



Summit For the Future
(Outer Space)

President : Santiago Ramirez Aguilar.

Moderator : Doménica Galván Gutiérrez.

Conference Officer : Daniela Michelle Salgado Soto.



WELCOME LETTER TO DELEGATES

Dear Delegates,

It is a true honor to welcome you to the Special Committee for the 80th Anniversary of the United Nations at MUNMX 2025. This year, we will focus on *Summit for the Future: Outer Space*, a topic of great importance for present days and for the future generations.

Our agenda includes two key discussions: Topic A: Mitigating Orbital Debris: Drafting a Multilateral Framework for Sustainable Space Operations and Equitable Access, and Topic B: The New Space Race: Regulating the Commercialization and Militarization of Celestial Bodies. These challenges are not only scientific or technological, but also diplomatic and ethical. Together, we will reflect on how to guarantee sustainability, security, and fairness in the use of outer space.

The main goal of this model is to learn, debate, and cooperate while promoting values such as tolerance, respect, and empathy. As delegates, you will have the opportunity to share your knowledge, develop new skills, and create solutions that could inspire the real world in the future.

As President of this committee, I invite you to make this an unforgettable experience. Speak with confidence, listen with respect, and remember that the best results come from dialogue and collaboration. You are the new generation of leaders, and your work here will help us imagine a better future beyond our planet.

We thank you for your dedication and initiative in being part of this unique committee. Be sure that we will do our best to make this event an unforgettable experience for you.

Sincerely,

President: Santiago Ramirez Aguilar.

Moderator: Doménica Galván Gutiérrez.

Conference Officer: Daniela Michelle Salgado Soto.



About the Committee

The Special Committee for the 80th Anniversary of the United Nations was created to point out the challenges of the future and to strengthen international cooperation. For this unique occasion, the committee will focus on the Summit for the Future (Outer Space)

The Summit of the Future, took place on the 22–23 September 2024 at the UN Headquarters, it was a high-level meeting where world leaders discussed how to build a better future for present and future generations. One important result was the Pact for the Future, which includes commitments to protect peace and security in outer space and to ensure that its benefits are shared equally all along the nations.

The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) also plays an important role in promoting cooperation and developing international rules for the peaceful and sustainable use of space.

Our committee will take on two key issues:

1. Mitigating Orbital Debris: creating a multilateral framework for safe and fair use of outer space.
2. The New Space Race: regulating the commercialization and militarization of celestial bodies.

Although this committee was established only for the UN's 80th Anniversary, it carries an important mission, to inspire ideas and solutions that could help guide future international policies on outer space. By debating these topics, delegates will practice diplomacy, critical thinking, and cooperation skills that are essential to face the challenges of tomorrow.

Finally, this committee represents a chance for young leaders to connect space discussions with real global values such as peace, equality, and sustainability. It is not only about debating the use of outer space, but also about imagining a future where science, technology, and diplomacy work together for the good of all humanity.



References :

1. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS). Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. (2022). Un.org.
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=3170&nr=3130&page=view&type=30022>
2. Nations, U. (2024). Summit of the Future 2024 | United Nations. United Nations.
<https://www.un.org/en/summit-of-the-future>
3. Stewart, J. (2024, October 23). How Summit of the Future 2024 dealt with outer space governance - Project Ploughshares. Project Ploughshares.
<https://ploughshares.ca/how-summit-of-the-future-2024-dealt-with-outer-space-governance/>
4. Search Results | United Nations iLibrary. (2025). Un-Ilibrary.org.
<https://www.un-ilibrary.org/search?value1=Summit+For+the+Future++%28Outer+Space%29&option1=all>



Topic A: Mitigating Orbital Debris: Drafting a Multilateral Framework for Sustainable Space Operations and Equitable Access

The constant growth of satellite launches and space missions has led to a significant accumulation of orbital debris objects in space that no longer have a purpose, such as broken satellites and fragments from collisions. Even small debris can travel at extremely high speeds and create serious risks to impact spacecraft and astronauts. The problem is increasing by the growing number of megaconstellations being deployed by private companies, which add thousands of satellites to already crowded orbits, increasing the probability of collisions.

According to the European Space Agency (ESA, 2023), more than 36,500 pieces of debris larger than 10 cm are currently tracked in Earth's orbit, alongside millions of smaller, untrackable fragments. The threat posed by these fragments is not limited to satellites but also affects human spaceflight, including missions to the International Space Station (ISS) and potential crewed missions to the Moon and Mars. Even tiny particles traveling at velocities exceeding 28,000 km/h can traspas spacecraft shielding, damage critical equipment, or put in danger the lives of astronauts.

If these risks are left untouched, the safety and sustainability of space operations could be severely compromised, affecting countries with emerging space programs. Developing nations often lack the technological capacity and resources to track and reduce debris, making their participation in space exploration increasingly vulnerable. Consequently, international cooperation becomes essential not only to prevent accidents but also to ensure equitable access to orbital resources.

Delegates are expected to consider concrete strategies, such as coordinated regulations, advanced debris removal technologies, and multilateral cooperation, to minimize space debris, safeguard space operations, and ensure that all countries can access orbital resources fairly. Possible approaches include international agreements on "end-of-life" satellite disposal, active debris removal missions using robotic arms or lasers, and shared orbital traffic management systems. Additionally, fostering capacity of building programs for emerging space nations can help integrate them into global decision making and technical initiatives, creating a sustainable and inclusive space environment for current and future generations.

Key Questions:

1. How serious is the orbital debris problem, and what data illustrates the risks for spacecraft and astronauts?
2. What multilateral measures can countries adopt to ensure sustainable space operations?
3. Which technologies or policies could reduce debris while guaranteeing fair access to space?
4. How can emerging space nations actively participate in international frameworks to prevent being left behind?



References:

1. European Space Agency (ESA). (2023). *Space Debris by the Numbers*. ESA Space Debris Office. https://www.esa.int/Safety_Security/Space_Debris
2. Liou, J.-C., & Johnson, N. L. (2006). Risks in space from orbital debris. *Science*, 311(5759), 340–341.
<https://orbitaldebris.jsc.nasa.gov/library/ScienceMag-Risks-in-Space-from-Orbiting.pdf>
3. NASA Orbital Debris Program Office. (2023). *Orbital debris quarterly news*. NASA.
<https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/treaties.html>
4. United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA). (2019). *Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities*. UNOOSA.
https://www.unoosa.org/documents/pdf/PromotingSpaceSustainability/Publication_Final_English_June2021.pdf



Topic B: The New Space Race: Regulating the Commercialization and Militarization of Celestial Bodies

The fast advancement of space technologies and the increasing involvement of private companies have triggered a new space race. Unlike the Cold War-era competition, today's race includes both state and non-state actors, raising complex challenges related to the commercialization and militarization of celestial bodies. Private companies now have the technical capability to launch satellites, conduct lunar missions, and plan asteroid mining ventures, creating unprecedented opportunities and risks for space governance.

Private missions to the Moon, asteroid mining projects, and plans for orbital resource exploitation highlight the urgent need for international regulations. Without clear rules, a few technologically advanced nations and corporations could dominate access to space resources, potentially violating the principle that outer space is the province of all human population. At the same time, the deployment of military assets in space, such as anti-satellite weapons and advanced surveillance satellites, risks destabilizing global security and could conflict with the principles of peaceful space exploration under the Outer Space Treaty (1967). Escalation of militarization could not only provoke geopolitical tensions but also generate additional orbital debris, compounding risks for commercial and scientific missions.

Without coordinated regulatory frameworks, the new space race may deepen inequalities between technologically advanced nations and emerging spacefaring countries, increase operational risks in space, and limit access to outer space for future generations. Delegates are expected to explore comprehensive measures, including legal frameworks, technological safeguards, and multilateral cooperation, to regulate private activities, prevent the militarization of celestial bodies, and ensure equitable benefits from space exploration for all nations.

Potential solutions include the development of new international treaties on resource extraction, joint missions involving both developed and emerging space nations, and transparent reporting of space assets and activities. Technological measures, such as shared orbital traffic management systems and anti collision protocols, can further reduce risks. Encouraging the United Nations and existing space law treaties to take an active role in monitoring and enforcing compliance will help create a stable, fair, and sustainable environment in which commercial and scientific researchers can explore space without compromising international security or equitable access to outer space.

Key Questions:

1. How can the international community regulate private companies' activities to prevent monopolization of space resources?
2. What measures can prevent the militarization of space while respecting national security concerns?
3. How can emerging space nations participate in governance to ensure fair access and benefits?
4. What role should the United Nations and existing treaties play in creating a binding regulatory framework for celestial bodies?



References:

1. Outer Space Treaty. (1967). United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs.
<https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/treaties/introouterspacetreaty.html>
2. United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA). (2021). *Space law treaties and principles*. UNOOSA. *Space law treaties and principles*. UNOOSA.
<https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/treaties.html>
3. Dey, A. (2025). Balancing commercialization and sustainability in outer space: National space legal regimes and property rights disputes. *Acta Astronautica*.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0094576525000815>
4. Al-Rodhan, N. (2023). *Preventing the increased/uncontrolled militarisation of outer space* (Policy Brief No. 3). Geneva Centre for Security Policy.
<https://www.gcsp.ch/sites/default/files/2024-12/pb-3-preventing-increased-uncontrolled-militarisation-outer-space.pdf>

Chair Contact : A01773417@tec.mx

Deadline 8 of October 2025

Santiago Ramírez Aguilar - President