



GECMUN IX

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Fictional: Cultivation of Second Earth Council

*Distributing limited resources for the extraplanetary
advances of the 30th century*

SDG: 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,

17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal

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Last updated on December 11, 2022

Committee Introduction

The GECMUN fictional committee prioritizes creative and ultimately innovative challenges that cover a variety of topics separate from that of most MUN committees. From crises in the genres of fantasy, science fiction, historical fiction and more, fictional committee delegates learn to apply knowledge to unconventional critical issues. In the past, fictional committees in GECMUN have dealt with crises in the realms of Greek mythology and World War Z. This conference, the COSEC committee will proceed in the standard MUN conference style. It is now up to delegates once again to think outside the box with the GECMUN IX COSEC agenda in mind.

The unconventional situations that will be presented aim to push delegates away from standard MUN research procedure. Using very real, modern examples in response to answering questions and solving world-threatening events presented through fictional committees is key to succeeding in the GECMUN IX Fictional committee, COSEC.

Delegates should apply their knowledge of space exploration to guide their research on the Cultivation of a Second Earth. Solutions to issues like resource allocation, ethical colonization of space, and political tensions between countries will all be prominent in the agenda. Delegates must remember to think outside of the box and cater their answers to their country's stance on space travel and exploration. While there is no ultimate solution, delegates should be prepared to have a clear plan to achieve the goals of their chosen country.

Agenda Introduction

Space travel is a topic that is incredibly prevalent in the modern world. The great space races between major political powers in the 20th century brought a major focus on not only moon traveling, but the future of space exploration as a whole. This future is what the Cultivation of a Second Earth Council will expand on, highlighting the possibilities that mass extraplanetary travel could unfold.

The delegates of this fictional committee will represent one of the several major countries involved in space exploration. Using established positions on space travel will be key to making arguments on the current agenda set by COSEC. Background information, intuition, and consistency with your delegation is crucial to succeed in this committee.

With the plans to cultivate a new Earth come many crises regarding how nations will divide this novel planet and its resources. Extraterrestrial life, relationships between countries, and the financial stability of nations will all be factors to consider before making direct resolutions. Notably, all of these ideas will mirror historical events regarding the New World-- therefore delegates must consider their countries' stance on conquering new land. The abilities and political strength of each delegate will depend on each nation and their known involvement in the field of astronomy. Using existing alliances will be a factor to develop strong solutions in this committee.

In the COSEC committee, delegates will represent countries in the 30th century, where the mass move to space has finally begun. In this reality, the past actions of countries regarding space exploration will be very relevant to their modern decisions to relocate to another planet. However, problems arise when countries note their depleting resources (oil, water, and forests among others) that could impact their nation's existence in this new world. Additionally, reports of an extraterrestrial species' pre-existence on this world bring new ethical dilemmas to conquering a taken land. The technological abilities, financial status, and beliefs regarding space colonization will all become prominent factors in determining the final resolution. However, delegates must remember to prioritize resource allocation as a part of the main agenda, to help establish their power as a nation and provide for their people.

Letter from the Chairs

Dear delegates,

Hello, and welcome to GECMUN IX!

We are Rhea Remesh, the director, and Rachel Kang, the head chair. The two of us are beyond excited to be chairing for COSEC, the Cultivation of Second Earth Council.

We are both students of Yongsan International School of Seoul, with Rhea as a senior and Rachel as a junior. MUN has been one of the most significant commitments of our high school lives, since we have been participating in numerous conferences for years. Although it is our first time chairing in-person, we want to provide the best MUN experience as possible.

The MUN experience can differ from committee to committee. As the two of us have had our fair share of debate in MUN, we understand that conferences can range from boring or tiring to extremely chaotic. As the only fictional committee, we hope to make your time at GECMUN IX an engaging and stimulating experience.

Our agenda this year is unlike the rest, but we are excited to see what the delegates have in store for the COSEC committee. Space travel and exploration is a growing topic, one that we read in the news quite often. The COSEC committee will allow delegates to dive deeper into the subject and find ways to make crises of the future into hypothetical debates and resolutions at GECMUN IX.

We cannot wait to see what passionate debate the delegates will bring to this committee. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us through these emails:

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Best,

Rhea and Rachel

Key Terms

Space Exploration

The investigation of the universe beyond Earth's atmosphere to benefit humanity and gain information from the cosmos.

Resource Depletion

The consumption of a resource faster than it can be replenished, including renewable (air, soil, energy) and nonrenewable (oil, coal, natural gas) resources. This is commonly associated with climate change and often seen affecting the everyday lives of organisms on Earth.

Extraterrestrial life

Life that did not originate from Earth, also known as alien life.

Cold War

The term for the political rivalry between the United States of America and the Soviet Union after the events of World War II. The political, economic, and propagandic start of the war from 1948 and would begin the heavy tensions between both regions that would last for decades until the Soviet government became more democratic around the 1980's.

Space Race

The astronomic war between the US and USSR regarding space exploration which birthed technological achievements among the political tension between the two countries. The USSR successfully launches Sputnik 1, on October 4, 1957, the first Earth-orbiting satellite in history was launched, with the first organism being launched in space just a month afterwards. The Space Race is assumed to have ended on July 20, 1969 after Neil Armstrong stepped onto the Moon, a success for the USA after years of technological development. The Cold War birthed several new movements in technology, medicine, and space exploration.

Colonization

Establishing large-scale foreign control over a new territory with an existing group of people. A common example of colonization is the colonization of Native Americans upon the entry of Europeans in the Americas.

Ration

A fixed amount of a resource officially allowed to each group during a time of shortage such as famines, wartimes, and other large disasters.

Historical Background

Space exploration began on October 4, 1957, with the launch of the Sputnik, the U.S.S.R's artificial satellite, during the Cold War. The Cold War introduced a strong political tension between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, including the famed Space Race. The Space Race began as the first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) R7 launched along with the Sputnik, showcasing the full orbit of the satellite and setting off the USA's panic to keep up with the technological advances of the USSR. Shortly afterwards, the Soviets launched the Sputnik, carrying a dog named Laika. Years later in 1961 Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet, would become the first human to orbit in space. It was in 1969, that the United States's NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) would set their first milestone with astronaut Neil Armstrong being the first human to set foot on the moon.

For centuries, space exploration among several countries was confined to lower orbits, mainly the International Space Station. Countries outside of the USSR and USA began their own space programs, rising in power with their own space explorations. Space exploration became a key study in order to tackle issues such as climate change, and as such, became a wide and global industry.

However, as climate conditions on Earth grew worse due to the trapping of greenhouse gasses and overall depletion of resources, countries began to look to space. Countries had long been struggling to keep up with the lack of materials on Earth, namely water, forests, and fossil fuels. In 2015, 196 countries signed the Paris Agreement, forcing governments to restrict heavy carbon emissions to limit global warming to less than 2°C. This agreement was only in place due to satellite information that proved the rise of global temperatures by 0.3°C over the past 50 years. From then on, hundreds of countries began to look into other alternatives to the crises on Earth amidst the other political strifes and natural disasters that left other countries poor and in constant need.

It was the discovery of Planet X, a newly emerging planet that was deemed suitable for inhabitants that began efforts to relocate to what is now known as the Second Earth. The decision to move to a 'new world' largely embodied in historic events such as the move to the Americas, allowing countries to reflect on their pasts to delegate how they will distribute and conquer the emerging territory.

Current State of Affairs

Planet X was discovered in 2876, and it has been a controversial topic ever since. During the public turmoil when the fear of the impending doom of Earth was increasing, the discovery of a new planet roused the public's interest. It is now 2988, and countries are ready to leave Earth and relocate to the Second Earth.

In 2094, the country's relationships within each other and their economic and political status haven't changed drastically. Rather, the rich countries became richer, while the poor countries became poorer. Powerful and the so-called Big Five countries, China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, have gained even more influence. Will these countries be willing to help the still-developing countries?

Many historians are comparing the status quo to significant events of the past. For example, the Space Race and the European Colonization of the Americans now resemble the race to dominate Planet X between China and the United States. The conflict has been growing since the discovery of the new planet, and neither country is giving in. Rumors of a third World War are circling – some sources report that both China and the United States are developing their nuclear technology.

The current agreement reached by the countries of the UN prevents any country from officially claiming any part of Planet X. The countries have agreed that this new planet is not fully discovered yet. The reports of extraterrestrial species and their pre-existence on this planet have also raised ethical and moral concerns.

But countless countries are beginning to run out of resources. The depletion of oil, water, and forests causes the people to realize that their time on Earth is running out. The rich are already willing to pay money to get on private rockets to start a new life.

Countries around the world have varying technological abilities, financial status, and beliefs regarding space colonization and exploration. Will these countries be willing to work together to reach a peaceful solution? Or will there be a repeat of the Colombian Exchange – the countless number of deaths, exchange of diseases, discrimination, and slavery – in the near future?

The main matter at hand is for the delegates to figure out how their countries will allocate its resources to establish dominance in this Second Earth and survive.

Stances of Parties

The United States of America

As one of the world leaders in space exploration, USA formed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1958. A political rival with Russia of the former USSR, the USA participated in the Cold War and advanced their space technology enough to become the first country to send a human to the moon in July of 1969. The USA is generally well regarded in their aeronautical advancements, and their expanding space programs are a model to many countries within the committee. After attempting periods of isolation in World Wars, the craze of a new World War may prove to be upsetting to many. Furthermore, current relations with China and past relations with Russia could shape the USA's course of action. The USA's history in technological developments and its historical foundation through mass-European colonization could have great effect when tackling the various crises Planet X contains.

Russia

Russia was well established to have launched the first satellite, the Sputnik, into space in 1957. From the USSR's dissolution in 1991 rose the Roscosmos State Space Corporation, a successor to the Soviet space program that began many milestones for space exploration. Russia (Soviet Union) was also one of the major parties involved in the Cold War, fighting politically and economically against the USA for decades. Their fights plagued the world of space exploration and began the Space Race, where the Soviet Union was able to have a longstanding series of successes in space technology before the US would send their first man on the moon. Roscosmos is currently a major partner of the International Space Station. Their relationships with other countries and great technological advancements will play great parts in this committee.

Japan

Japan became one of the leading groups in asteroid exploration and human exploration on the Moon. The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) formed in October 2004, and consisted of three main organizations that merged to form the space program and studied space, aviation, planets, and military development. With a hyperfocus on research, Japan became a leader in space development. Japan's experience with nuclear radiation through the nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki may also prove to be an influence in decisions regarding nuclear warfare and technology. The country's history in territory expansion and its relationships with other countries will become crucial in order to direct solutions for Planet X.

India

India rose in space exploration with the 1969 establishment of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in Bangalore. India had also previously made clear that they will not be involved with the International Space Station with the creation of the now-independent ISRO. On April 19, 1975, ISRO's first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched by the Soviet Union-- becoming the first Indian-made satellite launched in history. With facilities for satellite construction, launch, and research, the ISRO grew to have many facets across the country. Along with their advancements in engineering, science, and construction, India's history under British rule and their conflicts with neighboring countries China and Pakistan may become important in developing stances in the COSEC committee.

Canada

Canada began its explorations in space after World War II, focusing on defense research and orbital studies. These efforts would lead up to the Canadian Space Agency (CSA)'s launch of Alouette 1 in September 1962: making Canada the third country to release a satellite into space with the assistance of NASA. This collaboration would occur yet again with the ISIS Satellite program. The CSA and European Space Agency have partnered several times with NASA, ISRO, JAXA, and SNSA since the 1970's, before the creation of either of the agencies. This partnership has been maintained through renewals of the "Cooperating State" accord the CSA holds. The CSA's largest controversy grew after Chinese agents were reported by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service to have caused foreign interference. Canada's relationship with China following this controversy may grow relevant to other decisions made in the committee. In addition, considering Canada's other relationships with various countries in COSEC can become key to forming alliances.

France

France launched their space agency, the Centre National D'Études Spatiales (CNES) in 1961, making it the third oldest space agency in the world. CNES shared its technological expertise with Europe, and as of 2015, Germany, to build launch vehicles. France has also held many space mission collaborations with countries including Russia along with institutions like ISRO, NASA, CNSA, JAXA, and the ESA. A country relatively well known for its multitude of cooperation with other countries, France's good standing in the realms of space and reputation as a leading country may prove to be a valuable asset in the COSEC conference and when responding to the ongoing resource crisis.

China

China's space program, the China National Space Administration (CNSA), is well known for its great developments in regards to the launch of ballistic missiles, satellites, and human space travel-- becoming the third country to send humans to space. China's history in assisting the USSR was what formed the CNSA, but the 1960 Sino-Soviet Split

would mark the strict divide in the relationship between the two countries. In response to security concerns, NASA researchers and Chinese nationals are prohibited from collaborating in any regard, a policy labeled as the U.S. exclusion policy of 2011. China's position as a Big Five country and its economic wealth may additionally play great parts in the COSEC crisis: what can this country offer and how can China work around the current issues on Planet X? It is also just as crucial to look into the technology that China possesses and may be developing: what kind of a threat can China pose to other countries?

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom Space Agency, also known as UKSA, was the replacement of the British National Space Centre. Responsible for ensuring a strong capability in the UK's space-systems, technologies, and sciences, the UKSA manages a notably strong UK-ESA relationship. The British Empire's large realm of influence in earlier decades of mass colonization and world conquering will prove to become incredibly relevant on the topic of how Planet X will be split between nations. The United Kingdom's relationship with other European countries and once-colonized nations will become crucial when understanding the resource-depletion crisis and other dilemmas that the COSEC committee will cover.

South Korea

South Korea founded the Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) in 1989, introducing cutting-edge aerospace technology and new exploration in the field of space. Due to the Ukrainian-Russian conflicts of 2022, South Korea canceled plans to collaborate with the Russian space program, but relations between the two have remained friendly since the ROK-Russian diplomatic establishment of 1990. South Korea's history with neighboring countries North Korea, China, and Japan, however, will continue to be a focal point in South Korea's stances within the COSEC debate.

North Korea

North Korea's official space agency, the National Aerospace Development Administration (NASA) was founded in 2013 after the Korean Committee of Space Technology (KCST). Several satellite launches have been made from North Korea, along with announcements of future launch projects. North Korea's rampant development in nuclear technologies, however, have become an integral component of the country through its military nuclear weapons program. The inclusion of this new technology and its application to the crises between countries on Planet X may become a central focus of North Korea in the COSEC committee. Considering both past positive relations with Soviet Russia and China and negative conflict with South Korea, North Korea will prove to be a polarizing country in the COSEC debate.

Italy

Italy's *Agenzia Spaziale Italiana* (ASI) was established in 1988, and delegates to the Council of ESA for space exploration in Italy. Italy, as one of the earliest countries involved in space exploration, was a major collaborator in many organizations (ELDO and ESRO)

that would form the ESA in 1975. As a major Western power and strong supporter of several international organizations, Italy's participation in the COSEC committee will prove crucial.

Germany

Germany's *Deutsches Zentrum für Luft-und Raumfahrt* (DLR) was founded in 1969 as a merge of several institutions such as the AVA, DVL, DFL, and GfW. Germany's colonial empire of the 19th century grew to be the third largest in the world, but was eventually lost by World War I. World War I would set up many of Germany's future relations, many of which will grow to be extremely important in forming alliances during the COSEC conference. The grand influence of Germany as a Western leading country in technology is one to consider when forming alliances in this committee.

Pakistan

Pakistan's Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) was established in 1961, and was a prime developer of Pakistani missiles with the assistance of China. In constant competition with India and China's aeronautic programs, Pakistan suffered many setbacks in the realms of space. Pakistan's political tension with its neighboring countries must also be considered in the COSEC debate. This country's position of having the world's sixth-largest standing armed force and its growing instability politically and economically are both factors to consider in debate.

Israel

Israel's Space Agency (ISA) made Israel the smallest country with space launch ability and the smallest country with a space program. With the plans to become essential for defense on Earth and to put Israel among leading countries, Israel developed its first satellites and launchers. Israel's constant conflicts with neighboring countries and continuous political and social strife throughout both World Wars and after (the Holocaust) will be a key component in Israel's plans to tackle the Planet X crises and relations with other countries in the Council.

United Arab Emirates

United Arab Emirates Space Agency (UAESA) was created in 2014 after static development to put satellites in orbit prior. The country would form partnerships with the UKSA and CNES in 2015, which could very well influence their relations in the COSEC committee. The United Arab Emirates role as a large provider of non-renewable resources (natural gas, oil) will become especially important on the topic of resource depletion. Its role as a middle power and experiences with trade will become very relevant in the discussion of Planet X.

Nigeria

Nigeria founded the National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) in 1999, becoming one of the most advanced space agencies in Africa with four satellites with high resolution imagery. Its collaboration with China, Ukraine, Russia, and the United Kingdom allowed Nigeria to launch their array of satellites and arrange future plans to launch the first Nigerian astronaut to space. With the largest economy in Africa, the country remains as a middle power across the globe. Its large production of oil makes Nigeria a country of interest in the current resource depletion crises.

Sweden

Sweden's National Space Agency (SNSA) is known to be a hallmark for international cooperation and held up to seven different satellite launches. The launch of the first Swedish astronaut was also met with heavy coverage by the ESA and Swedish media. This nation's high quality of life and income also remain to be influential factors in the current debate. Sweden's neutral positions in World Wars and in NATO both may become relevant to the alliances formed in the COSEC.

Estonia

Estonia's Space Office (ESO) is not a space agency, but supports technology and space exploration efforts with the Tartu Observatory. Estonia's repeated invasion by the USSR could prove to be detrimental to relations in the COSEC committee. However, its position in NATO and high economy may become influential in the Council.

Greece

Greece's Hellenic Space Center (HSC) was created to participate in European and international organizations to tackle space issues and synthesize knowledge in order to train students and achieve their various independent goals. The country's history in democracy, Western literature and philosophy, and major principles of life could grow valuable in the ideological aspects of life on Planet X. Greece holds the largest economy in the Balkans, and its production of renewable energy may become crucial in the resource depletion crisis of Planet X.

Norway

Norway Founded their government space agency, the Norwegian Space Agency (NOSA) in 1987 as they joined the ESA. In order to conduct space activities and be in agreements with other countries, the NOSA rose as the first nation to use satellites inland to support their own oil industry. On this note, outside of the Middle East, Norway remains to be the world's largest producer of oil and natural gas while also having some of the highest income in the world. The economic and extensive resources Norway could provide can set the country apart from others in the context of the resource depletion crisis.

Indonesia

Indonesia's ORPA was founded in 2021, under the National Research and Innovation Agency BRIN. Research and development, education, and mismanagement of these fields were what the BRIN were formed to solve. Indonesia's role in trade has been one of good value, with one of the largest GDPs, making it a middle power. Years of colonialism following Dutch invasion ended a bitter diplomatic struggle that finally brought this Southeast Asian country independence. Indonesia upholds its association and trades with its neighboring countries in the ASEAN and in the West, allowing countries like China, the US, Singapore, and Japan to be some of its major trading partners. These countries and Indonesia's past colonization may play a role in COSEC's plans with Planet X.

Turkey

Turkey formed the Turkish Space Agency (TUA) in 2018 to fulfill the goals of the Ministry of Science and technology, involving resource allocation for aerospace science. Turkey's rising economy and economic stability after the 1980 liberalization allowed Turkey to rise as a power. Turkey's foreign policies and alliances with the US as compared to the tenuous relationships the country has with Syria could pose a strategic advantage in forming solutions. Turkey's industrialized economy and trade for resources like oil allow Turkey to have a bigger role in the resource depletion crisis of Planet X.

Australia

Australia's Space Agency allowed the region to be the second to last OECD-country to have a space agency in 2020, with a focus on private business and development. With plans to collaborate with NASA on lunar exploration, the agency was officially launched in Adelaide. Australia's existence as a regional power formed after the European colonization and exploration of the Aboriginal peoples in mainland Australia make the nation suited for discussing the ethical impacts of seizing Planet X. Its close ties to the Asia-Pacific Region and efforts to reduce energy use can be of great purpose in the COSEC committee's debates on resource allocation.

Singapore

Singapore's Space and Technology Ltd (SSTL) is a non-governmental space organization that worked with JAXA to launch and develop collaborative aeronautic technologies. Singapore's long lack of natural resources did little to stop them from becoming one of the biggest trading partners in Asia. After facing British colonization and crossfire from the Battle of Singapore in World War II, Singapore was left in disorder. It was the 1947 recovery of the economy that Singapore was able to rule by self-government. Singapore's recovery after devastation could bring new perspectives to the mass relocation to Planet X.

Ukraine

Ukraine formed The State Space Agency of Ukraine (SSAU) in 1992, following the Soviet Union's cessation, where the country became independent and chose to remain neutral.. After the 2014 Russo-Ukrainian War, the agency moved away from its numerous collaboration efforts away from Russia, and rather focused on relations with other countries. With over 230 spacecraft launched, Ukraine's aerospace developments were remarkably successful, even as one of the two direct descendants of the Soviet Space Program. Despite this and Ukraine's successful grain industry, the country remains one of the poorest in Europe. Ukraine's poverty, conflicts with Russia and position as one of the "breadbaskets" of Europe will all be necessary in debate in order to negotiate prepositions and settle resources.

Possible Solutions

There are various solutions that delegates can suggest in the committee. The solutions below are merely suggestions and references. Delegates are encouraged to be creative and come up with clever solutions that are more advantageous for their own countries. However, it is also important to keep in mind that the final resolution would have to be voted on towards the end of the conference, so it should also accommodate the needs of other countries.

Exploration Approach

Like stated in the current state of affairs, scientists are not yet sure about extraterrestrial life on Planet X. To ensure the safety of both its people and the potential life on Planet X, a country may send soldiers and scientists for reconnaissance of the new territory. This may be the most logical solution because sending its people to an entirely different planet may be too much of a risk to take. However, for countries that are on the verge of depleting all of their resources, this may not be the best solution because they are running out of time. For example, there are developing countries, such as Nigeria, that might not have enough money to import resources or even send its people on a reconnaissance mission. Therefore, this approach heavily depends on the current status of each country.

Force Play Approach

Some countries have more power than others. But some of these influential countries may have reasons to leave Earth as soon as possible. For example, Japan has been suffering from radiation for too long – its people are getting sick, and its natural resources have mutations. Would Japan force its allies to pass a resolution to immediately start colonizing Planet X? This approach will most likely face opposition from other countries who want to construct a methodically organized set of plans before colonizing. How will countries who desperately need to escape Earth convince other countries to start taking action?

Forming Alliances

Because this is the biggest crisis of the millennium, all 193 member states of the United Nations are more interested now than ever. Of these 193 countries, 25 are gathered today to pass a resolution on future actions. How will these 25 countries work with one another to reach their goals? How will alliances be used to work together? For example, China may work with Russia to work against their common enemy – the United States. China is in a second Cold War against the United States, and Russia still has resentment against the United States for their defeat in the original Cold War. Similarly, it would be unlikely for South Korea and North Korea to work together because of their centuries long animosity. However, if countries have similar goals or plans, the relationship between countries may not be the determining factor for choosing allies. If South Korea and North Korea have similar plans, they may set aside long-lasting resentments to take

action in this crisis. All throughout forming alliances, delegates should make sure to stay in character in the countries they are representing. Personality traits of each country may influence what the delegates prioritize.

Individual Play

Although alliances may at first seem substantially beneficial, each approach has its pros and cons. There may be disadvantages to forming alliances, especially for bigger countries because it may include sharing its resources with less powerful countries. Countries that are not in a hurry and strong enough on their own may choose to work alone. They may choose to observe the current situation and act accordingly. For example, if the majority of the committee wants to explore the planet first, they may also send a reconnaissance team of their own and later start claiming land. But if the committee decides to start a race to claim land, they may gather its resources to send its colonists on their own rockets and spaceships. These countries may not require help from other countries and take a more neutral approach. To illustrate, France tends to take a neutral stance between the Big Five Countries, so the delegate of France may choose to work individually. To repeat, countries should choose their approach according to their country's personality.

Questions to Consider

1. Should the delegates work individually? If a delegate wants to work together, should the delegate join a large or small group?
2. How can working individually or working as a group benefit the respective country?
3. What is the current state of your assigned country? Does it have ample resources, or is it running out of food, water, space, or oil?
4. How has your country been involved in space exploration? What technologies are able to be utilized?
5. What is your country's relationship with other countries? How has it made alliances in the past to reach its goal?
6. What is the common belief of extraterrestrial life among your country's citizens? Are they willing to pay tax to fund research on them? What religions does your country allow/support that may influence the citizens' beliefs?
7. How would past relationships with other countries in major world events such as the Cold War, Columbian Exchange, and Paris Agreement impact a country's stance in this committee?
8. If there is extraterrestrial life on Planet X, how does your country plan to act? Will you be forceful against them, or will you be able to communicate and work with them?
9. How has your country been giving help to other countries? Is the country likely to donate resources, or is it more likely to make a deal?
10. How has your country been receiving help from other countries? Has it been wise in its use of the help, or has it had a corrupt government that was irresponsible?
11. What was your country's stance in each of the World Wars? How will your country prepare for a potential third World War?
12. How developed is your country's nuclear technology? Is it ready to defend or fight in a potential nuclear war?
13. What is your country's financial status like? Is it able to sustain its space exploration? Or is it just barely able to support the citizens' life on Earth?
14. Is your country willing to allow its citizens to become colonists of Planet X? If so, how will your country prevent your colonies from waging war on your country, like the colonists of North America?

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