



UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE FOR
OUTER SPACE
AFFAIRS
(UNOOSA)



Topic:

A future for space
colonization:

Distribution of resources
area and environmental
effects; looking into the
creation of space
programs for third world
countries.



Committee:UNOOSA

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I. Quorum

-Argentina	-Ghana	-South Africa
-Australia	-Italy	-South Korea
-Belgium	-Japan	-Spain
-Brazil	-Mexico	-Sweden
-Chile	-Netherlands	-Turkey
-Colombia	-Nigeria	-United Kingdom
-Costa Rica	-Paraguay	-United States
-Egypt	-Portugal	
-France	-Qatar	



II. Committee Background

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, also known as UNOOSA, is a United Nations agency that promotes international cooperation in the peaceful use and exploration of outer space and the application of space science and technology for sustainable development. UNOOSA was established by the General Assembly in Resolution 1348 (XIII) from 13 December 1958, as a small organizational unit inside the UN to service the ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This unit was renamed and transformed into the Outer Space Affairs Division of that Department in 1968.

UNOOSA serves as the secretariat for the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) and works to make sure that the exploration and use of outer space benefit all humankind. It helps countries cooperate, supports developing nations in the creation of space programs, and encourages the safe and sustainable use of space. UNOOSA also helps create and support international space laws,

including the five United Nations treaties on outer space. One of the most important of these is the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, which is the main foundation for international space law.

Through COPUOS and its two subcommittees, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and the Legal Subcommittee, UNOOSA helps countries talk about

important issues like space debris, satellite navigation, the protection of planets, and space traffic management. The office also runs programs that make space technology more accessible to all countries. Some of these include Access to Space for All, UN-SPIDER, and partnerships with groups like the European Space Agency and private space companies. These programs help countries use satellites for things like sustainable development, disaster relief, and protecting the environment. In this way, UNOOSA acts as a bridge between international cooperation and scientific progress, making sure outer space remains peaceful, safe, and beneficial for everyone.

III. History of Topic

The United Nations began to take an interest in space after the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1 in 1957. In 1958, the UN established a special committee, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, or COPUOS, to ensure that the use of space was safe and equitable. A few years later, the 1967 Outer Space Treaty declared that space should be used "for the benefit of all countries," regardless of their wealth or stage of development. The treaty also prohibited any country from claiming ownership of the Moon or any other planet and stated that countries were obliged to take measures to prevent contamination of space and planets. It was the first major



step toward the declaration that space shall belong to everyone and be utilized with great responsibility.

In 1971, the UN established the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, which was supposed to assist developing countries in learning about and using space technology. In subsequent years, the UN has established such programs as the Basic Space Science Initiative, which has facilitated the access of poorer countries to telescopes and the study of astronomy, and the Human Space Technology Initiative, which

has enabled scientists from these countries to conduct research in space. In 1996, the UN reminded everyone that new space technology shouldn't make the gap between rich and poor countries bigger, instead, it should help close that gap.

As technologies continued to develop, the UN began utilizing satellites as a means of protecting the environment of Earth. It devised programs to assist countries in the use of satellite images for monitoring forests, farming, and natural disasters. This falls under the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, which links space science with protection of the environment and the equitable utilization of natural resources. The UN also works to keep space clean by cleaning junk in space and making sure satellites don't pollute the atmosphere.

Today, the UN continues to make sure all countries, especially those in the Global South, can take part in space exploration. Programs such as KiboCUBE can be pointed to as evidence of the UN's commitment to making space accessible to everyone, wherein small countries can build and launch their mini-satellites. The UN also talks about more countries

joining the "new space race" and cooperation over competition. In short, it is the UN's goal to ensure that space is peaceful, fair, and helpful to all, not just a few powerful nations.

IV. Topic Information

Space colonization is becoming more realistic every year as technology improves and more countries join the new space race. Big governments and private companies like NASA, ESA, SpaceX, and Blue Origin are planning missions to the Moon and Mars. In the future, humans may live outside Earth, but this raises important questions about who will control resources, how we will protect the environment in space, and how developing countries can also participate.

As more satellites, rockets, and future space bases are built, resources such as water ice, minerals, and energy from the Moon or asteroids will become extremely valuable. Countries will



need agreements to share these resources fairly so space does not become one more area where rich nations have all the advantages. There are also environmental concerns, since activities like mining on the Moon or launching rockets can create space debris and pollution that affect Earth and space missions.

Because many developing countries do not have enough money or technology for space programs, the gap between powerful nations and poorer ones could become bigger. UNOOSA encourages cooperation and helps these countries gain access to satellites and scientific training. With the right support, space programs can help countries monitor climate change, improve communication, and respond to emergencies like hurricanes or wildfires.

The main challenge today is making sure space colonization is peaceful, sustainable, and fair for everyone, not only for wealthy countries or private companies. The global community must work together to protect the space environment and give all nations an opportunity to explore and benefit from outer space.

V. Current Issues

Brazil

Brazil is led by the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) and has made remarkable progress in the area of satellite and rocket technology. They want to establish their own communication, weather monitoring and Earth observation. Brazil has successfully launched satellites, one of them Amazonia 1, which continues helping the study of the Amazon

rainforest, and the development of the VLM, a small rocket capable of carrying tiny satellites into space. This shows that Brazil is using space technology to empower science, protect the planet, and improve communication.

Brazil's space program has been facing a few issues, including limited financing engineering problems, and dependence on foreign countries for launching facilities. Brazil's alliances with the US, China, and European countries have caused a good impact on satellite launches and advanced technology and also influencing other companies to participate in the construction of satellites. These improve its space capabilities while focusing on practical benefits for the country, such as monitoring the Amazon, improving communication networks, and preparing for natural disasters.



India

India has one of the most successful and fastest growing space programs in the world. Some of India's biggest successes include the Chandrayaan 3

mission and the Mangalyaan Mars Orbiter Mission which reached Mars in 2014. India has also launched many satellites for weather forecasting, communication, and navigation through NavIC.

India's space mission faces challenges, including lack of funding, reliance on foreign technology, and difficulties in developing heavy lift rockets for deep space. India is also investing in its own human spaceflight program, called Gaganyaan, with plans to send Indian astronauts into space using built spacecraft. India is collaborating with other countries and private companies to improve its technology and share data for science and disaster.

Russia

Russia was the first to send a satellite, Sputnik, into orbit, and it was also the first country to send a human, Yuri Gagarin, into space. The Russian space program is full of huge issues that the whole country bears. The war with Ukraine has forced many nations to switch off the trade and cooperation with Russia completely. This situation has negatively impacted the economy of the country and has also led to the cut down of

the funding for Roscosmos, the national space agency. This caused fewer rocket launches and delays in important projects like the Luna 25 mission, which, unfortunately, crashed in 2023.

Russia's image suffers due to these failures and it becomes more difficult for the country to be a rival in space exploration against the USA and China. The few successes that are there also act as a disincentive for the young scientists, who might be considering the option of leaving the country for better opportunities elsewhere, by that means compounding the problem.

In order to combat these difficulties, Russia has been looking for ways to better manage its space program and has started forming new alliances with other countries, including China, for instance. Their joint dream is to have a Moon base, which they call the International Lunar Research Station, which would be the first of its kind. Russia is making significant investments in education and is focusing on updating the existing technology to make its rockets not only safer but also more reliable. If Russia maintains its course of reform in the space sector and accord with the other countries as well as the smaller or developing ones it might bring about the transfer of knowledge and resources that create a more equitable and sustainable future in the space domain.



VI. UN Actions

The United Nations has worked hard to make sure that space exploration is fair and peaceful for all countries. UNOOSA helps guide how countries use space and make sure it benefits everyone. One of their most important rules comes from the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, which states that no country can own space or planets and that space should be used to help all people on Earth.

The UN also has a special group called the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This committee focuses on keeping space clean by reducing space junk and making sure future missions do not harm the environment. It also helps countries work together to share technology and information. These efforts connect to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, aiming to protect the planet and support global teamwork for a better future.

In recent years, the UN has started programs to help developing countries join space projects. For example, the UN-SPIDER program, which helps countries use satellite information to prepare for natural disasters like floods or droughts. Another program, Access to Space for All, gives smaller nations chances to send small satellites into orbit. These programs show the UN's goal to make space exploration fair, safe, and open to everyone, no matter how rich or powerful their country is.

VII. Conclusion

The United Nations, through UNOOSA, has worked hard to make sure space is used for peace and for the benefit of everyone. Since the first satellite, Sputnik, was launched in 1957, the UN has created important rules like the 1967 Outer Space Treaty to keep space free from conflict and open to all countries.

Over the years, it has also started programs like UN-SPIDER and Access to Space for All to help developing nations use satellites and space technology to protect the environment, study weather, and respond to natural disasters. These efforts show how the UN wants to make space exploration safe, fair, and helpful for the whole planet.

Many countries are playing a big part in this mission. Brazil and India are using satellites to study the Earth, improve communication, and prepare for natural disasters. Europe is building new technology to make space travel more sustainable, and Russia continues to work on space missions while forming new partnerships. Even though each country has its own challenges, they are all working toward the same goal, keeping space peaceful and using it to make life better on



Earth. It is essential that this issue is countered properly to help millions of developing countries get better space programs.

VII. Guiding Questions

- How can developing countries gain better access to space programs and technology?
- What rules should exist for the fair distribution of space resources like minerals and water ice?
- How can countries protect the environment on the Moon, Mars, or other celestial bodies during future missions?
- How can we reduce space debris and prevent pollution from space exploration?
- What role should UNOOSA play in supporting the peaceful use of space?
- Should private companies be allowed to mine or own space resources? Why or why not?
- How can space technology help solve environmental problems on Earth?
- What are the benefits for developing countries in building their own satellites?
- How can international cooperation prevent conflict in outer space?
- What scientific or medical research could be done in space that cannot be done on Earth?
- How can the UN make sure space colonization does not increase inequality between rich and poor countries?
- What are the risks of colonizing other planets for humans and for extraterrestrial environments?
- How can space colonization contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals?
- Should countries focus on Earth's problems before investing heavily in space exploration?
- How can the younger generation be encouraged to study space science and work in future missions?

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