



**THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
JAURÈSGASSE 3, 1030 VIENNA**

Statement

By

the Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran

at

**The Sixty sixth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
COPUOS**

Agenda item 10: Space and Water

31 May - 9 June 2023

Vienna, Austria

“In the name of God, the Compassionate and the Merciful”

**Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,**

The data from Earth observation (EO) satellite plays a key role in water resources monitoring, including inland and open waterbodies. In fact, The EO sensors orbiting the Earth can monitor very important hydrological parameters like precipitation, evaporation, surface water, soil moisture, snow area and more.

As other part of the arid and semi-arid region of the globe, Iran also faces many challenges regarding its water resources, and the demand for data driven management of water resources has increased greatly for the government. Hence, promotion and demonstration of the usage of Earth observation data for water resource monitoring has received paramount importance at the Iranian Space Agency (ISA) through conducting best practices and application development.

Mr. Chairman,

The waterbody monitoring system developed by ISA uses the newly launched Khayyam satellite in combination with publicly available EO data to generate various information products for water quality and quantitative indicators. Main parameters including changes in water level and area of reservoirs, the amount of particulate matter, surface temperature and salinity levels can be generated in daily to weekly bases for experts and the decision makers.

Furthermore, the information related to productivity of water usage in agriculture (as a big consumer of fresh water) for major crops can be generated through rice, wheat and barley EO based dashboards.

I thank you Mr. Chairman,