

**THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
JAURÈSGASSE 3, 1030 VIENNA**

**Statement**

**By the Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**at**

**The Sixtieth Session of the SCIENTIFIC and TECHNICAL  
Subcommittee of COPUOS**

**Agenda item 6: Remote Sensing**

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**“In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful”**

**Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and gentlemen**

Remote sensing (RS) is the science, technology, and art to better understanding our Earth and providing a comprehensive and continuous monitoring of everyday problems. Recognizing the benefits that RS can provide critical information for natural resource management, environmental degradation, hazard mitigation, adaptation to climate change as well as disaster prevention. I.R. Iran has always been interested in developing related infrastructure to harnessing this technology. Hence, we are actively working to ensure that space science and technology provide fundamental benefits to all Iranian.

**Mr. Chairman,**

In August 2022, the Iranian remote sensing satellite “Khayyam” was successfully launched into low earth orbit. Khayyam satellite will greatly contribute to the country’s nationwide space-based monitoring systems for agriculture, natural resources and disaster management. In addition to interior uses, the satellite will globally play a crucial role in humanitarian aids, especially to deliver space-based information for rapid mapping and risk assessment.

**Mr. Chairman,**

To take the maximum benefit from the publicly available RS satellite data, Iranian Space Agency accomplished and launched three automated monitoring systems for water resources, dust and air pollution as well as wildfire detection. These systems provide useful information for decision-making at the provincial and national levels in which facilitate the process towards knowledge-driven governance. Furthermore, some other monitoring systems related to agricultural crops, flood and drought hazards are under development. Furthermore, as the country moves forward regarding its sustainable development goals, the need for

timely and accurate information is increasing day by day. Hence, empowering the aforementioned observation systems through procurement or developing indigenous high resolution remote sensing satellites, have got superior importance in national space plan.

**Mr. Chairman,**

To reaffirm the role of international cooperation in remote sensing program, Iran has also actively participated through collaboration with Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization (APSCO) and its Member State for capacity building and technology development. We have also continued our cooperation with Inter Islamic Network on Space Sciences and Technology (ISNET) in the area of remote sensing applications and educational activities.

**Finally Chair,**

Remote sensing remains a foundational component of Iran's space program. Our endeavors will continue to address national challenges such as climate change and disaster management through enhancing the satellite-based monitoring systems. We also re-emphasize on the policy of remote sensing data sharing and the expansion of international cooperation for the non-discriminatory use of satellite data by all countries.

**I Thank You Chair.**