

## **Agenda item – 6: Remote Sensing**

### **Mr. Chairman and Distinguished delegates,**

During the past few decades, ISRO has put in place comprehensive earth observation systems and associated ground segments. Various applications of land, water, ocean and atmosphere are being carried out regularly using the data of ISRO's Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) series and INSAT series of satellites.

Currently, Indian remote sensing satellites in low earth orbit and meteorological satellites in Geostationary orbit are providing data operationally for various thematic applications. IRS satellites data is acquired at the ground stations of Hyderabad and Antarctica, and data downlinks are enabled at seven ground stations across the globe.

### **Mr. Chairman,**

The new interface mechanism between users and Indian Space Agency, named Space Applications Management Systems (SAMS) is fully functional which replaced the erstwhile National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) with enhanced objectives. Using this mechanism, India launched two truly demand driven satellites including its funding. Based on the utilisation of the its data, funds have been shared with several user Ministries of Government of India. These satellites name are EOS-04 and EOS-06 for microwave imaging and ocean monitoring, aboard the PSLV-C52 and PSLV-C54, respectively, bringing in a demand-driven approach to the conduction of space activities in India. This could be definitely useful to Member States

### **Mr. Chairman,**

India actively participates in the earth observation based global platforms, such as CEOS, GEO, CGMS, UN-ESCAP, Space for Climate Observatory (SCO), APRSAF and SAFE, BRICS virtual RS Constellation, QUAD EO, and so on. India actively supports capacity building in Remote Sensing through hosting United Nations affiliated Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Asia and the Pacific (CSSTEAP).

### **Mr. Chairman,**

IN-SPACe, the single window agency for promotion and authorization of space activities in the country, has galvanized the participation of Non-Government Entities. Government of India has also brought Geospatial policy 2022 which is to deregulate the Geospatial sector by liberalizing Geospatial data acquisition/production/access and aims to promote private sector participation through continued enhancements of Ease of Doing Business in the sector.

**Mr. Chairman,**

In conclusion, the Indian delegation would like to convey this august gathering that India has developed the necessary expertise to take the benefits of space technology to the grass root level and is committed to share her experience with all the member nations.

**Thank you Mr. Chairman and Distinguished delegates.**