

**Statement by the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia
At the 57th Session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of UNCOPUOS
Vienna, 3-14 February 2020**

First of all, on behalf of the Indonesian delegation, I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation to Ms. Pontsho Maruping of South Africa as the previous Chair of our Subcommittee in 2018-2019. Ms. Pontsho Maruping has made a significant contribution to the Subcommittee, and we wish her well in the future.

My delegation would also like to welcome Ms. Natália Archinard of Switzerland as the Chair of this 57th session of the Subcommittee. Let me assure you of my delegation's full support and cooperation for the success of this meeting.

Our appreciation also goes to the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, Ms. Simonetta Di Pippo, and the Secretariat for organizing this important meeting.

Before turning to the work of the Subcommittee for this session, I would like to express my sincere appreciation and great thanks to all those governments, world community and international organizations that contributed in emergency response efforts during earthquake and flood disasters in Papua and Maluku in 2019 and early 2020, including UNOOSA, UNSPIDER, International Charter, the European Commission's Copernicus Emergency Mapping Service (EMS) and Sentinel Asia.

Madame Chair,

Indonesia reiterates that outer space should be used and explored entirely for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all humanity.

- Indonesia emphasizes enhanced international cooperation in space activities, including for capacity building and transfer of technology.*
- International cooperation should be inclusive, taking into account various levels of technological development, especially of the non-spacefaring nations.*

*Related to that, my delegation would like to put emphasis on **several key issues** that need close attention in this Session.*

First, in regard to the activities of the UN Programme on Space Applications for 2019, my delegation expresses its appreciation to OOSA and countries as well as international agencies for their assistance on participation of developing countries in the programme.

- It is of our hope that this activity could serve the interests of developing countries to reap the maximum benefit of space technology for the betterment of human lives.*

Second, Indonesia has utilized space-based technology to support disaster response. Indonesia has also applied remote sensing data for disaster early warning and impact analysis for the Indonesia Disaster Management Agency and other agencies in collaboration with satellite data providers.

Third, Indonesia takes note of the Space 2030 Agenda and appreciates all efforts by the Bureau of the Working Group on the "Space2030" Agenda that has produced the Draft "Space2030" agenda and implementation plan.

→ The Space2030 Agenda has a vital role in bridging the spacefaring nations and the non-spacefaring nations to create conditions for sustainable and inclusive development of space activities to support SDGs.

Fourth, Indonesia welcomes the preamble and 21 Guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities (LTS Guidelines), and the establishment of a new working group under the agenda item on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

→ UNCOPUOS should continue its deliberation on the unresolved issues as well as the implementation of the LTS Guidelines.

Fifth, Indonesia is of the view that the deliberation of the space and global health agendas should continue on this Subcommittee, as technology is like a set of gear wheels serving to catalyze the achievement of the SDGs, with each wheel functioning to sustain, balance, and smoothen the process.

Sixth, we would like reiterate our position on Geostationary Orbit as a limited natural resource having certain characteristics and conditions, possessing strategic and economic value for the countries that use it. The GSO should be utilized in a rational and equitable manner, in accordance with the principles of outer space law.

→ We should consider GSO as a specific area and special part of outer space which needs specific technical and legal governance.

→ Indonesia strongly believes that UNCOPUOS has the authority to discuss various aspects of GSO utilization, that will allow us to reach a decision assuring guaranteed and equitable access to GSO according to the needs of all nations, especially the interests of developing countries, as well as the geographical position of certain countries.

Madame Chair,

At this opportunity, I would like to inform you about several important space-related activities held in 2019, among others:

- Indonesia is currently developing its 4th indigenous Earth observation satellite, LAPAN-A4, which will be launched in 2020, to provide medium resolution images to compliment the Indonesian remote sensing database to monitor agriculture, environment, maritime traffic, measurement of Earth magnetic field, and space weather.
- Indonesia also launched the Nusantara-1 Satellite in February 2019, which will provide broadband connectivity in Indonesia in addition to the launch of the Palapa N1 satellite in 2020.

- LAPAN, in collaboration with other international satellite data providers has also provided quick response and rapid mapping of the disaster area based on remote sensing satellite data.

Madame Chair,

With regard the activities related to international cooperation in the field of outer space, Indonesia also participated in several meetings, among others: in Bangkok, Beijing, and Bandung to discuss the use of space science in the region.

In conclusion, I hope that our cooperation with other countries in the field of outer space, will continue to grow in the coming years. Finally, I would also like to reiterate our firm commitment and support for the efforts of this Subcommittee, which have been exerted for the benefit of all of us in the sphere of space cooperation.

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