Special Political

1. Response to Transnational Terrorism
2. International Espionage
3. Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the issue of transnational terrorism by groups from the
Middle East and elsewhere, currently facing the world, and

CONSCIOUS of the fact that for an issue above to be resolved, the participation and approval of
the United Nations is absolutely essential, and

RECKONZING the numerous efforts to eradicate the threat of terrorism throughout the
Middle East by the United Nations and other nations involved, including but not limited to the
extensive sanctions against terrorist leaders created with resolution 1267 in 1999 as well as the
creation of the Security Council’s Counter Terrorism Committee, and

BEARING IN MIND however, that the international situation has deteriorated greatly in recent
months throughout the Middle East with the terrorist group ISIS having taken control of 13,000
square miles across Iraq and Syria, and having taken the lives of 1,922 people in June 2014
alone, along with many since, as well as gaining the support and participation of between 11,000
and 13,000 individuals with western passports, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that if no action is taken by the UN and its member states,
the terror spreading in the Middle East could cross over to other areas of the world;

1.) EMPHASIZES the importance of a joint effort involving not only one, but many
United Nations member states in addressing the current issues in the Middle East;

2.) ENDORSES the efforts by the United States against ISIS through military strikes and
military advisors sent to Iraq;

3.) DESIGNATES 100,000 military personnel to be deployed to Iraq and Syria in an
effort to combat ISIS militants with the approval of the Security Council;

4.) CALLS UPON fellow states involved in the United Nations to offer the use of their
military resources in the fight against ISIS;

5.) EXPRESS ITS HOPE that the UN will be able to take action against the terrorist
threat at the source before it may be able to spread to other areas of the world.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: Ethiopia

Deeply concerned with the fact that terrorist organizations are still being established due to poverty, oppression, and a lack of education, and

Fully aware that even with financial aid from outside entities that these issues still present a vast financial burden for many governments and even more so with security measures, and

Deeply disturbed by the events that have occurred in the past year in various parts of the world that show that these areas are still in need of global support, and

Recognizing various U.N. efforts to combat the three issues, including the Millennium Developmental Goals, which calls for all children to be able to complete at least one year of school, Resolution 55/2 dealing with poverty through debt relief and cancelling certain debts, and

Further recalling The Strategy, established in 2006, which includes strengthening all security capabilities, promoting a peaceful culture across the world and reinforcing social inclusion and tolerance to prevent radicalism, and

Realizing that many of these goals can only be achieved through the cooperation of every nation working together towards the common goal of eradicating the foundations in which terrorist organizations are built, and

Approving of organizations such as AMISOM, the African Union Mission in Somalia, and their efforts to provide security for not only people in Somalia, but also the continent, and UNICEF, the United Nations Children’s Fund, and their efforts to develop the availability and quality of primary education of every nation through monetary resources and educating others, and

1. Calls upon nations to form coalitions similar to AMISOM to act as a security force for the various regions of the world;

2. Encourages nations to join UNICEF in their work towards universal education so that they may also take the benefit of having one source of terrorism recruitment eradicated;

3. Requests that nations give financial aid to developing countries in order to help build an education system and help boost the economy of said country to help uproot another source of terrorist recruitment;

4. Recommends all nations collaborate in investigating terrorist attacks and putting a stop to them accordingly, therefore lowering the amount of violence and saving lives.
MINDFUL that the act of terrorism is carried out by particular groups in more than one country, the vast majority of incidents being local and regional, and is especially prevalent but not confined to the Middle East and the North African region, and

COGNIZANT of the fact that a major driving force behind the ideology of terror is religious radicalism in which in no sense of the word is associated with the religious principles of Islamic countries in the specified area, and

CONCERNED that the number of terrorist attacks that occur globally has increased 43% in the past year resulting in 17,891 deaths, 32,577 wounded, and almost 3,000 people kidnapped or taken hostage by terrorists in 2013 on a world-wide scale, and

EMPHASIZING that the primary focus of all nations in their response to transnational terrorism is to lessen these increasingly staggering numbers by containing and marginalizing terrorist organizations, but ultimately acting for the protection of the innocents;

1) Commends the actions of developed nations in their efforts to prevent the spreading of terrorist networks globally and their financial contributions to lesser developed nations to fight the war against terror;

2) Promotes the establishment of multi-national anti-terrorism programs such as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) that
   a) Counter violent extremism and religious radicalism
   b) Enhance the indigenous capacities of governments to deal with the terror groups living within their territories, and
   c) Implement prevention programs and safe havens for the victims of terror acts;

3) Advocates the enactment of a fund to reward developing countries that make efforts to abide by these ideal actions taken against terrorist organizations living in their territories in order to allow the continuation and advancement of these programs.
EXPERIENCING the effects of transnational terrorism from outside terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda and ISIS, and

RECOGNIZING how this affects nations in both hemispheres of the world, and

BRING TO ATTENTION to the fact that poorer nations can easily be invaded by terrorist groups without government knowledge, and

AFFIRMING our gratitude to more powerful nations for their current aid in fighting these groups through the combat, and

ADVISING governments and world powers against the threat of terrorism, and its rising death toll, come together and fight this danger;

1) SUGGESTS funds be used to combat violent youth populations that tend to join these terrorist groups;

2) DEMANDS education efforts to stem the flow of crime and illegal activity in foreign countries, thereby eliminating the need for violent crime and urban warfare as a means to live;

3) ENCOURAGES the tracking of the movements of suspicious cargo or actions by citizens or companies operating in poorer countries;

4) INVITES the security council to step up its efforts in creating a specific task force used to globally combat transnational terrorism.
Recalling the appearance of some extremist groups such as ISIS that have shown up throughout the world within the last year

Bearing in mind that this council can not control where the UN peacekeepers are and what they do at the locations they are stationed at and,

Appreciating all the work the United States and their allies have done over the last ten to fifteen years to combat terrorism worldwide and,

Expressing deep concern about the lethality of terrorist attacks within the last 15 years such as the events that occurred on 9/11/2001 in New York and on 7/5/2005 in London;

1) Invites member nations to begin combating terrorism within their own countries if they have not already done so;

2) Requests that all member nations put more money and resources towards anti-terrorism propaganda;

3) Supports this committee requesting Security Council to send peacekeepers to 'Hotbeds' throughout the world such as the Middle East to help these countries learn to fight terrorism;

4) Suggests that the UN as a whole enact harsher sanctions on countries controlled by radical groups until they are controlled by more moderate groups;

5) Hopes that this committee can come to an agreement about a way to combat this growing problem before it gets too out of hand.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MINDFUL of the current terrorism issues in the world today, and realizes that every issue is
different and unique, and
(a) terrorism being defined as any act that an individual or group of individuals
performing such as murder and/or endangerment of another human being,

CONCERNED that there are solutions being enacted within countries, but too few solutions
being set in motion globally to counter the acts of terrorism for countries that do not have enough
money to protect themselves, and

BELIEVING that the problems facing our world are not getting any better because the ideas that
this is how the world works are seated in the minds of most all e.g. the Middle East is the hub of
all terrorist activities, and

ALARMED BY the fact that it is likely that these issues cannot be resolved with conventional
methods of diplomacy, but will resolve to all out warfare to resolve them, and

1. URGES the Economic and Social committee to send humanitarian aid to needy areas
especially to the crisis within the ISIS region in this current time of need;

2. WELCOMES any country that would like to or has any ideas to help the world, to meet
to talk about possible worldly solutions for this problem;

3. REGRETS not having any immediate action for other countries to enact currently to
protect them from possible attacks by terrorists groups;

4. NOTES WITH INTEREST that some countries have no ideas for certain situation even if
there are obvious solutions that could be used to combat the problem.
Aware of the growing threat posed by the Islamic States in Syria, (ISIS) and

Noting that the number of ISIS fighters has increased exponentially over the past several
month, and

Grieved that ISIS has been beheading journalists and non-combatants, which is not
acceptable under international law, and

Alarmèd of the situation caused by ISIS, 24 countries came together to deal with the
international terrorist group, and

Applauds efforts made by member states to combat ISIS and their heinous acts of terrorism,
and

Stressing the fact that ISIS is a reincarnation of the infamous terrorist group Al-Qaeda, and

Expressing with deep concern the lives that have been lost done by Al-Qaeda’s
militants, and

Confident of the progress that the U.S. is making on their air strikes against ISIS;

1) Invites member states to come together and combine their resources and efforts to
eliminate ISIS;

2) Urges member states to send peace keeping bodies to the Middle East to combat
this Islamic extremist group;

3) Calls upon member states to take measures to prevent foreign fighters from
moving into areas undergoing conflict;

4) Asks that more member states join the coalition to combat terrorist extremist
groups;

5) Demands terrorist group cease all military action and activities against civilians
and other non-combatants;

6) Requests that member states stay seized against fighting terrorist groups.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: Argentina

AWARE that the number of civilian casualties due to terrorist acts in Africa, Asia, etc. has been
on the increase in the last 10 years, and

EMPHASIZING that member nations have spent more than $4.4 trillion so far defending their
nations against terrorists, and are unknowingly funding terrorist organizations, and

BEARING IN MIND that terrorist organizations have the ability to obtain Weapons of Mass
Destruction (WMD), and the ability to infiltrate the government of nations with little to no
security, and

ENCOURAGED by the Counter-Terrorism Committee’s work in improving their global
strategy to coordinate efforts for combating terrorism and maintaining cooperation between
member states, and

APPLAUDING the work of the UN in creating and attempting to enforce treaties in order to
play a key role in international efforts to defeat the scourge of terrorism, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that terrorist organizations have began to be more dispersed and
less centralized and are more reliant on smaller cells inspired by a common ideology and less
directed by a central command structure, and

APPRECIATING the cooperation of member states in ratifying and implementing Security
Council Resolution 1373 and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism (IACAT);

1.) RECOMMENDS the placement of peace keepers in heavy populated areas where
frequent terrorist attacks occur in hopes of promoting lasting peace and progressively
slowing and eventually stopping the spread of terrorism around the world;

2.) SUGGESTS that member nations secure their fissile materials by implementing
IAEA safeguard protocols and standards;

3.) CALLS UPON the Counter-Terrorism Committee to continue work improving their
global strategy and make an increased effort to combat terrorism and encourage
member states to do so as well;

4.) APPROVES the strengthening of the IACAT sub-programs known as Legislative
Assistance and Assistance to Combat Terrorism Financing;

5.) DIRECTS member nations in the direction of using better forms of financing for
terrorist prevention programs, and for the UN to share best practices in order to
prevent funds from getting to them by sharing best practices.
AWARE that transnational terrorism is a threat or actual use of violence to attain a political goal through fear or intimidation, and

REALIZING transnational terrorism is carried out across national borders or by groups that are located in more than one nation, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the effort to confront transnational terrorism through national extradition laws, and

NOTING the laws eventually caused greater transnational criminal cooperation, and

RECOGNIZING laws and anti-terrorism activities have been enforced for nearly eighteen years, and

STRESSING that even with the laws and anti-terrorism acts, there is still an attack nearly every five hours, and

BELIEVING in some parts of the world, terrorism will always be a problem;

1) SUGGESTS breaking the cycle of violence by trying to get nations to understand that attacking nations that they assume is planning an attack is not going to end terrorism but only make it worse, violence in response to violence only leads to more violence;

2) CONSIDERS denying travel for suspected terrorist and stop weapon supply rather than attacking suspected terrorist;

3) REQUESTS that all Member States of the United Nations agree to a common strategy that forms a basis for a concrete plan of action to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism to prevent and combat terrorism;

4) RECOMMENDS all Member States to strengthen the role of the United Nations in combating terrorism by focusing on freezing assets and creating a counter terrorism committee;

5) STRESSES all nations to ensure the respect of human rights while countering terrorism.
ACKNOWLEDG that terrorism is a problem in the world today and as well as in the future if the correct actions against the terrorists are not made, and

MINDFUL that terrorism is a blight on society as well as a disease on the earth that needs to be eradicated by any means necessary no matter the coast with any country that is or is not affected by the disease known as terrorism, and

NOTING that the terror group known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (I.S.I.S.) is becoming even more active in the Middle East by attacking unarmed civilians as well as beheading reporters from the United States, England, and Australia, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that I.S.I.S. is threatening multiple countries with war and that the United Nations held a meeting in which fifty countries pledged to support the War on Terror against I.S.I.S. forces, and

BEARING IN MIND the fact that many countries do not have enough resources or troops in order to defend themselves against terror groups and their police are not trained well enough in order to contain and or control a hostile terrorist situation;

1) STRESSES the need for better training, equipment, and supplies needed in order to affectively take control of a terrorist situation;

2) URGES countries to give law enforcement and or military personnel better training and equipment to combat hostile terrorist situations;

3) CALLS UPON nations to willingly deploy troops or supplies to friendly troops fighting the terrorist threat in order to contain and eventually destroy the situation.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism  
Submitted By: Kazakhstan

1) NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the fact in which terrorism has become a problem in our world, and
2) REALIZING the disasters transnational terrorism causes when transferring from one country to another, and
3) EMPHASIZING all of the effort already put into stopping terrorism and extremist groups, and
4) RECALLING the fact that terrorism is still a problem in our world today, and
5) BELIEVING that stopping transnational terrorism will improve the welfare of the world;
6) 1) NOTES WITH APPRECIATION the efforts made before to stop transnational terrorism;
7) 2) SUGGESTS all peacekeeping groups to these efforts in order to follow example;
8) 3) URGES all to monitor the immigration of such groups into their countries;
9) 4) RECOMMENDS immediate removal of such groups;
10) 5) INVITES all United Nations member states to assist others in the fight against transnational terrorism.
EMPHASIZING the deplorable acts that are taking place in the Middle East with the terrorist groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS/ISIL) as well as Al Qaeda, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the civilians frequently caught in the line of fire of these terrorists and are often used for demonstrations, such as the beheadings of the US journalists, and the constant casualties of residents of the areas being invaded, and

HAVING CONSIDERED the actions of The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), one of the richest terrorist groups in the world, and their effect on the entire South American Continent, and

ANXIOUS due to the fact that these terrorists will do anything, from killing innocents to stealing weapons, in order to accomplish their goals of producing widespread fear, obtaining worldwide, national, or local recognition, and harassing, weakening, or embarrassing government security forces, and

HAVING CONSIDERED the fact that most of these terror organizations are funded by money coming from the drug trade;

1. CALLS UPON the nations facing the fear of transnational organized crime to look inward and acknowledging the causes that emanate from within our nations' own borders to fuel and empower transnational organized crime (TOC);

2. EMPHASIZES the need of prevention, early intervention, treatment, and innovative criminal justice approaches to drive down drug use, and calls for continued support for the millions of people who are in recovery from addiction, so that drug use is driven down, which is the primary funding source for these terrorists;

3. DRAWS ATTENTION TO the need to protect the financial systems and strategic markets against transnational organized crime by developing a mechanism that would make unclassified data on TOC available to private sector partners and identifying foreign kleptocrats (governments or states who use their power to exploit national resources and steal) who have corrupt relationships with TOC networks and target their assets for freezing, forfeiture, and repatriation to victimized governments.
BEARING IN MIND that terrorism is an organized crime that practices the use
of violence as a tool to frighten nations governments’ and citizens’ around the world, and

ALARMED BY the fact that transnational terrorism has caused poverty to nations and
has caused the unequal distribution of global money, and

NOTING that terrorism is usually not caused by people with harmful intentions, and

REALIZING that terrorism is often caused by groups with horrible conditions, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED that most of the transnational terrorism and crime is caused by
economic motives that include the smuggling of weapons, piracy, or illegal finances to
help those terrorist groups, and

BELIEVING that the goal of terrorism is globalization to target civilized nations to bend
to their will by initiating random acts of violence both domestically and abroad which
causes these terrorist groups seize nations, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that terrorist groups in Afghanistan have been involved with
the global opium trade for things like weapons and finances, and

CONCERNED that most terrorist group when they have received weapons that they use
them to cripple nations’ economies like Afghanistan;

1) APPLAUDS those nations that have used analytic products that can
help identify terrorist groups their structure, and plans of attack on nations;

2) REQUESTS that member states help terminate the trade of weapons
and finances to terrorist groups, which helps these groups gain power in
smaller nations;

3) EXPRESSES THANKS to those member states that have supported
those that deal with the acts of terrorism such as the buying of weapons to
use against those nations and their economies.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism  
Submitted By: Iraq

MINDFUL that terrorism remains one of the most enduring challenges to international peace and security, and

KEEPING IN MIND that acts of terrorism are carried out to create fear and to achieve political, religion, or ideological gains, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN in the current rise of ISIL, the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (also known as ISIS), and

NOTING WITH REGRET the ongoing slaughter in Syria and Iraq of minorities, such as Yazidis, Iraqi Christians, Turkmen, and Shiites, including the murder of children in the cities of Qaraqosh and Bartilla, and

AFFIRMING the decrease in attacks by the terrorist group Al-Qaida, which were caused by the intervention of member states;

1.) REALIZES transnational terrorism cannot be stopped by a single member state;

2.) STRESSES that it is imperative to find terrorists and prevent their attacks while following legal authorities and instruments available;

3.) APPLAUDS the creation of Security Council’s Resolution 2170 condemning the recruitment process of ISIL and Resolution 1373 preventing any persons from sending funds or financial assets to terrorist groups;

4.) IMPLORES that a listing of individuals, groups, and entities providing any aid to these groups be provided;

5.) RECOMMENDS that member states help educate young people on the harm and extremist tendencies of these groups;

6.) SUGGESTS that further sanctions should be placed on these groups.
AFFIRMING the growing dilemma of terrorism, countries need to step up in arms to prevent the widespread destruction of these acts of terror, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that developed countries which take part in the United Nations needs to provide the aid necessary to prevent the violence occurring throughout the world, and

RECOGNIZING the necessity to put an immediate end to the negative effects that terrorism brings about, and

FURTHER REQUESTS of strict transactions against terrorists from countries with a highly developed jurisdiction system that can penalize acts of violence in a successful manor without hesitation of negative repercussions, and

LOOKING CLOSER South Africa has established the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorism and Related Activities Act which allows for a base effort to eliminate terrorism;

ENCOURAGES the use of cooperation among countries to prevent violent actions on an international level;

SUGGESTS that movements can be made by governments to stand up to the malevolent violence committed by individuals seeking cultural and political power;

DEMANDS that differences need to be pushed aside in order to have a more peaceful world that cooperates together without the acts of terrorism;

CONDEMNS the use of terrorism as a scare tactic on any nation and calls for the help of the United Nations to support the fight to end terrorism and create a peaceful world;

APPROVES the United Nations written ideas in the “Handbook on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism” along with strong support from South Africa’s criminal system and commitment to create cooperation between other nations.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: The Special Political Council
Topic: Response to Transnational terrorism
Submitted By: Portugal

RECOGNIZING that terrorism is a growing problem in the world that can and will affect many
countries in the world the UN is very alarmed about the safety and concern for their citizens,

REALIZING that threat is beginning to become more and more realistic many countries are
starting to strengthen their own defenses against terrorism, in 2001 after the attacks on the World
Trade Center President George W. Bush put in place the PATRIOT act,

PURSUING the most effective protection and defense against acts of terrorism most countries
are doing what is necessary in order to achieve it,

EMPHASIZING the importance of keeping the human rights of any suspect taken into custody is
important when it comes to interrogating the suspect,

NOTING the increase of terrorist activity in the world there is barely even a week that goes by
without some sort of terrorist activity happening,

1) REQUESTING to increase the number of troops to defend against terrorism is not a
bad idea to think about and is quite possible in many countries,

2) STRENGTHENING the relationships with already existing ally countries as well as
trying to start up new relationships with new countries could very well help against
terrorism,

3) STRESSING to send troops into the middle east, which is where most of the activity
is happening, to go on covert operations as well as keeping surveillance on the
groups could provide vital information on the terrorist groups

4) FULLY AWARE of the growth in technology and in war tactics it is very possible to
keep track of the leaders of the terrorist groups and to stop their plans of terrorism.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: Egypt

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the premeditated attacks within Syria from ISIS and threats against the United States and Australia as well as the remaining western half of the world, and

FULLY AWARE, of the recent beheadings, abductions, and mass murders from the developing terrorist group, and

ALARMED BY rapid maturation in which ISIS has increased the brutality of their actions against civilians, foreign workers, and members of the media, and

ACKNOWLEDGING how countries have approached the manner of handling the conflict created by the terrorist group in the Middle East;

1) STRESSES the importance of global discipline towards the organization and further prevention of massacres against innocent civilians;

2) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE of finding a positive outcome for women and girls traded into sex slavery and men and boys being killed or employed into fighting;

3) DRAWS THE ATTENTION to the recent airstrikes lead by the United States against ISIS controlled areas within Iraq and Syria;

4) REQUESTS the assistance of high ranking officials with the Syrian government and accepting a more prominent role in the coalition to prevent ISIS from spreading the horror further;

5) STRONGLY SUPPORTS the responsibility the United Nations has taken against the actions of the terrorist group.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Response to Transnational Terrorism
Submitted By: Republic of India

ALARMED at the amount of terroristic activity that has occurred over the past decade, leading to chaos around the world, while realizing that there is no one way to end terrorism, as there will always be violence in the world, along with people with radical beliefs to carry it out, and

APPLAUDING the efforts made by the U.N. to fight terrorism, such as the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was unanimously accepted by all member states in all September 2006, and

APPRECIATING the establishment of The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), which ensures that the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is attuned to each member to the needs of Member States, while also providing them with the necessary policy support and the spreading of knowledge about the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and

BEARING IN MIND the growing threat of The Islamic State, otherwise known as ISIS or ISIL, which is estimated to have around 50,000 fighters in both Syria and Iraq, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the many other terrorist organizations that threaten the world such as al-Qaeda, Boko Haram, al-Shabaab, along with many potential groups to form as offshoots from these organizations, and

WELCOMING any new efforts made to combat terror and aid in the war on terror through cooperation of this committee;

1) ENCOURAGES an entity to be formed within the CTITF to monitor all ISIS activity across the Middle-East, along with another entity to be formed to supply aid and (under Security Council approval) send in U.N. peacekeeping forces to defend citizens of threatened areas and help in the rebuilding of victimized areas;

2) URGES the importance of cooperation of all member states in order to strengthen the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to their nation’s needs, while finding new ways to combat terrorism;

3) RECOMMENDS the creation of a summit to be held every 4 years in order to review, and possibly revise, the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and discuss any other ways to combat terrorism;

4) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the lack of a counter-terrorist response force, and suggests one be formed of soldiers from multiple member states’ militaries, with multiple squadrons to be stationed at military bases around the world that the Security Council deems necessary, and to be deployed under the Security Council’s prerogative after a major terrorist attack;

5) REITERATES the need for this committee to cooperate in the fight against terrorism in order to form safer nations for the prosperity of the world.
AWARE of the reemergence of terrorist groups across the globe such as al-Shabaab, Boko Haram, the
Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa, the Moro National
Liberation Front, Shining Path, and Indian Mujahideen, and

RECALLING the horrible acts of violence similar groups have created in the past, such as the July 2005
bombings in the United Kingdom which killed 56 and injured 700, the Mumbai attacks in India in which
164 perished and over 600 were injured, the Moscow theater attack in Russia which killed 170 and
injured over 700, the Oktoberfest bombing in Germany which killed 13 and injured 225, and the
September 11th attacks in the United States, which killed 2,996 and injured over 6,000, and

BEARING IN MIND that terrorist groups and lone extremists continue to menace the globe with events
such as the Kunming stabbing in China that killed 33 and injured 143, the Khobar Tower bombing in
Saudi Arabia that killed 19 and injured 498, the Volgograd bombings in Russia that killed 32 and injured
85, the Jos bombings in Nigeria that killed 118 and injured 56, the Westgate attack in Kenya that killed 67
and injured 175, and the Chibok kidnapping in Nigeria that has left 200 school girls still in captivity, and

RECOGNIZING that Boko Haram and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria combined have killed over
7,500 people in just the first half of this year, and

APPLAUDING efforts such as Operation Indian Ocean, initiated by the United States and the African
Union, and the international response to ISIS by multiple nations, including Russia, the United States, and
the United Kingdom, which have served to curtail extremist violence and restore law, and

EMPHASIZING that more action be taken by multinational coalitions such as the African Union, the
European Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the Arab League to work together to
provide assistance to nations and regions affected by terrorism and grant places of safe harbor to fleeing
refugees if we are to prevent the spread of terrorism and its tragic effects;

1) SUGGESTS that nations and international coalitions work together to rebuild and secure war-torn
areas affected by radical violence and terrorist groups, if the affected nation accepts aid;

2) SUGGESTS FURTHER that this rebuilding process include state-owned schools, power plants,
hospitals, wide-spread police stations, and national radio and television stations that analyze and
separate true religion from radicalism and identify local terrorist scams;

3) RECOMMENDS that such reconstruction efforts be funded by the International Monetary Fund,
whilst also encouraging donations of supplies, workers, or wealth from either individual nations
or aforementioned coalitions such as the ASEAN and the EU;

4) REAFFIRMS ITS BELIEF that all support sent to a nation must be at the consent of the recipient
nation, so as not to infringe upon national sovereignty.
AWARE that terrorism is when a group performs violent actions for a political gain, and

MINDFUL of what terrorism inflicts all across the world which people are suffering for such terrorism, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that terrorism of any sorts will not even go a week without occurring like big events like 9/11 or events like car bombings, and

STRESSING that every country has had some sort of run in with terrorism which in conclusion would make it worth every countries interest to counter such acts, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the terrorism acts has gotten some much needed attention from the world yet does not mean that it will be solved, and

RECOGNIZING that although many of the objectives for terrorism has changed such as the political gain or the economical crash that does not mean that it will stop, and

BEARING IN MIND many think that sense terrorism is complex in how it is preformed with the intent to cause terror in the hearts of many people and as well as the vast organizations that choose to partake is such evil crimes to be committed, and

NOTING WITH REGRET that terrorism plays such a role in the UN because of the domestic damage it could do within that country’s borders as well as what is could do to a national sovereignty or a fragile economy if the terrorist group would succeed in performing such action;

1) RECOGNIZES that small groups that act by themselves performing terrorist acts can be stopped and therefore stopping an act of terrorism although on a minor level it is still taking a terrorist group of the streets;

2) DRAWS ATTENTION TO one way that might come out successful is finding the trigger or the root of the terrorist group which could help in stopping a terrorist group from succeeding in it plan;

3) WELCOMING the idea to strengthen the state capacity which makes a better counter terrorism strategy.
BEARING IN MIND that terrorism is the use of violence and/or intimidation for the pursuit of political aim, terrorism is not only damaging physical and living features of states but also the social harmony and economic confidence of these states, this is psychological warfare which is accomplished by targeting primarily civilians, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that terrorism is an effective way to scare a large population with a relatively small amount of victims, the victims of the terrorist attacks are not the primary the targets,

DEEPLY DISTURBED that developing countries are being targeted and are without the means to protect themselves, political impasses stunt the states from the receiving help given;

1. ENCOURAGES states to inform the public of terrorist activate and response;

2. URGES developed states to help developing states protect themselves;

3. STRESSES the impact of border protection;

4. SUGGESTS that there be a penalty for the criminal offender in the state he/she has attacked.
RECALLING the fact that the Kingdom of the Netherlands has raised their terror threat level from “limited” to “substantial,” and

GRIEVED that in 2013 there were roughly 9,700 terrorist attacks that killed more than 17,800 people and caused approximately 32,500 injuries, and

AWARE of the religious and/or political reasoning for these terrorist attacks along with the social implications that they bring up, and

ALARMED that more than half of the terrorist attacks, deaths caused, and three quarters of the injuries in 2013 took place in Iraq, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, and

RECOGNIZING that nearly 3,000 people were kidnapped as acts of terrorism worldwide in 2013;

1) Instructs fellow nations to become more knowledgeable about the methods and tactics used by terrorists for recruiting, espionage, and the actual attacks themselves;

2) Invites nations to make their citizens more aware of the situations and on how to get involved if they see anything out of place;

3) Considers the use of more security in nations that do not already have an adequate amount of trained guards to protect the citizens and recognize a terrorist act before it happens;

4) Expresses the belief that with enough knowledge and good intent inbred into the next generations of the world that the issue of terrorism will decrease with time passing;

5) Emphasizes that this issue will not be gone immediately, but will be resolved overtime with determination.
ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that there is no universal definition of terrorism, and

APPLAUDING the recent decrease in terrorist activities through previous actions of the United Nations such as UN Resolution 1373, the installation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and communication between nations, and

CONSIDERING the possibility of terror through tensions and communication failures between countries, and

EMPHASIZING the need to protect underdeveloped countries that are subject to attacks of terror and cannot produce the funds needed to combat them, and

DEPLORING that further action has not been taken, and

DISTURBED by recent actions of terror such as the Madrid bombings in 2004, the metro bombing of July 7th, 2005, and the attack on the US consulate in Herat in September;

1) RECOMMENDS all member states to adopt up to date standards and protocol for anticipation and response to terrorism;

2) ENCOURAGES the condemnation of all member states supporting terror through their words, actions, or habits;

3) TRUSTS that communication and cooperation will be promoted through the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

4) APPROVES the Security Council to set stricter punishments for nations found advancing terror;

5) STRESSES the necessity for a united front against terror and terrorist activities to ensure a safer place for the world of tomorrow.
ALARMED: that there are small-organized terrorists groups forming in the country of Ecuador.

AWARE: that all citizens are at risk and there are safety concerns

CONSIDERING: the people of Ecuador are not prepared to fight terror within our border

STRESSING: that violent crime is very high in Ecuador.

TAKING NOTE: that the small terror organizations could have ISIS connections.

1) URGES: that the UN keeps a more watchful eye over countries with higher terrorism threats. They can do this by sending soldiers to protect us.

2) INVITES: All nations to come to a agreement on a International Terrorism Risk Insurance program for financial support.

3) EXPRESS THE HOPE: that terror comes to an end.

4) EXPRESSES IT THANKS: to the people who actually care about world safety.
Believing that to have successful economic and political relationships between countries large and small, a level of transparency is required to insure trust and fair play among dealings, and

Realizing that not all nations have the same threat levels from outside or inside sources of terrorism, so spying on other countries might be an excuse for protecting the citizens in a country, and

Alarmed at the fact that many acts of espionage occur between nations not waging war or acting as a threat to the other, while more dangerous threats are not assessed by multiple nations, and

Endorsing efforts by the Office of Disarmament Affairs such as the document on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities, which works to promote communication between nations on the purposes of satellites and space technology, and

Taking into account that having access to more expensive spying measures does not necessarily make that nation more likely to gather information from other nations without their consent, and

Stressing that state sovereignty can only be respected when all parties involved feel equally represented and communicated on an equal playing field, regardless of technological advancements, and

Having considered the wide variety of technologies used in espionage, such as drones, satellites, and robotic devices;

1) Encourages nations to communicate directly and diplomatically with other nations in order to solve problems without the use of international espionage or secret actions;

2) Expresses the hope that many of the spying techniques will come to light by the United Nations’ research and nations’ willing admittance;

3) Recommends further investigation by the United Nations into methods of international espionage with an emphasis on ensuring independence and sovereignty for states not posing imminent threats to nations with spying capabilities;

4) Urges that within the foundation the United Nations create a committee to investigate acts of espionage before situations escalate to the International Court of Justice or acts of aggression.
REALIZING that many types of espionage exist that may be used on other members of the United Nations, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that not all acts of international espionage can or should be prevented from being carried out, and

RECOGNIZING that members of the United Nations may be reluctant to remove their sources of information and risk their source’s identity and/or life by extracting them, and

ACCEPTING that not all international cyber espionage is carried out by the respective governments, and

AGREEING that espionage may be necessary in certain situations regarding extremist groups, and

ATTEMPTING to avoid infringing on espionage carried out by a government inside its own country;

1) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations make a plan to protect international espionage agents during extraction;

2) WANTS all member nations to identify planes and satellites that have cameras capable of being used for espionage;

3) SUGGESTS that the United Nations make a team of computer experts with the purpose of finding evidence of a country or company carrying out international cyber espionage.
Recognizing that the majority of nations feel intimidated by operations espionage, the practice of
spying, and

Noticing that espionage is a very controversial throughout nations, it could be dangerous for
confidential government missions of the issue is not stopped, and

Alarmed by the possibility of a surveillance type government predicted to be used to spy on
political targets or citizens potentially losing their freedom of speech if caught speaking ill of the
government systems, and

Having Heard that 64% of spies willingly volunteered their services for foreign intelligence
service, 15% were recruited by a family member or friend, and only 22% on the initiative of a
foreign intelligence service, and 71% of all military offenders volunteered versus 57% of
civilians, and

Bearing in Mind that in the year of 2013, a large number of documents detailing surveillance by
intelligence agencies started to be unveiled, these leaks revealed major surveillance programs,
and

Encouraged that some nations are using these resources to track potential threats to protect their
own secrets and citizens, and

1. Invites other nations to turn their lack of privacy into defending themselves against
possible attacks, and

2. Recommends that nations protect their citizens’ rights and avoid invading their privacy,
and

3. Suggests that nations turn this infiltration of seclusion into a way to shield their land and
the people living there.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: International Espionage
Submitted By: Turkey

Having Regarded the various events that have portrayed to various nations involving their security of state, yet

Stressing the fact that all nations, compared against one another, are able to be subjected to international espionage, and

Acknowledging the current efforts that are already being implemented to strengthen country's security, yet

Emphasizing further that the expansion on national security will furthermore enable a nation to conduct business without outside forces being applied, and

1) Urges the importance of national security for conducting nations self interests;

2) Suggests that when one such nation is victimized of espionage outside of war, that they are to be brought towards the Security Counsel for antiquity punishment;

3) Stresses the important side affects of being a victim of espionage, via lose in business, military advantages, money in business factors;
CONSCIENCE that espionage is the act of spying, or using spies, to gain confidential information against a government, company, or individual, and

RECOGNIZING that computer technologies, supporting the new information age, have opened up an enterprise of hacking and modern spying, and

AWARE that espionage of one country against another violates a nation’s sovereign right to withhold or share information as they please, and

BEARING IN MIND that individual citizens or terror groups can also perpetrate spying against their home country or any other, and

BELIEVING that a nation reserves the right to govern its own citizens in regards to internal espionage instances, so far as the nation of citizenship is the one being attacked, but

ENDORsing an international code of conduct be established to deal with cases of espionage across the globe.

1.) INVITES all member states to come together and ratify a conclusive plan for dealing with international espionage, through the following steps:
   a. Establish with in their own boards, how each nation will deal with citizens spying on their home country;
   b. Agree to send any caught spies, or other intelligence gathering personal, to an unbiased, international court that will decide a fair punishment for the individual;
   c. Allow the United Nations to decide if a country was sending the individual and whether or not that nation will receive reprimand, in the form of economic sanctions or otherwise;
   d. Implementing a foreign policy that relies on open communication and respect for all nations’ sovereignty.
EMPHASIZING- the fact that, in order for the world to live peacefully together they must trust each other's activity, infringement on one other's privacy must not occur through wiretapping or other invasive actions, and

STRESSING- the fact that, in order for the above the above mentioned government agencies including the National Security Agency must not violate private matters by eavesdropping on foreign countries without consent, an effort must be put forth by the other countries to ban wiretapping in other countries without government consent, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING- the effort of international security the United States is trying to form a form a safer world, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN- however, the fact that government agencies within the United States have eavesdropped on foreign countries without consent, shows lack of trust between governments established in other countries, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER- that the banning of international wiretapping will not only give citizens of foreign countries privacy, but also establish trust between the United States and the world, but also the banning of international wiretapping;

1) STRESSES the importance of international privacy for citizens foreign to the United States of America and also privacy to foreign governments;

2) PROMOTES the improvement of global trust between all nations, and the improvement of international relations;

3) IMPLORES the cooperation from countries within the United Nations that promote international wiretapping to not commit such activity without consent;

4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY- the cooperation between government agencies which promote espionage that, to discontinue international wiretapping for the ultimate goal of global trust;

5) SUGGESTS- the United Nations creates an annual meeting concerning the importance of agencies using espionage to receive consent before advancing in wiretapping and other actions, so that trust can be insured between the nations in the United Nations.
BELIEVING that International Espionage is the matter of spying on weary nations without their
knowing or consent of arrival to obtain information considering secret or confidential to the
nation being spied upon, and

MINDFUL that the small nation of Nigeria has been spied upon in the past the threat that Nigeria
places upon the world is not as great as the threat of much larger nations some of which are not
far from the land of Nigeria, and

WISHING that a greater threat was placed on the nations that are subject to use Espionage unless
it was used legally in the boundaries of their own nations for lawful purposes as well as to
benefit the peoples of their own nation, and

HAVING CONSIDERED that the used of Espionage can profit many peoples of a concerned
nation the nation should be made aware prior to the use of Espionage to ensure that any airways
be aware of inbound aircraft to not pursue emergency situations;

1) AUTHORIZES the use of warnings pertaining to an invasion of a spy on any piece of
land not only in the nation of Nigeria but any nation that feels that International
Espionage is illegal;

2) REGRETS that International Espionage was used against Nigeria in a safeguard the
nearing nations, but does not feel that the nation should be unlawfully invaded even if
there is a formal reason for the use;

3) SUPPORTS any ideas from opposing and supporting nations to find a solution or idea to
eliminate or lower the use of International Espionage because even in today's society we
still very often use of illegal spying.
Noting with grave concern the idea of a friend looking over his shoulder at another just to see if they are staying out of trouble, though that can cause distrust and a lot of tension between powerful countries and their neighbors, and eventually lead to great conflicts that could cause an unpredictable outcome, and

Bearing in mind that all of us have committed and have suffered in this game of cat and mouse, and we can continue to point fingers at ally countries day and night, but in the end we all know the risks of doing actions that will have a negative outcome, and

Suggests that we really look into the issue by informing neighboring countries of our business in their countries and state on why we are there:

Recognize Snowden’s work on informing us and opening the issue that seems to have erupted and cause conflicts;

Urges other countries to co-operate with their fellow countrymen in their efforts to find and prove that their hypothesis is correct.
Realizing that International Espionage is the process in which human agents extract information about plans and activities that are not publicly available from other countries and competing companies through covert means, and

Keeping In Mind espionage is used by countries and businesses to target natural resources, private information, military capability, popular settlement, and counterintelligence, and

Noting that any country or businesses can steal information from one another and when a country does it, it is a form of treason to that country, and

1) Declares that no business can take private information or resources from other businesses and competitors for gaining an upper edge on their competitors,

2) Proposes only strong and economically sound countries may commit espionage on others and weak countries and companies competing with each other may not do so;

3) Appeals that espionage should be used only for counterintelligence and military capability and not for natural resources and popular settlement.
7 AWARE that espionage focuses on gathering non-public information via agents or a technical resource as to monitor development within host countries to brief their governments, and

10 ALARMED that an Israeli-based CYBERTINEL revealed a international cyber espionage that hacked over 300 companies, institutions, laboratories and government agencies in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and

14 MINDFUL that the cybercrime organization incorporated over 800 shell companies registered in the UK which enables the attackers to gather SSL certificates to pose as logical internet services meant to facilitate the companies, and

18 HAVING CONSIDERED the original purpose of the information, as well as the repercussions that threatens the welfare of its economy and the integrity of national security, and

21 URGES the European Commission to take note of the ECHLEON operations as an integral cause behind the perennial war between Mossad and CIA/MI5 to resolve conflicts against the cyber espionage and to preserve the security of British and Middle Eastern companies;

25 ENCOURAGES the needs to prevent publicizing public information while reserving the right of the nations' sovereignty as a means of secure communications against the ECHLEON operations;

29 BELIEVES that the United Nations should remain seized on this matter to consolidate the freedom of integrated communications throughout the world;

32 RECOGNIZES the importance of providing accommodations to prevent possible terrorism with the use of confidential information in conjunction with the CYBERTINEL service;

35 STRESSES the alliance of integral CYBERTINEL services to monitor and track down the cybercrime organizations to prevent confidential information from the public.
ALARMED at the widespread occurrence of international espionage and its potential threat to every nation’s sovereignty, economy, and security, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the estimated losses from corporate espionage, one of the most widespread forms of international espionage, totaled over $100 billion for 2013, and

EXpressing deep concern at the practices of some nations to misuse diplomatic immunity, and the trust associated with it, for the purpose of protecting agents engaged in espionage from criminal charges, and

NOTING WITH REGRET the lack of a major international convention on espionage since the Hague Convention of 1907, and

STRESSING the need for new international law guidelines regarding espionage, as a result of changing times and technology;

1) RECOMMENDS the establishment of a convention to address the issues of modern international espionage and to review and amend the Hague Conventions and Geneva Conventions as fit;

2) CALLS UPON the International Court of Justice to review possible uses of diplomatic immunity for the illegal and unethical purpose of protecting international espionage participants from persecution;

3) URGES all nations to cooperate in order to eliminate international corporate espionage and the negative effects that it has the global economy;

4) SUGGESTS nations decrease their state-sponsored espionage programs and increase their counter-terrorism intelligence operations;

5) CONSIDERS the establishment of a committee for the sharing of counter-terrorism intelligence, in order to increase global security while maintaining transparency in the international community regarding all nations’ intelligence programs.
Stressing the benefits to science yielded by space research as well as the benefit of capitalization of space, rules must be set to keep space usage and research just and fair, all countries, no matter of power or financial state shall be given a fair share equal and no greater to any counterpart and a fair opportunity at capital gains, and

Emphasizing the ideals for space peace, no country will be allowed the transportation or storage of weapons disapproved by the UN in space or have satellites to hold or deploy weapons or shoot any target on Earth or in outer space based on results of the Conference of Disarmament, and

Noting with deep concern the possibility of future space piracy or crime, a system of protection is necessary for space peace, and

1) Taking into account the equal sharing of outer space, we propose that no single country can claim ownership of any part or chunk of terrestrial land, that any capital gains made by any country or corporation in space will have to be approved by the UN and will have a universal tax applied to any profit which will be evenly distributed to every country;

2) Authorizes that funding for scientific research and peacekeeping will be based solely on the GDP of countries and the amount of capital gains made by each country in space;

3) Supports that more developed countries aid developing countries in creating a space program;

4) Recommends cooperation and calls all nations for the total ban of space armament because weapons in space would be unfair and unjust for countries with less powerful economics that cannot send weapons to space;

5) Encourages strongly the future creation of a space militia or police when seen necessary by the United Nations;

6) Requests creation of a research committee for the feasibility of the idea;

7) Suggests that the system would be funded by every country involved in space, based on the GDP and capital gains made in space from each country.
REALIZING that putting nuclear arms on satellites would not be in the world’s best interest, and
BELIEVING the use of outer space should only be for the benefit of mankind and not for the
threat of having a weapon of mass destruction at the ready, and
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that the United States Department of Defense has a laser
initiative program that will make a space platform laser weapon feasible in the near future, and
AWARE there are many countries that could put up a satellite with a weapon, and
CONFIDENT the United Nations will promote the peaceful use of outer space;
1. URGES the UN countries to sign on to a space weapon treaty which would not allow
   them to place nuclear weapons or lasers on satellites;
2. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the UN hold meetings to discuss alternative uses for space
   that are peaceful and do not include putting weapons or lasers on satellites;
3. SUPPORTS Resolution 1472 (XIV) from the General Assembly.
Stressing that without acknowledgement of outer space as an independent area used specifically for global benefit, the world is risking World War III, and

Recognizing the past efforts of countries in an attempt to preserve the peace in outer space stated through the signing and ratification of the Outer Space Treaty, and

Informing the world that with Russia’s recent actions in fueling a civil war that could result in reunification with Ukraine, the parliamentary republic of Estonia, unable to defend itself, is at risk of being reincorporated back into the Soviet Union

Emphasizing the fact that since the first human entered the regions of outer space, no country has attempted to establish a non-terrestrial region, and

Acknowledging if outer space is used only for a research purpose, the world can only benefit from the wealth of information that lies currently concealed;

1) Suggests that the outer space industry be an international effort;

2) Requires the distribution of knowledge of outer space across both advanced and third-world countries;

3) Requests that every country collaborate the ideals of the Outer Space Treaty which state no political entity can use outer space for their personal military development;

4) Demands that if any country chooses to violate the Outer Space Treaty or the requirements above, swift and humbling sanctions be placed upon that nation by the United Nations.
Recognizing the two subcommittees of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUOS), the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Legal Subcommittee and their respective duties, and

Appreciating the efforts already undertaken to promote the peaceful use of outer space through the utilization of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Underwater (NTB) in an effort to reduce the nuclear fallout done by testing, and

Cognizant of the measures taken by the UN in dealing with terrestrial asteroid impacts including that of creating the International Asteroid Warning Network (IAWN) which acts as a medium for information to be exchanged regarding possibly dangerous asteroids within a close proximity of Earth, and

Stressing the importance of the U.N. Registration Convention that requires all signatories to register all of the objects and satellites that they have or will have launched into space with a specific set of guidelines such as furnishing the date and location of the launch, purpose of the space object, and basic orbital parameters, and

Emphasizing the importance of the Rescue Agreement, which requires all signatories to provide any possible assistance within their capabilities in time of emergencies pertaining to the rescue and returning of astronauts and space objects to their respective states, and

1) Calls upon nations, as long as it is within their capabilities, to contribute to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Program on Space Applications in order to increase the capacity of work that COPUOS can undertake at any given time in order to continue its mission of promoting the peaceful use of outer space;

2) Demands that nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction are not to be concealed nor placed in outer space and stationed on other celestial bodies;

3) Emphasizes the need for nations to come together, collaborate and establish updated legal frameworks and to discuss current and ongoing issues concerning the peaceful use of outer space (specified above) in the near future at an agreeable location;

4) Decides to take into account concerns of nations that include but are not limited to space debris, use of nuclear power in outer space, and developments in global navigation satellite systems.
CONCERNED about the increasing tension rising over the topic of the militarization and use of weapons within outer space, and

AWARE of the past treaties and agreements concerning peaceful use of outer space such as the Outer Space Treaty, Liability Convention, and Moon Agreement, and

ATTEMPTING to avoid the start of an arms race in outer space between the lead space program holders, and

APPRECIATING the initial steps toward prevention of weapons in outer space by the Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures (TCBMs) by enhancing trust and promoting international cooperation among states, and

DETERMINED to resolve the current issues and tensions before new problems arise;

1.) SUGGESTS the development of an organization with two branches, one dealing with scientific advancements and the other with outer space military weapon surveillance and prevention;

2.) STRESSES that these organizations remain separate;

3.) CALLS UPON all nations with a space exploration program to join the scientific group and share new discoveries related strictly to science;

4.) REQUESTS that all nations involved in conflicts or warfare be temporarily suspended from the scientific group until warfare has ended;

5.) RENEWS ITS APPEAL to a neutral surveillance organization in which all spacecraft and possible military weapons are observed and monitored for the safety of all nations;

6.) CONSIDERS the enforcement of inspection upon all spacecraft before launching to check for any possible weapons or warfare to insure safety of all nations;

7.) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that the tension of space arms will be relieved.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
Submitted By: Italian Republic

AWARE OF the interest in the possibilities for the peaceful usage of outer space among the more developed countries of the world, but

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the young and undeveloped countries that have expressed interest for these possibilities, but cannot take action because of their lack of economical power, and

RECOGNIZING that mankind only knows what 5% of the universe is—the other 95% being dark matter and dark energy—and that there still an enormous amount to learn and discover, and

WISHING to uncover more about the mysteries of the universe before launching a campaign to make use of it without really understanding what the consequences of doing so could be, and

STRESSING that countries should not fight over the development of this idea, but drop their rivalries for the better of not only our world, but the universe, and

DETERMINED to contribute to the piecing together of this universe and to the decisions for the peaceful usage of outer space;

1) REQUESTS that money and scientists are sent to the undeveloped countries of world so they can, first, fully develop their nation, and then contribute to the revelation and creation of the future of outer space and have a say in what is decided;

2) DEMANDS that more time and effort is put into finding out more about outer space over the next ten to fifteen years before we do something that we will regret because of our present ignorance of the matter;

3) PROPOSES creating a team of scientists from each country of the world who learn more of what outer space really is, peacefully discuss the possibilities of outer space, and begin making plans for the future;

4) APPLAUDS Italy, with the great Italian Space Station, and other countries, such as the United States, with NASA, China, with the Tiangong program, Russia, with Roscosmos, and other countries that have made an effort to learn about outer space;

5) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that agreements can be made for the peaceful usage of outer space so that not only this world, but the whole universe, can be a better place.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Promoting the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
Submitted By: Canada

AWARE that tensions between member states on the International Space Station (ISS) have
grown to the point where Russia has threatened to withdraw from the station in the year 2020
and to stop providing the U.S. with rocket engines, and

REITERATING that in order to prevent such issues from arising, measures need to be taken to
ensure the congeniality between nations in the use of outer space, and

STRESSING that tension between countries over outer space in the past has almost spurred a
race to space weaponization, thus causing an inevitable war between countries, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that a war in which spatial weaponry is used will be
extremely devastating to targeted and surrounding nations, and

RECOGNIZING that approximately 70% of satellites currently in space serve full or partial
military purposes, and

ALARMED that there is no way to completely verify the functions of objects being deployed
into space, nor is there a way to verify their capabilities, and

MINDFUL that nations are allowed to place artillery into outer space if their purpose is
“non–aggressive,” justified by Articles 2(4) and 51 of the United Nations Charter;

1.) REQUESTS that member states settle differences as soon as possible in order to
maintain the peaceful and collaborative efforts in the use of space;

2.) CALLS UPON member nations participating in the International Space Station to create
guidelines that prohibit nations from causing complications in each other’s objectives,
given that these objectives are peaceful and enhance the associations between states;

3.) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer
Space (COPUOS) further administer guidelines in order to prevent the mass
weaponization of outer space by countries, with the intent of war;

4.) URGES the U.N. committee to follow up on the weaponry being placed in outer space in
order to ensure the proper usage of said technology and the safety of nations;

5.) REQUESTS that the U.N. COPUOS appoint personnel to track the uses of said satellites
and artillery, making sure they are being used for peaceful purposes, while technology is
being tested to replace these personnel and monitor these objects.
Stressing that the use of outer space has become imperative to creating thorough disaster management strategies across the world, and

Expressing deep concern that only 52 nations have space interests which means that over 74% of the world is not actively utilizing outer space research and technology to prepare and/or recover from disasters, and

Realizing the efforts of the United Nations to create the United Nations SPIDER Program to provide countries with the opportunity to develop the ability to exploit space programs for use to prepare and manage natural disasters, and

Recognizing that space usage is not a priority for all countries that are developing or otherwise because of other internal concerns, and

Emphasizing that disaster preparedness will help countries overall by mapping and preventing potential hazards which saves exponential amounts of money, and

Believing that every country needs a space program that alerts and informs them of areas and situations likely to cause problems and stresses in the future in order to keep each country prepared for any potential threats to them, and

1.) Invites nations to join the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and participate in the United Nations SPIDER program in their ventures;

2.) Recommends that member-nations take advantage of the opportunities given by the United Nations space programs to improve every countries' understanding of disaster preparedness through the use of space;

3.) Suggests that all able countries enthusiastically pursue a greater interest in space and all of its benefits;

4.) Considers that the United Nations recruit representatives from countries not involved in the UNOOSA to learn about the benefits of space technology;

5.) Requests that the United Nations spend more time communicating and providing the basis for the SPIDER Program to countries that would benefit the most from its strategies.
Realizing that the current state of affairs in regards to the usage of outer space, including but not limited to, commercial space usage and usage by various nations through state backed space exploration departments, and

Emphasizing that humanity’s continued advancement in all forms of technology continues to outpace legal procedures regarding the usage of outer space, and

Understanding that if action is not taken, outer space may become a topic of debate and possibly violence between rival and even friendly states, specifically those with expansionary agendas and those with sufficient funding and technology necessary for exploration of outer space, and

Realizing Further the probable imminent outpacing of state funded space exploration by the private sector, most notably and likely by industry for monetary or academic gain;

1) Recommends Strongly the withholding of further laws intended to limit the privatization of space and celestial bodies as to allow for the freedom of space exploration and commercialization;

2) Promotes the passage of laws regarding resource management as to maintain the balance of possible ecosystems found on unstudied celestial bodies;

3) Suggests unrestricted access of industry and state governments to colonize and privatize extraterrestrial land and garner resources from said land, as long as said parties adhere to regulations which shall be set up based on sound current scientific principles of sustainability to avoid possible environmental destruction and alteration regarding resource obtainment;

4) Suggests further the creation of a sub-committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which is solely tasked with the creation of the regulations regarding resource obtainment, usage, and management by parities wishing to utilize the recourses found on extraterrestrial bodies;

a) Requests that said committee only use sound and current scientific research to form the basis of the aforementioned regulations to be created;

b) Additionally Requests that said regulations be revised according to then current and reliable scientific research at minimum every two years.
Bearing in mind that presently, more than 130 countries possess sophisticated space programs or are developing them, using information from space assets for their own defense, and

Further recalling that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already opposed weaponization, emphasizing that missile defense systems are “a very dangerous attempt” that would undermine geopolitical stability and accelerate an arms race, and

Emphasizing the ability for countries to work together in outer space, such as in projects like the International Space Station, where multiple countries live together and discover new “Benefits for Humanity,” such as the Vessel ID system which has made water travel on Earth safer, and

Approving the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs supports the efforts by Member States to prevent an arms race in outer space, and

Fully Acknowledging the effort that has been put forth to coincide in outer space peacefully through projects such as the International Space Station and studies on outer space transparency and confidence-building measures (TCBMs);

1) Stresses the importance of sharing information concerning the development of technological resources in an organized manner with other member-nations so as to strive towards a more peaceful and successful worlds;

2) Promotes the funding and support of more organizations like the ISS that will bring the world together as a whole;

3) Emphasizes projects to be emplaced like the ones that took place in the early 1980s, such as the Conference on Disarmament (CD) which has considered further proposals under the agenda item "prevention of an arms race in outer space", including draft treaties aimed at preventing the placement of weapons in outer space and prohibiting the use of anti-satellite weapons.
FULLY AWARE of the laws stated in the five treaties (the "Outer Space Treaty", "Rescue Agreement", "Liability Convention", "Registration Convention", and "Moon Treaty") as drafted by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUSO), and

EXpressing ITS APPRECIATION of the 102 countries that have ratified the "Outer Space Treaty" and the other 27 countries that have signed said treaty, and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the ban of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction from celestial bodies, and the ban of using space for militaristic purposes, and

DEEPLY DISTURBED that conventional weapons are not covered by the "Outer Space Treaty" and that the "Moon Treaty" is useless in its current state as none of the states which engage in manned space exploration have ratified the treaty, and

EMPHASIZING the need for more laws regarding the private sector of outer space travel as commercial space exploration companies are becoming more prominent and needed for the future of space travel;

1) AFFIRMS the need for states currently participating in manned space exploration to ratify the "Moon Treaty" as to prevent the Moon or other celestial bodies from becoming political battlegrounds and to promote the equality of all nations regarding space exploration;

2) ENCOURAGES the passage of treaties to prohibit all weapons from being used in outer space to prevent the non-peaceful use of outer space and current feuds on Earth from spreading to other celestial bodies;

3) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that commercial space exploration programs will be regulated in such a way as to promote commercial space exploration and travel without allowing commercial space program to become exceptions to international law;

4) CONDEMNNS the use of outer space for any other purpose besides exploration or research which include but is not limited to mining for resources, military action, and claiming celestial bodies to prevent the equal use of said celestial bodies.
Emphasizing the progress of technology that has enabled humans to reach outer space and, the
major achievements in the past 100 years that deepened our understanding of our solar system,
and

Convinced that humans will continue to expand into and explore outer space, and

Noticing more and more countries are continually developing technology and will soon be able
to reach space in the near future, and

Notes the importance of information regarding space exploration, and

Recognizes those states with major space exploration capabilities should actively contribute to
keeping the peace in outer space, and

Applauses states that have signed or ratified international treaties on the peaceful use of outer
space, and

Deplores any state who would wish to use outer space for the purpose of militarization;

1) Suggests that a committee be formed to oversee the peaceful use of space in an
attempt to prevent malicious uses of outer space;

2) Calls upon the major world powers take the initiative and oversee the peaceful uses of
space until the formation of the previously mentioned committee;

3) Urges all countries not part of an international treaty to ratify it in hopes of preventing
any future conflicts.