

HMDC Presents... FUTURISTIC SC: Sample Draft Resolution

HMDC Presents... Sample Draft Resolution: Futuristic Security Council: Security Council of 2100, Use of Space

THIS IS A MODEL TO LEARN FROM, NOT TO COPY. We never bring a pre-written resolution into committee. We study this sample at home to learn the shape of a resolution and the kind of ideas that belong in it. Then we write every clause live, in our own words, with our bloc. The sponsors use their real 2026 positions, and their seats on the Council of 2100 are **FICTION (2100 ASSUMPTION)**.

HOW A RESOLUTION IS BUILT

A resolution has two kinds of clauses. **Preambulatory clauses** come first: they explain why the Council is acting by recalling past resolutions, treaties and facts. Each one begins with an *italic* opening word or phrase, such as *Recalling* or *Deeply alarmed*, and ends with a comma. **Operative clauses** come second: they say what the Council will actually do. Each one is numbered and begins with a **bold** (or underlined) verb, such as **Decides** or **Requests**. Each one ends with a semicolon, except the final clause, which ends with a period. The Security Council is different from a General Assembly committee. When it acts under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, its decisions bind every UN member. So our strongest clauses use verbs such as **Decides** and **Demands**. Our committee is also a crisis committee, so the chair may ask for shorter directives (short written orders). The same clause skills apply to them.

THE SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

Committee: Futuristic Security Council: Security Council of 2100

Topic: Use of Space

Sponsors: The French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Korea

Signatories: [signatories]

The Security Council,

Recalling the Outer Space Treaty, approved in General Assembly resolution 2222 (XXI) of 1966, which bans weapons of mass destruction in orbit and whose Article II says that outer space "is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means" (United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, Last Accessed: October 2026; Netherlands Treaty Database, Last Accessed: October 2026),

Recalling also the Liability Convention, approved in resolution 2777 (XXVI) of 1971, under which a state is liable for damage in space "only if the damage is due to its fault," and whose Claims Commission decides with binding force only "if the parties have so agreed" (United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, Last Accessed: October 2026),

Noting General Assembly resolution 75/36 on responsible and irresponsible behaviour in space (United Nations General Assembly, December 7, 2020), and resolution 77/41, which calls on all states not to conduct destructive anti-satellite missile tests (United Nations General Assembly, December 7, 2022),

Regretting that this Council failed to adopt draft resolutions S/2024/302 and S/2024/383 in 2024 (United Nations Press, May 20, 2024),

Deeply concerned that in 2026 a permanent member of this Council declared "space superiority" in a real war and confirmed that it has "on-orbit space control weapons," and that another permanent member warned that private companies helping its enemies could become "legitimate targets" (Center for Strategic and International Studies, October 5, 2026),

Alarmed that a state declared in 2024 that a segment of the geostationary orbit "is part of" its territory (Netherlands Treaty Database, Last Accessed: October 2026), and that the best-known claim for space damage, Cosmos 954, was settled more than three years later without any admission of legal liability (McGill Law Journal, September 1982),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. **Decides** that all states shall not conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests, meaning tests in which a missile fired from the ground destroys a satellite;
2. **Defines**, for the purposes of this resolution, a threat to the peaceful use of outer space as any action that shows hostile intent, threatening behaviour and harmful impact, as proposed at a conference of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, February 9, 2026), including:
 - a. Close approaches to another state's satellite or station without advance notice;
 - b. Deliberate jamming or spoofing of signals from another state's satellites;
 - c. Attacks, or threats of attack, against commercial satellites that serve civilians;
 - d. Any deliberate act that creates long-lasting debris;
3. **Declares** that any claim of sovereignty over any orbit, the Moon or any other celestial body, whether by declaration, by use or by occupation, has no legal effect;
4. **Decides** that every safety zone around an activity on the Moon or another celestial body shall be reported to the Secretary-General, shall be no larger than the area needed for safety, and shall end when the activity that justified it ends;
5. **Establishes** a Space Claims Commission, working under the authority of this Council, to hear complaints from any state whose satellites, stations or other equipment in space are damaged or deliberately interfered with by another state or by a company that state licenses;
6. **Decides** that decisions of the Space Claims Commission shall be binding on the states concerned, and that the Commission shall decide each complaint within one year of receiving it;
7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to send to the Space Claims Commission any finding by the International Telecommunication Union of deliberate harmful interference, and any report a state makes under Article V of the Outer Space Treaty about a dangerous close approach;
8. **Expresses its readiness** to consider further measures under Chapter VII against any state that refuses to follow a decision of the Space Claims Commission;
9. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

HOW WE MERGE AND AMEND IN COMMITTEE

1. **Merging with the treaty bloc:** Russia and China want a binding ban on placing any weapon in space. The General Assembly has encouraged a "no first placement" pledge in resolution 80/20 (United Nations General Assembly, December 1, 2025). If their bloc writes a paper on a weapons treaty, we can merge. We add a preambulatory clause welcoming the pledge, and they accept our clauses 1 and 2, so that missiles fired from the ground and attacks on company satellites are covered too.
2. **Planning for the veto:** A Council draft needs nine votes in favour and no veto from a permanent member. In 2024, each camp blocked the other's text in the same month (United Nations Press, May 20, 2024). The United States prefers voluntary norms over binding rules (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, June 2026), so it may resist clauses 6 and 8. We count votes before we table the draft, and we are ready to offer a softer clause 6 in which Commission decisions bind only states that accept them in advance. Guyana called space a "shared global commons" (United Nations Press, May 20, 2024), so we ask Guyana and the other developing members to support clause 3 against claims.
3. **Amending through the right steps:** Amendment rules can differ from one conference to the next. So before we amend, we raise a point of parliamentary inquiry. We ask our dais how amendments work in our committee, and then we follow that answer exactly.

HOW THIS SAMPLE IS BUILT

1. **Centring the clauses on Harvard's focus:** Our chairs will ask about weapons, territorial claims and redress after damage. Clauses 1 and 2 answer weapons, clauses 3 and 4 answer claims, and clauses 5 to 8 answer redress. Debris appears only once, in clause 2(d), as one kind of harm.
2. **Building the preamble from Part 2:** The treaty and the Liability Convention come from Sections 2B and 2I. The 2024 drafts come from Section 2C, the 2026 military statements from Sections 1A and 1B, and the Colombia claim and the Cosmos 954 case from Sections 2J and 2I.
3. **Counting the clauses:** This sample has 7 preambulatory clauses (counting *Acting under Chapter VII*) and 9 operative clauses. That fits the HMDC range of 5 to 7 preambulatory and 6 to 9 operative clauses.

HMDC Forensics, Harvard MUN Online, December 2026
