

HASALMUN'24



**United Nations Office
for Outer Space Affairs**

Study Guide

"Youth will shape the world"

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I. Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure and honour to welcome you all to the 11th annual session of Hüseyin Avni Sözen Model United Nations Conference. I, Haktan Keskin, consider it a priceless and flattering opportunity to serve as the Secretary-General in HASALMUN'24, a platform for dialogue, collaboration, and innovative problem-solving on pressing global issues.

It is my desire to create an environment in which you will find the chance to put your negotiation and critical thinking abilities into action and have a greater awareness of societal issues. As we convene in the spirit of cooperation this May, I kindly urge each and every one of you to listen with an open heart and leave room for understanding while respecting differing viewpoints. I believe it is through constructive debate that we can work towards finding viable solutions to the challenges we are facing today. What will be expected of you is to exhibit an unmatched sense of collaboration, think outside the box, and step into the shoes of bureaucrats during the conference

I would like to express my most heartfelt gratitude to any and every one of you attending our conference. Finally, I wish you the best of luck in your committee, and I hope that we were successful in generating the finest possible conference for you. With our guidance and assistance, you will be expected to complete the work that we began.

Once again, I welcome you all to the 11th edition of Hüseyin Avni Sözen Model United Nations Conference. We cannot wait to meet you!

All the best,
Haktan Keskin

II. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Dear delegates,

Welcome to HASALMUN'24 and UNOOSA Committee!

I am İrem Ayber. I am having the honor to serve as the Under Secretary-General and President Chair of this committee.

On behalf of the Committee Board for the UNOOSA Committee, I extend my warmest welcome to all delegates. I am thrilled to have you participate in this prestigious Model United Nations conference. The UNOOSA Committee focuses on critical issues related to outer space management, emphasizing the importance of sustainability and reducing inequality in outer space affairs. As delegates, you have a unique opportunity to engage in meaningful debate, negotiation, and problem-solving to address these pressing issues.

This study guide contains many prominent information about the agenda while giving an open space for you to also do your own research. Remember, regardless of your country's position in the space domination race, you are all equal in the committee and you have all the resources in your hands to come up with great solutions and innovative ideas to achieve the goals set by the committee.

I wish you all the best in your preparations and look forward to seeing you at HASALMUN'24. You can always contact me for information related to the study guide and the committee.

Best regards,

İrem Ayber

Under-Secretary-General

iremayberr@gmail.com

III. Introduction

“Somewhere, something incredible is waiting to be known.”

-Carl Sagan, American astronomer

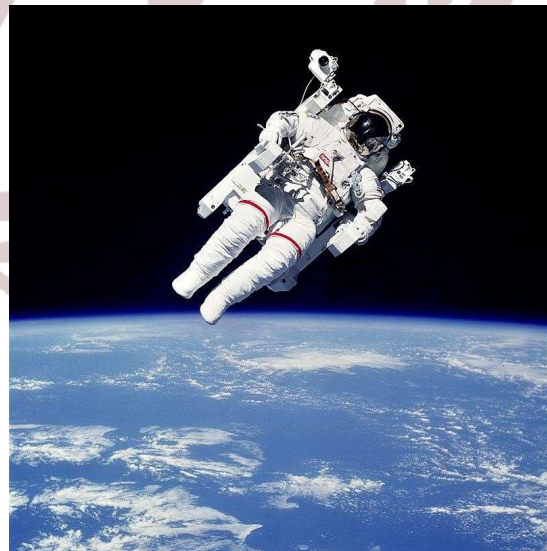
Throughout history, humanity has been captivated by the mysteries and wonders of space. From ancient civilizations tracing constellations across the night sky to modern-day explorers venturing beyond Earth's atmosphere, our enthusiasm for space has remained unwavering. It embodies our innate curiosity, driving us to push the boundaries of knowledge and explore the unknown. With each leap into the unknown, we not only expand our understanding of the universe but also inspire future generations to continue the journey of exploration, bound by the timeless pursuit of discovery.

a. Introduction to the UN Office for Outer Space

Following mankind's long-lasting interest in space, the UN first took an interest in space and its benefits' distribution among the nations in 1957, shortly after the launch of Sputnik I. The United Nations established the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) on December 13, 1958. While COPUOS engaged with ensuring space's use for peaceful purposes and the allocation of resources among the nations, there established an Office for Outer Space Affairs under the UN Secretary.

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) acts as a Secretariat of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS). It was first established to assist, advise, and inspect the actions of COPUOS; however, it is now responsible for acting as an advisory board for any actions taken by the UN organs regarding space.

The Office assists any United Nations Member States to establish legal and regulatory frameworks to govern space activities and strengthens the capacity of developing countries to use space science technology and applications for development by helping to integrate space capabilities into national development programs.



For the past 50 years, UNOOSA's actions have changed within the emergence of new technological and social advancements, yet its main course stayed the same. This course claims two proposals, one is that space belongs to everyone and the second one is that space should be peaceful.

The agenda of this committee is set perfectly in order to understand and apply the two main premises of UNOOSA. Delegates are expected to take their countries' and the committee's policies into account, understand, question, and apply these policies in order to resolve the issue.

b. Key Terminology

In-Situ Resource Utilization (ISRU): The harnessing of local natural resources at mission destinations, instead of taking all needed supplies from Earth, to enhance the capabilities of human exploration

Outer Space: the region beyond Earth's atmosphere, where the other planets and stars exist.

Space Sustainability: The practice of ensuring that activities in outer space are conducted in a manner that preserves the space environment for future generations, including mitigating space debris and minimizing space pollution.

Space Exploration Instruments: Tools, technologies, and equipment used to explore outer space, including spacecraft, satellites, telescopes, and rovers.

Space Debris: All man-made objects, including fragments and elements thereof, in Earth orbit or re-entering the atmosphere, that are non-functional and posing a risk to operational spacecraft and satellites.

c. Timeline of Events

1957 October 4 - The Soviet Union launched the first satellite, Sputnik, into space.

1957 November 3 - The Soviet spacecraft Sputnik 2 was launched with a dog named Laika on board. Laika did not survive the voyage.

1958 January 31 - Explorer 1 was the first satellite launched by the United States when it was sent into orbit on January 31, 1958.

1958 December 13 - The United Nations Committee for Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and the United Nations Office on Outer Space Affairs got established.

1960 August 19 - The Soviet craft Sputnik 5 was launched, carrying the dogs Strelka and Belka. They became the first living beings to survive a trip into space.

1961 April 12 - Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human in space.

1965 March 18 - While tethered to his spacecraft, cosmonaut Alexi Leonov became the first man to walk in space.

1966 February 3 - The Russian spacecraft Luna 9 became the first spacecraft to land on the moon.

1968 September 15 - The Soviet spacecraft Zond 5 was launched and later became the first spacecraft to orbit the moon and return to Earth.

1969 July 20 - Neil Armstrong and "Buzz" Aldrin became the first men on the moon.

1971 April 19 - The Soviet space station Salyut 1 was launched.

July 30 - The moon rover was driven on the moon for the first time.

1973 May 14 - The U.S. launched its first space station, Skylab.

IV. Focused Overview of the Agenda Item: *Securing the long-term sustainability of outer space and increasing the accessibility of space exploration instruments of under-developed and developing countries*

a. Definition and Purpose

The endeavor to secure the long-term sustainability of outer space and increase accessibility to space exploration instruments for under-developed and developing countries constitutes a global effort aimed at fostering equitable participation and responsible stewardship of the space environment. This initiative encompasses collaborative strategies, technological advancements, and policy frameworks designed to democratize access to space resources while ensuring the preservation of celestial habitats and orbital pathways.

At its core, this mission seeks to transcend geopolitical boundaries and socio-economic disparities, harnessing the collective ingenuity of nations to unlock the boundless potential of space exploration for the betterment of humanity. By facilitating knowledge transfer, fostering international cooperation, and advocating for inclusive policies, this endeavor aspires to pave the way for a future where every nation, regardless of its economic status, can actively engage in the exploration and utilization of outer space for the benefit of present and future generations.

i. Value of Long-Term Sustainability of Outer Space

The Earth's orbital space environment constitutes a finite resource that is being used by an increasing number of States, international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental entities. Ensuring the equitable allocation and securing sustainability of resources is a responsibility taken by all members of the United Nations.

The long-term sustainability of outer space activities is defined as the conduction of space activities indefinitely into the future in a manner that realizes the prominence of equitable access to the benefits of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, in order to meet the needs of the present generations while preserving the outer space environment for future generations.

ii. Value of Increasing Accessibility of Space Exploration Instruments

Increasing accessibility to space exploration instruments holds profound value on multiple aspects. Firstly, it democratizes the opportunity for scientific discovery and technological innovation, fostering a more inclusive and diverse landscape of space exploration. Enabling under-developed and developing countries to participate in space missions and research projects, creates a broader area of perspectives and resources, and enriches the collective knowledge base of humanity. While designing an era of global collaboration UNOOSA takes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) into account and practices on creating a more equal environment for all states.

Expanding access to space exploration instruments fosters socio-economic development by stimulating education, industry, and infrastructure in participating nations, all actions are guided by SDG's.

- **SDG 4 "Quality Education":** As Access to Space for all provides educational resources through its educational component.
- **SDG 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth":** Access to Space for All builds capacity for individuals to access jobs in the space industry or in other scientific, technological or engineering areas.
- **SDG 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure":** Thanks to some of the hands-on opportunities of Access to Space for All, institutions can create facilities that remain available once the opportunity has been completed.

b. Securing the Long Term Sustainability

i. Currently Used Methods and Technologies

The long-term sustainability of outer space activities is safeguarded by guidelines established by COPUOS and UNOOSA. Despite being advisory frameworks rather than legally binding, these guidelines are voluntarily implemented to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, aligning with applicable international law. International initiatives, including those within the United Nations, demonstrate concerted efforts to implement these guidelines as enablers for both national and international space agencies. Regulations and policies are being promoted to minimize the impacts of human activities on Earth and the outer space environment, with member states encouraged to align their activities with the Sustainable Development Goals set forth by the UN.

One critical aspect of space sustainability is *Space Debris Mitigation*, falling under Sustainable Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. The **Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC)** has established fundamental mitigation elements, which have been extended by the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. These measures aim to prevent the release of debris during normal space operations and minimize

any impact on the outer space environment. Additionally, orbital stages of spacecraft and launch vehicles are designed to prevent failure modes that could lead to unintentional breakdowns, further contributing to debris mitigation efforts.

Established prominent guidelines:

Space systems should be designed not to release debris during normal operations. If this is not feasible, the effect of any release of debris on the outer space environment should be minimized.

Orbital stages of spacecraft and launch vehicles should be built to prevent failure modes that could cause unintentional breakdowns.

International Cooperation and Capacity Building, aligned with Sustainable Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals, are vital for ensuring sustainability in outer space. The exchange of experience, scientific knowledge, technology, and instruments among the international community is essential for the development and implementation of guidelines embraced by a greater part of the international community. This cooperation enhances existing international partnerships and increases public awareness of space sustainability issues.

Check the established prominent guidelines for I / C / I.

In-Situ Resource Utilization (ISRU), another key aspect of space sustainability under Sustainable Goal 12, involves the collection, processing, storing, and use of materials encountered in space exploration to meet mission-critical needs at reduced cost and risk. ISRU guidelines are established within the principle that space belongs to everybody and cannot be claimed by any entity. Technologies like 3D printing enhance ISRU capabilities by enabling on-demand fabrication of tools and infrastructure using locally sourced materials. By reducing reliance on Earth-based supply chains and enabling self-sufficiency in space missions, ISRU plays a crucial role in advancing the long-term sustainability of human presence beyond Earth.

ii. Challenges Faced in Resolving the Agenda

1) Challenges Concerning Technology and Investment

Challenges concerning technology and investment in space exploration have been substantial, with significant strides made in overcoming these hurdles. Resource management remains a critical challenge, with past missions highlighting the need for efficient utilization of resources. For instance, the International Space Station (ISS) relies on advanced life support systems to recycle water and air, reducing dependence on costly resupply missions. However, challenges persist in developing sustainable resource extraction methods for long-duration

missions. The success of initiatives like NASA's Artemis program, aiming to establish a sustainable human presence on the Moon, hinges on advancements in resource utilization technologies to harness lunar resources for fuel, oxygen, and construction materials.

2) Challenges Concerning Governing and Policy

Addressing the challenges concerning governing and policy in space exploration requires international cooperation and the establishment of clear regulatory frameworks. International collaboration is crucial for addressing common challenges, promoting responsible behavior, and preventing conflicts in space. Initiatives like the UNOOSA provide a platform for spacefaring nations to discuss policy issues, share best practices, and negotiate agreements on space governance. However, diverging national interests and geopolitical tensions pose challenges to achieving consensus on key issues such as space debris mitigation, resource allocation, and planetary protection. Efforts to strengthen diplomatic relations and foster multilateral cooperation are essential for developing effective space governance mechanisms that balance the interests of all stakeholders and ensure the peaceful and sustainable use of outer space.

Establishing clear and transparent regulatory frameworks is paramount for ensuring compliance with international law, promoting safety, and protecting the space environment. **The Outer Space Treaty**, ratified by over 100 countries, provides a foundational framework for governing space activities and preventing the militarization of space. However, gaps in the treaty's provisions, such as the lack of specific regulations on space debris mitigation and resource exploitation, underscore the need for additional legal instruments and guidelines. Initiatives like the **Artemis Accords**, launched by NASA in 2020, aim to establish a set of principles for space exploration and utilization, including the sustainable use of space resources and the preservation of celestial bodies. Building consensus on common principles and norms for responsible space behavior is essential for fostering trust and cooperation among spacefaring nations and ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.



3) Challenges Concerning Community Engagement

Community engagement is one of the main aspects that should be considered in shaping the future of space exploration and ensuring its long-term sustainability. By involving a diverse range of stakeholders, including government agencies, industry partners, academia, non-governmental organizations, and the general public, space initiatives can benefit from a broader spectrum of perspectives, expertise, and resources. Public outreach and education

programs are essential for raising awareness about the importance of space exploration, inspiring the next generation of scientists and engineers, and fostering public support for space initiatives. Many events engage citizens worldwide in solving real-world space-related challenges, promoting innovation and collaboration across borders, NASA's "**Space Apps Challenge**" Russian Federal Space Agency's (Roscosmos) "**Young Professionals in Space Industry Program**" could be given as examples.

Furthermore, fostering collaboration and inclusivity within the space community is critical for addressing shared challenges and leveraging collective expertise and resources. Initiatives such as the **Space Generation Advisory Council (SGAC)**, which represents young professionals and students in the space sector, provide a platform for networking, knowledge sharing, and advocacy on space policy issues. By promoting diversity and equal representation, space organizations can tap into a wider talent pool, foster creativity and innovation, and ensure that space exploration benefits all of humanity. Engaging with stakeholders from diverse backgrounds also helps to ensure that space initiatives address the needs and concerns of different communities, promoting equity and inclusivity in the exploration and use of outer space.

iii. Further Recommended Readings

- [Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space](#)
- [Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space](#)
- [A/RES/68/74 General Assembly](#)
- [Legal Regimes for a Sustainable Space Resource Utilization](#)

c. Increasing Accessibility of Space Exploration Instruments

Since the beginning of the merging modernity, mankind has always been eager to know the mysteries of the universe. Looking at the sky and wondering of its mysteries is a gift given to men, regardless of their nation. The United Nations was first founded in order to decrease the extent of inequality between nations, conformably the Office on Outer Space Affairs gives its best effort to increase the accessibility of space exploration instruments among the nations.

i. Currently Used Methods and Technologies

Accessibility in space exploration is being propelled by several key techniques, notably through the development of standardized interfaces and designs for instruments. Organizations like NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA) are championing initiatives such as the **CubeSat** standard, enabling researchers to easily integrate their instruments onto spacecraft

platforms. This standardized approach streamlines development processes, reduces costs, and encourages collaboration across diverse organizations, ultimately making space exploration more accessible to a wider audience.

Furthermore, the democratization of space technology through open-source initiatives is opening doors for enthusiasts and small teams to contribute to space exploration. Projects like **NASA's Open Source Rover** and the **ESA's Open Space Innovation Platform**, most significantly the UN 's initiative "**Access to Space for All**" provide access to designs, software, and data from space missions, empowering individuals to engage in instrument development and experimentation. This approach fosters innovation, lowers barriers to entry, and encourages diverse participation in space exploration efforts.

Commercialization of space services is also driving accessibility, with companies like **SpaceX** and **Rocket Lab** offering affordable launch services and opportunities for small satellite deployments. These commercial providers leverage economies of scale and innovative business models to reduce the cost of accessing space, making it feasible for organizations with limited resources to conduct space missions and deploy instruments. Examples include the deployment of CubeSats through rideshare programs like SpaceX's SmallSat Program, which offers cost-effective access to space for educational institutions and small businesses.



Lastly, educational outreach and public engagement initiatives are inspiring the next generation of space explorers and increasing accessibility to space exploration instruments. Programs like **NASA's CubeSat Launch Initiative** and educational workshops hosted by organizations like the **Planetary Society** provide hands-on experience and mentorship opportunities for students and educators. By fostering interest and skills in STEM fields and space exploration, these initiatives contribute to a more inclusive and accessible future for space exploration.

ii. Challenges Faced in Resolving the Agenda

1) Challenges Concerning Technology and Investment

Enhancing accessibility to space exploration instruments faces significant challenges in terms of technology and investment, impacting both nationwide programs and initiatives led by international organizations like the United Nations. For instance, in national space programs, countries often grapple with the high costs associated with developing and deploying space instruments. Take **India's Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** as an example. While ISRO has achieved remarkable milestones with cost-effective missions such as the **Mars Orbiter Mission**, the development of sophisticated instruments still requires

substantial financial investment, limiting accessibility for smaller organizations and educational institutions within the country.

Similarly, on a global scale, initiatives led by the UN face challenges in ensuring widespread access to advanced space instrumentation. The UN's Office for Outer Space Affairs works to promote international cooperation in space exploration, but financial constraints and technological limitations hinder progress. As an example, the UN's efforts to facilitate access to satellite data for developing countries through initiatives like the UN Platform for **Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER)** face challenges in securing adequate funding and ensuring the transfer of technology and expertise.

Despite these challenges, efforts are underway to address technology and investment barriers in space exploration instrumentation. Collaborative initiatives between developed and developing countries, such as joint research projects and technology transfer programs, aim to bridge the gap and foster inclusivity in space exploration. Additionally, innovative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships and crowdfunding campaigns, offer new avenues for funding space instrumentation projects, making them more accessible to a broader range of stakeholders. By leveraging these approaches and fostering international cooperation, the global community can overcome the challenges of technology and investment to ensure that space exploration instruments are accessible to all.

2) Challenges Concerning Governing and Policy

The challenges concerning governing and policy in space exploration are multifaceted and include issues such as jurisdictional ambiguity, regulatory frameworks, and international cooperation. One significant challenge is the *lack of clear jurisdiction* over space activities and resources. With an increasing number of countries and private entities entering the space domain, questions arise regarding the ownership of celestial bodies, mining rights, and liability for space debris. Although the UNOOSA is straining all the nerves in order to clarify the rules, the absence of comprehensive international agreements leaves room for conflicting interpretations and potential disputes among stakeholders.

Furthermore, *the development of robust regulatory frameworks* to govern space activities presents a challenge. Existing international treaties and agreements, such as the **Outer Space Treaty** and the **Moon Agreement**, provide broad principles for space exploration but lack specific regulations for emerging technologies and activities. As a result, there is a need for updated and harmonized policies that address issues such as commercial spaceflight, space tourism, and resource extraction in a manner that balances innovation with environmental protection and safety considerations.

International cooperation is another critical aspect of governing space exploration but can be challenging to achieve due to geopolitical tensions and differing national interests. While

collaboration among space-faring nations has yielded successful missions and shared resources, conflicts and competition also exist. Balancing cooperation and competition in space governance requires diplomacy, trust-building measures, and transparent communication among nations. Lastly, the rapid pace of technological advancement complicates governance and policy-making efforts.

3) Challenges Concerning Community Engagement

Challenges in community engagement within space exploration include fostering public interest, promoting inclusivity, and addressing ethical concerns. For instance, while initiatives like NASA's "Journey to Mars" outreach programs and public events like SpaceX's rocket launches aim to inspire interest in space, reaching underserved communities and marginalized groups, such as rural areas or low-income neighborhoods, remains a challenge. Additionally, ensuring inclusivity in space exploration endeavors involves addressing barriers to participation, such as socioeconomic disparities and lack of access to STEM education. For example, programs like the European Space Agency's "Space for Everyone" initiative aim to provide opportunities for underrepresented groups to engage in space-related activities and education. Furthermore, ethical considerations, such as the impact of space activities on terrestrial ecosystems and indigenous rights, need to be carefully navigated to build trust and support within communities. One example is the controversy surrounding the deployment of satellite mega-constellations, like SpaceX's Starlink, which has raised concerns about light pollution and interference with astronomical observations, prompting discussions on responsible space exploration practices. Overcoming these challenges requires proactive engagement strategies, tailored outreach efforts, and transparent communication to foster broad-based public support for space exploration initiatives.

iii. Further Recommended Readings

- [2222 \(XXI\). Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies](#)
- [The benefits of space must be accessible to all - ITU Hub](#)
- [Space for Women](#)

V. Major Parties Involved

National Space Agencies:

- **European Space Association (ESA) - European Union:**

The European Space Agency (ESA) with its 22 member states, is one of the most prominent actors of the space race with its role in securing the long-term sustainability of outer space and increasing accessibility to space exploration instruments for under-developed and developing countries. Through initiatives like its **Open Access Data Policy** and collaboration programs with emerging space agencies, ESA promotes international cooperation and knowledge sharing. By providing access to data, expertise, and technology, ESA aims to empower nations with limited resources to participate in space exploration efforts and contribute to the global scientific community.

- **National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) - United States:**

As the United States' national agency, being one of the first actors and a global leader of the space industry, NASA, is committed to the agenda and shows its commitment by applying initiatives like the **Artemis Accords** and partnerships with international organizations. Although NASA promotes responsible and inclusive space exploration by its applications, it still remains as an agency in the effort of becoming a monopoly in the industry.

- **State Space Corporation (ROSCOSMOS) - Russian Federation:**

ROSCOSMOS, the Russian Federal Space Agency, plays a crucial role in ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space activities. They actively contribute to minimizing space debris by adhering to guidelines for safe disposal of defunct satellites and rocket stages. For instance, ROSCOSMOS ensures that spent rocket stages are moved to “graveyard orbits” to prevent collisions with operational satellites. Additionally, ROSCOSMOS collaborates with other space agencies globally to enhance accessibility for under-developed and developing countries, sharing knowledge, technology, and resources to promote peaceful space exploration.

Private Sector Companies

Private sector companies like **SpaceX** actively engage in shaping national and international space policies. For instance, SpaceX has been involved in advocating for regulatory reforms to facilitate commercial space activities, including streamlined launch licensing processes and spectrum allocation for satellite communications. Moreover, SpaceX's Starlink satellite constellation initiative demonstrates its commitment to responsible space practices by implementing measures to minimize orbital debris and ensure the safety of space operations.

Additionally, companies like **Planet Labs** contribute to space safety by sharing orbital data and participating in space debris monitoring efforts. Planet Labs operates a constellation of Earth-imaging satellites and collaborates with organizations like the Space Data Association to exchange orbital information and mitigate collision risks. Through such initiatives, private companies enhance space safety and contribute to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

Furthermore, collaboration across the industry is exemplified by initiatives like the **Commercial Spaceflight Federation (CSF)**, which brings together private space companies to advocate for policies that promote innovation and responsible space practices. CSF members, including Blue Origin and Virgin Galactic, work collaboratively to address regulatory challenges and advance initiatives aimed at increasing accessibility to space exploration instruments and opportunities for industry growth.

Controlling Organizations:

Regulatory bodies such as the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) are the most significant organs in ensuring the safe and equal exploration of space. UNOOSA and COPUOS provide guidance and coordination on international space activities, facilitating collaboration among nations and promoting adherence to international treaties and agreements. The IADC establishes guidelines for space debris mitigation, promoting safety in space operations and reducing the risk of collisions. Additionally, the ITU regulates the allocation and use of radio frequencies for space communications, ensuring efficient spectrum management and minimizing interference among satellite systems. Together, these regulatory bodies contribute to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities by fostering cooperation, establishing standards, and addressing challenges in space governance.

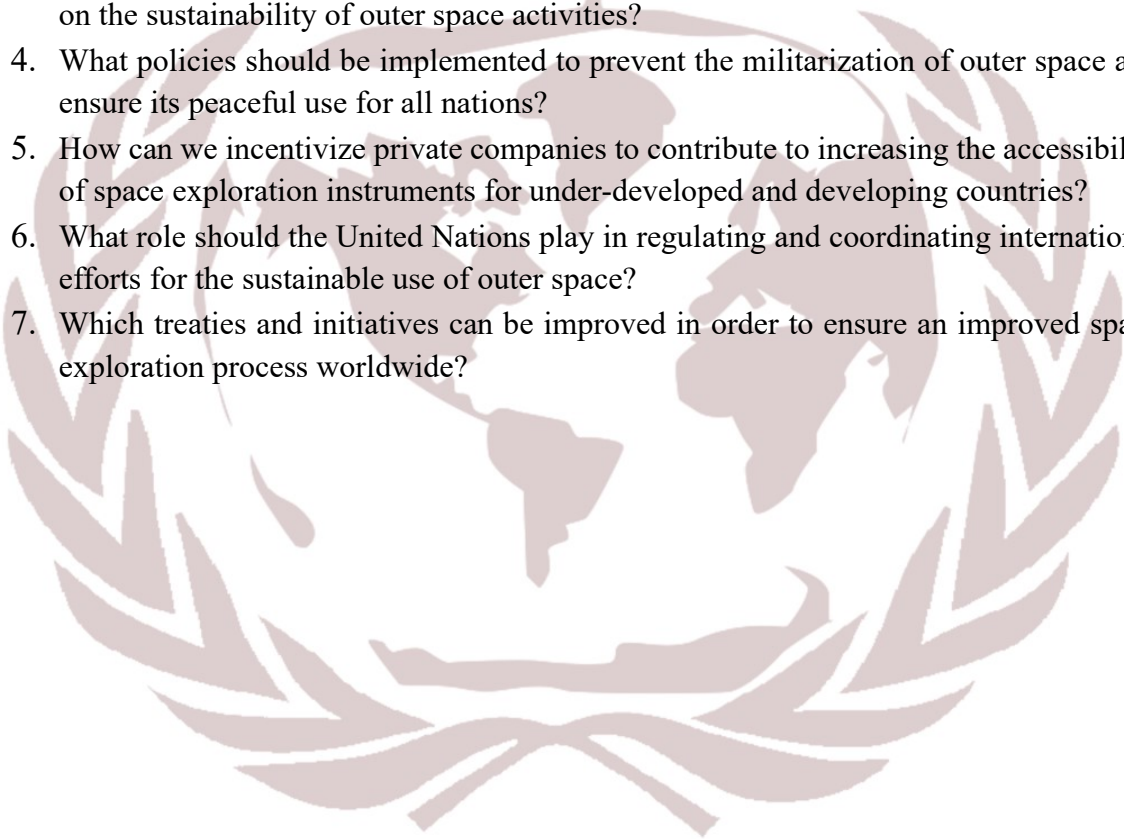
VI. Conclusion and a Few Notes

This study guide covers all the essential information a delegate must know in order to address the process behind the setting of this agenda item. Currently used methods and the challenges faced in implementing these methods are given, so that you esteemed delegates can generate solutions while addressing the important aspects of the issue. Even so, you delegates are still responsible for doing your own research upon your own countries' policies. My advice is that you keep the two most prominent ideals of this committee in mind: space belongs to nobody, and all its organs should be used for peace. Remember, regardless of your country's previous activity in space exploration, you are highly encouraged to find solutions and make some changes.

Good luck, do not hesitate to get in contact with me through the email given above in the letter from the USG.

VII. Questions to be Addressed

1. How can we ensure equitable access to outer space exploration technologies and resources for under-developed and developing countries?
2. What measures can be taken to promote international cooperation in space exploration while respecting the sovereignty of nations?
3. How can the international community address the issue of space debris and its impact on the sustainability of outer space activities?
4. What policies should be implemented to prevent the militarization of outer space and ensure its peaceful use for all nations?
5. How can we incentivize private companies to contribute to increasing the accessibility of space exploration instruments for under-developed and developing countries?
6. What role should the United Nations play in regulating and coordinating international efforts for the sustainable use of outer space?
7. Which treaties and initiatives can be improved in order to ensure an improved space exploration process worldwide?



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