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**Topic 1**

Commencing with Sputnik 1 in 1957, many issues have risen between international activities and responsibilities pertaining to outer space. As discussed, four of the major issues pertaining to space are, economy, society, accessibility, and diplomacy. Examples of this would be use of black carbon, control of debris, and diplomatic international dispute over the ownership of space. Though action has been taken for some of these, there are still issues that have no solution in mind yet. For example, black carbon will become a great issue if we begin increased travels between space and earth. The increased emissions from these travels could potentially damage the ozone layer and there would be increased heat on earth. However, the UN has taken some action on many of these other issues.

NASA has declared space debris to be one of the most urgent issues pertaining to earth-space relations. Around 500,000 pieces of space debris is orbiting the earth, each traveling at around 30,000 km/h. This mass of space debris can turn into a major issue in the near future. For one, this debris could potentially damage essential manmade equipment, such as satellites or a spacecraft. This is why NASA has started off with an attempt to prevent potential collision. This attempt is known as flight rules. It acts as a method to predict the proximity of debris such that one can direct a satellite or spacecraft into a diverging path. The US Department of Defense has also taken action with space debris through restriction on sizes on manmade space debris. Space debris will also play a role in our accessibility to space. Though increased travels will increase black carbon emissions, in order to assure the safety of those traveling, space debris is an issue that must be dealt with. Next is the diplomatic action taken internationally between states and space. So far, many countries have taken action to try and discuss the sovereignty and diplomacy pertaining to space. For example, soon after the launching of Sputnik, the UN encouraged and organized the multiple UNISPACE conferences. Another action taken was the Outer Space Treaty. It was signed by the UK, USA, and the Soviet Union. It declared that no one would be allowed to hold territorial sovereignty over any celestial resource, such as moons or planets. Lastly, many treaties were formed in order to protect the environment. This included the Montreal Protocol, the Air Pollution Conference, and the Kyoto Protocol.

Egypt, as of now, has taken some actions pertaining to these issues. For one, after recognizing space as a legal concern in 1935, Egypt later started a space program in 1960. Egypt has taken great interest in a strong involvement space, even launching several satellites over the course of the program. On top of that, multiple other programs have been started to get the young people of Egypt involved in the space program. Though Egypt is not a main proponent in the UN at this moment pertaining to earth-space relations, Egypt agrees with most of the actions taken. One thing that we think should be taken care of is a solution to the increased black carbon emissions for they could become a large issue in the future.

**Topic 2**

Space has always been perceived through the looking glass of many media outlets as a place grandiose and militarized fighting to take place. However, when looked into deeper, there are many factors and complicated components to states and their personal weaponization and militarization of space. As of now, space isn’t truly weaponized by definition, but different states such as the US, China, and Russia are all attempting to launch more and more weaponized gear into space. Each of these nations have also attempted, on top of weapons, to try and launch satellites. However, this is proceeded to make these nations such as the US, China, and Russia to create anti-satellite systems or ASATs as a means of defense. These defense systems along with offensive satellite systems cause great concern for the US. The US has a large system based on satellites such as internet, communication, etc. A militarized attack from space coming from another nation onto a satellite would truly devastate a nation in modern day society.

On the contrary, the US has taken great charge in the militarization of space and in turn, the process has helped further the United States’s dominance in the modern international scene. The strength of a particular nation in space concerns the UN with not only the threat of a nation having such power, but also the pressure that this militarization puts on the arms race between nations. This threat of power in the US not only concerns the UN, but also China and Russia. However, this arms race will surely end much like how it did in the Cold War with a long process that will just ultimately be a massive waste of resources. This is mostly likely the reason why, though there is a cause for concern for the UN and other competitive nations with the US, such as Russia and China, the UN has not taken overwhelming action in the prevention of the US and their involvement in the weaponization and dominance in outer space. However, the UN has attempted at passing multiple pieces of legislation pertaining to the militarization of space and also on restrictions of nations and their rights to space. For example, the UN passed the “Prevention of the Outer Space Arms Race” act in 2000. On top of that, just 4 years later the UN had formed the Outer Space Treaty, such that countries such as the US, Russian, or China could not have sovereignty over any celestial body such as a moon or planet.

The Arab Regiment of Egypt has taken a role and even released a statement pertaining to the Outer Space Arms race. Egypt sees high importance in this issue. For example, in the statement Egypt recognizes that a majority of our basic privileges in life are granted through the use of outer space, such as internet, etc. The delegation of Egypt also stresses the importance that, though there are many perks to the use of outer space and the use of it for good, the UN should place a large focus on the prevention of a large Cold War like arms race that will just result in either violence or a waste of resources. Egypt recognizes this as a major concern and something not to be ignored or taken as lightly such as the UN is doing at this moment.

**Topic 3**

With the increased travel and connection between space and earth, there are new opportunities expanding. With intriguing experiences such as space tourism or research opportunities, the UN must now consider a method to take advantage and commercialize space. However, there are many economic, structural, and safety concerns that the UN must take into consideration before commencing the process. For example, the UN must find methods in which to start, such as satellites, that provide a safe example for countries that wish to follow. On top of that, the UN must also take into account what some possible threats could be in terms of safety and in terms of competition between states.

Though in the future the UN is most likely seeking an expansion of things such as space tourism, as discussed previously, as of now the UN has only taken mostly non human commercial uses. For example, there are large amounts of goods and services equipment that can be used by large companies that provide things such as mobile services. This industry of satellites from such companies is worth around an estimated $323 billion. Due to the influence of the UN, this process has been mainly catalyzed by governments. Another thing that the UN must move towards is a start of regulations on what should be commercialized in space. Moving on from the satellite industry, there is also the concerns of the ISS. The ISS is the largest engineering project in history. This station has been made possible through by the UN, allowing a coalition between powerful states such as the United States, Russia, Europe, Japan and Canada. Moving on from the government's influence with space commercialization, there are many aspects of potential space tourism that can help boost the economy of this area. For one, the aspect of zero gravity to an average civilian is very intriguing and would bring great interest and draw in many to this economy. However, the UN must also make sure that the correct regulations are taken. It will be an expensive process that will have to include higher wage jobs of those working with the space tourist in order to assure safety and not destroy the program before it has begun. Another issue is the mineral resources that can potentially be extracted and put to commercial use. The UN is highly interested in taking part of this process.

Egypt is highly interested in taking part of the commercialization of space. However, there is a gap opening between not only Egypt, but multiple other states that are not of the main contributors to the world scene (i.e. US, Russia, China, etc.). Egypt strongly believes that there should be easier access or that the UN should be a larger catalyst to the providing of resources, such that Egypt and other potentially helpful countries can contribute the commercialization of space. Egypt believes that not only will this open up a new industry for growth in the state of Egypt which will benefit the interest of other Middle Eastern states, but that it will also help contribute to the world scene and allow Egypt to become a larger player, not only in space but also on Earth.