**Position:** Delegate

**Committee:** UNOOSA(United Nations Office For Outer

Space Affairs)

**Country:** Iran

**Agenda Item 1:** Prevention of a potential conflict from the

intensifying competition on lunar missions.

**Agenda Item 2:** Exploring the potential utilization

 of artificial intelligence and new educational methods

for the advancement of space technologies.

Iran is a country in West Asia. It is bordered by Turkey to the northwest and Iraq to the west, Azerbaijan, Armenia, the Caspian Sea and Turkmenistan to the north, Afghanistan to the east, Pakistan to the southeast, the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south.

**Agenda Item 1 (Prevention of a Potential Conflict From the Intensifying Competition on Lunar Missions.)**

The intensifying competition over lunar missions among various nations and private entities poses significant risks of conflict, which could arise from overlapping territorial claims, resource exploitation, or misinterpretation of actions.

The growing competition for lunar missions among countries and private companies could lead to conflicts over lunar resources and territorial claims. As more entities aim to explore and exploit the Moon's resources, such as water ice, minerals, and strategic locations for future missions, the absence of clear international regulations might cause conflicts. To prevent potential conflicts, it is essential to establish a robust legal framework that includes guidelines on resource utilization and property rights. Additionally, fostering international cooperation through collaborative missions and data sharing can help ensure that lunar exploration remains peaceful and beneficial for all humanity.

Iran has shown interest in space exploration, including lunar missions, but it has not been a major player compared to countries like the United States, Russia, or China. Iran's space activities have primarily focused on satellite launches and developing indigenous space technology. Despite these efforts, Iran's space program has faced numerous challenges, including international sanctions and technical setbacks.

In terms of actions related to the prevention of potential conflicts from the intensifying competition on lunar missions, Iran has participated in international discussions and agreements aimed at promoting peaceful space exploration. For instance, Iran is a signatory to the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, which is the foundational framework for international space law. This treaty promotes the peaceful use of outer space and prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons in space, asserting that the Moon and other celestial bodies should be used for the benefit of all countries.

However, Iran has not been prominently involved in the development of specific regulations or frameworks directly addressing the recent intensification of lunar competition. Most of its space policy efforts have been directed towards developing its own capabilities and collaborating with other nations on broader space exploration issues rather than focusing specifically on lunar missions and the prevention of conflicts arising from them.

Iran's policy regarding the prevention of potential conflict from the intensifying competition on lunar missions is not well-documented or prominent in international space discourse. However, there are several key aspects of Iran's broader space policy and international stance.

Iran is a signatory to the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, which establishes the framework for the peaceful use of outer space and prohibits the national appropriation of the Moon and other celestial bodies. This indicates Iran's commitment to the principles of peaceful space exploration and cooperation.

Iran has focused on building its national space capabilities, including satellite launches and the development of its own space technology. Although this demonstrates Iran's interest in space exploration, it has not yet taken substantial steps towards lunar missions like other countries with advanced space programs.

However problems may still arise regarding lunar missions. For instance, the OST( Outer Space Treaty) signed on January 27, 1967 may not be modern enough for today's lunar missions. To address these potential issues, it is essential to update and expand the OST to reflect contemporary advancements and challenges in space exploration. This could include developing detailed regulations on resource extraction, property rights, and environmental protection specific to lunar activities.

Concurrent with, to prevent conflicts, there must be a robust legal framework, such as expanding the Outer Space Treaty to include detailed guidelines on resource utilization, property rights, and environmental protection.

**Agenda Item 2: Exploring the Potential Utilization of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and New Educational Methods for the Advancement of Space Technologies.**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a crucial role in advancing space technologies. For instance:

AI algorithms enable spacecraft to navigate autonomously, reducing the need for constant human intervention. This is especially useful for long-duration missions and deep space exploration, AI helps in analyzing vast amounts of data collected by space missions, AI-powered robots are essential for tasks in space where human presence is limited or impossible etc.

Exploring the potential utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) and new educational methods for the advancement of space technologies involves integrating cutting-edge AI algorithms to enhance the capabilities of space missions, such as autonomous navigation, data analysis, and robotics. AI can improve the efficiency, accuracy, and safety of space operations, enabling more sophisticated exploration and utilization of space resources. Simultaneously, innovative educational methods, including online learning platforms, virtual and augmented reality (VR/AR), project-based learning, and international collaborations, are essential for training the next generation of scientists, engineers, and astronauts. By combining AI with advanced educational techniques, we can foster a skilled workforce and accelerate advancements in space technology.

Iran has been active in the fields of space technology and artificial intelligence, making strides in various areas. These are some notable past actions Iran has taken related to the utilization of AI and educational methods for advancing space technologies:

-Iran has launched several satellites into orbit, such as Omid (Hope) in 2009, Rasad (Observation) in 2011, and Navid (Promise) in 2012. These satellites have incorporated basic AI for telemetry and control operations.

-Iran has developed remote sensing satellites, like the Payam and Tolou, aimed at gathering environmental data. AI has been used in processing and analyzing this data for applications such as agriculture and disaster management.

-Iran has developed robotics technologies for space applications, including robotic arms and systems for spacecraft maintenance. These systems use AI for autonomous operations and decision-making in space environments.

-Iranian universities and research institutes have established centers dedicated to AI research, focusing on applications in various fields, including space technology. These centers work on developing AI algorithms for satellite data analysis and autonomous system control.

Iran pursues a policy of exploring the potential utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) and new educational methods for the advancement of space technologies. The country has taken various actions to encourage the integration of artificial intelligence into space technologies. Among the past actions, there are policies supporting research and development activities aimed at utilizing artificial intelligence in satellite systems deployed in space. Additionally, the country's educational policy aims to enhance expertise in space technologies and artificial intelligence. Investments in education, such as promoting STEM education and encouraging university programs focused on space technologies, are significant in this regard. Iran also aims to accelerate developments in space technologies by fostering international collaborations to increase knowledge and expertise in this field.

However difficulties may still arise. One of the biggest problems is how Artificial Intelligence one day will take our responsibilities and our jobs, and the atrophy of people's ability to generate ideas, decrease on pace of innovation. It means that people’s progress on what they are working on is slowing down and they can struggle while finding new ideas. The other thing is we don’t know how AI will make changes in our lives. It means that there will be a lot of uncertainty with AI’s future.

To mitigate these challenges, we can implement several strategies. First, investing in continuous education and reskilling programs will enable individuals to adapt to new roles and remain competitive in the job market. Encouraging a synergy between humans and AI, where they complement each other’s strengths, can help maintain and even accelerate the pace of innovation. Furthermore, fostering environments that promote creative thinking and idea generation can counteract potential atrophy. To address the uncertainty surrounding AI’s future impact, developing robust ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks will ensure that AI integration occurs responsibly and transparently, providing clarity and stability.