events.
 - Boys should wear a formal suit of dark colour, a shirt and a tie; or similar alternative, i.e. blazer or jacket with formal trousers. Formal dress is not required for the social events.
 - Girls should wear a formal suit, smart separates (trousers or average-length skirts) or dresses. Formal dress is not required for the social events.

Code of conduct:

- Positive professional behaviour is a key expectation for all delegates participating in JMUN conferences. Positive professional behaviour reflects trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and good citizenship.
- Participants are expected to fully participate in events, follow *all* program guidelines and behave appropriately to ensure a high-quality valid learning experience.
- You may be dismissed by ITKMAR JMUN, banned from participating in subsequent events and disciplinary action may be taken against you for-
 - inappropriate behaviour and conduct that violates the rights of others, particularly when the conduct is disrespectful as regards a person's gender, age, religion, race, ethnic/national origin, disability or appearance.
 - You may not tease, hurt or bully anyone, or use language, gestures or actions that will offend others. Disciplinary action will vary based on the degree of the offence and will be determined by the advisor in charge.
- Participants must behave at all times with a view to ensuring the safety of others.
- Theft, vandalism, the use of harmful substances, leaving the program premises or boundaries (except for outside events arranged as part of the program) and other such offences are strictly prohibited. Anyone involved in these offences will immediately be banned from participating in subsequent events and disciplinary action will be taken. Those engaged in illegal activities will be reported to the appropriate authorities.
- Repair costs for any damages incurred to property will be billed to those responsible.
- Delegates are expected to refrain from inappropriate behavior such as bullying delegates, undermining a culture, country, ethnicity, and shall refrain from engaging in physical violence during the conference. All participants are expected to behave in a kind, dignified, respectful and diplomatic way at all times.

Event participation:

- Delegates are expected to attend committee sessions unless there is an emergency situation or a health problem that prevents them attending.
- While the conference is in progress, delegates must remain in the designated areas. For the social events, participants are not allowed to leave the designated areas.

Committee papers:

- Delegates are expected to take great care of their identity badges and placards. If they do not have it, they will not be allowed into meetings.
- Delegates are permitted to use laptops during caucuses, strictly for the purpose of drafting working papers, draft resolutions and other documentation pertaining to JMUN.

We kindly suggest delegates to do their own research to not be overwhelmed during the conference.

4. Definition of key words

Space Security: The secure and sustainable access to, and use of, space and; the freedom from space-based threats.

Disarmament: Disarmament is the act of reducing, limiting, or abolishing [weapons](#). Disarmament generally refers to a country's [military](#) or specific type of weaponry. Disarmament is often taken to mean total elimination of [weapons of mass destruction](#), such as [nuclear arms](#). General and Complete Disarmament was defined by the [United Nations General Assembly](#) as the elimination of all WMD, coupled with the "balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, based on the principle of undiminished security of the parties with a

view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security.

Arms Race: A competition between nations for superiority in the development and accumulation of weapons.

Weaponization: Weaponization, in general, is the process during which something gets equipped with arms or it is turned to a weapon.

5. Introduction to the Topic

In recent years, space security has served a prominent role in the world of security. In an age where more and more countries are sending rocket ships to the orbit, space security is a must and it will stay that way for as long as we can imagine. Disarmament is also a must, just like in any peaceful setting. The lack of prevention of a possible arms race in space could mean billions of dollars' worth of casualties and more importantly human casualties. This is all done in order to ensure the peaceful use of outer space for all nations.

6. History of the Topic

The initial years of space exploration, particularly during the Cold War era, were characterized by intense competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both nations developed and deployed various space assets for military purposes, including reconnaissance satellites and early warning systems.

Despite this competition, there were also efforts to prevent the weaponization of space. The Outer Space Treaty of 1967, signed by the U.S., the Soviet Union, and other major space-faring nations, prohibited the placement of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction in orbit around Earth or on celestial bodies.

Over the years, there have been numerous proposals for arms control measures aimed at preventing an arms race in space. These proposals have come from various countries, international organizations, and non-governmental actors.

One notable proposal was the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in 1983. While SDI aimed to develop a missile defence system to protect against nuclear attacks, it also raised concerns about the potential militarization of space.

Following the end of the Cold War, there were renewed efforts to address space security concerns and prevent the weaponization of space. These efforts were driven by a desire to maintain stability and prevent conflict in space, which had become increasingly congested due to the growing number of space-faring nations and commercial actors.

In 2008, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution emphasizing the importance of preventing an arms race in outer space and promoting the peaceful uses of space. However, efforts to negotiate a legally binding treaty on this issue have faced challenges due to differing national interests and perspectives.

In recent years, the emergence of new space-faring nations and the rapid growth of commercial space activities have added complexity to efforts to prevent an arms race in space.

Concerns have been raised about the potential deployment of anti-satellite weapons, the militarization of space, and the risk of accidental or intentional collisions between space objects.

Efforts to address these challenges include promoting transparency and confidence-building measures, developing norms of responsible behaviour in space, and strengthening international cooperation on space situational awareness and debris mitigation.

7. Discussion of the Topic

The emergence of an arms race in space reflects the growing competition among nations to assert their dominance beyond Earth's atmosphere. Historically, space has been seen as a peaceful setting. However, advancements in technology have enabled the militarization of space, raising concerns about the escalation of conflicts beyond Earth.

Ensuring space security remains complex and ongoing, requiring collaboration among nations and transparency in space activities. As space continues to become more crowded, maintaining stability and security will be essential for the sustainable exploration and utilization of outer space.

8. Questions to be Addressed

- What more could be done to prevent a possible arms race in space?
- Are there any ways of promoting security beyond our atmosphere?
- Is there a solution that could let all the nations freely use outer space for good?

9. Conclusion

In summary, as countries increasingly venture into space, ensuring its security has become vital. From the earlier Cold War competition to today's concerns about weaponization and collisions, it's clear that cooperation is key. By being open about our activities, behaving responsibly, and working together, we can protect space as a peaceful domain for exploration and benefit everyone on Earth.

10. Bibliography

1. <https://geneva.usmission.gov/2024/03/28/prevention-of-an-arms-race-in-outer-space/>

11. Other Sources

1. <https://press.un.org/en/2023/gadis3722.doc.htm>