

Item 6: Status and Application of the Five United Nations Treaties on Outer Space and Ways and Means, including Capacity Building, to Promote their Implementation

By. Ms. Runggu Prilia Ardes

Mr. Chair,

Because this is the first time my delegation delivers our statement, would like to join others in congratulating and welcoming you as the Chair of Legal Subcommittee (LSC) for the period of 2024-2025.

We would also like to extend our appreciation to Ms. Nomfuneko Majaja of South Africa for Chairing the 2023 – 2023 LSC Sessions.

Chair,

My delegation associates itself with the statement delivered by Her Excellency Laura Gil, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Colombia, on behalf of Group of 77 and China. We would further like to add the following remarks in our national capacity.

Indonesia attaches the importance of major United Nations treaties as legal basis for carrying out peaceful uses of outer space exploration in safe, secured, and sustainable manner. We believe that those treaties should continuously contribute to maintain and sustain peaceful uses and bring benefit to all COPUOS member states.

Indonesian delegation calls on other states that have not become parties to these international treaties to become members to the treaties. In this regard, Indonesia is of the view that document A/AC.105/C.2/L.117 can be considered as guidance document on the legal framework for space activities particularly becoming a State party to the outer space treaties.

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia appreciates the joint submission on the result of study group NSLI-APRSAF second phase as contained in the document A/AC.105/L.336. Indonesia also supports the broadening of space legislation internationally.

Furthermore, my delegation takes note and appreciates the UNOOSA for updating Schematic Overview of National Regulatory Frameworks for Space Activities as contained in document A/AC.105/C.2/2023/CRP.28*.

In that regard, Indonesia would like to inform that we are committed to implement the Government Regulations No.7 in the Year 2023 on Space Technology Mastery. This regulation is one of the mandates of Indonesia's Space Act 2013 that regulates the mastery and protection of space technology; security and safety standards and procedures in the mastery of space technology, and community participation in the mastery of space technology.

Mr. Chair,

Regarding capacity building, Indonesia emphasizes the significance of ongoing capacity development in policy and space law offered by UN entities. Indonesia believes that space law serves as a crucial tool in promoting peaceful and advantageous space endeavors for national development.

Indonesia expresses gratitude to UNOOSA for organizing and funding the participation of attendees from the Asia-Pacific region in the Regional Space Law Technical Advisory Mission held from 16 to 18 January 2024 in Tokyo, Japan. The initiative played a pivotal role in fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange among governmental authorities regarding central aspects of global governance of outer space activities and international space law principles. We value UNOOSA's commitment to inclusivity by involving countries such as Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Thailand, ensuring a diverse representation in discussions aimed at enhancing national regulatory frameworks for space endeavors.

We look forward to developing our capacity building cooperation.

Thank you