**[Country :Republic of Peru]**  
**[Committee :Disarmament and International Security Committee]**  
**[Agenda :The Implications of the Militarization of Space and Potential Dangers of a Space Arms Race]**  
  
 In the mid-1960s, it began negotiations with the Soviet Union and other countries on the UN committee to develop a binding outer space treaty. The resulting Outer Space Treaty continues to serve as the cornerstone of international outer space law. Preambles are one of the few basic tools used to interpret the objectives of a treaty and therefore the preamble of the Outer Space Treaty should not be dismissed as a mere ornament to the treaty. However, preambles do not impose binding legal obligations on States in the same way as substantive articles. Thus, the phrase ‘peaceful purposes’ in the preamble of the Outer Space Treaty is not a binding requirement, but merely an interpretative aid to the substantive provisions of the treaty. We oppose this statement. The United Nations should give it a deeper meaning and amend the treaty to include armed satellites. Only in this way can we ensure safe space. In the past, Peru has generally remained passive in the space race and in the deployment of weapons and satellites in space. Because of this passivity, Peru did not sign The Outer Space Treaty. As all governments know, military actions in space can be risky and dangerous. Peruvian government were against to these actions when governments and their armies use their weapons at the space.

But nowadays, The Peruvian government has also begun to allocate funds for weapons and satellite positioning in space and to work with universities on these issues. The passivity we mentioned earlier has also come to an end with these movements because the Republic of Peru must not lag behind other states. Since the first contributions made to rocketry by Pedro Paulet and the creation of launching facilities for research purposes using sounding rockets, we have always wanted to be part of Space. Currently, Peru is growing in the field of space applications with the acquisition of the Peru-Sat1 Satellite and is looking forward to develop scientific research in the Martian Analog Pampas de La Joya as well as with the development of small rockets, nanosatellites and biological payloads by different groups working in Peruvian universities.  
  
 The Peruvian government proposes an end to the space arms race and the transfer of all active military satellites to United Nations control. These satellites are detrimental to our future, and civilian satellites are sufficient in all areas you can think of, both communication and transport. Governments should not take their problems into space and use these satellites for military operations.  
  
 It was with this interpretation of peaceful uses of space that the United States entered into negotiations with the Soviet Union and the other nations of the UN committee to develop a binding space treaty during the mid-1960s. The resulting Outer Space Treaty continues to serve as the cornerstone of international outer space law. The treaty’s preamble repeats the equivocal, non-binding peaceful use language of the declaration mentioned above. Preambles are one of several essential tools used to interpret a treaty’s purposes, and, thus, the Outer Space Treaty’s preamble should not be disregarded as mere ornamentation to the treaty. That said, preambles do not impose binding legal obligations on states in the same way that substantive articles do. Thus, the “peaceful purposes” language of the Outer Space Treaty’s preamble is not a binding requirement, but merely an interpretive aid to the treaty’s substantive provisions.

According to the Peruvian Government, no missile positioned for defense should be illegal. Self-defense is a fundamental right of all states and we should not make it illegal. On the other hand, offensive weapons, whether from space, land or air, should also be inspected. The United Nations could propose a treaty and set up an inspection commission. UN officials could inspect the governments that have signed the treaty year by year.  
  
 There should not be an arms race in space. A war in space could have a very negative impact on the Earth's atmosphere and human life. To prevent this, all Western and Eastern bloc countries should work together, regardless of ideology, race or status. We can globalize this cooperation, like the Outer Space Treaty, and the Peruvian Government would gladly carry out this task. We must remember that the United Nations must strive for the good of the world, no matter what.

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