



Check against delivery

**PERMANENT MISSION OF
MONGOLIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
VIENNA**

Fasangartengasse 45, 1130 Vienna, Austria
Tel.: +43-1-5352807, Fax: +43-1-5352807-20
Web: www.vienna.embassy.mn, Email: vienna@mfa.gov.mn

**STATEMENT BY
H.E. MS. BATTUNGALAG GANKHUURAI,
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MONGOLIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN VIENNA**

**High-level Segment of UNISPACE+50
61st Session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**

Your Excellencies,
Madame Chair,
Distinguished delegates,

Let me join the previous speakers in congratulating you, Madame Chair, on your election as the Chairperson of the 61st Session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which coincides with the historic segment of the fourth United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE+50). I assure you of my delegation's full support and cooperation.

Mongolia associates itself with the statement made by the distinguished representative of Iraq on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Previous UNISPACE conferences have been important in strengthening international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and in enhancing the opportunities of developing countries to benefit from the peaceful uses of space technology. One of the most important outcomes of the deliberations was the creation of the UNOOSA Programme on Space Applications in 1971 which till this day serves as an important capacity-building platform for many countries. We are confident that UNISPACE+50 will be important in further expanding and improving the accessibility and use of outer space, particularly for developing countries, and in defining the contribution of space activities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

The 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies

(OST) is the cornerstone of the international legal regime governing outer space activities. As one of the first countries to ratify the treaty, Mongolia attaches particular importance to its principles.

At the domestic level, the first space communication station was established in Mongolia in 1970. In 1981, the first Mongolian astronaut accomplished a space mission under the “intercosmos” cooperation program.

Based on extended studies on the use of space science and technology for the country’s development agenda, in 2012, the Government of Mongolia adopted the National Satellite Programme of Mongolia. In 2017, under the Joint Global Multi-Nation Birds Satellite Project, Mongolia launched its first satellite “Mazaalai” which brings many advantages to the country, including the ability to conduct independent space studies, develop more accurate mapping and provide better prevention capabilities in cases of natural disasters.

In Mongolia satellite data and mapping are being used for agricultural production and management, satellite-based radar and remote sensing technology is being used for environment studies including pasture land degradation and several Global Navigation Satellite System stations are being operated for crustal movement monitoring and topography. As a next step in the continued development of Mongolia’s space sector, studies are being carried out for the development of a nano-satellite.

Mongolia, on the regional level, is encouraging dialogue and experience exchange. Mongolia in collaboration with the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) organized the first IAA North East Asia Symposium on Small Satellites, in 2017, providing a forum for scientists, engineers and students to exchange information on small satellites, including advanced technologies and earth observation data applications.

As a developing nation, Mongolia is making efforts to enhance its capabilities in the space sector, especially in using space technology and data for its development needs, with the support of the international community. In the envisaged “Space2030” agenda and its implementation plan, we believe enhanced and broadened partnerships and international cooperation, strengthened role of COPOUS as a platform for promotion of international cooperation for technical assistance to developing countries in space related activities and broadened access to space based data and technology should be at the core.

In conclusion, I would like to once again assure of our full support and cooperation in achieving the utmost outcome upon this historic anniversary.

I thank you.