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 58th 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

responsibly, with due regard for the impact of their activities in the present and in the decades to come.

Indonesia encourages further implementation of the guidelines by all space actors and encourages the international collaboration on it. Indonesia also supports the discussion to adopt the draft terms of reference, methods of work and workplan of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities.

Thank you.

Item Agenda 14 : Future Role and method of work the Committee

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Indonesia appreciates the Secretariat for holding this session in this difficult pandemic condition. Indonesia believes that this session would prompt further constructive discussions regarding space issues. Indonesia focuses specifically on ensuring that this Committee is beneficial, favorable, and inclusive, with the aim to create international cooperation on the issues of space for peaceful uses.

Indonesia supports the global effort on preserving dark and quiet skies as a single issue/item for discussion at the present session. Timau National Observatory, currently stewarded by LAPAN-BRIN, is representing the contribution of Indonesia to the above mentioned global effort, by encouraging the development of the science, ensuring its benefit for society, the conservation of the nature as well as the attainment of SDGs.

Thank you.

Item Agenda 15 : Use of nuclear power sources in outer space

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Indonesia would like to recall Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space as one of five principles on outer space adopted by General Assembly in 1992. The Principles contain a “review and revision” clause (principle 11), reflecting an acknowledgement of the need to adapt to changing technical capabilities, which the Principles were to be reopened for revision two years after their adopted.

In this regard, Indonesia appreciates the work of the working group on NPS that has been discussed various technical approaches that may be considered in order to clarify the guidance in the Principles and in the Safety Framework, with the aim of enhancing safety in the development and use of space NPS applications.

Regarding the implementation of the Safety Framework for Nuclear Power Source Applications in Outer Space and recommendations for potential enhancements of the technical content and scope of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space, Indonesia supports six options that have been identified by the working group in fifty-eighth session of the Subcommittee for potential activities to further enhance safety in the