

Agenda 13: Use of space technology in the United Nations system
By: Mrs. Erna Sri Adiningsih

I will deliver the statement by myself.

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia appreciates the works of the UN-System bodies in using space technology and applications to tackle global issues. We view that those actions are not only hold a high relevance for the benefit of all member states, but also potentially enabling the achievement of SDGs in six-years span.

As a member of the UNESCAP, Indonesia is actively participated in, and contributes to the UNESCAP activities, such as:

- 1. the 27th Session of Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Regional Space Applications programme for Sustainable Development (RESAP) in 2023;*
- 2. the 8th session of the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2023; and*
- 3. the 80th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), held in Bangkok this year.*

Mr. Chair,

Following the success of the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (MC4) back in 2022, which has produced Jakarta Ministerial Declaration, we have sponsored the UNESCAP resolution 79/9 on the "Implementation of the Jakarta Ministerial Declaration on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific" that was adopted by the Commission at its seventy-ninth session in 2023.

The Resolution highlights the implementation of the Declaration, among others, requests the Executive Secretary to continue to support members and associate members of the UNESCAP in the implementation of the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action (POA) on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (2018–2030).

In this opportunity, we would like to inform the recent developments of Indonesia's space activities in implementing the POA towards achieving the goals by 2030 and leave no one behind, such as:

- 1. To continue the success of LAPAN A1, A2, and A3, BRIN plans to launch the A4 satellite early next year. The satellite is indigenously developed in Indonesia by the Indonesian engineers. The A4 satellite will hold missions of earth observation and maritime traffics. In addition, BRIN will also develop operational remote sensing satellite constellation and the equatorial spaceport.*
- 2. Indonesia acknowledges the importance of the implementation of the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (2018–2030) to achieve the goals by 2030 and leave no one behind.*
- 3. Regarding the Phase II of the Plan of Action, Indonesia has implemented five areas of action, namely disaster risk reduction and resilience, management of natural resources, connectivity, energy, and climate change.*
- 4. To achieve the Phase II of the Action Plan, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of capacity building and technical support. Indonesia also pays attention to increasing awareness of the youth and the private sector as a form of inclusivity.*
- 5. Indonesia Regional Support Office (RSO) of The United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UNSPIDER)*

contributes to the quick response, damage assessment, and rehabilitation during disasters such as the landslides on the Serasan Islands, the Marapi eruption in 2023. This year, RSO UNSPIDER also gives contributions during a volcanic eruption in Mount Ruang (North Sulawesi) and Flood or landslide occurred in several provinces which are Central Java, South Sulawesi, and West Sumatra.

We look forward to enhance international cooperation to further harnessing space technology for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

Thank You.