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The issues before Panama are

1.The Environment and Space Activity

2.The Militarization of Space and International Law

3.Space Commercialization

I. The Environment and Space Activity

    Space exploration has continued to be a grey area of terms. The fact is no one really owns space, except the human race as a whole. Should space be left in mankind's hands? We are expected to not over pollute the universe. Environmental questions like this come to mind when we think of exploring space because of how much fuel and pollution it takes.

Do you know how much pollution happens when a spaceship takes off into our atmosphere? Rocket engines emit reactive gases that cause ozone molecules to break apart. They also discharge microscopic particles of soot and aluminum oxide, which may increase the rate at which those gases wreak havoc. Each [variety of rocket propellant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rocket_propellant) delivers its own blend of ozone-depleting substances. Engine design matters, too. To make matters worse, spacecraft dump some of these pollutants directly into the upper and middle stratosphere, where they can start causing damage immediately.

Under the Outer Space Treaty, each country retains jurisdiction and control over its governmental and non-governmental spacecraft. As privately operated spacecraft become more prevalent, countries will need to determine how much regulation is appropriate to impose on their activities. Some countries might seek to attract private space companies by maintaining a loose regulatory regime. Commercial human spaceflight, space debris, export control reform and flags of convenience are just a few of the challenges that the space law community will face in the coming years.

Therefore Panama

1.     Is trying to reduce pollution to the space environment.

2.    Would like to continue doing space activity though.

II.  The Militarization of Space and International Law

The draft resolution on the prevention of an arms race in outer space was approved by a recorded vote of 160 in favour to 1 against, with 1 abstention. Panama voted to be in favour.

During the 1960s and 1970s a number of agreements were adopted to prevent the weaponization of outer space. These include the [Partial Test Ban Treaty](http://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/treaty-banning-nuclear-test-atmosphere-outer-space-and-under-water-partial-test-ban-treaty-ptbt/), formally titled the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater (1963) and much more.

Panama voted for this treaty so that we could live, and not damage the atmosphere that we have to live in. Also can you guess how many satellites we use? Well the biggest number of satellites are used by North America. The United States uses 549! To  the lowest number of satellites in the Netherlands and France which only have 10. That is still quite a lot. Think once more, what do we use satellites for? Satellites are used for a large number of purposes. Common types include military and civilian Earth observation satellites, communications satellites, navigation satellites, weather satellites, and research satellites. Space stations and human spacecraft in orbit are also satellites.

Now, imagine if you were to use a missile in space, our satellites might get hit and the pollute the atmosphere, which would not be good for our state of living.

To conclude, space is one of the new frontiers that we are trying to have technology for, and is it the least militarized areas known. Nonetheless in the interest in our own security, other countries will try to create weapons of space. Panama will most likely vote once again to the continuation of the Outer Space Treaty. Panama wishes to retain the law and keep our universe safe.

Therefore Panama

1.     Acknowledges the need for no weapons in space.

2.      Continues to vote for the better cause.

III. Space Commercialization

What has Panama done for space? Most recent:

• 2015: Panama Commission of Space Affairs (PA-SPACOM) was created on May 19th, 2015.

• 2016: PA-SPACOM promotes and organizes 1st Panamanian Congress on Space Science for May 11th to May 14th 2016.

Panama is also part of the PA-SPACOM An advising board comprised of civil society, private sector, academic institutions, and government agencies sponsored by the Science, Technology and Innovation Secretariat of which Panama in charge of developing the technical and legal strategy to create a sustainable space program. Panama’s mission is to support the creation of a Panamanian Space Agency and develop the required legal and market framework that fosters regional cooperation and specialization in applied space technology.

Another thing panama feels strong about is Cooperation through Specialization. Through specialization and compartmentalization of R&D duties countries can minimize the risk of venturing into a new sector and optimize human capital and resources.

• A model based on specialization will foster regional growth through cooperation and not through competition.

• Longer strides towards space technology will achieve proficiency in the shortest amount of time.

• Shorten the path of development of larger and complex projects.

To conclude and overall, Panama is here to help with the exploration of space and the plan for the future to. go to Mars in 2030+.

Therefore Panama

1.   Has contributed in Space research and exploration

2.   Believes strongly in Cooperation through Specialization and the commercialization of future explorations.

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