*Welcome Delegates,*

We are ecstatic to have you join us for Kennesaw State University’s High School Model United Nations (KSUHSMUN) Conference. My name is Amure Bendross, and I will be your director for the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), which will be in session for the first time in many years. I’m currently in my Senior year at KSU, pursuing a degree in Entrepreneurship, and this is my second year participating in Model UN. I am also the President of Kennesaw State’s collegiate Model United Nations team, and it has been an instrumental part of my life since joining. Anyone reading this background guide is interested in MUN, but I would like to take a moment to reinforce that this is such a phenomenal group to be a part of, regardless of your background, strengths, or goals. The skills I have acquired have gotten me to where I am today, and they will assist in your ability to craft groundbreaking ideas.

UNOOSA's Assistant Director, Naomi Williamson, is a sophomore majoring in Criminal Justice. After receiving her undergraduate degree, Naomi plant to go to law school and become a family attorney. This is Naomi's first year in KSUHSMUN and she is very excited to be here. Our committee chair will be Luciano Lira Ruiz. Luciano is a freshman majoring in Economics with the career goal of diving into the world of international business, enabling businesses to reach clients beyond their borders. It is his first year in both High School Model United Nations and Model United Nations at KSU and he looks forward to learning and growing alongside everyone else. He cannot wait to see what innovative ideas arise throughout the conference.

**The two topics that we will discuss in the United Nations Office of Space Affairs are:**

1. **Implementing Space-Based Terraforming Methods to Improve Environments on Earth and Beyond**
2. **Encouraging and Installing Spatial Technologies to Preserve Peace in Times of War**

Now that we’ve introduced ourselves and the topics, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, or UNOOSA, aims to help all Member States access and leverage the benefits of space to accelerate sustainable development. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 will be the conference's theme, which is every committee's objective. The focus of SDG 16 is the promotion of peaceful, inclusive societies, ensuring justice for all, and the building of effective and accountable institutions at all levels. Keep both objectives in mind while preparing for this HSMUN Conference. Before you get nervous, this background guide will assist you in your preparation for this conference by providing a case study, history on each topic, and the history of the committee itself. The first step in preparing for this conference is researching your position paper. Position papers are two-page (one page per topic) papers that outline your Member State’s history, current status, and possible solutions to each topic. Delegates and position papers must use Times New Roman with 12-point font titles and 10-point font text while formatting footnotes in Chicago style. Margins and indentations also need to be standard, while lines need to be single-spaced. Additionally, we will remind all delegates that plagiarism will result in a zero on your position paper. Remember to remain diplomatic within the committee and your position papers!

***All position papers MUST be sent to ksuhsmun2025@gmail.com by February 21st, 2025. Late papers will be accepted until February 26th, 2025 with points penalized.***

**United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs History**

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs was established by the General Assembly through Resolution 1348 (XIII) on December 13th, 1958. The committee was initially created as a small expert unit within the United Nations Secretariat body to service the ad hoc committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. UNOOSA has always expressed interest in empowering smaller Member States by facilitating access to space technologies, providing capacity-building programs, and fostering knowledge-sharing, all while encouraging the peaceful use of space technology. That said, it didn’t truly get the ability to be the impactful United Nations body that it’s known as today until relatively recently. This is due to the previous mention of it merely being a small division of a much larger body for most of its existence. However, it did not always have the power to see this objective through due to its smaller size.

Once UNOOSA became its own independent committee, it immediately began to undertake various initiatives and programs to pursue its goal of peaceful collaboration amongst Member States and development of international space technology. One of the first major documented initiatives of the program is the committee’s Rescue Agreement of 1968. This agreement requires Member States to assist an astronaut in case of accidents, distress, emergency, or other unprecedented events. This was followed by the Liability Convention of 1972, which established standards of liability for damage caused by space objects; the Registration Convention of 1975, requiring Member States to register all objects launched into outer space with the United Nations; and the Moon Agreement of 1979 elaborating on the provisions of the Outer Space Treaty as they apply to the Moon and other celestial bodies.

UNISPACE I, held from 14 to 27 August 1968, was the first in a series of three global United Nations conferences on outer space, which focused on raising awareness of the vast potential of space benefits for all humankind. In attendance were 78 Member States, nine specialized United Nations agencies, and four other international organizations. UNISPACE II, also known as UNISPACE 82, was held from 9 to 21 August 1982, attended by 94 Member States and 45 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. UNISPACE II addressed how to maintain outer space peacefully and prevent an interstellar arms race. This conference strengthened the UNOOSA Programme on Space Applications, increasing opportunities for developing Member States to participate in educational and training activities in space science and technology. UNISPACE II also led to the establishment of regional astronomy centers and more comprehensive technology education, which are affiliated with the United Nations and focus on building human and institutional capacities for exploiting the immense potential of space technology for socio-economic development.

The UN held UNISPACE III in light of the development of international space programs. From July 19th to the 30th of 1999, 97 Member States attended UNISPACE III, alongside nine United Nations specialized agencies and 15 intergovernmental organizations. This conference was responsible for creating the blueprint for peaceful uses of outer space present in the 21st century. However, UNISPACE III had other important objectives. It called for protecting the global environment, managing natural resources, and increasing the use of space applications for human security, development, and welfare. It also outlined the importance of protecting the space environment and increasing developing Member States’' access to resources and equipment. UNISPACE III concluded with the [Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development](https://www.unoosa.org/pdf/reports/unispace/viennadeclE.pdf), which contained 33 recommendations as elements of a strategy to address new challenges in outer space activities.

UNOOSA is funded through the United Nations' regular budget, which the General Assembly approves. Furthermore, it receives additional funds from Member States and international organizations on specific projects. Although UNOOSA does not control its funding, as the General Assembly decides this, it does have autonomy over how the money is used. As of January 2023, the Office received additional contributions from the United Kingdom Space Agency and the United Nations Development Program. The 2024 budget for UNOOSA was nearly four billion US dollars. However, there was a significant increase in the budget in 2024, which was 4,783.8.

As with any other committee within the United Nations, UNOOSA looks to fulfill the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in its pursuit of accomplishing its mission statement. An interesting point to note is that the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs explicitly addresses the fact that space technology can support every single SDG. They look to accomplish most of them through the Space4SDGs initiative.

These 17 SDG”s are as follows:

Goal 1: No Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Goal 4: Quality Education

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Goal 13: Climate Action

Goal 14: Life Below Water

Goal 15: Life on Land

Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

Goal 17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goals

1. **Implementing Space-Based Terraforming Methods to Improve Environments on Earth and Beyond**

**Introduction**

The idea of terraforming has long captivated the imaginations of science fiction (sci-fi) fans. The concept that human beings could fundamentally modify the climate of any region, on Earth or beyond the stars, has long seemed like an impossible dream. Those aforementioned sci-fi fans would be happy to learn that the once-fictional concept may quickly be becoming a reality. Terraforming, the hypothetical process of altering a planet, moon, or other celestial body to make it habitable for humans, has long been considered to be a concept that existed in the realm of science fiction. Today, this concept is more widely known as “geoengineering.” Science has articulated the most succinct and accurate definition of this phrase in the news, saying, “ Geoengineering, [is] the large-scale modification of Earth’s climate…” to reduce carbon emission and global warming.[[1]](#footnote-0) While this definition is narrow, it does provide an excellent place to discuss the development and realization of technologies to accomplish the goal of terraforming, or geoengineering, Earth’s environment or even a climate beyond ours, like Mars or the Moon. This discussion is particularly relevant as concerns grow over climate change and the emission of greenhouse gasses on Earth, driving the need for innovative solutions to mitigate environmental damage and ensure the planet’s habitability.

Current research discussing terraforming the Moon, our closest celestial relative, is still developing. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) mentioned that “Lunar geotechnical measurements and data are interesting, but their application to future lunar engineering applications now becomes a challenging task for today’s engineers.”[[2]](#footnote-1) It quickly becomes apparent that any terraforming efforts for environments beyond Earth’s would require a strong basis on the efforts to geoengineer the planet we all live on. Plenty of research already discusses these efforts, even some seemingly outlandish as “ballistically eject[ing]” dust particles from the moon to shade and, in turn, cool the Earth. There are many creative ways to apply this research to existing international initiatives in the attempts to improve Environments on Earth and Beyond, opening the door for fascinating discussion and implementation of the topic.

**History**

First introduced in 1942 by Jack Williamson in his short story, “Collision Orbit,” geoengineering was proposed as the idea of turning a planet devoid of life into one that is habitable.[[3]](#footnote-2) Concepts of terraforming the planets Venus and Mars followed soon after. In 1976, NASA officially acknowledged the speculated topic by conducting the study “On the Habitability of Mars: An Approach to Planetary Ecosynthesis,” which concluded that the introduction of photosynthetic organisms and greenhouse gasses into Mars could bring an oxygen-rich atmosphere, warmer temperatures, and develop an ozone layer.

The first documented attempts at terraforming were completed by Charles Darwin and Joseph Hooker in 1836 on Ascension Island in the South Atlantic.[[4]](#footnote-3) A once barren volcanic island was transformed into a flourishing green land full of plants first imported from Europe, Argentina, and South Africa. In 2006, the company Space Hardware Optimization Technology first proposed the idea of para-terraforming, the utilization of large domes to enclose segments of land that could be engineered to sustain habitable conditions.[[5]](#footnote-4) This proposal has since received support from NASA’s Institute of Advanced Concepts via funding, allowing them to conduct simulations here on Earth.

In 1970, Caesar Marchetti proposed the idea of geoengineering as we understand it today.[[6]](#footnote-5) This was defined as the mitigation of the climatic impact of fossil fuel combustion by the injection of CO₂ into the deep ocean. Since then, it has become a topic of debate when discussing climate change in the 21st century. Despite its popularity and promising results, it has been warned against by the United Nations Human Rights Council's Advisory Committee in 2023 as they believe such an idea would only postpone the consequences of emissions rather than resolve them.[[7]](#footnote-6) In the present day, terraforming and its underlying concepts have remained in the hypothetical or early experimental stages due to a lack of technological capacities and support from external organizations.

**Current Situation**

At this point, researchers are still pouring a lot of effort into geoengineering, largely in the hopes of reversing climate change. This signifies a strong use case for a variety of different applications including but not limited to combating global warming, altering weather patterns, or even removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, as well. A lot of these methods through geoengineering may initially sound like science fiction, though that is what provides so much innovation and creativity in the attempts to find a solution. Due to the recent shift in consideration for geoengineering, UNOOSA itself hasn’t published any reports making it the subject of discussion as previously mentioned.

While UNOOSA hasn’t gone into great detail within reports or symposiums regarding geoengineering, many NGOs have, and UNOOSA believes collaboration with NGOs is at the heart of reaching a majority of spaced-based goals. This is due largely to development in this area being relegated largely to innovation, which is something that historically has been accomplished in the private sector. It is going to be integral to examine what and how the private sector can participate, and what collaboration would entail. Within their Technology Review, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), states that “The word geoengineering suggests planetary-scale technology. But some researchers have looked at the possibility of conducting it in localized ways as well…”.[[8]](#footnote-7) The relevance of this cannot be understated, as it paves the way for collaboration between Member States, their private sectors, as well as other regional bodies. UNOOSA acknowledges that space can be a hard realm for some Member States to participate in and we strongly urge the consideration of research like the ones mentioned in MIT’s report. From there, discussion of how that research can be reasonably implemented on regional levels.

At present numerous geoengineering methods have begun to be explored. One of which is cloud seeding.[[9]](#footnote-8) This is the process of using large drones that fly in designated patterns through the upper and lower portions of the world during winter months with the goal of increasing precipitation while leaving dust-like materials in their path. This is just one proposed process that could terraform the planet and illustrates how inventive this process will likely be. Though just a single avenue, cloud seeding alone could quickly lower temperatures by over 4 degrees Fahrenheit. Further astronomical measures include the distribution and installation of giant mirrors that orbit the Earth to modify existing clouds. From amending soils with carbon to making remote areas of our seas more reflective, there are dozens of unique ideas waiting for United Nations Frameworks and endorsement to be further researched and implemented.

**Actions Taken by the United Nations**

While UNOOSA has been implementing relevant solutions and frameworks for quite some time, this space-based technology to assist in climate alteration or monitoring in any shape or form is certainly a fresh idea. Space4Climate very clearly illustrates UNOOSA’s commitment to addressing Goal 13: “Climate Action”. Thankfully, many Member States are also committed to working in congruence with UNOOSA, something that can be seen in the United Kingdom’s report on Global Space-related Climate Action Efforts released in 2022. The UK Space Agency looks to “use… space technology to support climate action at the global level” according to SPACEREF, in their analysis of the report. UNOOSA has acknowledged that a lot of ground to be gained on the subject is going to lie in external agencies or groups of agencies and NGOs like the Space Climate Observatory (SCO). It is important to note that actions regarding geoengineering are going to include a lot of interesting discussion and consideration through the lens of climate change, as many NGOs, as well as UNOOSA itself, have not begun publicly delving into the nature of the topic.

While geoengineering is new, the General Assembly have been finding ways to combat climate change here on Earth. The General Assembly has endorsed the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 which aims to reduce the loss of lives, health, and economic and social status of people, business, communities, and Member States.[[10]](#footnote-9) The Sendai Framework highlights the role that climate change plays in reducing disaster risk and the importance of achieving a sustainable environment. The Space for Climate Observation (SC) was created to establish a way to coordinate international assessments of climate change based on space technologies and data.

**Conclusion**

Terraforming, or geoengineering, as an idea and concept has been a recent development. The idea presents the possibility of not only transforming inhabitable planets into habitable ones capable of sustaining life, but also altering the Earth in a way that allows us to combat environmental issues present today. In efforts to make this a reality, many organizations have made great progress through the conducting of experiments to realize the steps needed to reach such an innovation.

Similarly, work towards the intervention of climate changehere on Earth via geoengineering have also been taken into consideration, with many proposing the use of such technology to remove greenhouse gasses from the atmosphere, contributing to the fight against climate change. However, many environmentalist officials worldwide have expressed their disapproval of the motion, claiming such actions would only postpone the issue and ultimately serve futile in creating new legislation regarding emissions. Member States have expressed their open cooperation with UNOOSA when discussing and developing technologies and legislation that will help address present and future issues surrounding climate change and its impacts.

**Committee Directive**

The directive of this committee is to develop space-based geoengineering methods that can be produced and enacted in all Member States. Delegates should especially consider how all Member States can access resources to make this possible, ensuring cooperation with international law, implementation of accountability mechanisms, and more. It is up to the body to discuss how their Member State, as well as the committee, can properly implement geoengineering research, policy, and action into existing frameworks, NGOs, and agencies. If deemed necessary, the body can look to establish branches or other such bodies to properly address the topic. Delegates must address the impact of the reality of terraforming in their Member State and if their Member State has the means to participate in geoengineering. While addressing these realities, the Committee still certainly implores Member States to be creative when devising solutions given the nature of the discussion. When conducting research, delegates should consider the following: What technologies can be used to mitigate climate change to improve the environment on Earth? What existing programs can be modified to reduce carbon emissions in all Member States? What kind of space-based solutions could their respective Member States produce?

1. **Encouraging and Installing Spatial Technologies to Preserve Peace in Times of War**

**Introduction**

Spatial technologies, also called Earth Observation (EO), are technologies used to enable activities and preserve the environment in outer space. Geospatial technology is a term used to describe the range of modern tools used to map and analyze Earth and human societies[[11]](#footnote-10). Member States and space agencies have been engaging in spatial practices and exploration over the years. In 1958, soon after the launch of the first artificial satellite, the General Assembly established the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) to govern the exploration and use of outer space[[12]](#footnote-11). This committee was tasked with examining space-related practices and ensuring the peaceful uses of outer space. They have encouraged space research programs and emphasized advances in space technologies. When it comes to space activities, factors such as technology, policy, and practice are all interlinked. Space technologies have intervened with civilian and militant life and therefore are studied under the COPUOS and its two subcommittees. Spatial technology is set to generate as much as $1.8 trillion USD in global growth by 2035. This projection indicates that the industry is growing at a rate of 9% every year, exceeding the growth rate of the global GDP. The installation of spatial technologies can help maintain peace in conflict zones and facilitate a decrease in violence in those areas.

A guiding principle of UNOOSA is preserving the freedom of exploration of space and its use without discrimination.[[13]](#footnote-12) Spatial technologies that preserve peace in outer space are necessary for every Member State. War displaces people in developing Member States who have a hard time keeping track of their citizens. By providing policies and enacting programs that allow Member States to engage with spatial technologies, UNOOSA will establish a universal way to preserve peace in times of war as well as monitor the displaced and deceased citizens. Increasing spatial technologies that keep war from entering space are needed to promote international cooperation. Since preserving peace during war times is essential to each Member State, the encouragement of technologies that track conflict is supported.

**History**

Computers advanced significantly during the 1960s, making them compatible with higher-level tasks such as computational geography. In 1965, architect Howard Fisher established the Harvard Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis, which created the first forms of geographical information systems such as ODYSSEY. This lab took advantage of the recent scientific advancements, allowing mapping applications to develop and grow. In 1972, the United States launched the first of many Landsat Satellites to observe the Earth. Later that decade in 1978, the US launched its first GPS satellite, Navstar I, and would go on to achieve global coverage by 1994. Other States soon followed, developing similar Global Navigation Satellite Systems.[[14]](#footnote-13)

A notable usage of spatial technologies was during the Cold War when the United States and the Soviet Union used satellites to monitor the development of nuclear weapons in each nation's military. The coverage provided by these technologies served to preserve peace amid conflict. In the years following the Cold War, governments began discussing methods to support using spatial technologies to preserve peace. Development continued into the 1990s with the initiation of the Persian Gulf War. The MNF (Multinational Force) was a contingent with the restoration of peace in Kuwait as its primary objective. Technology such as GPS allowed allied forces to coordinate strategic attacks throughout the conflict despite unfamiliar grounds strategically. Among the GPS used were PSN-8, SLGR, and NAV 1000M.

The case of the Gulf War highlighted vital features of applied spacial technology in wartime, such as the first full-scale military operation using space-based assets. First, it should be acknowledged that such technologies have possible downsides, such as weak signals and delayed communications. Secondly, it showed us how opposing forces could retaliate against spatial technologies through the use of anti-satellite equipment such as the SA-2 surface-to-air missile systems used by Saddam Hussein’s Iraqi forces to attempt to interfere with satellite mapping . Such points allowed for the creation of more efficient and secluded satellites, with the first being sent into orbit by 1991. Such a task was done by reducing the visual, radar, electrical, and infrared signatures emanating from the satellite. These technologies were later adapted into aircraft to allow for undetected surveillance of areas.

**Current Situation**

Today, technology is at the forefront of modern conflict resolution strategies. In a study done by Avtar. R et al in 2021, a meta-analysis on how advanced sensor capabilities can support various aspects of peace and security. Space-based satellite technologies facilitated access to the inaccessible terrains, helped humanitarian teams, supported complex emergencies, and contributed to monitoring and verifying conflict zones. For example, they were used “for refugee relief operations, in armed conflicts monitoring, tracking acts of genocide, providing evidence in courts of law, and assessing contravention in human rights”.[[15]](#footnote-14)

Spatial technologies such as satellite imagery and geographic information systems are being used to monitor and manage the impact of conflict in conflict zones. Satellite imagery and drones are being used to track battlefield activity and highlight the destruction of infrastructure. Space technologies are being used to assist with international conflict in many ways. Other programs such as the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) have used geospatial technologies to ensure that all parties involved complied with the Six Point Agreement that ended the 2008 Russo-Georgian war. Since October 1st 2008, the EUMM has patrolled each day to ensure there is no return to hostilities, and to facilitate the return of a safe and normal life for the local population living in areas adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Lines, and to build confidence among the conflict parties.[[16]](#footnote-15)

**Actions Taken by the United Nations**

The United Nations recognizes the benefits of spatial technology in international peace managementIts most recent conversation was on October 29, 2024, during the General Assembly's Seventy-Ninth Session, in both the given topic, and alternative uses for spatial technology were the focus as well. Delegates from various member states made themselves present. Delegates then spent some time remarking on some of the things their Member States have done in order to promote this peaceful use. One of which being Norway’s International Climate and Forest Initiative, which “...supported efforts in many [Member States] to address destruction of their tropical forests.”[[17]](#footnote-16). They did this by producing satellite images for free using spatial technology. Other Member States are seeking to do similar things, though the representative from Canada remarked just how important it is for Member States to either ratify or accede to the Outer Space Treaty in order to accomplish these tasks in a legal fashion.

Many United Nations delegates have been very outspoken on the importance of all Member States refraining “from any threatening activity.” in the pursuit to install peace preserving Spatial Technology. [[18]](#footnote-17) While the private sector is always impactful in the innovation of spatial technologies, something that all Member States should be aware of is the importance of bodies like the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. COPUOS and its five treaties have been instrumental in encouraging the peaceful governance of Space, and allow for clear direction for NGOs to operate within to accomplish a variety of Space-related initiatives like the previously mentioned, Norway led International Climate and Forest Initiative. This direction consists of decades worth of resolution and actions taken by the United Nations to further Member States collaboration within this space. Along with language, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (STSC) has worked over the past six decades to discuss technologies that could be developed and helps execute these discussions through its Working Groups. It is through these meetings and working groups that NGOs can look to develop and base their advances around to ensure peace and cooperation.

CUPUOS discussions and working groups are invaluable for discussing the ideas that will pave the way for the intentional work of UNOOSA to support Member States across the globe. Just recently, based on the recommendations made through United Nations bodies, UNOOSA was able to push the Basic Space Technology Initiative (BSTI). BSTI’s primary goal is to “support capacity build in basic space technology”[[19]](#footnote-18), by assisting Member States with small satellite development. These satellites can be used to assist in data collection and reporting to secure peace and help monitor particularly turbulent areas. From there, in order to measure the impact of space technologies on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UNOOSA joined the European Global Navigation Satellite System Agency in an early 2018 study demonstrating that 65 out of 169 targets underpinning the SDGs directly benefit from the use of Earth observation and navigation satellite systems. Incorporating telecommunication satellites significantly increases the number of targets affected directly.[[20]](#footnote-19) Recently, the United Nations, through its Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), which researches applied geospatial solutions, has used satellite imagery and programs to assess conflict in space in Syria and Ukraine.

**Conclusion**

Spatial technologies are defined as technologies used to preserve the environment in outer space. Geospatial technology is a term used to describe the range of modern tools contributing to geographic mapping and analysis of Earth and human societies. Since the establishment of CUPUOS in 1958, member states have looked to use spatial technologies to assist their peace maintenance efforts. These technologies have since been used throughout history such as the Cold War. They have been used to analyze the level of destruction in conflict zones, coordinate missions, monitor opposing fronts, and create evacuation and rescue missions. Presently, organizations such as UNOSAT, and EUMM monitor high-conflict zones worldwide with the use of spatial technologies in efforts to preserve peace.

The United Nations hopes to push its initiatives through the established committees, which help developing Member States to develop and implement spatial technologies into their government and military. The United Nations actively acknowledges the present risks that come with the implementation of spatial technologies into government, they do believe it is an essential step into creating and persevering peace worldwide. The creation of the previously mentioned organizations aims to monitor and secure spatial technologies to preserve peace.

**Committee Directive**

Within UNOOSA, each delegate should prioritize collaboration in their peacebuilding efforts. Finding ways to properly implement these technologies discussed can be quite tricky while respecting each Member State's sovereignty, as well as remaining within the laws and purview outlined by the five COPOUS treaties. This is best done by highlighting relevant comprehensive or pointed initiatives like some of those outlined above. We Strongly recommend delegates try to keep their focus on the usage of existing bodies and initiatives as we have displayed that there is already a great number of languages that look to solve this specific topic. We look forward to how you all seek to implement these things though as there is a lot of room for creativity on that front. Collaboration with the private sector should also be considered, as innovation starts with the everyday people on this planet. The body must work closely to reach its resolutions. Delegates should take into account that geospatial technology resources are largely unavailable to developing Member States which is why we implore delegates to find cohesive methods to encourage and install Spatial Technologies through deliberate diplomacy for the safety of citizens across our planet.

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