Agenda Item 11: General exchange of information and views on legal mechanisms relating to space debris mitigation and remediation measures, taking into account the work of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee By. Ms. Runggu Prilia Ardes

Madam Chair,

Indonesia needs to develop a special national mechanism to implement the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee or IADC Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines.

Allow me to inform this Meeting that the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of Year 2013 on Space Activities stipulates that all space activities must take into consideration, among others, the protection of space environment, as stated in document A/AC.105/C.2/2017/CRP.31 year 2017 as contribution to the compendium of space debris mitigation standards. Therefore, Indonesia, based on the Space Law, conducts space activities which are relevant to the space debris mitigation guidelines and the LTS Guidelines.

Madam Chair,

Let me also inform you that based on the Law Number 21 of 2013 on Space Activities, Indonesia is continuing to develop a falling object monitoring application in space by studying new populations and prediction modeling of space debris.

As a member State of the COPUOS, Indonesia supports the initiatives aimed at mitigating the impact of space debris, and in accordance with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee.

In this important meeting, we support countries which already have national regulations related to space debris mitigation and remediation to provide the information on space debris mitigation standards to the UNOOSA secretariat as lesson learned for other countries which are developing their national mechanism.

Moreover, Indonesia supports the IADC Guidelines on Space Debris Mitigation and the ITU Recommendations ITU-R.S 1003.2 on the environmental protection of the GSO.

In this regard, Indonesia has developed small-sat that certified ISO to comply with space debris mitigation guidelines, among others ISO 24113: 2011, Space system - Mitigation requirements space debris clauses 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3.1, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, and 7.

Madam Chair,

Regarding to the growing numbers of space debris and also the more complex issues caused by it, Indonesia is of the view that the international community must develop clear legal guidance for the purpose of minimizing debris.

In this regard, Indonesia would like to reiterate the position and recommendations made by G-77 and China that launching states shall provide advanced, proper, prompt and adequate notification to other states, especially developing countries, located along the drop zones of falling space debris, as applicable, to ensure that they are sufficiently prepared to mitigate and respond to such incidents.

In conclusion, Indonesia puts emphasis on the importance of sharing information for monitoring space debris. Sharing information is important to implement the legal aspects of space debris mitigation guidelines.

My delegation further underscores the importance of strengthening the capacity of developing countries for the voluntary implementation of space debris measures. We welcome UNOOSA to develop cooperation on this matter.

Thank you.