



Background Paper

Committee: United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs

Topic B: Addressing the Restoration of Earth's Ozone Layer as an Immediate Global Priority.

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On this topic delegates would talk about the damage from ozone layer and how would investigate which countries contaminate more and which countries less.

The main cause of ozone layer depletion is the emission of chemicals, also known as human-made Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). Industries and commercial users utilize chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). These chemicals are used internationally in everyday products such as refrigerants in air conditioners, propellants for aerosol sprays, solvents for cleaning electronics, and foam blowing agents. A significant amount of these substances leaks into the atmosphere. Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) originate from “banks” when they slowly ooze out of deteriorated products like foam insulation found in walls or old fridges. A much faster release occurs with the improper use of these items. The ODS are released anywhere on earth, and they transport from the atmosphere to the stratosphere, where they mix and cause depletion globally. Solving these problems is important to be able to safeguard human health and prevent cases of skin cancer.

How would global countries help to reduce the risk for skin cancer or other diseases?

Climate change has deteriorated the ozone layer through several mechanisms that affect the upper atmosphere. Greenhouse gases are the main causes of global warming; they trap heat closer to the Earth's surface, causing the stratosphere to cool down dramatically. The colder the

stratospheric temperatures, the more polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) are formed. These clouds serve as surfaces for the chemical reactions that rapidly destroy ozone molecules. This problem affects globally and regionally, as greenhouse gases mix in the entire atmosphere. Global warming increases the risk of illnesses from heat, air pollution, and food/water insecurity. There have been approximately 9 million deaths per year related to climate change. The consequences of not solving these issues include economic damages, the collapse of ecosystems, and the displacement of millions of people worldwide. It is essential to address this matter to ensure a sustainable future for future generations.

How would the potential countries and more responsible countries would act to solve this problem?

There is weak monitoring and data collection of the ozone layer. Many countries lack access to the advanced satellites required to measure atmospheric ozone with precision. The monitoring of the ozone layer remains useless mainly due to the insufficient financial investment, preventing countries from maintaining, updating, and expanding the technologies needed for reliable long-term observation. This lack of funding uneven global coverage; many developing regions cannot establish monitoring stations, leaving major gaps. The lack of data and information prevents scientists from accurately predicting the ozone layer's full restoration. Solving weak monitoring and data collection is crucial to ensure the enforcement of international treaties and provide scientists with the critical data needed to detect new threats, track the progress, and fully restore the ozone layer.

1959 - Antarctic Treaty signed, establishing the idea of peaceful cooperation and shared spaces.

1967 - Space Treaty adopted, declaring that space belongs to everyone.

2015 - U.S. Space Act passed, allowing companies to use space resources.

Conclusión:

In conclusion the ozone layer would be an risk that could arrive before we think it but if the delegates from the committee found an solution could be stoped. But the solution should be find really fast to stop the risk that we can have.

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