

Indonesia, Item 7

Mr. Chair,

On behalf my delegation, I would like to express our appreciation for the excellent work of Ms. Setsuko Aoki of Japan as Chair of the Legal Subcommittee. Under her guidance, the sixtieth session of the Subcommittee made significant progress and addressed a wide variety of topics. In addition, my delegation once again commends the extensive work of the Office for Outer Space Affairs in supporting the Subcommittee meeting.

Let me turn to several issues under Agenda items in this session, which my delegation considers to be of utmost importance.

With respect to Definition and Delimitation, as has been stated on many occasions, Indonesia stresses the importance to clarify the boundary between the airspace and outer space to achieve legal certainty of the implementation of space law and air law.

Furthermore, Indonesia is of the view that GSO as a specific area and special part of outer space because of its special locations and orbits with a variety of uses. Therefore, in order to accommodate the needs and interests of the developing countries, especially equatorial countries, Indonesia is of the view that we need measures to anticipate the potential of domination of the exploration and exploitation of outer space.

Indonesia would like reiterate our position on GSO as a limited natural resource having certain characteristic and conditions, possessing strategic and economic value for the countries that use it. It therefore should be utilized in a rational, balanced, efficient, and equitable manner. The exploitation of GSO without considering those principles will risk saturation. Therefore, we should consider GSO as a specific area and special part of outer space which need specific technical and legal governance as well. Indonesian delegation, therefore, is of the view that the utilization of GSO need to be regulated by a sui generis regime.

Indonesia also has a joint report on the status of the national space legislation of countries of the APRSAF National Space Legislation Initiative (NSLI) that emphasize sharing information on national space law in the spirit of implementing guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

Indonesia believes the implementing guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities supports the discussion of the space traffic management framework by an emphasis on efforts to share information and coordination among space actors internationally to increase space situational awareness globally

Considering Indonesia's small satellites has developed under National Law No. 21 of 2013 on Space Activities and Law No 36 of 1999 on Telecommunications, and also has certified ISO. Since there are growing demand and planning for small satellite operations, Indonesia is of the view that there is a need of a new international regulatory approach to address operations of small satellites, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the low Earth orbit and frequency spectrum.

Indonesia also supports a new regulatory framework that guarantees the security and sustainability of space resources and welcomes the working group on space resources. In order to guarantee space economy and space security, it is necessary to have a regulatory system that has a distinction between material and non-material space resources. Principles shall include, but not limited to, non-appropriation, common heritage of mankind, exclusive use for peaceful purposes, and for the benefits and interests of all countries.

Indonesia encourages principles of equitable access and collaboration on the issue of space resources so that developing countries are not left behind by spacefaring countries, also consider such arrangements must include the regulation of potential conflicts between space actors. Such legal regime should be inclusive and in place prior to the actual exploration, exploitation, and utilization of space resources.

Thank you.