

development and use of space NPS applications as contained in document A/AC.105/C.1/L.391.

Indonesia is of the views that the Safety Framework should be implemented continuously by all states. Indonesia also emphasizes the need for international collaboration so all states can have equal opportunity to apply nuclear power sources in outer space in accordance with safety, security, and safeguard principles only for peaceful purposes. Furthermore, Indonesia views the need for guarantees that there will be no intentional disturbances in orbit.

Indonesia noted the use of NPS is growing and the private sectors are showing interest to be involved in the development and use of NPS so that joint discussion is required to identify the potential need for further safety, security, safeguard of NPS in safety, security, and sustainability of outer space activities. Therefore, Indonesia appreciates the proposal in the Working Paper (A/AC.105/C.1/L.395) for the establishment of an international technical expert group as an effort to exchange information and discussion in all aspects related to the safety of NPS applications.

Indonesia is of the view that by involving the private sectors to present and discuss their plans and projects in the development and the use of NPS will provide useful input to identify the potential need for further safety of NPS in outer space standards.

In that regards, Indonesia supports a one-year extension of the NPS proposed by the working group, especially to discuss the formation of the international expert group to further work on the safety of space nuclear power sources. The international expert group is hoped to become an international group to analyze the use of nuclear power sources on space activities and to make sure that safety standard is maintained

Thank you.

Item Agenda 16: Space and global health

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Indonesia took note the overarching objective 2 of the "Space2030" Agenda to harness the potential of space to solve everyday challenges and leverage space-related innovation for improving the quality of life. We believe that this objective could be attained by strengthening space-related cooperation in global health related issue. Such cooperation should cover the area, among others, of improving the use and application of space medicine, science and technology, innovations and sharing of information. Indonesia also puts emphasize the need to enhance cooperation in capacity-building of space medicine, science, and technology.

Indonesia is of the view that space-based technology and application are important tools to achieve global health, among others, telehealth, telemedicine, tele-epidemiology, health risks and disease mapping. Indonesia is developing a telehealth application called PeduliLindungi in tracking to stop the spread of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) accompanied by telemedicine and teleconsultation links and will increase the use by Indonesian citizens internationally, especially in ASEAN COVID-19.

Indonesia supports the draft resolution on space and global health (A/AC.105/C.1/L.402) and the draft report of the Working Group on Space and Global Health on the work conducted under its multi-year workplan, prepared by the Chair of the Working Group (A/AC.105/C.1/L.403).

Thank you.

Item Agenda 17 : Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to developments in space communications, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union

Thank you, Mr. Chair

In accordance with OST 1967, GSO as a part of outer space and considered as a limited natural resource having specific characteristics and conditions, possesses a strategic and economic value for the countries that use it. As a consequence of the physical limitation of GSO, it should be utilized in a rational, balanced, efficient, and equitable manner. These principles are very important to be implemented in order to prevent GSO from saturation.

Significantly, Article 44 of the ITU Constitution clarifies that access to and allocation of the GSO shall be done on an equitable basis, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to those orbits, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries, in arriving a balance in the use and management of the orbit/spectrum resources.

We understand that present and future mega-constellations of satellites perhaps could bring a new approach to establish of nation-wide telecommunication networks. However, geostationary satellites would continue to be irreplaceable for Indonesia due to the unique geographical conditions under which it operated, and thus there is a strong need to preserve the geostationary orbit region. In addition, geostationary orbit slots are not proportionally distributed among countries. We welcome the Guidelines LTS which protect GSO region even though more efforts are required to preserve GSO.

It is very unfortunate that despite numerous and repeated concerns expressed over the years by member States under this agenda item relating to the use of the geostationary orbit, to date, the Subcommittee had not developed any practical solutions to address those concerns.

In this respect, my delegation would like to propose that UNCOPUOS will continue the efforts to urge, discuss with, and provide recommendations to the ITU to streamlining discussion between the two bodies about the issues of GSO's utilization.

In such consideration of the interest and needs of the developing countries, as well as their geographical position, we would like to request that the GSO remain on the agenda for the 60th session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of COPUOS in 2023.

I thank you, Chair.