

Indonesia is of the view that UNCOPUOS has the authority to discuss various aspects of GSO utilization. It is our hope that the discussion of this issue within the subcommittee will allow us to reach a decision assuring guaranteed and equitable access to GSO for all nations, taking into account the needs and interests of developing countries, as well as the geographical position of certain countries.

We also would like to inform you our activities during 2021. In celebrating World Space Week, 4-10 October 2021, Indonesia organized some events such as training, space start up, and inviting space technology expert to inspire young generation.

With regard the activities related to international cooperation in the field of outer space, Indonesia also participated in several meetings beside UNCOPUOS, among others:

- The 25th session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC) on the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development (RESAP) virtually held on 24-27 August 2021 in connection with the 7th session of the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR-7).
- G20 space economy leaders meeting (Space20) in Rome on 20-21 September 2021.
- APRSAF Online 2021 Annual Meeting on 30 November-3 December 2021.

I would like to inform that this year, Indonesia will be the host of the 3rd Space Economy Leaders Meeting (Space20) theme Space for Digital, Blue, and Green Economy which will be held in June 2022, and the 4th Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, UNESCAP which will be held in October 2022.

I hope that our cooperation in the field of outer space, in particular which supports sustainable development, will continue growing in the coming years. I would also like to reiterate our firm commitment to and support for the efforts of this Subcommittee for the benefit of all of mankind in the sphere of space cooperation.

I thank you.

Item Agenda 5 : United Nations Programme on Space Applications

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia fully supports the UNGA resolution 76/76 that recognized the capacity-building activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, which provides unique benefits for Member States, in particular developing countries, participating in those activities.

Indonesia views the United Nations Programme on Space Applications should include capacity building of satellite technology consists of:

1. Supporting the continuation and expansion of the program in the operational use of space technology and its applications for sustainable development, for example: Basic Space Technology Initiative (BSTI) & Human Space Technology Initiative (HSTI).
2. Promoting strengthening and expansion of long-term fellowship programs in space technology and application.

The expansion will allow more participants and exchange of experts in space technology to promote international cooperation and information in capacity building in space technology, especially for emerging countries.

Regarding the activities of the UNPSA in 2021 amid pandemic conditions, Indonesia views that the seminars and meetings under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications by virtual meeting and could be accessed back on UNOOSA's YouTube are high importance to level up the capability of the developing countries and to assist them in mastering, developing and using space technology for their national interests, besides the time differencing of the events.

I thank you, Mr. Chair.

Item Agenda 6 : Space technology for sustainable socioeconomic development

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia emphasizes the great benefit of the utilization of remote sensing to monitor the Earth's environment with space-based technology.

LAPAN continues to explore the use of remote sensing satellite data for natural resource management, environmental protection, disaster mitigation, and other strategic goals in Indonesia. Remote sensing applications will be instrumental in achieving the country's sustainable development goals (SDGs) with at least nine of the goals.

1. Identification of slump areas contributes to the achievement of SDG #1 (no poverty).
2. Monitoring paddy growth supports the SDG #2 (no hunger).
3. The Covid19 data center contributes to the achievement of SDG #3 (good health and well-being).
4. Watershed and lake water quality monitoring is aligned with the achievement of SDG #6 (clean water and sanitation).
5. Electric energy identification in Papua is aligned with the SDG #11 (sustainable cities and communities), while
6. City change detection contributes to the achievement of the SDG #11 (sustainable cities and communities).
7. Monitoring land use change and disaster mitigation support to the achievement of SDG #13 on climate action.
8. Mangrove, coral reef, and prospective fishing grounds monitoring, as well as oil spill monitoring, all contribute to SDG #14: life below sea.
9. Additionally, forest, agriculture, plantation, and mining monitoring relate to SDG #15, which focuses on living on land.

LAPAN and ADB/ESA collaborate to conduct Earth Observation Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building for Water and Food Security Planning in Indonesia.

LAPAN is continuing the development of PLATYPUS (Remote Sensing Platform for All Users). By 2024, it will be able to receive satellite data, turn it into standard data, process it into information, and deliver the information automatically.

Indonesia is of the view that developed countries should share the benefits of space technology with developing countries more quickly to ensure optimal use of these technologies for the benefit of all mankind.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.