

■ Agenda 10: Recent developments of global navigation satellite systems

**Statement by the Republic of Korea
at the Fifty-ninth Session
of Scientific and Technical Subcommittee,
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
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Thank you, Chairperson. On behalf of our delegation, I would like to report to the subcommittee on the Republic of Korea's recent developments in GNSS.

The Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) information, which is a vital capability provided by Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), affects many lives of Koreans and many areas of the nation's important infrastructure such as telecommunication, finance, electric power, transportation, and etc.

In this regard, the Korean government is currently developing a satellite-based augmentation system, namely, the Korea Augmentation Satellite System (KASS). Upon completion of the system establishment, scheduled by the end of 2022, we have a plan to provide the Safety of Life (SoL) service from 2023.

In addition, the Korean government finalized the 3rd Space

Development Promotion Plan at the National Space Committee in 2018, which includes a plan to develop the Korean Positioning System (KPS) to provide precise PNT information on the Korean Peninsula. The KPS program starts this year. Our goals are launching the first satellite in 2027 and servicing PNT information in 2035.

Chairperson and distinguished delegates,

The provision of GNSS-based positioning services through a successful execution of KASS and the KPS is one of the top priorities for the Korean government. They will serve as significant platforms not only to support the social infrastructure of the Fourth Industrial Revolution but also to contribute to fulfilling the needs of the international community such as search and rescue in the East Asian region and many other applications.

The Korean government recognizes that the development and operation of GNSS requires extensive cooperation, partnership, and coordination at the international level. In fact, under the strong leadership of the Korean government, our experts started to participate in various international forums on GNSS. Most notably, Korean delegation took part in the 15th annual meeting of the International Committee on GNSS (ICG), which was held in September last year and Korea has become a member of ICG in October.

Chairperson and distinguished delegates,

Continuous collaboration with the UN ICG will be essential for the successful development of our programs. In this regard, the Republic of Korea, as a member state of the ICG, would like to work closely with the ICG community to enhance the capabilities of the use of GNSS and related applications at the regional and international level.

Korean government will uphold the principles of openness, cooperation, and resource sharing and contribute to the ICG community in promoting compatibility, interoperability and transparency between all the GNSS and SBAS.

Thank you. /END/