



Resolution GA/4/I.1

General Assembly Fourth Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Angola, Commonwealth of Australia, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso, Republic of Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Republic of Costa Rica, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of France, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Libya, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malaysia, United Mexican States, Montenegro, Republic of Nauru, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Panama, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Philippines, State of Qatar, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Slovenia, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America, and Republic of Zambia

Topic: International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Alarmed by the rising quantity of space debris in the solar system,

Keeping in mind that space debris will affect the future generations,

Confident that our lack of actions towards this growing problem will negatively affect our planet,

Bearing in mind that developing member states do not have the same financial opportunities as developed member states to fund their own outer space programs,

Noting with deep concern the lack of space technology in developing countries due to certain circumstances (needing support),

Alarmed by the lack of cooperation between developed and developing member states when referring to space,

Affirming the definition for weapons in space as any piece of technology launched with malicious intent towards a useful active object or human population,

1. Calls upon nations to develop new technology such as a laser program capable of removing small space debris from orbit and magnetic nets to remove a larger quantity of space debris;
2. Endorses the use of small spacecraft and GPS transponders to attach to inactive satellites and other large space debris to guide in a controlled re-entry;
3. Recommends a \$500,000 fee for the destruction of any launched satellite for every satellite launched by a nation for the purpose of removing space debris;
4. Further recommends that all member states sign all previous UN treaties regarding the peaceful use of outer space;
5. Encourages all member states to attend workshops on the peaceful uses of outer space;
6. Supports the sending of space program workers to more advanced space centers;
7. Encourages that anyone can gain interest in astronomy and space through cost-efficient options;
8. Encourages developing member states to form regional space agencies and asks developed member states to assist them;
9. Further recommends and encourages creating new treaties to build off of the outer space treaty;
10. Recommends developed countries be willing to lease their satellites to developing countries;
11. Noting the possibility of sending foreign workers to more advanced space centers;

12. Supports producing metal dust to send into orbit to destroy space debris without damaging satellites and hurting life.