



Statement by

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Agenda Item 16: Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to developments in space communications, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Referring to OST 1967, GSO as a part of outer space and considered as a limited natural resource having certain characteristics and conditions, possessing strategic and economic value for the countries that use it, therefore should be utilized in a rational, balanced, efficient, equitable manner. Preservation is needed to prevent saturation.

And recall to the ITU constitution, GSO is limited natural resources and they must be used rationally, efficiently, and economically, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to those orbits, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries.

Madam Chair,

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.

We also would like to reiterate our views on GSO as a limited natural resource having certain characteristics and conditions, possessing strategic and economic value for the countries that use it. The GSO should therefore be utilized in a rational, balanced, efficient, and equitable manner, in accordance with the principles of outer space law. The exploitation of GSO without considering those principles will risk saturation. Considering such risk, we should consider GSO as a specific area and special part of outer space which need specific technical and legal governance.

Indonesia also views that GSO should be regulated under particular legal framework or sui generis regime that is in line with outer space treaties and the Article 44 of the ITU Constitution.

In our view, the sui generis regime at least contains principles including equitable use, rational and economic use, non-appropriation, and peaceful purposes.

Madam Chair,

In order to streamline discussion between the two bodies about the governance of GSO's utilization. We would like to propose that UN-COPUOS continue the efforts to urge, discuss with, and provide recommendations to the ITU to take into consideration the special needs of the above-mentioned countries concerned.

In such consideration of the interest and needs of the developing countries, as well as their geographical position, we would like to request that the GSO remain on the agenda for the 59th session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of COPUOS in 2022.

I Thank you, Madam Chair.