

**FORUM:** Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)

**QUESTION OF:** Ensuring the compliance of UN Signatory States to the Net-Zero targets set out by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

**SUBMITTED BY:** Switzerland

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Honduras, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Vietnam

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

*Recognizing* the importance of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in the global effort to enhance international security, encourage disarmament, and promote the peaceful use of chemicals,

*Acknowledging* the commitment of the CWC to the elimination of chemical weapons and the development of a secure and stable world free from the threat of chemical weapons,

*Noting* with concern the ongoing challenges in ensuring the compliance of UN Signatory States to the Net-Zero targets set out by the CWC,

*Taking note of* the diverse capacities and circumstances of signatory states in their efforts to achieve net-zero targets and mitigate climate change impacts from such weaponry,

*Alarmed* by the potential risks posed by the dual challenges of chemical weapons proliferation and climate change to international peace, security, and environmental integrity,

1. Encourages Member States to deliver reports to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and United Nations (UN) bodies during the destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles to obtain the necessary environmental permits by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. coordinating more regular reports by UN officials and organizations such as the OPCW with the responsible representatives on Chemical Weapons destruction in each Member State to:
    - i. aim for the safe handling of chemical waste and materials,
    - ii. provide a detailed account of the destruction process of chemical weapons and its impact on the environment with the submission of a general destruction plan, including the cost estimates and the methods of destruction by each Member State,

- iii. enhance cooperation between Member States and said responsible bodies and organizations,
  - b. re-evaluating their methods of destruction with the aid of professionals from the OPCW to eradicate any possible environmental hazards and ensure that:
    - i. destruction methods with a high ecological impact, like sea dumping, land burial, and open pit burning, are prohibited,
    - ii. neutralization of chemical agents, while unfilled munitions and other devices can be cut apart are proposed,
    - iii. the chosen destruction method should eradicate the risk of chemical agents and carbon dioxide being released during storage, transportation, and disposal operations,
    - iv. pinpoint possible environmental hazards, respect the necessity for environmental sustainability, and abide by the Net-Zero targets in the CWC;
- 2. Asks the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to assist Member States facing issues with the destruction of their chemical weapons in environmentally friendly ways to ensure their compliance with the CWC and Net-Zero targets by:
  - a. providing Member States with clear guidelines on the appropriate methods for destroying their Chemical Weapons, considering:
    - i. the quantity and form of the weapons acquired by the relevant Member State
    - ii. that any destruction method is as environmentally friendly as possible,
  - b. assisting any Member States financially as well as with any necessary equipment if they cannot afford to implement these guidelines due to their economic status,
  - c. conducting annual checks to verify compliance with the established guidelines;
- 3. Calls upon more economically developed countries (MEDCs) that are signatory states or the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to financially support less economically developed countries (LEDCs) that are signatory states so they can participate and be appropriately represented in the technical workshops and conferences within the framework of CWC so that:
  - a. cooperation and the exchange of information between State Parties is encouraged with the aim of:
    - i. ameliorating the CWC's goals and rules in aspects such as disarmament and environment by proposing ideas to make the CWC more easily applicable to all countries, of every economy and technological state,
    - ii. developing skills and increasing State Parties' knowledge concerning the ways to handle the disposal of chemical waste in an environmentally conscious manner,
    - iii. ensure that efforts across signatory states are aligned with international standards and best practices,

- b. LEDCs can be informed about the benefits of the adoption of green chemistry approaches during the destruction process to mitigate environmental impact;
- 4. Requests that Member States implement measures for ensuring compliance with the Net-Zero targets such as but not limited to:
  - a. increased international cooperation and capacity building among CWC signatory states by facilitating the development and implementation of joint projects with international partners,
  - b. the development of regulatory frameworks that support the elimination of chemical weapons and the safe disposal of chemical weapons materials, which will:
    - i. provide a clear mandate for the elimination of chemical weapons, ensure the protection of the environment, and facilitate the safe disposal of chemical weapons materials,
    - ii. enhance transparency and accountability in the elimination and disposal of chemical weapons;
- 5. Recommends the use of an independent monitoring body, the Verification Division, which is under the auspices of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), tasked with:
  - a. monitoring the compliance of UN Signatory States to the net-zero targets outlined by the CWC,
  - b. actively involving experts in disarmament, environmental science, and international law, ensuring a multidisciplinary approach to compliance assessment,
  - c. conducting regular inspections and audits of facilities and activities related to chemical weapons production, storage, and disposal in UN Signatory States to verify compliance with net-zero targets,
  - d. developing standardized inspection protocols and methodologies by the Verification Division to ensure consistency and impartiality in compliance assessment across signatory states;
- 6. Further recommends that Member States leverage rapidly advancing technologies to implement new methods for destroying their chemical weapons in the most environmentally friendly manner possible while ensuring compliance with Net-Zero targets by:
  - a. utilizing advanced neutralization techniques to minimize the environmental impact of chemical weapons' destruction, such as:
    - i. catalytic decomposition,
    - ii. supercritical water oxidation,
  - b. adopting green chemistry approaches during the destruction process to mitigate environmental impact, such as:

- i. employing non-toxic reagents,
    - ii. researching eco-friendly solvents and reaction conditions to develop more sustainable destruction methods,
  - c. implementing monitoring and detection systems to identify environmental contamination during the destruction process and taking immediate preventive measures to contain their spread;
7. Invites the establishment of a body by the UN that will take on:
- a. the destruction and disposal of chemical weapons in all signatory countries,
  - b. the funding of research and development connected with the disposal of chemical weapons that harm the environment.

**FORUM:** Economic and Financial Committee (GA2)

**QUESTION OF:** Monitoring and mitigating the spillover effects of EU Economic Sanctions in UN Member States after the commercial launch of the Euro

**SUBMITTED BY:** People's Republic of China

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Holy See, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mozambique, Palestine, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Ukraine

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE,

*Recognizing* the significant economic impact that European Union (EU) economic sanctions may have on United Nations (UN) Member States, especially following the commercial launch of the Euro, which may exacerbate spillover effects,

*Noting with deep concern* the potential adverse consequences of such spillover effects, including but not limited to disruptions in regional and global trade, economic downfall, and humanitarian crises within affected Member States,

*Taking* into consideration the foundation of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) on the 17th of December 1999,

*Acknowledging* Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution A/HRC/RES/27/21 on human rights and 'Unilateral Coercive Measures,' which called for a humanitarian focus on economic sanctions,

*Stressing* the need for enhanced monitoring mechanisms to assess the evolving impact of EU economic sanctions on UN Member States and to identify potential areas of vulnerability or concern,

*Recognizing* the role of international organizations, including but not limited to the World Trade Organization (WTO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and International Monetary Fund (IMF), in providing technical assistance to affected Member States to strengthen their resilience and mitigate the adverse effects of EU economic sanctions,

*Reiterating* the importance of upholding respect for international law in the implementation of EU economic sanctions and the management of their spillover effects,

1. Emphasizes the importance of the adoption of thorough reports and reviews of Member States socioeconomic climate, unemployment rates, and migration rates, which will include:

- a. the thorough review of the effectiveness and repercussions of sanctions regularly, with a special emphasis on spillover effects at a national and international level through means such as but not limited to:
    - i. ensuring the accuracy and reliability of data through rigorous validation and verification processes,
    - ii. conducting a comparative analysis to compare current indicators with historical data and benchmarks to identify trends and patterns over time,
  - b. the promotion of cross-sectoral analysis so as to analyze the interplay between different economic and social factors, recognizing that changes in one area can impact multiple sectors;
2. Calls upon all UN Member States to closely monitor and assess the spillover effects of EU economic sanctions on their economies, including impacts on trade, investment, and financial stability, through:
  - a. the establishment of national committees of experts in economics, finance, and trade to systematically analyze the effects and provide regular reports to relevant authorities;
  - b. the creation of a UN monitoring team to evaluate the impact of EU sanctions on countries after the Euro launch by considering the outcomes of the sanctions on each country through research and studies,
  - c. the special emphasis on the development of assistance plans and draft resolutions to provide help to countries that are negatively affected following the introduction of the Euro,
  - d. supporting and training these countries to contribute to their economy's development by collaborating with organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operative Development (OECD) and the World Bank;
3. Proposes collaboration among neighboring Member States of a nation experiencing the spillover effects as well as other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through the creation of a platform that will focus on the major effects that directly affect the country and address the root causes of the issue by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. collaboration with NGOs, such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to achieve a balance within the financial and humanitarian aspects of the spillover effects, and delivering this aid through special programs that focus on financial aid, such as Early Access Program using government funds,
  - b. collaboration between countries in the same region to:
    - i. assist with refugee management by allocating personnel and funds,
    - ii. developing regional solutions such as shared offices to hold refugees,

- c. fortifying programs and protocols to fulfill data exchange, which will help retain the confidential information of each UN Member State by:
    - i. developing economically
    - ii. reducing spillover effects due to economic growth and changes, especially after the commercial launch of the Euro;
- 4. Recommends investment in developing resilience within a Member State's economy through means such as but not limited to:
  - a. research and development initiatives to improve regulatory frameworks and enhance risk management practices that can enhance the ability of affected UN Member States to withstand external threats caused by EU economic sanctions,
  - b. developing trade and investment in cooperation with other Member States to achieve economic resilience through:
    - i. diversifying UN Member States trade partners beyond the EU to reduce dependency and mitigate the impact of sanctions on less economically developed countries (LEDCs)
    - ii. implementing economic policies such as governance and education that help foster diverse exports to better guide nations aiming to expand their international trade;
- 5. Encourages drafting a general financial framework to mitigate spillover effects, which will include:
  - a. strategies, setting international goals, and formulating protocols so as to minimize potential hazards,
  - b. the application of resolutions gradually, permitting the parties that have been affected by a certain issue or the aftermaths of unsuccessful resolutions to adjust,
  - c. fortifying programs and protocols to fulfill data exchange that will help retain the confidential information of each UN Member State by developing economically and reducing spillover effects due to economic growth and changes.

**FORUM:** Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)

**QUESTION OF:** Discussing the application of social re-engineering and accountability mechanisms to achieve Net-Zero racism

**SUBMITTED BY:** United Kingdom

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Albania, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Holy See, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lichtenstein, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom,

THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE,

*Affirming* the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which set up the right to equality and non-discrimination,

*Recognizing* General Assembly resolution A/RES/2106 (XX), in which the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) embraced the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

*Acknowledging* prejudicial behavior in the fields of labor, housing, healthcare, education, and criminal justice has spread widely and has impacted society,

*Affirming* that the advancement of human rights and sustainable development depend on the values of equality, non-discrimination, and social justice,

1. Asks for Member States to enhance public awareness through the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) regarding racist incidents by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. implementing public awareness initiatives aiming to promote responsibility, encourage the reporting of racist occurrences, and cultivate a respectful and cooperative culture,
  - b. launching online platforms for sharing information and campaigns that facilitate communication and cooperation amongst governmental bodies, academic institutions, and grassroots organizations working to address racial injustice,
  - c. educational institutions providing a well-rounded education by:
    - i. utilizing educational resources that encourage diversity,
    - ii. providing real-life experiences through school courses, whereby victims of racist attacks can give speeches and share their experiences with students to foster widespread understanding;



2. Calls upon Member States to set up strong accountability systems to stay alert and deal with cases of racial discrimination by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. independent monitoring bodies entrusted with the responsibility of investigating allegations of racism and holding those responsible, including public officials and law enforcement personnel, accountable,
  - b. regular reporting methods to monitor progress in combating racism and promoting racial equality, with transparent data collection and analysis;
3. Recommends that all Member States address racial injustice through reforms in Member States' respective school curriculums by:
  - a. establishing a welcoming environment through educational institutions, practices, and educational programs with the help of the education ministry,
  - b. installing a framework that enables both educators and students to share their experiences and provides them with a safe space where they can convey their identities,
  - c. providing educators with ongoing professional development concerning racial injustice by giving them the resources and skills needed to deal with racism directly;
4. Suggests that all Member States develop an international supervisory body that will closely collaborate with Member States, as well as the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), with the aim of applying strict protection in countries where multiple phenomena of racism have been reported by means such as, but not limited to:
  - a. the implementation of stricter enforcement mechanisms to ensure the establishment of stronger enforcement measures to guarantee that existing human rights laws are properly implemented, particularly in industries where marginalized groups are prevalent by:
    - i. regulating working environments of multinational companies, to create a non-discriminatory workplace,
    - ii. creating easily accessible channels for reporting racist attitudes and law violations,
  - b. cooperating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) aiming to eliminate:
    - i. structural and institutional barriers to inclusion in the workplace, including discrimination and biases in hiring and development opportunities,
    - ii. discrimination in the fields of labor, housing, healthcare, education, and criminal justice, which will be used for the collection of data that the UN members can use for statistical purposes to combat the arising problems,
  - c. composing a team of qualified social workers on the topic of discrimination and detecting any situation that may violate or threaten human rights;
5. Urges the provision of support for marginalized communities by:

- a. facilitating conversation with marginalized communities, which allows local government leaders to understand their challenges, as well as the underlying causes,
  - b. providing resources, support, and opportunities such as but not limited to:
  - c. promoting diverse representation in leadership positions in order to break down structural and institutional barriers to inclusion in the workplace, including discrimination and biases in hiring, development opportunities, and performance assessments through:
    - i. creating inclusive economic systems that provide fair access to job opportunities, entrepreneurship support, and financial resources for marginalized groups,
    - ii. fostering a sense of community and belonging by providing safe spaces, support networks, and resources that cater to the needs of marginalized groups,
  - d. advocating for policy changes and legal reforms that address systematic inequalities and protect the rights of marginalized communities,
  - e. supporting and amplifying the voices of marginalized communities by advocating for their rights, challenging discriminatory practices, and raising awareness about their experiences;
6. Requests that the United Nations and its specialized organizations intensify efforts to mainstream anti-racism principles included in all facets of their work, including:
- a. support for programs and events that foster multicultural and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding, and support racially integrated community centers,
  - b. integrating anti-racism objectives into the means of funding, policies, and programs to guarantee that marginalized communities gain fairly from international development projects,
  - c. supplying Member States with technical help and capacity-building in the implementation of anti-racism efforts and the advancement of racial equality and social inclusion;
7. Further requests all Member States to abide by advocacy and policy changes to attain Net-Zero racism by:
- a. encouraging officials to evaluate and alter procedures and regulations to ensure equality for all individuals,
  - b. evaluating regions where previous problems persist and push for strategies that promote equality in areas such as education, healthcare, and economic opportunity,
  - c. allowing legislators to support policies that improve voting rights, representation, and social engagement for all communities;

8. Encourages that equal representation is implemented in all spheres and required by law in ways such as, but not limited to:
  - a. establishing social re-engineering programs that will require:
    - i. cooperating with media outlets,
    - ii. diversity and inclusion organizations,
  - b. forming collaborations with advocacy groups and industry associations to provide accountability measures, such as, but not restricted to:
    - i. diversity audits conducted by governmental and non-governmental organizations,
    - ii. reporting, which will be done by the collaborations themselves.

**FORUM:** Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

**QUESTION OF:** Mitigating the growing trend of privatized military in the service of UN Member States

**SUBMITTED BY:** United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Honduras, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom

THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE,

*Aware of the fact* that privatized military companies (PMCs) have been reported to threaten national integrity and sovereignty by taking control of or overseeing the governmental armed forces,

*Having considered* that PMCs are active in 81 countries,

*Recognizing* the growing presence of PMCs in conflict-affected states and the potential challenges they pose to peace, security, and human rights,

*Acknowledging* the need for regulatory frameworks to govern the activities of private military contractors and ensure compliance with international legal norms,

*Stressing* the importance of ethical procurement practices and civilian oversight mechanisms in regulating privatized military services,

*Affirming* the dangers of not holding PMCs accountable for their complicity in war crimes,

*Emphasizing* the importance of upholding human rights and international humanitarian law in all military and security operations,

1. Proposes Member States to monitor and oversee financial transactions, including incomes, expenses, fees, and monthly payments of staff of PMCs with the help of relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and relevant United Nations (UN) Bodies such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to prevent:
  - a. the acquisition of weapons that will not be used,
  - b. money laundering through the implementation of strict anti-money laundering policies,
  - c. irregularities or potential illicit activities related to fund usage and procurement practices;

2. Further proposes the deployment of United Nations and NGO supervisors to ensure compliance with environmental, humanitarian, and financial regulations by PMCs through means such as but not limited to:
  - a. mandating regular inspection and documentation checks, with any violations recorded and reported to the relevant authorities,
  - b. utilizing witness testimonies and evidence, including video recordings, subject to thorough examination to verify their authenticity with any findings reported to overseeing NGOs such as Greenpeace, Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International, depending on the nature of the violation;
3. Encourages all Member States to implement regular training programs specialized in arms control and specific weapon handling techniques for PMCs' personnel to ensure that all staff:
  - a. have formal training in:
    - i. arms handling,
    - ii. the correct use of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons,
  - b. are provided with new information and sectoral updates periodically,
  - c. receive training materials to enhance their skills to ensure compliance with international standards,
  - d. have been informed about the frameworks, agreements, international treaties, historical background, and current affairs agreed upon in order to avoid further escalation in all PMCs' operations;
4. Calls for the establishment of a licensing regime mandating individuals and companies to obtain licenses for engaging in contracts with military forces or security services, with the following objectives:
  - a. urging states to enact regulations overseeing the activities of PMCs, particularly concerning contracts with foreign governmental entities,
  - b. encouraging governments and relevant organizations to develop comprehensive regulations and guidelines pertaining to training, professional conduct, and ethical standards for contracted personnel, aiming to ensure that contractors comply with both the law and universally agreed-upon humanitarian standards;
5. Urges governments along with their partners to actively promote transparency among PMCs, necessitating full disclosure of all activities, contracts, missions, and operational details, aiming at:
  - a. eliminating the engagement in illegal operations that contravene human rights or international law,
  - b. facilitating robust oversight of PMCs' activities to prevent future violations of human rights and international law;

6. Recommends the establishment of UN groups responsible for working with privatized military groups and giving back detailed reports containing feedback and progress of their work to ensure that:
  - a. the motivations of their services are for the political gain of both the groups and their cooperators rather than profit,
  - b. PMCs are businesses built on corporate structure and have peace-making purposes in mind,
  - c. their client's political and historical backgrounds
  - d. they are cooperating for peaceful means,
  - e. the established legislations and frameworks are being taken into consideration, applied, and enforced by all means;
  
7. Further recommends the United Nations Interregional Crime And Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and other agencies to collaborate with national governments and strengthen legal frameworks and mechanisms related to PMC activities by:
  - a. facilitating resource sharing by:
    - i. promoting the sharing of resources, such as technological tools to enhance the capacity of national governments to investigate PMC-related crimes,
    - ii. developing online platforms or databases where national governments and the UNICRI can upload and access resources such as reports,
  - b. establishing mechanisms for monitoring the effectiveness of collaboration between the UNICRI and Member States' governments;
  
8. Endorses enhanced international cooperation and coordination among Member states and international organizations to strengthen regulation and oversight of PMCs through means such as but not limited to:
  - a. establishing a specialized working sub-committee within the United Nations to facilitate matters regarding PMCs by:
    - i. systematic information sharing,
    - ii. implementing specific regulations,
  - b. encouraging Member States to appoint diplomats or military officers responsible for coordinating efforts related to PMC regulation at a national level,
  - c. cooperating with regional organizations and initiatives aimed at enhancing PMC regulation and oversight through ways such as:
    - i. joint initiatives and task force,
    - ii. information sharing,
    - iii. participation in regional conferences and meetings;
  
9. Invites Member States to contribute constructively to the development of common standards and principles for PMC modulation through ways such as but not limited to:

- a. encouraging member states of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and other relevant entities to allocate resources, technical expertise, assistance, and capacity-building support through initiatives such as:
    - i. the hosting of training programs,
    - ii. the facilitation of dialogues,
    - iii. the monitoring and reporting of the actions of said PMCs,
  - b. encouraging member states to consider ratifying, acceding, or abiding by relevant international agreements related to PMC regulation, such as the Montreux Document and the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) by:
    - i. highlighting the benefits,
    - ii. addressing any concerns,
    - iii. providing technical assistance;
10. Further invites cooperation among states and UN bodies to monitor PMCs and report their illegal actions in order to promote legality and transparency, and prevent further violations through means such as but not limited to:
- a. hosting UN tribunals to ensure justice for past crimes committed by PMCs,
  - b. employing the UN Transparency and Accountability Initiative and the International Court of Justice to provide advisory opinions on legality and transparency matters regarding specific PMCs,
  - c. establishing state institutions that monitor PMCs within their legislative boundaries.

**FORUM:** Legal Committee (GA6)

**QUESTION OF:** Formulating an international framework for the operation of privately owned corporations in outer space

**SUBMITTED BY:** Japan

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Arab Emirates

THE LEGAL COMMITTEE,

*Viewing with appreciation* that the USA is advocating for international cooperation in space activities and is discussing the development of norms, guidelines, and private principles governing the behavior of both government and private entities in outer space,

*Recognizing* the history of the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth, Sputnik 1, which was launched by the Soviet Union on October 4, 1957, signaling the start of the space race,

*Emphasizing* the importance of maintaining a peaceful and sustainable space environment for the benefit of all humankind,

*Acknowledging* the establishment of private space corporations and their increased commercial activities in outer space,

*Recognizing* the urgent need for a strict and coherent legal framework, regulations, and guidelines to control companies' activities in outer space,

*Highlighting* the right for all nations to have access to innovations related to outer space and environmental protection,

1. Urges Member States to adopt the peaceful use of space, responsibility, sincerity, and non-discrimination as guiding principles for developing the international legal framework by:
  - a. revising existing frameworks like the Outer Space Treaty to explicitly emphasize peaceful use, non-militarization, and responsible conduct,
  - b. encouraging public participation in discussions about the future of space exploration and the ethical considerations surrounding private space activities,
  - c. supporting developing countries through educational programs, technology, transfers, and infrastructure development to promote equitable participation in space exploration and prevent potential discrimination;



2. Proposes regulating the number of space launches by privately owned corporations per year by:
  - a. establishing a system for licensing and authorizing private corporations to conduct space activities, including satellite launches, space resource extraction, and space tourism,
  - b. placing certain interval programs between each launch to regulate the amount of launches that will happen;
3. Stresses the need for the avoidance of potential accidents or failures during launch, orbit, and re-entry, protocols for spacecraft design, testing procedures, and emergency response plans must be established beforehand;
4. Invites Member States to collaborate in formulating an international legal framework for the operation of privately owned corporations in outer space, encompassing:
  - a. principles of transparency, accountability, and equitable access to space resources,
  - b. guidelines for registration, licensing, and oversight mechanisms,
  - c. provisions for compliance monitoring, dispute resolution, and enforcement of international space law;
5. Suggests the creation of an international body to oversee the activities of privately owned corporations in outer space, which would:
  - a. monitor compliance with the established legal framework,
  - b. study existing space laws and their applicability to private corporations,
  - c. coordinate between different national space agencies and private entities,
  - d. provide a platform for sharing best practices and technological advancements,
  - e. draft new regulations that address the current needs and future challenges of private space activities,
  - f. ensure that the interests of all countries are represented and protected;
6. Recommends Member States to collaborate within the framework of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOUS), considering aspects such as but not limited to:
  - a. the licensing and registration procedures for private entities conducting activities in outer space, including but not limited to mining, tourism, research and telecommunication,
  - b. the environmental protection measures to mitigate potential hazards and preserve the outer space environment, including the prevention of space debris and contamination,
  - c. the allocation and utilization of space resources in a fair and equitable manner, with due regard to the common heritage of mankind principle;

7. Affirms the information sharing and collaboration between privately owned corporations, international organizations, and governments, which must be encouraged in order to cultivate responsible conduct and transparency, promoting collaborative circumstances for the exchange of scientific data, technological advancements, and developments, such as but not limited to:
  - a. satellite sector advancements,
  - b. deep-space communication,
  - c. orbital launch vehicles;
  
8. Calls upon states for international collaboration in setting rules to the acts of privately owned space-related companies, in order to reduce harmful outcomes of operations through:
  - a. adding to existing international treaties regarding space-related activities,
  - b. establishing an international framework that meets the standards that are set internationally,
  - c. encouraging ethical behavior;
  
9. Endorses enhanced international cooperation in promoting the peaceful resolution of disputes arising from the activities of outer space- corporations including:
  - a. the development of guidelines,
  - b. best practices,
  - c. the utilization of existing mechanisms for dispute settlement and arbitration;
  
10. Emphasizes the significance of formulating a clear legal framework on resource extraction and mining asteroids through setting a legal and economic framework regarding the mining and selling of resources that are mined on outer space bodies such as asteroids through:
  - a. creating a comprehensive economic framework for selling resources from space to certain companies like electronics companies,
  - b. emphasizing the importance of formulating a list of resources that are allowed to be sold in an open market,
  - c. creating legal documents that have to be signed by the Member States involved, which contain the operating center and the Member State where the company originated, in regard to allowing the company to sell these resources legally.