



**THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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Statement

By

the Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran

at

**The Sixty sixth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of
Outer Space**

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Mr. Chairperson,

Considering the unique and critical role of space technologies and their applications in expanding our knowledge, improving welfare and socio-economic development, the Islamic republic of Iran, established its national space program based on two main principles, including: exclusively peaceful use of outer space, and utilizing its space capabilities to enhance national economic and social development. In the following, I'm going to highlight some remarkable efforts in this regard.

Given the importance of capacity building and knowledge enhancement as the first step to improve socio-economic development, in recent decades, a considerable number of domestic entities like universities, research centers, public and private sectors, and startups, mobilized their resources and expertise to effectively contribute in different space-related areas.

Mr. Chairperson,

The point worth mentioning is that Iran as a large vast country, not only has rather diverse climate, but frequently experiences several various natural disasters which certainly needs satellite-supporting data to be effectively dealt with.

That's why we recently established a number of data platforms for assessment of the frequent-striking disasters including forest fires, drought, sand and dust storms, earthquake, floods, and other catastrophes. The comprehensive analytical reports containing practical suggestions immediately goes to associated authorities for event risk assessment, proactive measures and urgent decision making.

Drought, desertification and dust storms are three interconnected catastrophic issues, severely affecting our land and weather in current decade. To mitigate their adverse impacts, Iranian experts based on scientific researches, developed required tools and software to study and analysis satellite imagery data. Through these capabilities, now we are able to continuously monitor the origin place of the event's formation and their rate of growth over time.

Another most challenging problem in our country with extremely higher rate comparing global average, is soil erosion and land degradation.

In this regard, in recent years, numerous scientific projects, fed by satellite remote sensing data, conducted in the relevant fields including spatial erosion assessment, mapping the affected regions, studying the triggering and accelerating factors, and predicting potential implications, through developing advanced innovative methods.

It is evident that effectively and promptly responding to growing demands from various sectors, we in the near future likely need more accurate and wider spectrum spatial data including radar, IR and hyperspectral images. The payloads capable of predicting potential earthquakes are under development as well.

The experimental and technology demonstrating satellites including recently launched, Khayyam, all are developed along with our national development perspectives.

For instance, the Khayyam satellite undertakes an important role in providing timely and accurate observation data for various applications such as water resource management, crops coverage and products monitoring, dust and sand storm formation analysis, desertification and soil erosion assessments, disaster prediction and helping mitigation, borders monitoring, supporting site selection procedure, and the last but not the least, performing effective urban planning.

Mr. Chairperson,

At the end, I reiterate that the Islamic Republic of Iran's space program and all its capabilities are fully utilized to enhance development figures and helping improvement national welfare, security and sustainability.