

Agenda 6 : Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellite, including applications for developing countries and monitoring of the Earth's environment

Thank You Mr. Chair

Indonesia is continuously developing remote sensing technological research and applications that focuses on the applications development for land, maritime, atmosphere, disaster, and SDGs achievement. Indonesia is also on the progress to build national satellite constellation for remote sensing. We believe that it will become important role to achieve the SDGs.

Indonesia is concerned on SDGs, particularly climate change issues. In this regard, Indonesia joined the Space Climate Observatory (SCO) initiative on 2021 to support the emergence of operational applications for climate change monitoring, mitigation and adaptation. SCO members also worked together under the coordination of UNOOSA to formalise its governance through the Charter on the establishment of the Space for Climate Observatory, which entered into force on 1st September 2022.

Regarding remote sensing application research for SDGs achievement, Indonesia has been developing cooperation with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) RESAP since 2020-2021 and it is continued in 2022-2023 among others:

- Bandung Pilot City: Developing Spatial Slum Severity Index in Urban Building Footprint Using Integrated Multidimensional SDGs
- Makassar Pilot City: Empowering community service program in village potential mapping in enhancing One Map Policy;
- Pan-Asia partnership for geospatial air pollution information (PAPGAPI) in Indonesia: Developing space and terrestrial air pollution observation network in Indonesia based on Geostationary Environment Monitoring Satellite (GEMS) sensor and ground-based Pandora Sun Spectrometer. In 2023 it is estimated that it will be operational for calibration and research.

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia views to the issue of remote sensing of the Earth by satellite is one of keys of good governance to achieve sustainable development. However, the remote sensing activities have to respect the sovereignty of the country that portrait particularly their natural resources and wealth contained in it. Hence, the national interest of the country shall not be threatened or be aggrieved.

Indonesia is of the view that innovation of utilization of space-based data is necessary to produce relatively rapid yet precise and accurate information. Developing countries have gained access to an increasing amount of remote sensing data (multisensory, e.g., Landsat and Sentinel series satellites) with higher spatial and temporal resolutions during the last decade. However, optimizing data use requires capacity building of developing countries as well. Apart from that, Indonesia has made several efforts to meet those requirements. Therefore, Indonesia encourages that related capacity building provided for developing countries be continuously developed and supported by UNOOSA.

Thank you