

FORUM: United Nations Historical Security Council

QUESTION OF: The geopolitical significance of the space race

The United Nations Historical Security Council,

Acknowledging the potential of space exploration as a means to further humanity and ensure its prosperity,

Noting the complexities of the ongoing space race to send a human to the moon and the political impact of this competition between nations,

Expressing its deep concern for the possible geopolitical effects of unregulated space exploration and the possible detrimental effect on international relations,

1. Reaffirms its support of the militarization of space in an effort to increase national security by:
 - a. Proclaiming that space shall be fairly conquered per the previously approved Geneva conventions,
 - b. Noting that states involved may request trial by combat between nominated champions if accepted by the opposing nation,
 - c. Announcing that any peoples recognized by the United Nations as indigenous shall be given 5 years head start in the space colonization effort as reparations for colonialism;
2. Determines that the crew of each space expedition should be composed of 1 astronaut from USSR, 1 from the USA, 1 from another P5 member and the last one from the whole security council, including temporary members in order to open the space conquest to countries with less means;
3. Encourages all member states to provide funding to international advancement of technology in the matters of space access, colonization, and exploration through a plan hereafter known as SPACE JAM:
 - a. Defines SPACE JAM as the following plan of action through which participating states may provide a path forward for a new age of human development,
 - b. SPACE JAM shall use its funding for technological advancement according to priorities decided at an annual convention of signing member states, who shall

each have one vote in all substantive decisions,

- c. SPACE JAM technology shall be available to all signing member states;
4. Authorises the creation of a commonly agreed space council to act as a mediator and arbitrator in all space colonization matters between member states in conflict;
5. Recommends that the Moon remain the current target for the establishment of the first space colony, followed by Mars;
6. Implores the international community to further nuclear research so that this form of energy may be used for space travel, energy, and so forth in the noble pursuit of space colonization;
7. States that no state should carry any kind of direct economic state-own exploitation of resources located in outer space. Instead, all forms of space resource exploitation shall be conducted by:
 - a. Private companies licensed to embark in space travel by the government,
 - b. Government contracts provided by home government;
8. Upholds respecting life, and believes that diversity is a strength, and therefore the UN must:
 - a. Protect life in outer space in the hypothesis it exists,
 - b. Prevent the destruction of foreign life in space unless it specifically poses a threat to humanity,
 - c. Promote the exchanging of intellectual and physical property to ensure collaboration among the international scientific committee to further space exploration;
9. Remains seized on the matter.