

**Item Agenda 12 : Near-Earth Objects**

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia by its geographical location attaches to the importance and necessity of Near-Earth space observation activity. Indonesia has developed Kupang National Observatory to support the need for space debris monitoring, as well as a national initiative on Near-Earth objects risk and disaster mitigation.

Regarding the report of SMPAG Ad-Hoc Working Group on Legal Issues on the topic Planetary defence: legal overview and assessment, Indonesia supports the development of planetary defence-related information and method, also the dissemination to all Member States through the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

Thank you.

**Item Agenda 13 : Long-term sustainability of outer space activities**

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Indonesia appreciates all efforts carried out in initiating method of work The Working Group on the Long-Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities. Indonesia is pleased as interviewee of the promoting space sustainability project to supports how the LTS Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) is materialized in practice through a multi-stakeholder approach.

Indonesia had been and was being undertaken to implement the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, also had informed it on the 58<sup>th</sup> Subcommittee last year. In this opportunity, we would like to inform additional measures as follows:

- For Guideline B.2., Indonesia has implemented in the form of building a Space Falling Object Monitoring System since 2010 using SSN data, then to be equipped with its own observations at Kupang National Observatory, towards monitoring in 2022. Indonesia also continues to carry out research on artificial space falling objects.
- For Guideline B.9., Indonesia has implemented applicable regulations such as the fall of space debris in Indonesia in accordance with the 1968 Rescue Agreement. Also, forecasting uncontrolled re-entry in accordance with the Liability Convention and Law 21 of 2013. Indonesia also continues to carry out research on re-entry modeling of artificial objects.

Indonesia is of the view that the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities should be aimed at promoting the safe and sustainable use of outer space in the interests of all countries, regardless of their level of economic or scientific development, without discrimination of any kind and with due regard for the principle of equity, as well as emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and technology transfer as effective means of promoting research programs and building capacity in countries with emerging space sectors.

As more private actors enter the new space market, it is critical that states should collaborate with their private actors to identify challenges to sustainability, to ensure that all actors act