

Dartmouth Model United Nations

Futuristic Crisis Committee

April 7 – 9, 2017





DARTMOUTH MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Twelfth Annual Conference • April 7 - 9, 2017

Dartmouth College • Rockefeller Center • Hanover, NH 03755
E-mail: dartmun@dartmouth.edu • DartmouthMUN.com

William Tremml
Secretary-General

January 11, 2017

Emily Choate
Director-General

Dear Delegates:

Bill Kosmidis
Chief of Staff

On behalf of the entire Dartmouth Model United Nations staff, I would like to welcome and thank you for registering for the twelfth annual Dartmouth Model United Nations conference this April 2017. We have been working relentlessly since the end of last year's conference to provide a better and more worthwhile Model U.N. experience for this winter's delegates. We are optimistic about this winter's conference and Dartmouth Model U.N.'s future.

Jessica Campinile
Chargé d'Affaires

Clayton Jacques
*Undersecretary-General of
General Assemblies*

DartMUN is a unique conference. We pair world-class delegations and dais staff members in smaller, more-interactive environments to facilitate an enriching experience for delegates of all skill levels. We believe DartMUN's active, small committees ensure delegates feel comfortable immersing themselves in a competitive but supportive environment that encourages trial by error and participation. Furthermore, DartMUN's well-trained staff is excited to work with your delegates this winter in committee to equip the next generation of college students with the skills to tackle complex global problems.

Makisa Bronson
*Undersecretary-General of
Special Committees*

Scott Okuno
*Undersecretary-General of
Current Crisis Committees*

With this said, Model United Nations is only meaningful when delegates are thoroughly prepared. To aid in your research preparation, your committee staff has spent hours researching, writing, and editing this Background Guide. The Background Guide serves as an introduction to your respective committee and an overview of the topics that you will be debating over the course of the conference.

Lauren Bishop
*Undersecretary-General of
Historical and Future Crisis
Committees*

Zainab Molani
*Director of
Public Relations*

The Background Guide is intended to be a starting point for your research and is not, in itself, an adequate exposure to the complexities of your committee's topics. To be prepared, each delegate should do further research and focus on processing information through the lens of their respective country or position. If you are having trouble digesting all the information, the Background Guide contains relevant discussion questions that break down the topics. Also, as questions or ideas arise, do not be shy in contacting your committee staff via e-mail. Committee staff are knowledgeable and can help you better understand a particular topic or how your country fits into a larger international debate. More often than not, discussing the problem with another person can open up more paradigms and viewpoints that may guide you throughout the brainstorming process.

Michelle Wang
*Director of
Technology*

Eva Wang
*Director of
Finances*

As in years past, all delegates are expected to write a brief position paper before the conference to synthesize all of their preparatory research and analysis. Please see the position paper guidelines on the conference website for specific information about content, format, etc. Committee staff will collect position papers at the beginning of the first committee session on Friday evening, so be sure to bring a hard copy because delegates who do not submit position papers will not be eligible for awards.



*DartMUN is a student run, non-profit,
all volunteer organization sponsored by
the Rockefeller Center for Public Policy.*

Sincerely,

William Tremml
Secretary-General
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January 25, 2014

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Legal Committee on the Collaborative Use of Inter-Planetary Regions (hereafter referred to as the 'The Futuristic Crisis Committee') at the twelfth edition of DartMUN! This Committee will be the most stimulating and fast paced committee of this entire conference and I am super excited to have the opportunity to chair each and every one of you.

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself. I am a graduate engineering student here at Dartmouth, and have a background in chemical engineering from Mumbai in India. I have participated in various capacities at several international Model UN conferences in India, and this will be my first experience with DartMUN. The entire secretariat and organizing committee have worked very hard over the last couple of months organizing this conference, and together we will ensure that you have a great experience this year.

My assistant director, Claire Rafson '19 hails from Highland Park, Illinois, where she was the co-president of Congressional Debate. At Dartmouth, Claire plans to study History with a minor in Economics. Claire spent the summer working as a Judicial Intern at the Superior Court of DC, in which she drafted orders, studied case law and assisted the Law Clerk during a trial. Following her time at the Superior Court, Claire spent the term working as a Field Organizer for the Ohio Democratic Party in the fall of 2016. After graduating, Claire plans to attend law school.

The futuristic crisis committee will focus on some of the softer points of diplomacy, dealing with a wide range of issues such as human rights, state recognition, and expatriation amongst others. The relationship between large, powerful corporations and host states will be tested, and the thought process you develop by participating in this committee will serve you not only in other conferences you choose to participate, but also in your daily life. In this committee each member shall be given one vote (therefore 12 votes in total) for a resolution that may be styled in any common format. Since this is a crisis committee, I will be placing more emphasis on debate through speeches than on paperwork. The United Nations Convention on Law of Sea and the Montevideo Convention should also serve as good research material for discussing the topics we have mentioned.

This background guide was painstakingly prepared to help aid you in your research, however, by no means should it be considered an exhaustive resource. I have tried to explain several key aspects in as much detail as possible while omitting complex language and jargon. You may use this guide as a skeleton to base any other reasonable policies you may have. Please feel free to reach out to me at Ankit.d.bansal.th@dartmouth.edu for any clarification or doubts that you may have.

With this I bid you good luck on the first phase of your involvement with DartMUN 2017 and hope to see you soon this spring!

Sincerely,
Ankit Bansal.

William Tremml
Secretary-General

Emily Choate
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Bill Kosmidis
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Jessica Campinile
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Committee Overview

Model United Nations, or MUN, is a worldwide academic program that promotes understanding of and involvement in international relations and global issues through simulation of the real United Nations. The United Nations is an international organization, often called a peacekeeping body, that ensures active efforts by all 192 member states to the principles of peace, justice, equality, and human dignity.

What are Crisis Committees?

Crisis Committees are specialized groups at DartMUN that spend most of their time dealing with real-time events that require immediate attention and action. These crises range from terrorist attacks to natural disasters to corruption within a certain organization. Common considerations of crisis committees include: understanding the crisis and its implications, informing/not informing the press and public, undertaking immediate damage-control, reacting to the actions of other groups, and preventing future crises.

Simulation Overview

Parliamentary Procedure Specific to Crisis Committees (adapted)

The same parliamentary procedures which are used for GAs and Specials apply to the Crisis Committees. However, Crisis Committees tend to be more informal than other committees, that is, they require a limited use of parliamentary procedure. They are often times more unstructured, and the flow of the committee is heavily dependent on the discretion of the chair. The chair will make his/her procedural preferences clear at the start

of the first committee session.

There may be a speaker's list, yet most committees do without one. There is often no official setting of the agenda, as debate tends to flow between topics and is determined by the pertinent crisis at hand.

In general, discussion occurs through moderated caucuses in which the chair calls upon delegates to speak. Delegates motion for moderated caucuses of a specified length and speaking time and on a specified topic. Many issues may be discussed concurrently and crises introduced by the crisis staff may interrupt discussion. Occasionally, unmoderated caucuses (motioned for by a delegate) are held in which formal debate is suspended and delegates speak at will in groups of their choosing. In voting, a motion for an unmoderated caucus takes precedence over a motion for a moderated caucus. Often, motions are simply passed without voting if there are no competing motions.

Action is taken through directives, and there are generally no working papers or resolutions, unless the chair so desires. Notes are used to communicate between delegates while the committee proceeds. They may also be sent to delegates on another committee if it is a JCC. They are often used to work with delegates of similar viewpoints to coordinate actions. Questions can also be sent to the chair (or crisis staff) in a note.

Directives and Notes:

Directives:

In order to carry out any action during committee, a directive must be sent by an individual, a group of individuals, or the



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committee as a whole. If it is not on behalf of the entire committee, then the delegate(s) can choose to make the directive private and it will not be revealed to the whole committee. If the chair deems necessary, the directive may need to be introduced by a requisite number of writers. To pass a directive on behalf of the whole committee, a simple majority vote is required. The chair will hold a vote as each directive is introduced.

Types of Directives

There are three types of directives – Action Orders, Communiqués, and Press Releases. Action orders are used to direct troops, agencies, individuals, etc. to take an action that is within the authority of the committee. An individual may only send an action order if it is within his powers (check the background guide for a summary of the characters and their committee roles and powers). A communiqué is used to communicate with foreign governments, other committees of the JCC, or individuals outside the committee. A press release is used to reveal information to the public.

Examples of Directives

Action Order:

European Union members will increase funding for the European Space Agency five fold within the next two years with the aim of developing a permanent human settlement on Mars.

Communiqué

To the United Kingdom

We offer access to our space research facilities with a view to increasing profitability from

outer space utilization.

Press Release

The United States of America is hereby seizing all American assets of SpaceX and has issued a warrant for the arrest of CEO Elon Musk.

Examples of Notes

To a member of the same committee:

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: UK

From: Sierra Nevada

[Message on inside of Note]

We ask that you work with us to increase efforts towards outer space human habitation efforts in an urgent manner.

From,

Sierra Nevada

To chair/ crisis staff:

[Address Section on outside of Note]

To: Chair/Crisis

From: Orbital ATK

[Message on inside of Note]

What is the current number of humans in outer space?

From,

Orbital ATK

An Outline of How a Typical Crisis Committee Flows

» A moderated caucus takes place with delegates outlining their position.

» A delegate motions for a moderated caucus on a specified topic of a specified length with a



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specified speaking time.

- » Delegates discuss actions to take regarding that topic through the moderated caucus and through notes.
- » Delegates submit directives to the chair to take an action and motion to introduce the directive.
- » Discussion on the directives will proceed through the current moderated caucus and amendments may be proposed and voted on.
- » A delegate will motion to vote on a directive and the directive is either passed or rejected.
- » A crisis will occur, oftentimes in the middle of debate. The crisis staff will introduce new information or developments through news articles, videos, intelligence reports, etc.
- » Discussion will shift informally or through a new moderated caucus to discuss this development.

State/ Governmental Members of the FCC

1. *African Union*
2. *United Kingdom*
3. *Russia*
4. *Japan*
5. *North America*
6. *European Union*
7. *China*
8. *India*

Corporate Members of the FCC

1. *SpaceX*
2. *Orbital ATK*
3. *Blue Origin*
4. *Sierra Nevada*

Mandate of the Committee

This committee is an ad-hoc committee formed by the COPUOS to seek the stakeholder's advice on the course of action. The resolutions taken by this committee are not legally binding on any member party, and will be passed by simple majority subject to the restriction that any resolution so passed will have the support of at least one member state and one member corporation at least. Member states shall be represented by their heads of state or any person nominated by the head of state, and corporations will be represented by the chief executive officer or any person nominated by them.

This committee is a representation of one of the many possible scenarios we find ourselves in 2030, and bloc positions are given on the basis of current knowledge, projected information, and an educated guess towards what positions may be adopted by parties.

Legal Committee on the Collaborative Use of Inter-Planetary Regions

Introduction

The year 2030 has witnessed a wave of technological breakthroughs. 20th century saw an intense battle to impose supremacy in the domain of space flight capabilities between



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several nations. Over the years, we have made progress beyond a mere launch. Nations and multinational corporations have invested resources to put men on space a reality. The space race continues to date with the sole aim of imposing superiority. The only difference being, private corporations have taken charge to lead the space revolution. With the financial backing of a globalized free market, the ambition of colonizing space, to be specific, setting up habitable spaces for human beings on Mars, has become a reality.

No one predicted the rapid growth of our technical prowess. While we have made momentous advances in terms of technology, we have failed to account for the lack of standardized international law which has resulted in innumerable legal gridlocks. UN acknowledges this failure. The UN got involved in space affairs in the 1950s through the creation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) with two sub committees – Technical and Legal. Though five treaties were drafted over the course of a decade¹, from the late 1960s - late 1970s, little thought was put into building collaborative legal frameworks.

Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty² states that

“States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the

provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.”

While this effectively precludes corporations like SpaceX, Blue Origin and Orbital ATK from exercising corporate independence in space, these corporations have generally experienced little restriction and oversight. This is primarily due to their special nature as American aerospace manufacturers and general non-interference with other space programs, until now.

The space law regime needs to change. The Legal Committee on the Collaborative Use of Inter-Planetary Regions is not a mere reaction to latest developments in the space front to address the concerns that have blown out of control. It is responsible for setting a legal foundation to promote the principles of equality, freedom and justice. As humans leave the comfort and familiarity of the earth, the council is entrusted with the responsibility to chart the inalienable rights of individuals that would go on to inhabit new territories and widen the influence of mankind.

Developing a global governance framework for inter-planetary immigration and settlement

SpaceX has convened a number of meetings with its fellow corporation partners to garner support for the governance proposal – *Direct*

¹<http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/space-law/treaties/introouterspacetreaty.html>

²<https://www.state.gov/t/isn/5181.htm>



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Democracy. Elon Musk wishes to have a number of colonies in outer space that are independent of governments on Earth, and instead of being protectorates of territorial governments, exercise their own sovereignty in almost all matters. This inclusive proposal does not restrict participation to the future inhabitants of Mars, rather through the possibilities of a technically sophisticated system, extends active participative rights to citizens on Earth. The proposal also includes revamping the de facto 'constitution' of each colony periodically, incorporating changes brought about by accelerated progress and unforeseen ethical matters. Everyone will be able to vote on legislative matters from their systems and make their voice count. The countries are not ready to let private companies set up independent colonies without dependence on any particular country. Countries have hundreds of years of experience in drafting constitutions and maintaining law and order. They insist on working to assume absolute legal authority. Space environment is lethal, and is prone to tyranny. Terraforming and planetary engineering mechanisms involve artificially building habitable spaces similar to Earth. Letting corporations that are responsible for these endeavors perform self-audits would be unfair. Some of the key questions the delegates need to address while building a governance framework include – Overarching governing policy, style of leadership, governing institutions, and the Bill of Rights.

Ethical obligations to preserve the Martian environment

Terraforming of Mars is a process by which the surface and climate of Mars³ would be

³ <http://www.space.com/16903-mars-atmosphere-climate-weather.html>

deliberately changed to make large areas of the environment hospitable to humans⁴, thus making the colonization of Mars safer and sustainable. Given our largely harmful relationship with Earth's environment over the centuries, many environmental activists raise some important questions about our colonization of Mars. What are our obligations to the chemical systems in Mars? Whether it is mining, or space tourism, we are interfering with a physical environment of a planet and disrupting its natural alignment of resources. Our history of similar practices on Earth have left many irreparable scars, and it was only after a prolonged period that we realized the ripples of its impact. The implications and responsibilities when seeking to explore Mars in a manner that avoids harmful impacts on potential indigenous biospheres is an issue that warrants great discussion. As the *Legal Committee on the Collaborative Use of Inter-Planetary Regions*, it is your duty to draft a resolution to address the ethical obligations to the physical environment and the code of conduct towards it.

Global Trade Issues

One of the primary task that the committee faces is to define and set 'Best Practices' for trade arising from outer space exploration and exploitation. The committee is responsible for defining the autonomy that may be granted to human colonies in outer space, and accountability for the settlement of trade disputes between these colonies, and between colonies and governments on Earth. Efforts must be made to distinguish the characteristics of trade arising from exploitation and exploration of outer space from the liberal global trade policy that the

⁴ https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/kepler/news/kepler20130717.html



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World Trade Organization seeks to achieve.⁵ If the committee recommends the formation of a new body, then the powers and enforcement mechanism of this body must be clearly delineated. This includes a grievance redressal mechanism and a hierarchy of appellate bodies.

Immigration

With space travel being made cheaper and widely accessible, several ethical issues arise with regards to immigration to outer space colonies. Can governments send their most undesirable convicts to these colonies as has been done before on Earth⁶? Would swarms of people swarming to start new lives lead to the formation of a nouveau slave trade for men and women willing to permanently indenture their services to corporations and governments for a new life? The committee is also tasked with the issue of setting legal standards for persons relocating not only from Earth to space, but also from one colony to another. Customary international law defines the rights available to refugees fleeing territories where they face serious threats to their lives or freedom, but this has so far not been applied to people in outer space.⁷ Concerns have been raised over the nature of people's ability to fly to outer space, with 'expatriation' dominating the reason for outer space travel at a corporation or country's expense, and the remaining travelers being 'space tourists' taking advantage of relative wealth. This raises the possibility of defections due to the lack of a monitoring body to screen individuals travelling to outer space. The need for such a body has been floated by individual members privately, and this committee will be an apposite forum to discuss the same.

⁵https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/fact1_e.htm

⁶ <http://www.australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/convicts-and-the-british-colonies>

⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/1951-refugee-convention.html>

The EU and a host of other countries offer rights to passengers of ships and aircraft⁸, and the extension of these to persons travelling to outer space needs to be addressed by the committee. And as with any new form of travel, arises the question of safety and security. For years, the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea has dealt with piracy in water bodies on Earth⁹, and the modalities of a framework with contingency measures must be debated within the committee.

Bloc Positions

African Union

The African Union has strongly demanded that companies seeking to send humans to outer space be completely responsible to the countries in which they are incorporated, legally and culturally, preventing arm-twisting tactics by corporations that threaten to shift their base of operations to smaller countries which lack oversight capabilities. They demand an equitable distribution of outer space resources and complete implementation of the Outer Space Treaty in spirit. With 56 votes in the United Nations and unprecedented unanimity on the issue, the AU has vowed to block any bids to establish outer space colonies as independent units based on a model of rampant capitalism and consumerism.

While the spaceflight capabilities of African countries are not on par with those of the Americans and Europeans, they enjoy substantial investments from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India to

⁸ http://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/travel/passenger-rights/ship/index_en.htm

⁹ http://www.un.org/depts/los/piracy/piracy_legal_framework.htm



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develop commercial launch capabilities. India continues to supply technical parts as well as training on a contractual basis to several African countries, and China has offered its services in the form of a 'soft loan' in exchange for exclusive economic rights over land and mineral resources. Therefore, African spaceflight missions are foreseeable in the near future. The African Union wishes to tweak the Martian environment only moderately, enough to render it fit for human habitation, but wishes to do so gradually.

North America

United States of America is the most vocal member of the North American region facing varying degrees of dissent from other states. They propagate a sense of urgency to complete emigration to outer space colonies, with shared responsibility for sovereignty between corporations and governments, while accelerating research into medical and physical sciences. Emphasis is placed on charting and dividing space regions for habitation and exploitation, with cooperation in instances of outer space disasters and scientific research. The North American Bloc favors the creation of these independent zones on Mars in order to dictate the substantial alteration of the environment. There is considerable disagreement between American space corporations, amongst each other and with the governments they serve.

The North American space program is the best funded and arguably the most complex, with the largest number of players – public and private. There are efforts to continuously work with foreign partners and as such the most complex and challenging technical problems have some degree of American involvement to find a solution. They however, do not claim to have the resources available to help other countries develop

spaceflight capabilities, and claim it to be a direct conflict of interest officially. The presence of corporate lobbyists in Washington just add to the complexity of the situation, however talks of outer space colonies completely independent of any state on Earth have found significant sponsors.

European Union

The European Union presents the most moderate views of any bloc on the committee. They emphasize limited inhabitation of outer space and its exploitation, focusing instead on medical and scientific research that would be more beneficial in improving life on Earth.

The contemporary view espoused is that there should be a very small degree of permanent human presence in space, and this should incorporate all currently capable states with joint decisions taken on all important matters. There is moderate opposition to large involvement of private corporations in outer space, and they wish to amend the Outer Space Treaty before proceeding on most ventures. The European position is to incrementally alter the Martian environment and note the effects of different approaches carefully over a longer period of time.

The European space program comes closest in terms of technical capabilities to the American program. It is however, plagued by problems of inefficiencies arising due to multistate involvement, lack of private enterprise, and intermittent funding.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom was the biggest funding source for the European Space Agency, but after formalizing their departure from the European Union has sought to work on developing an indigenous space agency that works under the auspices of the crown.



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They vehemently oppose non-accountability for space colonies and insist on a clear line of control between these colonies and governments on earth. They are however open to corporations acting as middlemen in this chain, and have not spoken about any limits of power that the corporations can wield as agents.

The United Kingdom is of the view that any such colonies will only be temporary in nature, hence favor complete commercial exploitation of outer space. They simultaneously support projects aimed at exploring the viability of a small, permanent human settlement on Mars that is directly controlled by an international organization, not necessarily the COPUOS.

China

The People's Republic of China has found several allies globally to promote rapid human settlement on Mars and outer space, and wishes to deal with the legal issues of any incidents on an ad-hoc basis, claiming that they do not trust anyone to be able to foresee all the potential problems that come with outer space human habitation, and would deal with the countries involved bilaterally. They have no qualms over complete commercial exploitation of outer space and human settlements.

However, they along with the African Union stress the fact that all space colonies must serve countries on Earth ultimately. The official position is that Mars and all of outer space is not very different, legally, from uncharted land on Earth – the technical complexities of travel and exploration notwithstanding.

The Chinese Space program is moderately developed but rapidly growing. There is substantial investment by the government into projects to actively alter Martian environment and make it conducive for permanent human settlement.

India

The Indian government's position is to develop smaller units of human settlement that are answerable to host countries on Earth, free from corporate influence, while using private sector assistance in developing these colonies. The government stresses the collaborative development of Martian colonies, making the least amount of changes required to permit permanent human settlements on Mars as elsewhere, and working towards finding more places within the solar system to inhabit. The space program, despite being the least funded, is efficient and is growing slowly. Development of legal frameworks is prioritized over scientific research.

Russia

The Russian Federation has a moderately well-developed space program, and seeks to partner with a host of regional and international allies to bolster funding and research into space capabilities. They believe corporations could be allowed to develop and maintain colonies in outer space subject to certain requirements that have never been explicitly specified.

The Russian government is actively working towards large scale terraforming of Mars, and several former USSR states and satellites have invested heavily into the Russian space program. Russian politicians and businessmen have also bought shares in American space corporations, and the government has turned a blind eye to these dealings. The Russians seem open to negotiation on all of their public positions.

Japan

The State of Japan has a moderately well-developed space program that is developing



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slowly, with sufficient aid and help from other countries and corporations. The Japanese program is completely state owned, and they vociferously oppose the setting up of independent colonies in outer space. The Japanese have for long been toying with the idea of permanent human settlements in outer space, and claim large tracts of land on Mars as a 'long term lease' to test and develop their capabilities. However, all of their efforts seem targeted at developing a new world sustainably and efficiently. They are also very enthusiastic about setting up of a subcommittee under the COPUOS to oversee and regulate all human activity in outer space, and are lobbying hard internationally to garner support for their idea.

Corporations

SpaceX – The corporation with the most advanced space exploration capabilities, it strongly pushes for scrapping the Outer Space Treaty, and seeks to develop a system in which independent colonies can be established on Mars and other regions, that are not answerable to any government on Earth, but are controlled by corporations that help build and develop these colonies. Elon Musk frequently pushes for a position at negotiating tables as an equal with heads of state, and has heavily invested in building SpaceX infrastructure in countries like Myanmar and Australia, threatening to incorporate SpaceX there unless it is given greater concessions.

Orbital ATK

The company has expressed no interest in running colonies in outer space, and is pushing for greater dialogue between stakeholders to develop a framework for establishing the legal relationships between space colonies and countries on Earth. Orbital has well developed capabilities and a huge budget, and is

contracted by several countries to develop spaceflight capabilities. They seek to drastically alter parts of Martian land for scientific purposes and human settlements, and have expressed interest in doing so at the earliest chance.

Blue Origin

Blue Origin is aggressively pushing for human terraforming Mars, focusing on tourism, small settlements, and scientific research. They have expressed qualms with the idea of undue influence by the governments of Earth on the colonies of Mars and the corporations that run them. However, they have agreed that all human involvement in outer space must be answerable to somebody on Earth, be it a corporation or a government. Blue Origin has limited technological capabilities, but has received new funding from foreign governments, which is accelerating its technological capabilities.

Sierra Nevada

Sierra Nevada has rejected any unnecessary changes to Martian environment, and wishes instead to focus on having complex technological systems in outer space to autonomously collect minerals, conduct research and observe outer space. They are the smallest of corporations, yet fiercely oppose any permanent human settlement in outer space. With a primary focus on research, they seek to utilize their knowledge to improve the quality of life on Earth and in the distant future establish smaller colonies in outer space, only once it becomes completely necessary.



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QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. Do companies that developed technology claim sovereignty over outer space?
2. What will be the style of government in outer space colonies?
3. What should be the extent of human involvement in outer space?
4. What should be the criteria for sending humans to space?
5. Should the Outer Space treaty be scrapped?