

# Position Paper

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

**Country:** Kingdom of Norway

**Agenda:** Addressing the Militarization of Cyber and Space Domains as Emerging Threats to International Peace and Security

## Introduction

The Kingdom of Norway recognizes cyberspace and outer space as critical domains that support global communication, economic development, scientific advancement, and international security. While technological progress has created unprecedented opportunities for cooperation, the increasing militarization of these domains presents significant risks to international peace and stability. Cyberattacks on critical infrastructure and the development of offensive space capabilities have the potential to escalate tensions, disrupt essential services, and undermine trust among states.

## Norway's Position

Norway firmly believes that international law, including the principles of the United Nations Charter, applies to activities conducted in cyberspace and outer space. The delegation emphasizes that all states must act responsibly and refrain from activities that threaten the sovereignty, security, and stability of other nations.

As a member of NATO and a strong supporter of multilateral cooperation, Norway advocates for a rules-based international order that promotes transparency, accountability, and peaceful coexistence. Norway opposes the weaponization of outer space and expresses concern regarding the development and testing of anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons, which generate hazardous space debris and endanger the long-term sustainability of space activities.

In cyberspace, Norway stresses the importance of protecting critical civilian infrastructure, including healthcare systems, energy networks, communication systems, and financial institutions. Cyber operations targeting civilian facilities must not be tolerated under any circumstances.

## Previous Actions

Norway has consistently participated in international efforts aimed at strengthening cyber resilience and promoting responsible state behavior in cyberspace. The country supports the work of the United Nations Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) and other multilateral initiatives focused on cybersecurity and digital governance.

In the space domain, Norway has supported international discussions on preventing an arms race in outer space and has advocated for measures that ensure the peaceful use and long-term sustainability of space activities.

## **Proposed Solutions**

The Kingdom of Norway proposes the following measures:

1. Strengthening international norms governing state behavior in cyberspace and outer space.
2. Promoting transparency and confidence-building measures to reduce misunderstandings and prevent escalation.
3. Encouraging international cooperation in cybersecurity, including information sharing and capacity building for developing nations.
4. Discouraging the testing and deployment of destructive anti-satellite weapons.
5. Enhancing the protection of critical civilian infrastructure against cyber threats.
6. Supporting UN-led mechanisms that facilitate dialogue, monitoring, and cooperation among member states.

## **Conclusion**

Norway believes that safeguarding cyberspace and outer space is a collective responsibility. The international community must work together to prevent conflict, strengthen trust, and ensure that these domains remain secure, stable, and accessible for future generations. Through cooperation, transparency, and adherence to international law, member states can address emerging threats while preserving international peace and security.