



## **Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space 68<sup>th</sup> Session**

**25 June – 2 July 2025**

### **Item 8 : Space and sustainable development.**

Chair, Distinguished delegates,

Japan is convinced that space technology and international cooperation are indispensable to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Japan will continue to provide its unwavering support toward the achievement of the SDGs.

In April, Japan contributed information to the Mid-term review of the 2030 Agenda. This review highlights Japan's initiatives, such as the "Space Strategy Fund," which aims to expand the space market and address social challenges, and the "Space Law for New Space Actors project." It also refers to Japan's efforts in utilizing satellite data for environmental monitoring and disaster risk assessment.

Allow us to share some of our contributions to this end.

Since 2015, JAXA and UNOOSA have cooperated under the KiboCUBE program to provide non-space faring countries with opportunities to deploy CubeSats from the Japanese Experiment Module “Kibo” on the International Space Station (ISS). This program facilitate space technology advancement and capacity building in these countries. In 2025, KiboCUBE will celebrate its 10th anniversary. Through this program, Japan remains committed to building space technology capacity and highlighting efforts to implement the SDGs.

Chair,

For nearly 40 years, Japan has developed and operated Earth observation satellites and promoted the use of satellite data to address global challenges

and contribute to the sustainable development society. One area of focus is the observation of precipitation, which is essential for tackling water-related disasters such as floods, typhoons, and landslides. JAXA has developed a global precipitation monitoring system known as GSMP.

A second area is climate change monitoring, including the water cycle, greenhouse gases, and aerosols. Japan is addressing climate change issues through satellite missions such as the Greenhouse Gases Observing SATellite (GOSAT) series, the Global Change Observation Mission – Climate (GCOM-C) and Earth Cloud and Aerosol Radiation Explorer (EarthCARE), a joint mission with ESA. The most recent mission, the Global Observing SATellite for Greenhouse gases and Water Cycle (GOSAT-GW) will be launched on 29<sup>th</sup> June. GOSAT-GW continues to monitor variations in the water cycle as well as observing greenhouse gases.

Third, Japan is engaged in disaster monitoring. For years, JAXA has led Sentinel Asia, an international cooperative project for disaster monitoring in the Asia-Pacific region. This collaborative project shares satellite imagery and disaster-related data with 108 organizations from 30 countries and regions, as well as 19 international organizations, to help reduce the impact of natural disasters.

Chair,

Japan firmly believes in the immense potential of space technology to support sustainable development, and we will continue to contribute to this important global effort.

Thank you for your kind attention.