

BOOKLET

2025



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What is a MUN?

A *Model United Nations* is a simulation of the discussions and solutions developed by the Committees of the United Nations. Each participant acts as delegate of a member country of the United Nations, representing its positions and the legislative decisions in order to find common solutions on a specific issue, debating and cooperating with the other countries.

When was it organized for the first time? The first simulation of an international organization occurred before the foundation of the United Nations. In the nineteen-twenties, some students took part in a simulation of the League of Nations. The schedule that nowadays regulates the MUNs actually derives from these early experiences, when it was first activated.

Who participates? The popularity of the Model United Nations is continuously increasing and more than 400.000 students of secondary school and university level all over the world take part in these simulations every year. A great number of current political leaders participated in the Model United Nations during their academic career.

Who can be a Model United Nations delegate? A delegate is a student who acts as an ambassador of his country at the United Nations during a simulation. The candidate does not need any experience in the field of international relations, everyone can actually decide to participate provided that he/she has the ambition to learn something new and to work with the other delegates creating efficient common solutions.

Our history

In 2016 a delegation of 10 students of Liceo Scientifico "G. Oberdan" from Trieste had the opportunity and the pleasure to take part in "FoscaMUN 2016" in Venice, organized by Liceo Marco Foscarini. Respect, diplomacy, relations and great reliability were what inspired us to create something similar: an event aiming to involve a considerable number of schools and many students coming from all over the world to cooperate and discuss crucial issues. The first three editions of OberMUN involved a great part of our school, from the younger students to the ones of the final year. The events took place in the palaces of the main local institutions such as Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia, CEI (Central European Initiative) and Prefettura di Trieste, with the participation of students from different cities, regions, and countries. More than a hundred delegates, divided into 6 committees, worked hard for three days to elaborate a final resolution for each one of the topics presented. OberMUN has always had a widely recognised success for an unprecedented event in our town.

About last year

With the participation of several schools coming from all over Europe and all over the world, OberMUN 2024 has been an incredible and unforgettable edition. Our delegates practiced extensively during the school year to prepare for the event held in Trieste from 12 April to 14 April, during which 6 committees worked hard to reach common solutions on the assigned topics. In three days of debate, our delegates created six resolution papers, explaining their solutions and how to implement them efficiently.



The topics dealt with various aspects of our society, such as “brain drain”; prevention of natural disasters; development of new technologies to reduce marine pollution; children risking involvement in criminal activities, creating a regulation to reduce space pollution and avoid space colonization and many more. All possible situations were analyzed, taking into account the different resources of each country in order to reach efficient solutions.

The delegates, the Chairs, the professors, the HOs and all those who actively participated in the organization made OberMUN 2024 a unique and special event, creating incredibly strong friendships and a sense of community that will not be lost.

The event was held in various conference rooms in our city, thanks to the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, the Università degli Studi di Trieste, all the institutions and all the sponsors who helped us in creating this event and believed in us, in our work and in our message and beliefs. Moreover, the gala dinner held after the first two days of debate provided for an incredible occasion for everyone to get to know the other participants of the MUN: new people coming from other schools, from other countries and from different realities, all together participating in the same event, with the same goals.

This project gives us students incredible opportunities to express ourselves and to put ourselves in first line, having the courage to speak aloud, to present one’s opinions and to cooperate with people that don’t have the same interests or opinions that we have. Moreover, each role requires skills and abilities which, although referable to a school level, will be able to give a first example of a team work context with gradually increasing responsibilities depending on the tasks assigned.

OberMUN 2024, therefore, has been a successful event as the organizing team worked with an incredible cohesion and the debates were all concluded with several proposals to implement. Everyone was left with vivid and unforgettable memories and we sincerely hope to have the opportunity to hold another edition as productive as the last one has been.

The delegates

Delegates are the main body of the event: coming from many schools, they are divided in committees that have a specific topic of discussion. Every delegate represents a Nation and has the task of impersonating its values and geopolitical interests. The main goal of the debate is to create efficient solutions that meet every country’s needs, and to formalize them in a Resolution Paper. The debate is led and moderated by Chairs and all the participating delegates must follow a protocol in order to maintain a diplomatic and respectful behavior during debate sessions and allow each delegate to speak and state the position of their country.



The delegates' voice

“OberMUN has been an event in which I have gladly chosen to participate three times during my Oberdan career. I would therefore strongly recommend taking part in it to any student that, being fluent in the English language, is willing to accept a challenge and meet new people in an engaging experience.” - Andrea Stoppani

“After participating in OberMUN, I can say that it has contributed to raise my awareness regarding both intern and foreign politics. I learned that it's always necessary to look deep in the position of every party to fully understand the issues we want to tackle and ensure the most optimal decisions. On the personal level, OberMUN has been instructive especially in managing private discussions thanks to the procedures written in the flow of debate. It is no surprise for me that MUNs are the ideal getaway especially for students who have the intention to study international law.” - Federico Suran

“Personally, OberMUN was a great opportunity to get out of my comfort zone by doing something I've never done before. The whole staff was just amazing. Moreover, the project gave me the chance to represent a country that has a completely different point of view from mine, because of this, by the end of the event I was more open minded than before”. - Irene Giuressi

Resolution paper: UNOOSA committee

The main goal of a MUN is to create a resolution for every presented topic, explaining the solutions developed by the committee. Therefore, you will now see one of last year's edition's resolution papers developed by the members of the UNOOSA committee.

UNOOSA: United Nations Office for Outer Space

TOPIC: Avoiding unethical space colonization and creating a regulation to reduce consequent space pollution

ABSTRACT:

- A. **Advocating** for increased transparency concerning each country's research and exploration of space;
- B. **Acknowledging** the growing issue of space debris orbiting the Earth, to which every country has contributed to creating and the amount we currently have to dispose of (6000 tons estimated);
- C. **Recognizing** that space might become another field for warfare because of the vague nature of the Outer Space Treaty, and noticing that the Outer Space Treaty only bans nuclear weapons in space and that the statement of using space for peaceful purposes is ambiguous;
- D. **Understanding** the vague nature of the Moon agreement and the lack of signers;

RESOLUTION PAPER:

The states parties to the UNOOSA committee agree on:



1. *Implementing* a global approach in which every country works together for the exploration of space as it is a hostile environment not suited for life:
 - a) Creating an international network of help and assistance, not exploiting the resources space holds to gain a theoretical advantage over another country;
 - b) Uniting under one single flag when establishing bases on celestial bodies. All research data and information acquired ought to be released publicly for the other countries to learn from and collaborate on the project;

2. *Establishing* a new space treaty called the “Space Debris Mitigation Treaty” to ensure that all countries shift to an environmentally friendly approach to space travel to keep space clean and accessible for our future generations.
 The objectives of the treaty should be the following:
 - a) Ensuring the environmental safety of space activities, the adoption of technologies and designs that reduce space debris at launches, and the operation of rockets and space equipment. By encouraging transparency and sharing information regarding the best materials, fuels, and designs to reduce the debris impact that a mission may have on our low orbit per the registration convention.
 - b) Investigating and trying to find a solution at the international level to problems associated with the technogenic pollution of near-Earth, including the prevention of the formation and disposal of debris from the area of spacecraft operational orbits, by hosting a team of scientists and engineers provided by all countries to focus on studying equipment to lessen the impact on Earth’s orbits especially LEO (Low Earth Orbit) and to clean the already existent massive mass of space debris orbiting around Earth;
 - c) Strongly suggesting the use of already known designs and materials that ensure environmentally friendly space missions, with the following criteria:
 - i. This committee suggests that every space agency adopt an environmentally friendly approach to space travel implementing U.N. approved designs, especially noting the high numbers of satellites already in orbit and that are still being sent into space;
 - ii. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the European Commission’s Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive, and the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulation, gather information from the monitoring and evaluation of legislation compliance, will be used in the first step of assessing a candidate green technology to facilitate the development of alternatives to material under question while evaluating the possible positive or negative impacts that a project may have on the environment;
 - iii. To prevent the production of new debris in either space or Earth, The Clean Space initiative’s CleanSat program is developing innovative ways to deorbit satellites from low-earth orbits, developing design and materials methods to ensure satellites fully burn up during re-entry and making sure that abandoned satellites make safe all stored energy that might one day trigger orbital break-ups. Such new technologies to use space differently are crucial if we want future generations to go on making full use of space and exploring our Universe.
 - iv. Even if we stopped launching new missions into space tomorrow, the space debris volume would keep growing because of future break-ups and collisions. The best way to prevent such a chain reaction is to remove entire large debris items from space. This committee, taking an example from the work of ESA, would like to invite other space agencies to do their part in cleaning space from man-made pollution. Clean Space’s deorbit mission will catch and dispose of a derelict ESA-owned satellite. Such a mission is a world first that presents many challenges, but



success would pave the way to a cleaner space; this committee, taking example from the work of ESA, would like to invite other space agencies to do their part in cleaning space from man-made pollution.

- v. Promoting the nano-satellite technology, seeing the ground-work done by ESA, NASA, and other private space agency have done to ensure an environmentally friendly approach to space with the research on nano-satellites that now is established as one of the most promising solutions to avoid space pollution we strongly suggest all the space agency to undertake methods such as but not limited to the one mentioned before and to invest in research to keep our low-orbit and space clean for our future generations.
 - d) Providing a policy regarding space activities based on deployment and maintenance of the required constellation of spacecraft to provide socio-economic services, science, and international cooperation such as but not limited to:
 - i. protection of the population from natural and man-made emergencies;
 - ii. implementation of a manned space program;
 - iii. construction of launch vehicles and research facilities;
 - iv. creation of technological groundwork for future-oriented space complexes and pollution;
 - e) Establishing a cap on the quantity of debris that can be sent to space in a given period by each country. The cap will be decided on a case-by-case basis, considering the current political and economic landscape of each state. A committee of experts will be required to decide the maximum amount for each country. This would be a dedicated, independent task force managed by the UN, that would monitor the countries' compliance with the space regulations regarding the following debris mitigation laws.
 - i. The task force will work and be present along the national space agency of each country only to ensure that countries will not divide their assigned CAP in a corrupted way between themselves and private companies based on their territories, and supervise their work, making sure that the operations carried out do not go against the rules set by the UN.
 - ii. If countries are to go over the cap or break the law in any way, the UN will oblige with a sanction. The sanction will impose a time that is to be decided in which the country cannot send into space any rocket or satellite.
 - iii. The main objective of the task force will be promoting transparency between countries, as the data of each country shall be used and shared to ensure space debris regulations are followed.
3. *Limiting* the research and banning the use of nuclear weapons and any other kinds of weapons stationary in outer space, such as but not limited to:
- a) Weapons to shoot targets on Earth from space, weapons to shoot targets in space from space;
 - b) Anti-satellite weapons launched from Earth to neutralize satellites in orbit;
 - c) It is prohibited to use space objects and other space technology as a tool to influence the environment for hostile purposes;
 - d) It is prohibited to create deliberate and immediate threats to the safety of space activity, including the safety of space objects.

Moreover, every country shall be able to develop and research nuclear weapons on their own within the boundaries of the international agreements and the UN rules settled for limiting and deleting any space competition in racing for nuclear developments in outer space. Every delegation affirms the importance and the crucial need for



these international agreements to preserve safety between UN-linked projects and independence space national programs, even though this committee is not encouraging any country to develop a nuclear weapons program but is only clarifying to ensure that no gray areas are left to be exploited.

4. *Reviewing* the Moon agreement, by establishing a meritocratic way on how the countries on Earth would divide the moon and its resources remembering the treaties and the peaceful use of space that all countries must have, based on their contribution to the moon project. This committee recognizes that leading countries with larger amounts of resources and the possibility of the contribution could establish a monopoly; to avoid that the contribution will be based on the size of the country and the possibility of creating a leveled work field for each country to thrive on, by giving control of the moon to the U.N. (as in how a nation would give a part of its territory to another one). This decision would require at least a 75% majority from the countries that would have signed and ratified the future moon agreement:
 - a) The U.N. as an international organization with no aspiration for territory to reign over would be an impartial judge on how to divide the moon and its resources;
 - b) after the “moon race” (similar to the space race between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., countries have already started racing to arrive first again on the moon after a long absence) will have started a limited amount of resources will be available for the countries to take, once a base between countries will be founded on the moon (similar to the ISS project but with a larger presence of countries) the U.N. will take control of the base and manage it similar on how the U.N. parliament is managed, countries will have their areas to send in delegation, specialized personnel and scientist of any sort; all of the resources taken from the moon territory will be the property of the U.N. and they in an impartial way monitored by one delegate from each countries alongside with a committee established especially for this project they will divide the resources between countries, the quantity of resources will be decided with a method based on the country contribution to the moon base and its future expansion.
 - c) Private companies will still have a place in the space market based on where their HQ is based (and so which country is responsible for their space activities), and the country that is responsible for them will also receive their part of the resources that the country responsible for them will manage and distribute to them.

We firmly believe that research by Member states and international organizations in the area of space debris should continue in a spirit of international cooperation to maximize the benefits of space debris mitigation initiatives.

Our 2025 objectives

Promoting social interactions:

OberMUN 2025's goal is to grant students from all over the world the opportunity to work together and cooperate in order not only to discover the importance of international diplomacy but also to place social connections at the center of people's lives again.



Creating unforgettable memories:

The path of OberMUN is full of emotions that only such an experience can give. Since the first year, each edition of OberMUN leaves in the participants unspeakable and unique feelings. Our goal is to make the 2025 edition again an opportunity for union, collaboration and above all friendship in order to create unforgettable memories in the minds and hearts of all participants, from ushers to Head Organizers, like a big family.

Promoting dialogue among young generations:

One of the main goals of OberMUN has always been promoting dialogue about very important and current issues among the new generations. In the 2025 edition, we aim to continue our efforts in this direction because we think that it is of fundamental importance for students to start speaking in public to defend a certain position and to start learning about the biggest issues which nowadays affect mankind.

