

Indonesia, Item 6

Mr. Chair,

On behalf of my delegation, I would like to express our appreciation for the excellent work of Ms. Natália Archinard of Switzerland, as Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. Under her guidance, the fifty-eighth session of the Subcommittee made significant progress and addressed a wide variety of topics.

Let me turn to several issues which are reported by the Subcommittee.

Firstly, Indonesia notes the Guidelines on the Long-Term Sustainability of Outer Space are important to ensure the sustainability of outer space activities in the future, while still taking into account the existing international laws and regulations. Arriving on an agreement on how member states see the status of the current agreed Guidelines is indeed a difficult task.

Indonesia supports the implementation and the establishment, under a five-year workplan, of a new working group under the agenda item on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as agreed by UNCOPUOS at its 62nd session in 2019.

In this regards, Indonesia welcome Mr. R. Umamaheswaran from India, has elected as the chair of the LTS 2.0 working group. I believe that under his chairmanship the working group will be able to fulfill its mandate. Indonesia also gives its full cooperation to succeed the workplan of the working group. Indonesia also encourages further implementation of the guidelines by all space actors and encourages international collaboration on it.

Indonesia looks forward to the continuation of the discussion of the unresolved guidelines, specifically on guideline 7, 9, 10, 18+19, 20+21, 22.

In regard to the WG on LTS, Indonesia for its parts continue to voluntarily implement its guidelines in accordance with its national law, Space Law Number 21 Year 2013, as stated in detail in Indonesian statement in STSC.

In reference to the WG on LTS, most important for Indonesia is that international cooperation should be inclusive, and it should consider countries' technological level of development, especially that of the non-spacefaring nations, in advancing the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Secondly, on the issue space-system base disaster management, Indonesia has utilized remote sensing data and remote sensing satellite for disaster early warning system development and disaster impact analysis. In 2020, a sub-system of disaster

mitigation (sub-PLATYPUS (Remote Sensing Platform for All Users)) has been built and interconnected with the inAWARE system at the Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB). The information has monitored and delivered during 2020 includes: forest and land fire, flood and landslide, earth quake, oil spill, and covid-19 pandemic.

LAPAN as regional support office of UNSPIDER triggered in 2020 the International Charter to get high resolution data to monitor the affected area by flood, landslides, volcanic eruption. Indonesia also thank Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States for contributing the data that will enrich our effort in the field of disaster mitigation.

I thank you.