

**Item Agenda 7 : Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellite, including applications for developing countries and monitoring of the Earth's environment**

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Spatial-based applications have impacted numerous aspects of human life in this era. Indonesia has developed remote sensing technology to assess natural resources, environment, and disaster mitigation. Numerous applications, such as monitoring paddy growth, deforestation, oil palm planting, forest fire, flood, and landslide, as well as monitoring land use/cover change, are widely developed in Indonesia.

Indonesia develops remote sensing technological research and applications, including:

1. Remote sensing satellite technology via the LAPAN-A4 satellite with its mission to observe the Earth, both the environment and natural resources using an optical imager, monitoring maritime traffic using the Automatic Identification System (AIS) which is capable of recording millions of ship data globally per day, and research scientifically by carrying a magnetometer sensor.
2. Remote sensing data and applications for increasingly widespread and innovative use in various scopes, including monitoring the Covid-19 distribution area, mapping poverty areas, environmental conditions of poor families living, tax mapping, scientific proof for legal issues (e.g., cannabis plantation or illegal burning detection) through LAPAN collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority, Corruption Eradication Commission, Tax Directorate General, National Narcotics Board, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Indonesia is of the view that innovation of utilization of space-based data is necessary to produce relatively rapid yet precise and accurate information. Developing countries have gained access to an increasing amount of remote sensing data (multisensory, e.g., Landsat and Sentinel series satellites) with higher spatial and temporal resolutions during the last decade. However, optimizing data use requires capacity building of developing countries as well. Apart from that, Indonesia has made several efforts to meet those requirements. Therefore, Indonesia encourages related capacity building for developing countries to be continuously developed and organized by UNOOSA.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

**Item Agenda 8 : Space Debris**

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Indonesia took note that the trend of space debris was reinforced by the increasing deployment of small satellites of mega-constellations, and inappropriate anti-satellite practice this decade. Indonesia supports the broad discussion of research on space debris, the safety of space objects with nuclear power sources on board, and problems relating to their collision with space debris. Thus, Indonesia encourages increased international collaboration inclusive in the implementation of space debris mitigation guidelines and guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.