

HMDC Presents... FUTURISTIC SC: Quick Guide

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Futuristic Security Council: Security Council of 2100, Use of Space

WHAT WE ARE DEBATING

We sit on the Security Council in the year 2100, when many nations are active in space. We decide which weapons may be in space, whether a nation may claim part of space, and what happens when one nation damages another nation's satellites. Our facts come from 2026 and earlier; anything about 2100 is **FICTION (2100 ASSUMPTION)**.

WHAT OUR CHAIRS WILL FOCUS ON

Our chairs will focus on weapons in space, on claims to parts of space such as the Moon, and on redress, which means getting a loss repaired or paid back. In the end, the Council must make rules and make nations follow them.

FIVE NUMBERS TO REMEMBER

1. **16,988**: Working satellites in orbit, and about 65% belong to one company. (Jonathan's Space Report, October 12, 2026)
2. **13 to 1**: Thirteen members voted to keep nuclear weapons out of orbit, but Russia's veto stopped the draft. (United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases, April 24, 2024)
3. **3 million**: The Soviet Union paid Canada three million Canadian dollars after its satellite fell there, about half of what Canada asked. (Government of Canada, April 2, 1981; McGill Law Journal, September 1982)
4. **76**: Countries have signed the Artemis Accords, the US-led rules for the Moon. (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, September 28, 2026)
5. **116 and 17**: The Outer Space Treaty has 116 members, but the Moon Agreement has only 17. (COPUOS Legal Subcommittee, May 5, 2025)

KEY EVENTS AND POWERS

1. **Claims to space**: In 2024 Colombia claimed part of an orbit, and six states objected. We can rule on claims like this.
2. **Safety zones on the Moon**: The Artemis Accords set no time or size limit on safety zones. We can set limits.
3. **Paying for damage**: A Claims Commission only gives advice unless both nations agreed to obey. We can make it binding.

4. **Satellite jamming:** In 2024 a UN agency condemned jamming but could not punish anyone. We can call repeated jamming a threat to peace.
5. **Weapons tests:** The General Assembly can only ask nations to stop tests that blow up satellites. We can make the ban binding.

THE MAIN SOLUTIONS

1. **A binding treaty against weapons in space:** This bans placing any weapon in orbit.
 - Help: It gives one clear rule for all nations.
 - Harm: It misses ground missiles, and checking it is hard.
2. **Rules of responsible behaviour:** Nations agree on actions to avoid, such as flying close to another satellite without warning.
 - Help: These rules can be agreed faster than a treaty.
 - Harm: Nations may choose not to follow them, so breaking them may bring no punishment.
3. **A ban on destructive anti-satellite tests:** This stops tests that leave debris, which is broken pieces in orbit.
 - Help: It targets the single most damaging action.
 - Harm: It covers only tests, not war, jamming, lasers or cyber attacks.
4. **A shared plan for space resources:** This decides who may mine the Moon.
 - Help: It could stop fights before mining begins.
 - Harm: The major powers disagree on which plan to use.

WHERE THE MAJOR BLOCS STAND

1. **United States:** It prefers rules that nations choose to follow, plus its own military strength, over new treaties.
2. **Russia and China:** They want a binding treaty banning every weapon in space.
3. **United Kingdom, France, Japan, Korea and the EU:** They say space weapons are hard to define and prefer behaviour rules.
4. **African and other developing members:** They say space belongs to everyone and want a voice in its rules.
5. **The Artemis Accords group:** These countries allow mining with safety zones and meet outside the UN.

KEY WORDS IN OUR TOPIC

1. **veto:** When we say veto, we mean one permanent member can block a resolution alone.
2. **dual use:** When we say dual use, we mean one machine serves both people and armies.
3. **redress:** When we say redress, we mean a harmed nation gets its loss repaired or paid back.
4. **national appropriation:** When we say national appropriation, we mean a nation takes a place as its own land, which space law forbids.

5. **safety zone:** When we say safety zone, we mean an area around a Moon base that others must not disturb.
6. **jamming:** When we say jamming, we mean blocking a satellite signal with noise.
7. **due regard:** When we say due regard, we mean respecting other nations and talking to them before acting near their equipment.
8. **Claims Commission:** When we say Claims Commission, we mean a panel that decides a damage case between two nations.
9. **binding:** When we say binding, we mean a rule that nations must obey, not just a request.

QUESTIONS WE CAN ASK IN DEBATE

1. How will we check that no nation hides weapons in orbit?
2. If a safety zone never ends, how is it different from a land claim?
3. Why should a harmed nation accept only advice instead of a binding decision?
4. If a company satellite helps one side in a war, may the other side attack it?

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