



THE FUTURISTIC SECURITY COUNCIL

SHSMUN'20



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Committee Introduction

The Security Council's foremost aim is to sustain international peace and security. In 2045 however, abiding by a newly signed treaty it now consists of 16 members, and each has the right to vote once. Five of these members are permanent; they are China, France, The United Kingdom, Russia, and The United States of America. The other members are voted upon every two years by the General Assembly.

Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions. The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to settle a dispute by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. It funds and supervises UN peacekeeping forces.

In addition, the Security Council can take implementation measures against offending nations or entities. For instance, the Security Council has forced economic sanctions against countries such as North Korea, in the past. Under Article 42 of the Charter, the Security Council can also use military force to encourage peacetime and safety.

Conference Information

Delegates will be attending and participating in the Futuristic Security Council to discuss and debate the two following topics:

1. Solving the Conflict of Interests in the International Space Station (ISS) and the Arms Race in Outer Space
2. The Question of Territorial Claims in Antarctica

This special committee will still abide by the UN Charter concerning the present Security Council; however, a few modifications and variations will be required as this committee takes place in the year 2045. Firstly, it is clear that delegates will abide by their new futuristic stances found in the following background guide.

In reference to the veto power in the FSC, the following procedure is to be followed. When a delegate of the P5 decides to veto a passed resolution, he or she has to give a one-minute speech concerning why said resolution should be vetoed. After the speech is given, it is upon the Dias to decide whether the veto is accepted or not. When and if the veto is accepted by the Dias and another delegate wishes to appeal to the chair's decision, he or she will give a one minute explaining the appeal. This will be followed by a vote where two thirds majority is required for the original veto to be overlooked. This is the only way an accepted veto can be annulled. Vetoes to the second degree and on are not allowed.



To continue, delegates will have the right during the conference to establish certain facts concerning their countries regarding their respective economies, military personnel, technological advancements etc. Delegates are able to do so only by sending their suggested fact(s) to the Dias and if it is found reasonable then it will be accepted and taken into consideration.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that delegates should be fully aware of the stances, as they should not bring up present time unless it is a piece of information that has definitely not changed over the course of 25 years.

Topic 1: Solving the Conflict of Interests in the International Space Station (ISS) and the Arms Race in Outer Space

History of Topic:

The International Space Station (ISS) was and still is the largest, most successful state-of-the-art orbiting laboratory. It was first launched into orbit in the year 1998. It has been inhabited continuously since November 2000. Knowing that the ISS is occupied by the United States of America and fifteen other nations (Russia, Canada, Japan, Brazil, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom), the ISS has helped benefit our world progress in many discoveries, some of which include growing high-quality protein crystals, monitoring natural disasters from space, as well as monitoring water quality from space. The ISS program is a unified project among five different space agencies: NASA (United States), Roscosmos (Russia), JAXA (Japan), CSA (Canada), and ESA (Europe). The international Space Station Intergovernmental Agreement is the treaty signed on January 29, 1998 by the governments involved in the Space Station project. This agreement helped develop a long-term international co-operative framework on the basis of genuine partnership for all sorts of uses of the International Space Station (ISS).

Changes to be debated:

In 2045, The International Space Station has developed and advanced even further than it once was. The cooperative efforts of all the nations involved in the Space Station resulted in further discoveries concerning neighboring planets, stars, moons, and the solar system. All this expansion and evolution of the ISS has helped discover a substance named “Chemical Xayvoran” which is similar to Uranium, Radium, and Plutonium; it was discovered to be found near the core of our very own moon. This new chemical will simultaneously help human technological development, yet be the cause of human extinction as it can be used to produce and manufacture weapons of mass destruction much superior to nuclear weapons. Some countries believe that this chemical should be extracted from our moon, while others stand hostile to this idea. Russia and France being the most eager to lay hands on even a small pint of this chemical. In 2040, Russia was the first country to actually consider obtaining, and using this chemical. Mariya Putina reached out to several countries to join in the uprooting of Chemical Xayvoran. Later in 2043, after it was leaked that the Russian space agency



(Roscosmos) had started working towards mapping and executing the extraction of this very valuable and capable chemical, France decided to approach Russia. The leaders of France, Russia, Chile, India, Argentina, and North Korea all met to discuss their objective of getting hold of this chemical as a group force. Each country wanted to get the chemical for their own purposes and intentions. As the news came out that these six countries were looking forward to and working on obtaining Chemical Xayvoran, all other rulers of our world started talking and discussing the matter, and what they believed should be done. The United States, United Kingdom, Australia, China, Germany, and Denmark, are the main countries that were completely against this chemical, and believe that it should remain where it was. President Zuckerberg declared that the continuation in the development of this project would be considered as hostile towards the US as they claim Russia is trying to expand and evolve its arsenal of mass destruction weapons. China also suggested standing against its great ally, Russia through sanctions and even military actions, if that was what it was going to take to keep our world safe from more corruption and collateral damage. Besides that, Brazil, Norway, and Belgium all had peaceful intentions, which were to extract the chemical in attempt to use it for the world's benefit, without creating weapons or harming anyone or the environment. On February 21, 2044 Princess Elisabeth of Belgium was part of a whole interview where she explained how the chemical would be used in ways that would only profit and aid our world. She also mentioned that if the matter got way out of hand she would prefer not to have the chemical at all than to bring it and cause conflict of interest among nations. Danilo Silva also stated that "God grants us with opportunities, we shall seize them for the benefit of the whole, or neglect them fully." This topic may lead countries to attempt to take sole control of the ISS, which can then be followed by thousands of conflicts and consequences. These consequences include a possible war; therefore, it is the delegate's job to bring an end to this race for advanced arms and technologies that threatens our international security.



Topic 2: The Question of Territorial Claims in Antarctica

History of Topic:

Antarctica has always been the southernmost continent and site of the South Pole. It was icebound due to the extremely low temperatures. It was the only continent that was once virtually uninhabited. It used to contain rich wildlife and lots of penguins. The only things there were research stations in which a variety of countries used to research the continent and its capabilities. The Antarctic Treaty is a treaty that has 12 signatories which grants them territorial claims. It also grants these countries the right to consult on the uses of the whole continent, while still abiding by its fourteen articles.

Changes to be debated:

In 2045, the global warming and climate change in our world has increased and become much worse, resulting in the melting of the ice-covered continent, making it a vast habitable region, with nothing inside of it. Here rise the conflicts and problems, since the large and small countries, the developed and developing are all debating, arguing, and fighting for the continent including its resources. Some countries aim to conquer the whole area by themselves, for themselves, while others believe in keeping it common, international lands, and some believe in dividing it among the 12 countries who are signatories to the Antarctic Treaty. This problem may lead to wars, sanctions, and devastation. A conflict so huge may even turn these 14 million km² to a wasteland. A continent so large can be of benefit to the whole world, but instead, the leaders of our world are fighting. For instance, Chinese Officials have already, independently deployed troops to discover and take over the land. They have sent their finest researchers, engineers, architects, and developers to go and develop the continent in their favor. This is where President Macron interferes and appoints a Summit with Zuckerberg to discuss and negotiate countries' intentions towards Antarctica. Moreover, four very important countries of the European Union have also met together recently to discuss the matter, and those are the countries of Russia, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark. All these countries believe that Antarctica should be in some sense international grounds, and the resources available should also be used internationally for the benefits of all countries in need of them. To add, Brazil, Australia, Norway, India, Argentina, and Chile each argue that it is only right that the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty deserve access to the continent to be divided amongst them, knowing that on April 6, 2023 both Brazil and India did the necessary to become signatories of the treaty. These six countries are eager to divide the land among the fourteen signatories since they are the ones that supposedly put time, money and effort into the research and development in that continent. As it is clear and obvious, each country has its own way of viewing the situation. That is why the matter has been taken to the Security Council where fair, reasonable solutions shall be made.



Country Stances & Timelines:

1. United States of America:

In the year 2045, Mark Zuckerberg has run for office and has become the US's new president. It is worth mentioning that not only did Zuckerberg create and run arguably the most advanced and successful social media platform in the past, but he has also contributed greatly to the American economy. After becoming the POTUS, he prioritized innovation and led a group of tech-inspired youth into discovering more about outer space. He is the most qualified person to lead this industry, considering the fact that the US is now the capital for space research and study.

America is strictly against Russia and its allies since Russia's goal is to claim sole dominance over the ISS, as it is "the most developed and the only station capable of detecting and obtaining the Chemical Xayvoran", a chemical capable of producing weapons of mass destruction.

The United States is willing to do employ all its efforts and resources to prevent Russia from reaching its ultimate goal, even if it means shutting down the entire ISS. The United States government believes that no one is entitled to the possession to such a dangerous chemical.

Moreover, the USA, being the economic powerhouse of the world, has every right to claim control over Antarctica as it is the only country capable of sustaining this new environment and introducing it to the world, thus bringing out the land's maximum potential. Even though it is not part of the Antarctic treaty, the USA believes that since it is the most advanced and developed country of the international community, it should be the one taking control of that continent. The USA is also open and ready to negotiate with other contributors and countries that are willing to help in the development and discovery of this new habitable land.



2. Russian Federation

Mariya Putina, Vladimir Putin's eldest daughter, has been appointed as the first female president of Russia. The Putin reign on Post-Soviet Russia continues, yet she is autonomous in her methods of governing a nation state. Mariya Putin's ambition has led to her to believe that she is capable of elevating the Russian Federation to new heights by reversing the rules her father had once instilled. Her first strategic step is to monopolize a non-existent market: the Chemical Xayvoran and promises to do so by taking over the ISS.

What makes the situation volatile is the fact that Russia, when in possession of said chemical, will be able to manufacture weapons which "will reach a temperature, upon usage, of several million degrees centigrade where the resulting heat flash literally vaporizes all human tissue". Russia has the financial and military means to do so, supported by Putin's desperation to make Russia great again.

With regards to the territorial claims, the Russian Federation is a supporter of Antarctica being international territory rather than under one sole governance. Putina personally believes that the land is not worth the trouble and would rather focus Russia's resources on more lucrative projects. In an information-dominant era, she would rather see land like this put into use for research purposes, as she too is a supporter of innovation.

3. France

Concerning France, Emmanuel Macron remains President, yet he has lead France to Economic devastation. This has resulted in several terror attacks by old and new terror groups, as well as other ethnic groups in the country. Through the years, Macron has helped France develop more diplomatic ties and alliances with other countries. Even though he is unwanted and disliked by the people, he has managed to remain the man in office and has survived several coup attempts. Emmanuel was able to get the majority to vote for him because of his close work with a certain association that remains unknown (similar to Cambridge Analytica). Some reporters suggest that France is moving towards a monarchy again, or even worse, a dictatorship. France is known for its past contributions to the ISS as Macron finds the discovery of Chemical Xayvoran, an opportunity to strengthen France's military, and to improve the French economy. In this matter, France is willing to take action on its own or even side with



Russia to get its hands on this Chemical which may elevate the nation to the one it once was. To continue, Emmanuel is seeking to obtain full control over Antarctica. As his country is known to be part of the Antarctic treaty, taking over Antarctica means expanding Macron's reign to the other end of the world. Moreover, ceasing power over Antarctica could lead France's economy into recovery with the help of the resources that the continent offers. Thus, it is believed that President Macron will do whatever it takes to conquer Antarctica and obtain Chemical Xayvoran in the name of the French.

4. China

In 2045, China has a new president, Daniel Zhang, former CEO of Alibaba, a Chinese multinational conglomerate holding company specializing in e-commerce, retail, internet, and technology. President Zhang has lead his country to ultimate economic success, due to his outstanding business, managerial, and strategic skills. China has grown to become the world's richest country. Although Zhang has enforced various policies regarding the population crisis China suffers from, the problem has escalated with China's population averaging at 2 billion people. Zhang has no interest in obtaining Chemical Xayvoran as it is his belief that the nuclear weapons our world has are enough of a threat to our environment and people. He believes that the increase in the availability of resources to create weapons of mass destruction are in positive correlation to problems the world is facing. So in this topic, China surprisingly sides with the USA. To add, China is one of the main countries that seek full occupation and possession of Antarctica to help resolve their population problem. President Daniel believes that China is in need of Antarctica's land, and he also believes that China is the most suitable country to occupy the land and develop it for China is known for its innovation and development.

5. United Kingdom

Queen Elizabeth had passed in 2020 which caused Prince Charles to become the reigning monarch in the UK. However, Charles died in a car accident in 2023 which caused the United Kingdom to witness two of the worst events the world has ever seen, and Prince William was given the responsibility to step up and represent the family as the King, to restore the confidence of the British. He lobbies for the family to be given more executive power, and in a successful attempt, he was granted the right to appoint the UK's prime minister. After so, he



assigns Mhairi Black a female political veteran that has the expertise to up and raise the UK. In that manner, Prime Minister Black and King William agree on the fact that they do not want Russia or any other country to get their hands on the chemical, let alone the space station in order to prevent further wars and collateral damage to our world. Moreover, they want to claim absolute control over Antarctica to expand the kingdom and its reign. It will be essential in boosting the economy and gaining the respect of the neighboring countries, just in case they were to lose it. The new King of the United Kingdom is ready to confront any country that stands in his way of obtaining Antarctica, therefore setting a name for himself, expanding the United Kingdom, and making it the largest it has ever been in the history of the Kingdom's existence.

6. Germany

In 2045, former member of the Bundestag, Jens Spahn, has taken the position as Chancellor of Germany, with the intentions of making Germany a greater nation. He is slowly improving Germany's economy in many ways but mainly focuses on making Germany Europe's main source of pharmaceutical products and vehicles. He has helped German manufacturers a lot in dominating the market. Furthermore, Chancellor Spahn is very diplomatic and seeks to improve ties and alliances with his neighboring countries and any other country as well. Concerning the balance of the ISS, Germany has no interest in obtaining the chemical, and wishes that no country will attempt to do so. Germany is ready to protect the chemical from countries' reaches as it is their belief that it creates more issues. With regards to Antarctica, Chancellor Spahn will do all in his power to make sure that Antarctica is considered international grounds for he believes that this will benefit both developed and developing countries, not to mention countries obtaining research about the South Pole and what it holds for the rest of the world.

7. Belgium

In 2045, Princess Elisabeth, Duchess of Brabant, becomes the ruling queen of Belgium. She is ambitious and is willing to maintain and further improve the glory her father endowed onto the kingdom of Belgium. She has boosted the kingdom's economy through different ways such as investment in gold and diamonds. In addition, she has also shaped Belgium to become one of the main exports of chemicals and pharmaceutical products to the entire world as she herself

studied chemical pharmaceutical engineering. In fact, she is one of the most informed of all the parties when it comes to the scientific side of the chemical Xayvoran. She affirms that this rare chemical could be the main missing ingredient for the cure to cancer worldwide. She also assures the public that she and an international team of scientists would use it to the advantage of the whole human being species. Like her father, she decides to take a peaceful stance. However, she encourages all the concerned parties to put aside violence and work hand in hand to further investigate this mysterious chemical. When it comes to the conflicts over Antarctica, the Queen of Belgium believes that all conflicts should be deemed useless. With that said, the Queen also believes that Antarctica should become what we call international grounds, with its resources being available to any country who is in need of them.

8. Brazil

In the year of 2045, the president of Brazil is Danilo Silva. He is a Software Developer, and has used his technology to decrease the crime rate in Brazil to become almost non-existent. This has helped boost the Brazilian economy greatly. When it comes to the topic of the ISS, Silva strongly believes that fighting over the chemical will not benefit the ruling powers, but instead stir up more destruction and potentially a third world war. This is why Silva takes a stance similar to that of Belgium and believes that a team of trusted scientists should further investigate the chemical which will allow future development in favor of the Earth's best interest. He has done his own research on the topic and stated that he discovered that the chemical itself could bring back life to the resourceful Amazon Jungle. Silva has agreed to make the jungle international grounds to allow all countries to benefit from its valuable resources. With regards to Antarctica, Silva believes that the southern pole and its resources should be divided equally upon the 14 signatories of the Antarctic treaty as it is rightfully theirs after having invested money, time and effort into the continent's development.



9. Chile

In 2045, Cristobal Piñera is the president of Chile and is now following the footsteps of his father. He has taken Chile away from its days of drug trade and is now ruling a peaceful country. He managed to boost the economy of Chile greatly as well by introducing new methods of agriculture and jobs for people from all sectors. When it comes to the topic of the ISS, Piñera declares his need of the chemical as it could serve as a fertilizer and improve the agricultural sector. He openly declared that he will let nothing come in his way of obtaining the chemical, even if it involves the destruction of the ISS. When it comes to the conflicts over Antarctic, Piñera takes a stance similar to that of Brazil, and states that it is only right for the signatories to be granted equal divisions of the southern pole and its resources because of the time, money, and effort they put into the continent's development.

10. Denmark

In 2045, the new king of Denmark is Frederik, the son of Queen Margrethe II. He has done a lot of good deeds for the Kingdom of Denmark and has boosted the economy by focusing on strengthening exports (such as oil and coal) to the European market as well as the international one. When it comes to the topic of the ISS, Frederik is strongly against bringing the rare chemical down from space since he believes that it will cause more harm to already broken ties between nations and possibly cause a third world war fueled by all the military potential the chemical would create. When it comes to the topic of the conflicts over the southern pole, King Frederik states proudly that Antarctica should be regarded as international grounds under the control of the UN, and its resources should be available to any country who is in desperate need of them. Finally, King Frederik takes a rather ambassadorial stance on both topics because after all as he claims that rulers and people in power should be after world peace and security instead of world domination and destruction.

11. India

In 2045, Prashant Kumar Kovind, after having assumed his father's position, is the ruling president of India. He has done many things to improve the country and boost its economy.



For example, he has granted the greatest tech minds in India international exposure which has attracted many foreign investments. He is also implementing technology into agriculture which has made India a main exporter of agricultural goods. When it comes to the topic of the ISS, Kovind wants to obtain the chemical Xyvaron as his research team concluded that it would be a great fertilizer for crops and would bring India into a new era of Modernized Agriculture. He believes that it would put India up high on the chart of global economies. He stated violently that he would not rest before the chemical was inside the laboratories of India to be used for the country's benefit. When it comes to the topic of the conflicts over Antarctica, India believes that it is only right for the land and resources of the continent to be divided equally amongst the fourteen signatories.

12. Norway

The new king of Norway is Haakon; he has boosted the economy by expanding trade borders for Norway. He also implemented the trade of petroleum gas and managed to improve Norway in terms of scientific research and advancement. Regarding the topic of the ISS, Norway believes that the chemical itself should be further investigated to reach its maximum potential for it to benefit the world as a whole. When it comes to the topic of the conflicts over Antarctica, Norway believes that it is the right of the signatories to be granted equal and fair division of the land and its resources.

13. Australia

In 2045, King William is king of Australia. He has improved trade thanks to the increase in research on how to farm iron ores. When it comes to both topics, seeing as King William is monarch in Australia, the UK, and all other commonwealth realms, Australia naturally adopts UK's stances.

14. Argentina

In 2045, Argentina now has a new president Santiago Lopez, a white Argentinian hacker who has become a billionaire by 2045, and has boosted the country's economy by investing in tech firms and making the people of Argentina among the smartest tech minds in the world. He also helped boost the economy by making Argentina one of the main sources of computer software



in the world, producing software benefiting national and international web security and online firewalls. Lopez is also ambitious and is willing to do whatever he is capable of to bring his beloved country Argentina to the top, even if it involves destroying ties with other countries and the essence of diplomacy. In fact, when it comes to the chemical Xayvoran he swears on his Argentinian honor that he will not rest before he brings the superior chemical to his beloved nation, since he believes that only the chemical will allow him to achieve his dream of bringing Argentina to the top. He is willing to use all the power and aggression in his hands in order to bring the chemical to his nation. The chemical is of such great importance to him because his team of scientists discovered that in the chemical contains an atom that if developed will allow for a new era of technological advancements and Argentinian Military world domination. He stated in his speech that he endows aggression and that he will allow no one to stand between him and the Xayvoran. When it comes to the conflicts over Antarctica, Lopez took a firm stance, claiming that the continent and its resources should be divided rightfully among the signatories of the Antarctic treaty. He also stated that he would not be accepting any compromise other than the rightful and balanced division of the South Pole. He strongly believes that he can further develop his own share of the Antarctic by developing one of the biggest Argentinian Technological Research Stations (ATRS) in the center of the South Pole. Finally, Argentina takes a very violent and dominating stance when it comes to both topics and will not rest before it lays its hands on what it wants.

15. North Korea

By 2045, a lot of changes have happened for North Korea. In the year 2038, conflicts and tension has risen between North Korea and the United States again. With several threats of war going back and forth between the two countries. Resulting in the assassination, North Korea's Supreme Leader, King Jong-un at the age of 54. Kim Jong-un was assassinated by a US air-strike which they claim was merely a form of defense for national security, since the United States of America was receiving excessive nuclear threats from North Korea. After the death of Kim Jong-un, the Supreme Leader position had to be filled, so the reign was passed on to Kim Jong-un's eldest sibling, his sister, Kim Sol-song. The new Supreme Leader is much like her brother but still has not initiated any form of attack on the United States of America, she has postponed the matter, and focused on the development of her country. It is now 2045, and Chemical Xayvoran has been discovered. Kim Sol-song has sided with Russia. North Korea is doing everything in its power to obtain such a powerful substance. This chemical will help



North Korea produce weapons of mass destruction, war weapons that will defeat any country that is a threat to North Korea. Some news sources, such as CNN, BBC, and Al Jazeera, claim that Kim Sol-song has been plotting a revenge plan against the United States of America ever since the death of her brother. And after the discovery of Chemical Xayvoran she plans to produce a weapon capable of wiping the United States off the face the Earth. Thus, it has allied with Russia, and the rest of its allies in attempt to create this weapon the will bring vengeance for the assassination of North Korea's former Supreme Leader. North Korea has a stance similar to Russia's, however it is motivated by a different agenda. Regarding the territorial claims for Antarctica, North Korea has no interest in obtaining the land or its resources however does not want the United States of America to benefit from any of the resources found on that continent.

16. Vatican City

By 2045, the president of the Governorate of Vatican City State is now his eminence Cardinal Pietro Parolin as assigned by Pope Francis himself.

Pietro Parolin takes the Vatican city's powers to a whole new level on the global state. He manages to regain the respect that the Vatican has lost throughout the 2030's. In fact, with the pope's support, in 2045, Parolin's opinion is given all ears when it comes to the ISS and the conflicts over the Antarctic. Firstly, the cardinal has reflected his moral beliefs in what he described as his advice to the countries of the world. He insisted and strongly encouraged the countries of the world to not come near this dangerous chemical present in space, because an arms race could possibly lead to a war amongst Christians and more importantly severe damages to the catholic church and its properties worldwide. Secondly, when it comes to the debate over control of the Antarctic, the Cardinal is truly devastated because he blames humanity for destroying God's creations. He frowns upon any country that tries to lay their mining facilities on the surface of Antarctic. Also, he blames it mainly on the industrial countries. Furthermore, since the start of his presidency, he developed a great military force to defend the Vatican City, and he declares openly that he is not afraid to use the force against other countries if this is at the cost of the international catholic church and world peace.



Questions to consider:

- Does your country believe Chemical Xayvoran should be extracted? If so, for what purpose does it believe it should be extracted?
- What are some scientific facts (proofs) that show how chemicals might be implemented in the development of your country's agricultural sector or military arsenal?
- If your country is pro-extracting the chemical for the purpose of improving weapons, what is the support you can find on said claim?
- Where does your country stand with regards to the newly-habitable Antarctica? Does your country believe it should be granted sole dominance? Does it believe it should be regarded as international grounds? Or does it believe that the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty should be the only nations to gain access?
- In any of the previous cases, what backs up your claim? Find evidence.
- Is your country part of the Antarctic Treaty? the International Space Station Intergovernmental Agreement?