



Resolution Booklet of MUNoH 2023

- 15th session -
4th October – 8th October 2023

FORUM: First Committee

QUESTION OF: Preventing militarization of outer space

SPONSOR: People's Republic of China

CO-SPONSORS: Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Syrian Arab Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russian Federation

THE FIRST COMMITTEE,

Disturbed by the monopolisation of the extraterrestrial realm,

Bearing in mind the interest of all nations concerning the universal access of outer space, in particular the needs of developing nations,

Observing the destructive potential of certain weaponry, should they enter the realm of space,

Reaffirming the importance of space for national and international security,

Expressing that no NGO or GO should possess orbital weaponry that is around a large body such as a planet or moon that is a space to earth asset capable of mass destruction or larger scale kinetic elementation of adversaries,

Bearing in mind the possibility of escalation if space combat orientated branches of the armed forces are created or established,

Expressing the need for continued peace in outer space,

1. Affirms the responsibility of States for their national space activities carried out by governmental and non-governmental entities;
2. Draws attention to the monopolisation of outer space by a single nation or entity;
3. Deplores the creation, production and deployment of weapons of mass destruction designed to cause harm to civilian centers within the extraterrestrial realm:
 - a) such as orbital weaponry;
4. Requests the establishment of a committee or body that supervises space activity and development;
5. Reaffirms the resolution in 1981 on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS):
 - a) Calls for the strict compliance with existing legal requirements and regulations;

6. Calls upon the GGE to enhance its monitoring capabilities:
 - a) to enhance Space Situational Awareness (SSA):
 - i. to limit space collisions and thus the disruption of satellite networks;

7. Reminds the house that outer space should primarily be used for the peaceful advancement of mankind:
 - a) such as but not limited to:
 - i. exploration,
 - ii. extraction of resources;

8. Encourages the immediate termination of weapons testing, especially ASATs, that permanently create space debris.

FORUM: Third Committee

QUESTION OF: Improving the situation of children regarding physical and psychological abuse in the context of child soldiers

SPONSOR: Federal Republic of Somalia

CO-SPONSORS: People's Republic of China, Ukraine, United Nations Children's Fund, Republic of Ecuador

THE THIRD COMMITTEE,

Concerned about the alarming increase in the recruitment and use of children as soldiers in various conflict zones worldwide,

Alarmed by the fact that children are utilized as weapons as they are vulnerable to exploitation and manipulation in harsh conditions created by recruiters, particularly the physical and psychological abuse they endure as child soldiers,

Acknowledging the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and its commitment to protecting the best interests of the child,

Emphasizing that peace and financial stability are needed in the country to further support child soldiers that are re-entering society and to avoid re-recruitment,

Expressing the importance of child protection mechanisms and psychosocial support to rehabilitate and reintegrate child soldiers into society,

Reaffirming the role of UNICEF as a leading agency in child protection and advocating for the rights and well-being of children globally,

Appreciating AMISOM, the African Union Mission in Somalia, fights against the recruitment of child soldiers by assisting children who are readjusting to life in society,

Recognizing that Al-Shabaab has been recruiting child soldiers for over a decade, some as young as eight, and many are enticed into believing that they are actively helping Somalia develop as a country,

Deeply concerned of the recruitment of over 1000 child soldiers in the Federal Republic of Somalia for Al-Shabab,

Expressing its appreciation to all organizations that have helped child soldiers get reintroduced to society or supported NGOs doing so after an extremely violent period of the children's lives,

Bearing in mind to the importance of former child soldiers reintegration in society,

Disturbed by the fact that over 120,000 children have been maimed or killed in conflict,

1. Requests governments to take action by supporting the Global Coalition for Reintegration;
2. Urges the Global Coalition for Reintegration of Child Soldiers to continuously help Somalia, UNSOM, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia along with other NGOs that have already been aiding Somalia;
3. Urges every member of the UN to sign the convention on the Rights of the Child and obey to its principles;
4. Calls for the implementation of comprehensive poverty alleviation programs, including access to education and economic opportunities, to address the issue of children being enticed into becoming child soldiers due to monetary reasons;
5. Requests all member states to take immediate and effective steps to further prevent the recruitment and use of children as soldiers, in accordance with international law, and to ensure the safe release and reintegration of child soldiers into their communities;
6. Further regrets the detainment of children formerly associated with armed forces and urges member states to prioritise alternative measures to detention, such as restorative justice and rehabilitation, while ensuring due process and protection of the child's rights;
7. Encourages member states to cooperate with UNICEF and other relevant actors in collecting and sharing data on child soldiers, abuses they endure, and progress made in their rehabilitation, while respecting the privacy and safety of the children involved;
8. Urges member states to provide access to quality mental health and psychosocial support services for children affected by armed conflict, with a focus on those who have experienced physical and psychological abuse as child soldiers, and allocate appropriate resources for specialised treatment and support which might include:
 - a) community based reintegration program,
 - b) education,
 - c) vocational training,
 - d) family reunification;
9. Calls for the investigation and prosecution of individuals and groups involved in recruiting children into armed forces, in accordance with international law, and the facilitation of cooperation among member states and international organizations to bring perpetrators to justice;
10. Encourages all states to take immediate action such as sanctions against

countries who are pursuing child soldiers;

11. Requests MEDCs to support states involved in conflict by:
 - a) constructing health facilities with a focus on mental health,
 - b) training medical staff,
 - c) funding further measures mentioned in this resolution;
12. Encourages organizations such as Doctors Without Borders to assist child soldiers in recovering from past traumatic experiences.

FORUM: Sixth Committee

QUESTION OF: Resource extraction from space

SPONSOR: United States of America

CO-SPONSORS: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Swiss Confederation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of the Sudan, Kingdom of Norway, Japan, Kingdom of Denmark, Commonwealth of Australia

THE SIXTH COMMITTEE,

Convinced of the high potential and the economic advantages space mining could bring,

Concerned about risks of space mining such as possible pollution as well as safety risks for astronauts, workers and the general public,

Believing that mining in space will open new opportunities for inventions,

Acknowledging that some countries do not have the resources to fly to space,

Bearing in mind that the extraction of raw materials on earth can lead to significant environmental destruction and endangers life on our planet,

Keeping in mind that asteroid ice has positive implications for the future of space travel as it is providing a source of drinking water, oxygen, and hydrogen as spacecraft fuel for astronauts,

Noting that rare materials, e.g. platinum group metals, are known to exist on near-earth and main belt asteroids in much higher concentrations than on terrestrial deposits,

Welcoming other countries to ask for spaceships to travel to space,

Believing in the possibility of acquiring local resources in space rather than bringing everything needed from earth to enable long-term human settlements off the planet,

Recalling the importance of preserving outer space as a global common for the benefit of all humankind,

Disturbed by the fact that space mining still has legal ambiguities in some areas,

Emphasizing responsible behavior in space and the avoidance of actions that could harm the integrity and uniqueness of celestial bodies,

1. Urges all member states to create a global governance body called the

Ad Hoc Committee on Space Resources (AHCSRU) composed of experts in space law, environmental science and mining technology to oversee and regulate space mining activities and to ensure responsible and sustainable mining by but not limited to:

- a) monitoring compliance,
 - b) ensuring the equitable distribution of resources,
 - c) clarifying ownership and distribution of resources in space,
 - d) conducting research and exploration missions to investigate resource supply, extraction methods, depletion and sustainability of space mining endeavours, specifically:
 - i. preventing pollution by making it mandatory to bring space debris and rubble down to earth with the mined resources,
 - ii. preventing space junk obstruction,
 - iii. preventing militarization of space,
 - e) to have member states actively participating in AHCSRU sessions, contributing their expertise and insights to facilitate the agreement's development,
 - f) implementing proper regulations and a solid framework regarding the legal aspect, e.g. incorporating the Space Industry Law into international law;
2. Considers that the framework should ensure that space mining opportunities are accessible to all nations, regardless of their economic or technological capabilities, to prevent the monopolisation of space resources;
3. Declares that the legal framework should establish clear property rights for extracted resources, striking a balance between the rights of mining entities in the responsible use of the celestial bodies, ensuring their use is in the collective interests of humanity by:
- a) allocating a percentage of 10 percent of the resulting profits to the United Nations Mining Equity Fund (UNMEF), which funds:
 - i. scientific research into high-capacity mining rockets in nations which do not yet have a space mining program with a 30 percent allocation of the UNMEF,
 - ii. the availability of rare earth minerals to nations which cannot mine them with a 20 percent allocation of the UNMEF;
4. Encourages all member states to collaborate with each other by e.g:
- a) Promoting cooperation between countries and organizations,
 - b) Actively taking part in the established organisation, with the purpose of share knowledge and reach the best possible outcome,
 - c) not building parallel infrastructure, but to a) strengthen the already existing facilities, b) and to invest together in space

- mining oriented projects,
- d) Actively participate in the 2024 international space and astronomical conventions with the aim of:
- i. Advancing current international dialogue on space activities,
 - ii. Giving due consideration to the recommendation presented in the "input to the working group on legal aspects of resource activities",
 - iii. beginning discussion on the prevention of celestial colonization;
5. Declares that every country that mines resources on the Moon has to replace the mined resources with igneous rock of the same mass as to not cause environmental changes;
6. Requests that UN office for outer space affairs (UNOOSA) assists member states in facilitating discussion and negotiations regarding the legal and regulatory aspects of space mining.