



# SciMUNC XVII

*CRISIS COMMITTEE*

## The Race to Space: A Launch to a New Life

BACKGROUND GUIDE

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>Letter from the Dais</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Committee Description</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Main Committee Topic</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Bloc Positions</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>15</b>



Nora Auburn  
*Secretary-General*

Thasina Tabassum  
*Director-General*

Madalee Weissman  
and Matteo Rollin  
*USGs of Administration*

Steven Seo  
*Deputy-USG of  
Administration*

Margaux Vasilescu  
and Roni Zilberman  
*Varsity Directors*

Michele Wu  
*Novice Director*

Gil Friedman  
*Technical Director*

David Shibley  
*Faculty Advisor*

75 West 205<sup>th</sup> Street  
Bronx, NY 10468  
modelun@bxscience.edu  
www.scimun.com

## Letter from the Dais

---

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Race to Space! My name is Caren Koo and I am your chair for this committee. I am so excited to be chairing this committee with my best friend, Gwen. I actually transferred into Bronx Science in my sophomore year but have been doing MUN since freshman year! Words cannot describe the amount of love I have for lip products, caffeine (coffee and Fuji Apple Pear and Peach Vibe Celsius), and buying clothes (seriously, most of my money is spent on new clothes almost every week). I also love learning new languages and cultures, I can speak Japanese, Korean, Spanish, and Chinese (Spanish and Chinese are both still a work in progress). I'm the captain of the gymnastics team, the manager of the baseball team, and I have also been in track (as a sprinter and pole vaulter), I think you can guess by now that I love being athletic. If you don't like mint dark chocolate and any tropical fruits (like passionfruit and mango) I would be very disappointed. I am beyond excited to see the crazy adventures our committees will go through!

Hi, my name is Gwen, and I am the co-chair for this committee! I have been a member of Model UN since my junior year, and I am so excited to be chairing the Race to Space conference with Caren! I am a recovering oat chai latte addict and my top three things in life (in no particular order) are stuffed animals, Harry Styles, and fashion. (I will be taking zero criticisms.) My top three least favorite things in life are standardized tests, flare jeans, and earbuds that don't stay in your ears. I sell clothes and I am an avid consumer of grocery store boxed fruit and Starbucks everything bagels (they must be toasted with nothing on it, obviously.) Our issue takes place in the future, which leaves lots of room for creativity on approaches to solving this issue, make sure you use that to your advantage! I cannot wait to see what you all come up with. I have no doubt that each solution that will be presented will be creative and a representation of your hard work in this committee.

Thank you so much for joining us in The Race to Space, make sure that you speak your mind, share your ideas, and above all, have fun! We hope that this is a good experience for both first-time and experienced delegates to develop their diplomacy skills the best that they can. Remember to always respect, collaborate, and listen to each other. If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to us at [gwendolyns7@nycstudents.net](mailto:gwendolyns7@nycstudents.net) and [carenk@nycstudents.net](mailto:carenk@nycstudents.net). We look forward to seeing you all on committee day! We wish you the best of luck.

Sincerely,  
Caren Koo and Gwendolyn Sze

## Committee Description

### *UNOOSA*

Since its creation on December 13, 1958, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) has been working to promote international cooperation in the peaceful use and exploration of space, and in utilizing space science and technology for sustainable economic and social development. The Office assists any United Nations Member States in establishing 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.

Ever since the innovation of the first human-made satellite orbited the Earth in 1957, the UN has been committed to space being used for peaceful purposes. In the midst of the Cold War, there was a growing concern in the international community that space might become yet another field for intense rivalries between the superpowers or would be left for exploitation by a limited number of countries with the necessary resources. In 1958, an ad hoc committee on

the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) was created to consider the activities and resources of the United Nations. Since then, COPUOS has been serving as a focal point for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, maintaining close contacts with governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with outer space activities, providing for the exchange of information relating to outer space activities while assisting in the study of measures for the promotion of international cooperation in those activities. COPUOS has been assisted by two subcommittees: the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (STSC) and the Legal Subcommittee.

STSC meets to discuss space weather, near-Earth objects, the use of space technology for socio-economic development, or for disaster management support, global navigation satellite systems, and the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

The Legal Subcommittee discussions include the status and application of the five

United Nations treaties on outer space, the definition and delimitation of outer space, national space legislation, legal mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation, and international mechanisms for cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.

UNOOSA meets annually to discuss topics that include maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes, safe operations in orbit, space debris, space weather, the threat from asteroids, the safe use of nuclear power in outer space, climate change, water management, global navigation satellite systems, and questions concerning space law and national space legislation. UNOOSA works to help all countries, especially developing countries, access and leverage the benefits of space to accelerate sustainable development.

The United States, China, and Russia are three of the top innovators in the field of space exploration. The three respective countries are the only countries that have successfully launched crewed spacecraft. Russia has had twenty-seven explorations, the US has had sixteen, and China has had one so far.

---

Utilizing satellite imagery to prevent and manage disasters, UNOOSA supports transparency in space activities and works with space agencies and space leaders around the world to devise solutions to challenges that require an international response.

## Main Committee Topic

It's 2050, the Earth has been battling the crisis of global warming ever since 1988. Now it is nearly uninhabitable due to climate change. However, in 2040 scientists made an astronomical discovery, life was possible on the moon. Now, the people are left with only one option: transition humanity to live on the Moon.

The day before the astronauts were supposedly sent into space, the Interstellar Space Station exploded. This was done by a terrorist group called Bulgogi Bombers based in North Korea that wanted to prevent others from making progress in their endeavors to inhabit the moon. North Korea has already begun to transition their people to the moon in secret and will do anything to ensure their total domination of the planet just for themselves. 15 astronauts and 15 heads of the space agency for each country will be expected to work together to quickly bring the population on Earth to the moon and rebuild the Interstellar Space Station quickly. Each country will have an astronaut and the head of their respective country's space station working together to solve the problem. But, keep in mind that there is limited space on the Moon; not everyone will be able to fit. Each country and their

entire population will not be able to fit, so choose wisely when considering who to work with. This is a crisis; however, each country will still have different values and viewpoints on different subjects. It is important to note that Russia, USA, and China are the three nations that are heavily involved in space exploration.

### *Past Actions*

#### *UNISPACE I*

Held from 14 to 27 August 1968, UNISPACE I was the first in a series of three global UN conferences on outer space, which focused on raising awareness of the vast potential of space benefits for all humankind. The Conference reviewed the progress in space science, technology and applications and called for increased international cooperation, with particular regard to the benefit of developing nations. Throughout the 1970s, the Programme implemented trainings and workshops, using space technology in such diverse areas as

telecommunications, environmental monitoring and weather forecasting, remote sensing for disaster mitigation and management, agricultural and forestry development, cartography, geology and other resource development applications.

### *UNISPACE III*

Held from 19 to 30 July 1999, UNISPACE III created a blueprint for the peaceful uses of outer space in the 21st century. UNISPACE III outlined a wide variety of actions to:

- Protect the global environment and manage natural resources;
- Increase the use of space applications for human security, development and welfare;
- Protect the space environment;
- Increase developing countries' access to space science and its benefits.

*UNISPACE III* concluded with the Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development (Vienna Declaration), which contained 33 recommendations as elements of a strategy to address new challenges in outer space activities.

### ***Questions to Consider***

1. How can nations that are heavily involved in space research help the nations that are less involved?
  2. How can individual nations contribute to bringing their citizens to the moon safely?
  3. How can the nations work together to recover the damage done by the terrorist group?
  4. How can the committee ensure fair and affordable access to space for all nations, irrespective of their technological capabilities?
  5. What strategies can be developed to support the less involved nations dealing with space emergencies and how can the nations' ideals that align with one another communicate with the nations that do not?
-

## Bloc Positions

Each country will have two designated delegates representing their country. One delegate will be the head of the country's main space research station, while the other will be an astronaut from the space station. Both the astronaut and the CEO of each country must work together to prioritize their country and their personal goals, and collaborate with other paired delegates to achieve said goals. Below each country we have added both positions, as well as a small blurb about the general missions (regarding space exploration) of each country. Make sure that you are keeping those values in mind throughout the conference, as well as your nation's general political values and views. Keep in mind that while this committee takes place in the future, for the sake of the committee, all assets will be the same as they are currently in 2023.

### ***Russia***

*Space Station: Roscosmos*

*Head of Roscosmos: Dmitry Rogozin*

*Astronaut: Anna Kikina*

Russia's mission:

The Federal Space Agency (Roscosmos) is an authorized federal executive body responsible for implementing government policy and legal regulation, providing government services and managing state property in the field of space exploration, international space cooperation and joint projects and programmes in space, space research, missile and space technology for military purposes, strategic missile systems, coordination of the maintenance, further development and use of the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS) in the interests of civilian consumers, including commercial consumers, and international cooperation in this sphere, as well as the general coordination and management of the activities being carried out at the Baikonur space center.

### ***China***

*Space Station: Tiangong Space Station*

*Director of the China Manned Space*

*Agency: Hao Chun*

*Astronaut: Wang Yaping*

China's mission:

China Manned Space agency's mission is to continue implementing the



Human Space Technology Initiative (HSTI);

– To provide opportunities for Member States to conduct space experiments on board China’s Space Station and to provide opportunities for Member States to fly their astronauts/payload experts on board China’s Space Station.

### **Kenya**

*Space Station: Kenya Space Station (KSA)*

*Director of KSA: Brigadier Hilary Biwott Kipkosgey*

*Astronaut: Wanjiku Chebet Kanjumba*

Kenya’s mission:

KSA’s mission is coordinating, nurturing and developing the Kenyan Space Sector to maximize the utilization of space opportunities. Our 6 major areas of focus include: Agriculture, Disaster, Management, Security, Communication, Urban Planning, and Resource Management.

### **Japan**

*Space Station: Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)*

*Head administrator of JAXA: Hiroshi Yamakawa*

*Astronaut: Akihiko Hoshide*

Japan’s mission:

JAXA’s ultimate goal is to contribute to all kinds of activities on Earth, not only for the Japanese, but also for people throughout the world through research and development, and that is a reason for us to fly into the sky and aim for space. Therefore, their activities are challenges to “space” and the “sky” that are areas that still hold many mysteries. In other words, their activities are “Exploration” to explore limitless possibilities.

JAXA would like to explore the future for economic development, improvement of the quality of life, and safety and security for Japan, and furthermore, for sustainable development of mankind, expanding knowledge, as well as to explore new fields.

### **USA**

*Space Station: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)*

*NASA Head Administrator: Bill Nelson*

*Astronaut: Cameron Bess*

USA’s mission:

---

NASA's mission is to lead an innovative and sustainable program of exploration with commercial and international partners to enable human expansion across the solar system and bring new knowledge and opportunities back to Earth. They aim to support growth of the Nation's economy in space and aeronautics, increase understanding of the universe and our place in it, work with industry to improve America's aerospace technologies, and advance American leadership.

### **Canada**

*Space Station: Canadian Space Agency (CSA)*

*President of CSA: Lisa Campbell*

*Astronaut: Jennifer Sidey-Gibbons*

Canada's mission:

CSA's mission is to advance the knowledge of space through science and ensure that space science and technology provide social and economic benefits for Canadians.

### **Brazil**

*Space Station: The Brazilian Space Agency (AEB)*

*Head Administrator of AEB: Carlos Augusto Teixeira de Moura*

*Astronaut: Marcos Pontes*

Brazil's mission:

The AEB's objective is to create an efficient licensing process, always having in mind the safety of space operations. In the same way, AEB is working to have an efficient and competitive third-party liability perspective, providing reasonable figures that will allow small companies to operate in Brazil. The concern is to guarantee the safety of CEA facilities, workforce, and nearby cities, without overcharging the private sector.

### **South Korea**

*Space Station: Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI)*

*Head administrator of KARI: Lee Sang-Ryool*

*Astronaut: Soyeon Yi*

South Korea's mission:

The goal of Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI) is to contribute to development of the national economy and enhancement of national life through new

exploration, technological advancements, development, and dissemination in the field of aerospace science and technology. So KARI researches core technology for aircraft, satellites and space launch vehicles. KARI supports development of national aerospace policies, supply, distribution and dissemination of information regarding aerospace technology. Also KARI supports joint utilization of test and assessment facilities with the industry, academy and research institutes and collaboration with aerospace-related small and medium companies. KARI also supports training of professional human resources in the major mission fields.

KARI is dedicated to inspiring our future generations to develop their careers and enthusiasm for space to achieve the goals of KARI. KARI operates various program for the public, teenagers, university students, teachers and so on.

### ***Germany***

Space Station: German Aerospace Center  
*Chairman of the German Aerospace Center:*  
*Anke Kaysser Pyzalla*  
*Astronaut: Alexander Gerst*

Germany's mission:

DLR Space Administration concentrates on a number of eminent projects and missions in space research. In consultation with science, industry, and the European Space Agency (ESA) it implements key national and international projects covering all core areas of space research including: Earth Observation, Satellite Communication, Navigation, Space Science, Research and Exploration, Launchers, Human Spaceflight and ISS, and Robotics and Digitalisation and AI.

### ***Italy***

*Space Station: Italian Space Agency (ASI)*  
*President of ASI: Teodoro Valente*  
*Astronaut: Roberto Vittori*

Italy's mission:

The Italian Space Agency, created in 1988, coordinates the Italian efforts in space. The ASI range of activities goes from space science to earth observation, telecommunications, navigation and launchers development.

Italy is the third country in terms of contribution in the European Space Agency and participates in the EU program as Galileo and GMES. ASI has a long tradition experience in space scientific missions at

---

ESA level and in cooperation with NASA. Indeed, ASI has significantly contributed to space exploration embarking many scientific payloads aboard NASA and ESA satellites for discovering the secrets of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Venus and for the study of cosmology. Other scientific payloads have been carried out for the astrophysical study of high energy and black matter as AMS on board the ISS. Italy is the first European country in terms of investment involved in the ISS through ESA participation and with a NASA agreement.

## **UK**

*Space Station: European Space Agency (ESA)*

*CEO of ESA: Josef Aschbacher*

*Astronaut: Helen Sharman*

UK's mission:

The European Space Agency (ESA) is Europe's gateway to space. Its mission is to shape the development of Europe's space capability and ensure that investment in space continues to deliver benefits to the citizens of Europe and the world.

Clean Space aims to make ESA an exemplary space agency in the area of

terrestrial and space environmental protection.

## **Australia**

*Space Station: Australian Space Agency (ASA)*

*CEO of Asa: Enrico Palermo*

*Astronaut: Tim Gibson*

Australia's Mission:

The Agency's purpose is to transform and grow a globally respected Australian space industry that lifts the broader economy, inspires and improves the lives of Australians – underpinned by strong international and national engagement. The Agency is the front door for Australia's international engagement on civil space and operates as the national priority setting mechanism for the civil space sector. The Agency ensures that Australia's civil space activities contribute to productivity and employment across the Australian economy, secure new knowledge and capability, and inspire all Australians.

## **Israel**

*Space Station: Israel Space Agency (ISA)*

*CEO of ISA: Dan Blumberg*

*Astronaut: Eytan Stibbe*

## Israel's mission:

The Israel Space Agency's goals are many and diverse. They include expanding cooperation and reciprocal relationships with various countries in the field of space, promoting infrastructure research studies in the academic sector and research institutes, investing in start-ups developing components for the Israeli and international space industry, the development and construction of satellites for civilian purposes and supporting the development of unique and innovative space technologies.

The Agency also cultivates a cadre of future scientists, through space education and community projects, who will work in the field of space research in the future. In general, the Agency seeks to increase Israel's relative lead in this field and position the country amongst the leading nations involved in space research and its exploitation.

***Iran***

*Space Station: Iranian Space Agency*

*CEO of the Iranian Space Agency: Hassan Salarieh*

*Astronaut: Anousheh Ansari*

## Iran's mission:

The Iranian Space Agency is responsible for all peaceful activities undertaken by all relevant authorities in the area of space science and technology. This agency is the focal point and representative of the government of Islamic Republic of Iran in all international space-related organizations and forums. The main duties of the agency include designing and manufacturing research and operational satellites, and developing and expanding space applications across the country

***United Arab Nations***

*Space Station: United Arab Emirates Space Agency (UAESA)*

*CEO of UAESA: Sarah Al Amiri*

*Astronaut: Hazza Al Mansouri*

## United Arab Nations' mission:

The primary goals of the UAE Space Agency are to contribute significantly to diversification of the national economy, prepare the upcoming generation of Emiratis for leadership in the space sector through a range of capacity building programs, and raise awareness about space sciences and STEM fields among the general public. In

---

addition, it is responsible for expanding and enhancing the UAE's international standing in space-related fields, and for issuing policy and laws for the space sector.

### ***Pakistan***

*Space Station: SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission)*

*CEO of SUPARCO: Mohammad Yusuf Khan*

*Astronaut: Namira Salim*

Pakistan's mission:

Being the National Space Agency of Pakistan, SUPARCO is mandated to conduct research and development work in the field of space science, technology and its applications for peaceful purposes and socio-economic uplift of the country. It has state-of-the-art research, development and manufacturing facilities of satellite manufacturing, space sciences, technology and applications. It undertakes a diverse range of research & development activities in the field of space science, technology and its applications as well as satellite design and development programmes. SUPARCO has a strong element of international cooperation and strongly believes in peaceful uses of space science & technology for the well-being of humanity.

### ***Malaysia***

*Space Station: ANGKASA (National Space Agency of Malaysia)*

*CEO of ANGKASA: Dato' Abdullah Jusoh*

*Astronaut: Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor*

Malaysia's mission:

ANGKASA strives to provide internet connectivity to rural areas in ASEAN countries and the neighboring regions by offering Satellite-as-a-Service (SaaS) via our A-SEANLINK Satellite Constellation. In the near future, we also hope to form a solid Space Science & Tech Ecosystem by setting up an International SpaceTech Park in Malaysia.

### ***Sweden***

*Space Station: SNSA (Swedish National Space Agency)*

*CEO of SNSA: Niels G. Stolt-Nielsen*

*Astronaut: Marcus Wandt*

Sweden's mission:

The Swedish National Space Agency, SNSA, is a central governmental agency under the Ministry of Education and Research. SNSA is responsible for national and international activities relating to space

and remote sensing, primarily research and development.

SNSA strives to distribute government grants for space research, technology development and remote sensing activities, initiate research and development in Space and Remote Sensing areas, and act as Swedish contact for international cooperation.

The Swedish space programme is carried out by means of extensive international cooperation, in particular through Sweden's membership of the European Space Agency, ESA. SNSA's responsibility for international activities includes the Swedish involvement in ESA as well as bilateral and multilateral cooperation for space missions.

### ***Vietnam***

*Space Station: VNSC (Vietnam National Space Center)*

*CEO of VNSC: Pham Anh Tuan*

*Astronaut: Phạm Tuấn*

Vietnam's mission:

Since its inception, Vietnam National Space Center (VNSC) has always determined Human as our core values. VNSC always considers people with desire,

cooperation, iron-willed, and being undaunted of hard work as the cornerstone to foster and lift up Space Technology in Vietnam. Leading in the field of research, development, application and training of Satellite Technology and furthermore Space Technology in Vietnam advancing towards the international level to contribute to the development of Space Technology in Vietnam, in Southeast Asia, and the world.

### ***Ukraine***

*Space Station: SSAU (State Space Agency of Ukraine)*

*CEO of SSAU: Volodymyr Ben*

*Astronaut: Leonid Kostyantynovych*

*Kadenyuk*

Ukraine's mission:

The State Space Agency of Ukraine as a central body of executive power established in 1992 implements state policy concepts in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space.

---

## References

[https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/comm-](https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/comm-puos/comm-)

[subcomms.html#:~:text=The%20Committee%20is%20serviced%20by,aspects%20of%20space%2Drelated%20activities.](https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/comm-puos/comm-#:~:text=The%20Committee%20is%20serviced%20by,aspects%20of%20space%2Drelated%20activities.)

<https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/history.html>

<https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/aboutus/history/unispace.html>

<https://ksa.go.ke/>

<https://africanews.space/kenyan-astronaut-in-the-making-ms-kanjumba-takes-first-flight/>

[http://archive.government.ru/eng/power/106/#:~:text=The%20Federal%20Space%20Agency%20\(Roscosmos,and%20programmes%20in%20space%2C%20space](http://archive.government.ru/eng/power/106/#:~:text=The%20Federal%20Space%20Agency%20(Roscosmos,and%20programmes%20in%20space%2C%20space)

<https://www.unoosa.org/documents/pdf/copuos/2016/copuos2016tech20E.pdf>

<https://global.jaxa.jp/about/philosophy/index.html#:~:text=Our%20ultimate%20goal%20i>

[s%20to,sky%20and%20aim%20for%20space](https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/comm-puos/comm-#:~:text=The%20aim%20for%20space%20to,sky%20and%20aim%20for%20space)

<https://www.kari.re.kr/eng.do>

<https://room.eu.com/article/high-hopes-for-brazils-space-ambitions#:~:text=The%20AEB's%20objective%20is%20to,companies%20to%20operate%20in%20Brazil.>

<https://www.dlr.de/en>

<https://www.iafastro.org/membership/all-members/iranian-space-agency.html>

<https://www.industry.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-10/australian-space-agency-charter.pdf>

[https://www.esa.int/Space\\_Safety/Clean\\_Space/What\\_are\\_its\\_objectives](https://www.esa.int/Space_Safety/Clean_Space/What_are_its_objectives)

<https://www.iafastro.org/membership/all-members/italian-space-agency-asi.html#:~:text=The%20Italian%20Space%20Agency%2C%20created,telecommunications%2C%20navigation%20and%20launcher%20development.>



<https://trumpadministration.archives.performance.gov/NASA/>

[https://www.gov.il/en/departments/Units/most\\_isa1#:~:text=In%20general%2C%20the%20Agency%20seeks,and%20Development%20and%20International%20Cooperation.](https://www.gov.il/en/departments/Units/most_isa1#:~:text=In%20general%2C%20the%20Agency%20seeks,and%20Development%20and%20International%20Cooperation.)

<https://www.globalspacecongress.com/uae-space-agency-0>

---