

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Sponsor: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Topic: Legislation in Outer Space

Realizing that colonization of celestial bodies and utilization of extraterrestrial resources will be necessary in the next century,

Deeply concerned by the lack of United Nations legislation regarding outer space, including even a solid definition of the term “outer space”,

Having decided UN policies must be rewritten or replaced to allow for and encourage the utilization of outer space and its available resources and colonization opportunities,

Fully believing individual nations should be allowed to claim ownership of land and resources in space,

Aware of the private sectors inevitable role in the funding of space exploration and utilization,

Desiring a peaceful transition into the oncoming age of space colonization and utilization,

1. Adopts the Kazakhstani definition of the term *outer space* as “the space extending beyond airspace at a height exceeding 100 kilometers above sea level”;
2. Calls upon the United Nations to rewrite and replace existing legislation regarding outer space;
3. Calls for the installation of regional space programs across the globe;
4. Requests that all individual nations be allowed to claim ownership of land and resources in space, dependent on the amount they invest in their regional space program;
5. Authorizes a private investor’s right to obtain resources mined in space (again dependent on the amount they invest), but not to colonize celestial bodies;
6. Endorses the United States of America’s licensing of geostationary orbital objects;
7. Encourages similar conservation laws for extraterrestrial resources as seen on the planet Earth;
8. Recommends licensing for projects in outer space that could result in large amounts of debris or waste in order to prevent pollution in outer space;
9. Affirms that the purpose of colonization and utilization of celestial bodies is for the furthering of mankind;
10. Reminds that all possible measures should be taken to keep expansion into outer space from resulting in the violence seen during naval expansion.

Committee: SPECPOL
Sponsor: Chile
Topic: Legislation in Outer Space

Acknowledging that Space Exploration is essential to the enhancement and longevity of humanity,

Recognizing the futility and self-destructive nature of spacial ownership of any kind,

Encouraging the collaboration of sovereign states for the benefit of the international community,

Promoting the equality of the benefits of space exploration,

1. Defines “outer space” as starting at the boundary of the mesosphere and the thermosphere;
 - a. as this would serve as a smooth but effective transition as most space missions, especially shuttle missions, already take place at this level,
 - b. as this would also serve as a tangible and clear cut boundary for what should be subjected to outer space legislation and what should be subjected to terrestrial aerospace laws,
2. Nullifies any claims to ownership of celestial bodies or any spacial object;
 - a. Spacial substances and celestial bodies that can be reached by humanity in the near future have the potential to be much too valuable for any nation to claim ownership over,
 - b. This nullification would discourage the competition and secrecy of discoveries and would instead promote collaboration,
3. Promotes the creation of the United Nations Space Coalition (UNSCo);
 - a. This organization would essentially be the culmination of an international joint effort whose whose main goal would be to work for the advancement of the human race by transparently researching, exploring, and sharing resources and data,
 - b. The aforementioned data would be held in a database only accessible to the governments of the countries who are members of the UNSCo,
 - i. This limited accessibility would provide a greater incentive for countries to join the UNSC,
 - ii. To ensure maximum international inclusion and equality, countries with underdeveloped space programs could be given some responsibility over the research and database
 - c. Countries will still be allowed to keep their own space programs;
 - i. However any effort to sabotage or conflict with the directive of the UNSCo will not be tolerated,
 - ii. Sanctions determined by the Security Council will be exacted upon offenders,
4. Recognizes the legitimacy and soundness of the 5 major space treaties.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: Republic of India

Topic: Legislation in Outer Space

Declaring the Republic of India as a leader in the field of Space Exploration and Technology,

Reminding all nations of the crimes against humanity committed during the periods of Colonization and Exploration on Earth,

Stressing the need for the avoidance of conflict and militarization in Outer Space,

Desiring serious reform in legislation concerning Outer Space,

Believing in the right of nations to profit from space programs,

1. Recommends the formation of a committee to oversee legislation concerning Outer Space including the United States of America, Russia, France, China, and India
2. Requests the increase of consequences and protection against conflict and militarization in Outer Space;
3. Calls upon nations to completely rewrite the Outer Space Treaty;
4. Encourages the review and update of the four other main United Nations treaties concerning Outer Space;
5. Supports national appropriation and ownership in Outer Space;
6. Calls for nations to limit waste and depletion of resources in Outer Space;
7. Emphasizes the need for further research and consideration of colonization.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Topic: Outer Space

Sponsor: Canada

Realizing that we do not have many years on the Earth before we overpopulate,

Understanding outer space may be our best option when we overpopulate,

Aware of the constant depletion of oil, coal, and gas, and the statistic showing that oil will be completely depleted by the year 2053,

Knowing many countries will want to be involved in the colonization of outer space,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to take charge in overseeing the habitation of space;
2. Urges the United Nations to consult large space programs as well as cosmologists, astronauts, physicists, and other scientists during this project;
3. Gives full authority to the United Nations to divide up colonization in space to the countries who comply to the terms and agreements;
4. Recommends that the United Nations delegates the amount of area in space to countries based on the population of their country so as to maximize any colonization in space, giving more area to the countries who have a bigger population;
5. Suggests that a new renewable resource be discovered before going to space and living their long-term, so as to have a long-term resource that won't deplete as well as preventing harm to outer space;
6. Requests that everyone apart of the UN consider this resolution as a plan to develop for when the time comes to look to outer space for other plans for habitation in the future.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: Iran

Topic: Legislation in Outer Space

Fully aware of the regulations stated in the Outer Space Treaty, which declares that no nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction are to be sent into outer space under any circumstances,

Noting with deep concern that under the stipulations of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the country has the inalienable right to enrich uranium on their own soil, but they are being denied that right,

Emphasizing the desire to use space and nuclear technology peacefully to advance the development of the country,

1. *Calls upon* other states to change the rules and regulations in the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons to dissuade countries from acting in an unethical manner;

2. *Encourages* other states to create a program in which larger, more developed states have the opportunity to aid underdeveloped states in their outer space endeavors;

3. *Recommends* that the strict rules and regulations regarding nuclear and non-nuclear weapon states are revised and changed to promote fairness for all states;

4. *Reminds* states that intervention in the space program of another state should not be allowed unless many states have concerns about the work done in the space program;

5. *Further requests* a chance to prove that a space program is as peaceful as it proclaims itself to be.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: Chad

Topic: Legislation in Outer Space

Recognizing the need to review and possibly redefine the restrictions and legislation of outer space, the definition of outer space, problems of jurisdiction, ownership and regulation of space objects, environmental concerns over things such as space debris, intellectual property rights, natural resources in space, and the usage of geostationary orbits,

Understanding the emphasis for outer space activities, but lacking the basis of why, in the grand scheme of things, it's relevant pertaining to countries like Chad,

Hesitant to support UN treaties on outer space unless ratified,

Alarmed by the increasing possibility of an arms race in outer space. Heavy reliance on space technology for military affairs has amplified, which is cause for concern, especially with civil unrest in Chad since the end of civil war in 1990,

Considering a Space Law Agency, depending on its specifications and reasonability,

1. Looks to other countries for information and guidance for this type of science in developing nations that have no current space programs;
2. Questions the importance for outer space activities when the need for focus on other areas are more pressing;
3. Encourages review, enforcement, and ratification of current UN outer space treaties and of existing International Space Law;
4. Supports legislation that provides more security against possible arms race in outer space;
5. Urges a possible Space Law Agency in Chad and other African nations dedicated to building up outer space programs, coordinating, monitoring, and promoting this type of science and the importance of participating and complying with COPUOS.

Committee: SPECPOL

Sponsor: Infrastructure in the Sahel Region

Sponsor: Chile

Urges that swift and effective action be taken in the Sahel,
Recognizes public infrastructure as the primary solution to the various issues at hand,
Promotes both short and long term plans be put into effect,
Encourages the United Nations to stay seized on the issue,

1. Calls for an international summit, the Summit On the Sahel (SOS), to be held addressing the pledging of funds to the Sahel;
 - a. All countries who have pledged money and all who wish to pledge funds towards the Sahel should be required to attend the summit,
 - i. Each country should come equipped with a detailed timeline on when they should be expected to fully give the pledged amount,
 - ii. Timelines should be aptly crafted for the unique economic situation of each country but should also be made with a sense of urgency,
 - b. The summit should be internationally publicized and/or broadcasted in order to keep countries accountable for the funds they have pledged,
2. Advocates that 20% of the total pledged funds be allocated to the research of genetically altered crops that could thrive in the Sahel's harsh environment;
 - a. This research is imperative to the immediate survival of many,
 - b. Recognizing that the Administrative and Budgetary committee would have the final say over the exact amount of funds allocated,
3. Proposes that 30% of the total pledged funds be dedicated to the the improvement of irrigation systems, water accessibility, and water quality;
 - a. These funds should be directed towards self proven NGO's who specialize in these projects such as CARE: Water, Lifewater Intl, Safe Water Network, and WaterAid,
 - b. These projects should be overseen by the UNDP,
 - c. Also recognizes that the Administrative and Budgetary committee would have the final say over the exact amount of funds allocated,
4. Suggests that the remaining funds go towards long term urban infrastructure projects such as education, road building, and electricity expansion;
5. Recommends the restraint of foreign military action in the Sahel unless responding to a serious terrorist threat or the malicious inhumane treatment of civilians;
6. Urges UNKP's to be ever present for the protection of all workers on the aforementioned projects.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: Republic of India

Topic: Infrastructure in the Sahel Region

Alarmed by the current situation of nations in the Sahel,

Seeking the implementation of a preventive and permanent solution for the region,

Expecting more aid to be allocated for the Sahel by nations,

Recognizing agriculture and terrorist groups as the two biggest problems in the region,

Emphasizing the need for independence of Sahel nations not to be infringed upon,

1. Calls upon nations to increase financial aid and resources given to the Sahel, especially countries that had influence in the region during the Colonial period;
2. Endorses the experimentation and implementation of genetically modified crops for the Sahel;
3. Recommends the installation of United Nations Peacekeepers in the region;
4. Requests the creation of schools throughout the Sahel to teach the people how to utilize the resources they are given and empower the people through political and technological education;
5. Encourages the inclusion of a clause stating aid will be revoked if a Sahel nation does not continue to properly use resources or keep programs running to the best of its ability in any agreements;
6. Emphasizes the need for the modernization of large scale irrigation and rain water harvesting systems, as well as the development of irrigation systems for small communities.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: Russian Federation

Topic: Infrastructure in the Sahel Region

Bearing in mind that the Sahel Region is a very delicate and quickly growing region,

Having examined the inadequate roads and irrigation systems of the region,

Noting with deep concern the recent drought that the entire region has suffered due to sporadic weather patterns,

Recognizing the need for military stabilization for the protection of foreign contractors,

1. *Strongly encourages* foreign contractors to be called to the region to build roads and irrigation systems for the farmlands primarily;
2. *Suggests* a military plan be constructed to help solidify the power of local governments emphasizing on counterterrorism
 - A. Russian Spetnaz forces are highly trained in counterterrorism and would be the best teachers for the local military forces in the region
 - B. Along with training the soldiers, these foreign forces will also provide security to the contractors while they work on their projects
 - C. Whichever foreign forces are present in the region for this military support will report directly back to their own countries for they will not be under UN led operations
3. *Calls upon* fellow members of the United Nations to provide support to this advancing region to support allow their natural resources accessed efficiently;
4. *Further proclaims* the immediate need for foreign intervention in this unstable and struggling region.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: Iran

Topic: Infrastructure in the Sahel Region of Africa

Noting with deep concern the lack of suitable land to grow crops, and the detrimental impact the lack of land has on the economy of the Sahel,

Fully aware that the region needs a permanent form of infrastructure set upon it by a developed country,

Viewing with appreciation the collaboration of some states to create the new form of infrastructure for the Sahel region,

1. *Endorses* the creation of a strong military in the Sahel to aid the people in fighting terrorist attacks;

2. *Further proclaims* the necessity of military influence from a country with a skill for the creation of artillery and the assembly of soldiers;

3. *Further invites* other countries in the near vicinity of the state to act and influence the Sahel by providing cultural and military influence;

4. *Draws the attention* to the invasion of the Sahel Region by United States and France and recognizes that the people did not appreciate a forceful invasion, and the state motions that the best way to influence the Sahel is to go slowly without oppressing the people;

5. *Expresses its hope* that the United States and France act with the thought in mind that they cannot be responsible for creating a perfect form of infrastructure for the Sahel alone.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Topic: Infrastructure in the Sahel Region

Acknowledging chronic droughts and political unrest in the Sahel region,

Aware of the necessity of improved infrastructure in the region,

Keeping in mind the potential cost of the current UN project for aiding nations,

Emphasizing the \$2.03 billion needed from UN nations to complete the project with no direct benefit in return or guaranteed success of the project,

1. Condemns the current UN relief project;
2. Expresses its concern for the financial strain on UN nations involved in the aiding of the Sahel region;
3. Calls attention to the available resources in the Sahel region such as oil, uranium, iron ore, etc.;
4. Encourages the utilization of the regions natural resources;
5. Recommends the development of a resource exporting industry in the region to boost regional economies and provide an incentive for other nations to aid the region;
6. Endorses any diplomat's plan to improve infrastructure building upon the previously stated operative clauses.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: Chad

Topic: Corporate Influence in Developing Countries

Acknowledging Chadian dependency on foreign direct investment (FDI),

Hoping to add or create guidelines and/or regulations to internationally accepted investment codes,

Addressing the need to determine the extent of foreign corporation's integration into a country,

1. Reminds that FDI has helped increase the growth of economy in Chad, rather than hinder it, and thus far has not created much political conflict between the country and corporations;
2. Urges consideration for the following regulations regarding corporation influence and standards:
 - a) A nation reserves the right to approve or deny any outside corporations or foreign investment request into the nation
 - b) Corporations shall abide by existing laws set forth by the nation's government in which the corporation resides, rather than the laws of the corporation's country of origin
 - c) Foreign corporations will have limited political involvement in the nation, but will retain the right to voice concern if a political occurrence directly and negatively impacts the corporation's financial status or its safety
 - i) Such concerns should be presented to government administration and should not be expressed to the public
 - ii) Government defiance or public display of any anti-government activity will evoke consequences, such as expulsion;
3. Approves of restricting ties between foreign corporations and the nation in which the corporation resides.

Committee: SPECPOL

Sponsor: Chile

Topic: Influence of Corporations in Developing Countries

Acknowledging the sovereignty of independent states' legislative judgement,

Recognizing the benefits and incentives that corporations bring the global community,

Condemning large trusts and monopolies on essential commodities,

1. Strongly suggests that the regulations of corporations be left up to the states;
 - a. Different states have different legal definitions for "corporation",
 - i. This would make it near impossible to come up with a universal definition that would not conflict with any of the already existing ones,
 - ii. Passing such a definition into international law would be even less likely,
 - b. Any sort of outside interference in the regulation of any corporation that identifies any country as their state of origin, and functions legally inside of said state, is an infringement of national sovereignty by definition,
 - c. The only exception to this is if basic human rights were being infringed upon by the direct actions of a corporation,
2. Recommends developing states to enhance their business sectors as best they can in order make themselves more appealing to the business world;
3. Urges antitrust campaigns against trusts and monopolies on basic and essential commodities, overseen by the IMF.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Topic: Corporate Influence in Developing Countries

Acknowledging the vital role multinational corporations can play in the development of a country, mainly through stabilization of the economy,

Bearing in mind that it is easy for a developing country to become dependent on a supporting corporation,

Concerned by the potential a monopoly has to shatter a developing country's economy,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to pass legislation preventing a singular corporation to be the only source of economic support for a developing country;
2. Adopts the idea of considering the legal status of a corporation to be an individual from the United States of America;
3. Recommends that no further actions be taken to prevent political influence by corporations;
4. Notes with interest that any other change in legislation could result in economic destabilization for developing countries.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: Iran

Topic: Corporate Influence on Developing Countries

Expressing its appreciation for its acceptance into the Global Compact, and is grateful for the valuable economic strategies shared between states,

Realizing the negative impact of the Anglo-Persian oil company on the economy of the state and the pride of the people,

Having considered the negative impact of the Anglo-Persian oil company, the state has taken care when aiding developing countries in the vicinity not to impinge on their sense of nationality,

Recognizing the fact that some developing countries need aid to place them on the same playing field economically and militarily as developed countries,

1. *Further invites* the Global Compact to encourage peace between nations, and the state invites the creation of region localized programs to promote developed countries in a certain region to help developing countries in that same region;

2. *Calls upon* these region centered programs to meet biannually to discuss effective solutions and possibly alter foreign policy depending on what the programs accomplish;

3. *Deplores* taking away a person's sense of nationality in a certain state and moves to prevent the people who host the corporation from feeling that way;

4. *Affirms* that the agreement between two states must be mutually beneficial to both parties, and if the agreement is not mutually beneficial, the terms of agreement must be modified;

5. *Encourages* the United States and other western countries to review the sanctions placed on the state and other areas in the region because the cooperation of the Western and Middle Eastern states could be imperative to the development of some states.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Sponsor: The United Kingdom

Topic: Corporate Influence in Developing Countries

Noting the influence of wealthy corporations in the presence of impoverished nations and its subsequent consequences,

Reminding the United Nations that privatized corporations are responsible for the behavior of their own employees and management,

Taking into consideration the laws and bylaws of both the corporation's home country and the country in which operations are being held,

Fully aware of possible political influence, including but not limited to bribing, fraud, and money laundering, and its effects in the unstable Sahel Region,

1. *Requests* that the United Nations creates or approves legislature regarding appropriate actions of corporations operating in developing countries by which they must be upheld or be subjected to conviction and/or fines based on said written international law or decree;
2. *Further requests* secret inspection of the corporation's actions throughout the corporate ladder associated with said corporation in order to determine whether or not it is indeed following implemented international law;
3. *Encourages* cases of severe staff or political misconduct to be anonymously reported to the corporation's sponsor country, then being investigated in order to bring it to the attention of the United Nations;
4. *Trusts* the citizens of allegedly affected countries to report nefarious activity;
5. *Reaffirms* the rights of a privatized organization by which they are not obligated to allocate revenue to their country of operations, no matter the reasons nor implications thereof.