

Statement by the Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran

on Agenda Item 6

Role of Space Technologies in Disaster Management

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Madam Chair,

The **West Asia region**, including the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, is highly susceptible to natural disasters due to its geographical and geological characteristics. Earthquakes, floods, droughts, and sandstorms pose significant threats, not only to human lives but also to the economic and social infrastructure of Iran and other countries in the region. Consequently, we fully recognize the critical role of space systems in disaster management and mitigation.

Space-based technologies significantly enhance the capacity of developing countries to **predict, monitor, and manage natural disasters**, thereby minimizing human, environmental, and financial losses. Recognizing this potential, the Islamic Republic of Iran has made substantial advancements in recent years to develop and utilize space-based technologies for crisis management.

Iran's efforts in leveraging space technology for disaster management include:

- **Remote sensing data applications** for forecasting, monitoring, and managing natural disasters such as floods and forest fires.
- **Satellite imagery** to quickly identify affected areas, facilitate targeted aid delivery, and assess damage caused by disasters.

Furthermore, Iran's **remote sensing satellites**, including **Khayyam, Pars-1, and Noor-3**, play a crucial role in disaster monitoring:

- **Khayyam** provides high-resolution images for tracking environmental changes and natural disasters.
- **Pars-1** supports water resource management, flood control, and drought prevention.
- **Noor-3** offers real-time crisis monitoring to enhance disaster response efficiency.

Despite these advancements, developing countries, including Iran, face several challenges, such as:

- **Limited access** to real-time and high-quality space data during emergencies.
- **Insufficient technical infrastructure** and expert human resources.
- **A lack of international training** and capacity-building programs in disaster management.

Madam Chair,

Given the **indispensable role of space technologies** in disaster risk reduction, the Islamic Republic of Iran urges the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (STSC) to focus on:

1. **Enhancing regional and international cooperation** for timely, unrestricted access to space data during emergencies.
2. **Expanding educational programs** and technology transfer initiatives to strengthen the capacity of developing countries in disaster management.
3. **Strengthening the UN-SPIDER platform** as a key mechanism for knowledge-sharing and international collaboration.

4. **Establishing shared databases** and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to improve hazard assessment and resource management.
5. **Encouraging developed countries** and international organizations to facilitate access to high-quality satellite data for developing nations, particularly during crises.

Furthermore, we emphasize the **importance of regional cooperation** in the space sector for effective disaster management. The Islamic Republic of Iran stands ready to collaborate with neighboring countries and the broader West Asia region to develop joint solutions.

In conclusion, we call upon all member states to unite in leveraging the transformative potential of space technology to address shared global challenges. Through collective action, we can build a more sustainable, resilient, and secure future for all.

Thank you