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Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC)
on the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development (RESAP)

Twenty-ninth session
2-4 September 2025
The PLAZA, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Report of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee 2025*

I. Conclusions and recommendations

1. The Committee reaffirms the importance of regional cooperation in advancing space science and technology and their applications and appreciates the commitment of members and support of observers to implement the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (2018-2030) and the Jakarta Ministerial Declaration on Space Applications for Sustainable Development.

2. The Committee appreciates the significant progress made by members to accelerate the implementation of the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (2018-2030) and the Jakarta Ministerial Declaration on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, by adopting and sharing national policy frameworks and strategies, increasing public investments, enhancing collaboration, promoting the innovative applications of geospatial technologies, strengthening institutional capacity and knowledge-sharing to address key challenges, such as limited capacity in innovative geospatial information applications, weak digital infrastructure, low data interoperability, lack of access to high-resolution imagery and lack of specialized training for end users.

3. The Committee emphasizes the importance of leveraging digital innovations, including artificial intelligence (AI), to advance the integration of satellite-derived data and sectoral data for multi-hazard early warning, preparedness and response. In this regard, the Committee provided case studies highlighting similar national efforts to enhance the management of natural resources, energy, connectivity, climate action and social development with a view to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

4. The Committee recommends further enhancement of regional cooperation in space science and technology and their applications. It expresses appreciation for the offers made by its members to strengthen data- and information-sharing

*This document is being issued without formal editing.

through open platforms, provide technical support, promote capacity development, share technical standards and customize thematic application platforms for disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

5. The Committee recognizes the emerging demands from countries to develop space policies and integrate space applications with new methods, tools and technologies. It further requests the secretariat to facilitate meeting these demands by bridging gaps between service providers and users through regional cooperation and partnerships; and by organizing thematic workshops on AI applications, including for building capacity to manage floods, forest fires, droughts, air pollution and for crop monitoring. The Committee further requests the secretariat to continue its work on developing AI-powered geospatial tools, such as SatGPT; sharing fundamental algorithms and source codes with members; facilitating efforts by users to customize tools for disaster risk reduction and resilience; implementing field projects; and strengthening capacity-building efforts to utilize and scale up the application of geospatial information.

6. The Committee recognizes the significance of cohesive national policy frameworks to create a conducive space ecosystem at the national level that enables the effective harnessing of space applications and their integration with digital innovations. In this regard, the Committee requests the secretariat to organize an appropriate symposium or workshop.

7. The Committee supports the efforts of Indonesia to advance the development of disaster management tools, such as the virtual satellite constellation for disaster risk management. The Committee further supports the efforts of members to utilize AI-powered geospatial tools, and leverage satellite resources and geospatial data from multiple countries to support pre-disaster risk monitoring, assessment and preparedness. The Committee requests the secretariat to mobilize technical and financial resources to further operationalize disaster management tools and scale up their applications.

8. The Committee welcomes the offers of members to share knowledge, tools, geospatial data, capacity-building opportunities and technical support, under RESAP and other regional initiatives, facilitated by the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization (APSCO), the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF), the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), and the United Nations Platform for Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER).

9. The Committee requests the secretariat to facilitate coordination between geospatial data service providers and users in the region, and enhance its own online Geospatial Good Practices Database and Dashboard, Geo-apps, publications and the inventory of existing geospatial data platforms which have been developed by members.

10. The Committee further requests the secretariat to continue engaging the youth in innovative space applications to foster skills development. This can be achieved by facilitating their access to capacity development opportunities that are being provided by members, observers, research institutes and the private sector, such

as those offered by the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (CSSTEAP) and the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT).

11. The Committee commends the research conducted by the secretariat on measuring public investment and its returns in space technology applications for sustainable development. It requests members to share their practices with the secretariat for in-depth analysis and for developing indicators to measure return on investment in space applications.

12. The Committee requests its members in North and Central Asia to provide inputs to the 2026 edition of the *Geospatial Practices for Sustainable Development: A Compendium* and all members to continuously update the online Geospatial Good Practices Database and Dashboard through the secretariat.

13. The Committee expresses its appreciation to the Korea AeroSpace Administration (KASA) for hosting and co-organizing its twenty-ninth session and the side event titled *Regional Knowledge Exchange on Harnessing Digital Innovations for Space: Experiences and Insights* on 3 September 2025.

14. The secretariat informs the Committee about the ninth session of the ESCAP Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction and the ESCAP Disaster Resilience Week, which will be held between 25 and 28 November 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand, and encourages members to participate as part of their respective national delegations. The Committee requests the Co-Chairs to report the outcomes of their sessions to the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction.

15. The Committee encourages members to consider hosting its thirtieth session and the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in the second half of 2026.

16. The Committee adopts the recommendations and requests the secretariat to circulate the draft proceedings for adoption, via email, within two weeks following the conclusion of the session as part II of the present report.

II. Proceedings

Agenda item 2. Progress in implementing the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (2018-2030).

17. The secretariat reported to the Committee its activities on implementing the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (2018-2030) from 2024 to 2025, highlighting research and knowledge-sharing; capacity-building and technical support; and intergovernmental discussions and regional practices. The full report of the secretariat is available at: https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/twenty-ninth-session-intergovernmental-consultative-committee-icc-29-regional-space.

18. The ICC members who presented their achievements, good practices and plans for implementing the Plan of Action across the six thematic areas, together with their needs and offers of support to other countries include: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, the

Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The following section summarizes their statements. Presentations and statements are available at the meeting website: https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/twenty-ninth-session-intergovernmental-consultative-committee-icc-29-regional-space

19. The Republic of Korea, the host of ICC-29, introduced the Korea AeroSpace Administration (KASA), which leads policy design, supports technology development and fosters international cooperation to advance its aerospace sector. Established in 2024, KASA facilitates the utilization of satellite data among government agencies and ministries for various applications such as agriculture, air pollution, water resources and ocean monitoring, and communications. The Republic of Korea highlighted its third National Satellite Data Utilization Plan, which focuses on fostering a private-led satellite data ecosystem, thereby contributing further to public sector efforts in disaster and crisis response, and to strengthen international cooperation. It also shared examples of utilizing KOMPSAT-3 imagery for natural hazards, such as wildfire monitoring in Gangneung, dam monitoring in the Gyeonggi Province and typhoon damage assessment in Thailand. The Republic of Korea noted utilizing geospatial data for agricultural analysis across its regions, as well as for air quality monitoring using the Geostationary Environment Monitoring Spectrometer (GEMS) environmental satellite. It also reported challenges such as limited data interoperability and utilization, while highlighting opportunities in integrating AI and big data into its space applications with a goal to launch over 50 satellites by 2050 and strengthen international cooperation.

20. Thailand, the host of ICC-28, presented its Earth observation satellites and highlighted its expertise in developing solutions for satellite-based mapping, smart agriculture, disaster risk management water and natural resource management and urban planning. It described its Decision Support System for Disaster Management to monitor floods, fires, droughts and air pollution, and its Digital Agriculture Platform to assess crops. To address the challenges associated with transboundary haze, Thailand is implementing a project that utilizes geospatial information to monitor fires across the Mekong River countries. It also reported on the establishment of the Lancang-Mekong Center for Remote Sensing Data and Application, in collaboration with China. In terms of social development, Thailand aims to establish a Geo-Health network for disease surveillance. It seeks to conduct a joint research and development initiative with the Republic of Korea to further regional cooperation in monitoring urban floods; scaling up the Dragonfly platform to enable local farmer participation in agricultural monitoring; advancing the urban digital twin project for decision-making; utilizing SatGPT applications; and developing the virtual satellite constellation for disaster risk management.

21. Bangladesh highlighted its use of satellite data to generate flood maps during the floods in Sylhet Region and in the eastern districts, which were disseminated to local governments and communities. Bangladesh also presented its National Flood Monitoring System, as well as its capability in utilizing satellite data and machine learning techniques, to develop susceptibility assessments in flood-prone areas. Bangladesh also noted its use of geospatial information to monitor

annual rice crop production, map priority zones for agroforestry in erosion-prone areas and detect forest fires in the Sundarbans mangrove forest. Remote sensing data is also being utilized to analyse urban heat islands over the divisional cities in Bangladesh. By combining satellite and ground data with machine learning, Bangladesh produced detailed tree cover maps. It also reported utilizing other space data applications, including mapping waterbodies and fisheries resources, tidal mudflats, seasonal surface water and geomorphology, and monitoring forest cover change.

22. China reported on its progress in disaster management, environmental protection and connectivity. Since 2023, it has operated 53 environmental satellites and established a platform to evaluate SDG indicators by integrating long time-series Earth observation and socioeconomic data. It highlighted capacity-building initiatives through the Asia-Oceania Group on Earth Observations workshops and its collaborative Disaster Data Response network, which supported emergency efforts for the earthquake in Myanmar and other humanitarian crises. China also presented its contributions to global food security by monitoring drought, adopting measures to address desertification on the Mongolian Plateau, monitoring carbon emissions and observing agricultural land use through the CropWatch system. It further noted research cooperation under the Global Ecosystem and Environment Observation Analysis Research Cooperation initiative, with plans to expand partnerships, improve data access, and develop monitoring tools and reports to support policy alignment and the SDGs over the next five years. China presented its '5G+BeiDou' smart maritime demonstration zone in Hubei Province and reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen regional cooperation, enhance capacity-building, promote integration of innovative technologies with space applications and improve collaborative frameworks.

23. India presented its operational drought monitoring and assessment systems which are accessible through a national portal that supports decision-making at national and subnational levels. It also developed the *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna* agricultural insurance scheme, integrating space and the Internet of things (IoT) to streamline crop-cutting experiments, as well as to reduce redundancy and improve forecasting. India highlighted the Krishi Decision Support System, which contains all tools and datasets for the agriculture sector in one dashboard and provides parcel-level information on crops, soil and weather conditions to farmers. India completed the second phase of its National Hydrology Project with operational flood forecasting, snowmelt runoff and glacial outburst flood risk monitoring, and wetland mapping. It also shared its progress in monitoring disasters, mapping solar and wind energy potential, supporting navigation for fishing communities, providing communication services and portals for applications, as well as increasing capacity-building and international cooperation efforts.

24. Indonesia presented the InaRISK risk assessment portal, developed with the National Disaster Management Authority; the SIPONGI dashboard which monitors forest and land fires; and land subsidence tracking which is conducted in collaboration with Japan. It highlighted the CropBio project implemented in collaboration with ESCAP, which combines satellite and field data to monitor biodiversity, as well as AI-based methods to identify pond retention sites. For

marine and fisheries applications, Indonesia described the Oceans for Prosperity initiative, which integrates big data with satellite, drone and sensor inputs. This initiative also uses Geoinformatics Multi-Input and Multi-Output (GEOMIMO), a platform that contains various data sources, satellite images, field and community data to identify fishing zones accessible to local communities. Indonesia highlighted SISCrop, an application that monitors paddy growth, as well as a decision support system that monitors shallots. It also showcased geospatial applications that map urban slums, monitor climate change through the CH4Rice project and conduct synthetic aperture radar (SAR)-based carbon assessments. It also presented its Nusantara Satellite Constellation plan.

25. Kyrgyzstan highlighted its vulnerability to climate change and frequent disasters such as landslides, mudflows and glacier lake outbursts. To address these, Kyrgyzstan established the Unified System for Integrated Monitoring and Forecasting of Emergency Situations, an information system that collects disaster information for early prediction and emergency response, increasing efficiency of decision-making across ministries and local authorities. Kyrgyzstan also reported on its unified information system for glacial lake outburst monitoring, applying machine learning and multi-parameter analysis to forecast hazards. This system successfully predicted the lake outburst in the Zyndan Lake in 2025 and in the Takyr-Tor Lake in 2024. It emphasized that its experts are trained in remote sensing applications and that the analytical study on drought information systems has been completed. Kyrgyzstan is operationalizing a National Drought Information System and seeks to expand training, integrate space data into agriculture, strengthen regional cooperation and further utilize research to implement space applications that enhance resilience and support sustainable development.

26. Malaysia reported on the integration of space applications into its development framework through the National Space Policy 2030 to support national development objectives through space applications. Malaysia has developed several space-based applications in the areas of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land development, natural resource management, property valuation and environmental health. It highlighted its monsoon flood information and logistics system, as well as a forest fire and cross-border haze monitoring system. Malaysia utilizes space-based information for energy applications, for example, to manage hydroelectric dams and utilize high-resolution satellite imagery to manage its land resources. Malaysia expressed the need for further capacity-building, including on integrating AI and deep learning with geospatial applications, and facilitating technology transfer and expert exchange.

27. Mongolia reported on its vulnerability to climate change, noting the increase droughts and dzuds that threaten agriculture and livelihoods. It presented the Drought Watch System, developed under the Regional Drought Mechanism of ESCAP, which utilizes satellite data for early detection and response. Mongolia seeks to enhance the system by integrating advanced technology, such as AI, increasing capacity-building and training for experts, fostering inclusion of local communities, and strengthening institutional integration and collaboration. Mongolia also noted its enhanced capacity to collect, share and utilize air quality data through the installation of Pandora instrument, which was developed in

collaboration with ESCAP and the Republic of Korea. It emphasized enhancing regional cooperation for technology transfer and capacity-building, strengthening financing in the field of disaster and climate, and expanding the scope of initiatives, such as the Drought Watch System, to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges.

28. Nepal highlighted the use of geospatial information to monitor glaciers and glacial lakes, forest fires, weather conditions and floods, with support from international partners, including the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, SERVIR-Hindu Kush Himalaya and Japan. To manage natural resources, Nepal noted its efforts to support land cover monitoring as well as utilize high-resolution satellite imagery to map land resources, in collaboration with China. In terms of climate change, Nepal has strengthened its capacity to conduct vulnerability and risk assessments, assess greenhouse gas inventories and monitor carbon stock. It identified increased access to high resolution satellite imagery, need for drought and air quality monitoring, and for building resilience to flood risk as areas that can benefit from expanded regional support. Nepal also reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening regional cooperation towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

29. The Philippines highlighted its Mobilizing Space Data for National Development initiative, which distributes satellite data products to government agencies and stakeholders for disaster risk management and climate studies. Under this initiative, space data is being used to map flood and oil spills, monitor farm-to-market roads and crops, as well as to assess air quality through Pandora instruments, the Pan-Asia Partnership for Geospatial Air Pollution information project and GEMS applications for sulphur dioxide and formaldehyde detection. The Philippines also noted its collaboration with ESCAP in implementing the CropBio project and SatGPT initiative for flood hotspot mapping and underscored its co-implementation of the National Copernicus Capacity Support Action Programme (CopPhil), including hosting the CopPhil mirror site and the Space Climate Observatory-accredited CopPhil-Blue Hab project to monitor coastal habitats. The Philippines announced its hosting of the thirty-first APRSAF and the seventh International Space Forum at Ministerial Level – Southeast Asia Chapter.

30. Sri Lanka highlighted its progress in disaster risk reduction, reporting its use of geospatial applications to map landslide hazards, monitor seismic activities, assess floods through the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters, predict rice yields and map soil degradation. It also reported on the utilization of geospatial tools to support water resource and river basin mapping, implement flood impact assessments, monitor forests and infrastructure, conduct urban planning, and evaluate the health of fisheries and marine ecosystems. Sri Lanka noted its use of satellite data to develop renewable energy resource maps to identify potential solar and wind sites. It also integrates geospatial data with innovative technologies for precision agriculture in tea plantations and utilizes IoT for weather monitoring and the GeoGoviya mobile application for crop monitoring. Sri Lanka noted challenges in operationalizing pilot-level applications, as well as identified gaps in access to human and financial resources. It also expressed the need for national space policy development and

its readiness to contribute expertise to regional capacity-building initiatives in this regard.

31. Tajikistan highlighted the use of remote sensing, GIS and hydrological modelling to monitor river basins, as well as analyse high-resolution satellite imagery to conduct seismic risk assessments in Dushanbe and Khujand, thereby enabling calculations of damages and potential economic losses. Tajikistan also described its Earth observation-based drought monitoring project, recently launched in collaboration with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and with support from ESCAP, which includes the development of a drought information system, and training and knowledge-sharing on strengthening drought resilience in Central Asia.

32. Uzbekistan reported on the implementation of its space monitoring programme, which utilizes satellite imagery, remote sensing and GIS technologies across several sectors to support efficiency and transparency in national decision-making. It noted progress in developing legislative frameworks, such as establishing national decrees and laws on space activities and space data utilization. Uzbekistan highlighted its use of SAR data for land use monitoring and its unified subsoil management system. Uzbekistan also presented platforms that manage water resources, digitize crop fields for crop monitoring, as well as map green areas in Tashkent. It described its continued development of AI-driven tools that classify land cover, monitor soil salinity, conduct tree segmentation, classify land cover and detect change in land cover.

33. Viet Nam introduced the Vietnam National Space Center, into which the Space Technology Institute was integrated in March 2025, thereby emphasizing its focus on space technology, applications, science and education. It also highlighted the Vietnam Space Center 'Project for Disaster and Climate Change Countermeasures using Earth Observation Satellites', its satellite development, training of local experts, as well as the forthcoming launch of LOTUSat-1. In disaster risk management, Viet Nam utilizes geospatial information to monitor floods, droughts, riverbank erosion and land subsidence in the Mekong Delta. For natural resource management, Viet Nam reported on monitoring change in land use and urbanization, observing mangroves, assessing rice crops and estimating rice yields. In its national strategy, Viet Nam includes the development of various satellite technologies including low-orbit telecommunications satellites. Viet Nam presented its projects on monitoring of rice straw burning, methane emissions, urban heat islands and local climate zones.

34. Representatives from observer organizations, namely Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization (APSCO), National University of Singapore (NUS) and the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) delivered statements.

35. UNOSAT reported on its Emergency Mapping Service, which provided satellite image analysis and developed damage assessments following the 2025 earthquakes in Afghanistan and Myanmar. FloodAI was also developed for Bangladesh, which processes Sentinel-1 imagery to generate statistics to manage emergencies. UNOSAT has also developed decision-support systems, trained local experts and introduced applications, such as a tool to monitor sea-level rise in the Solomon Islands, a multi-criteria decision analysis tool, and vulnerability

and risk mapping dashboards. In cooperation with ESCAP and Thailand, it developed a tool for assessing risk and resilience in food systems. UNOSAT emphasized the need to operationalize geospatial applications, prioritize end-users, leverage new technologies and strengthen collaboration.

36. APSCO presented its initiatives in support of the Plan of Action. In terms of capacity-building and technical support, APSCO highlighted its partnership with the United Nations Platform for Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response, and the sharing of Earth observation data with its members through platforms such as the Data Sharing Service Platform and the FengYun satellite systems. APSCO reported its Disaster Response Mechanism network, which facilitates collaboration and knowledge exchange on disaster management. It also introduced the APSCO Space Law Alliance, aimed at fostering cooperation on space law and policy. APSCO aims to strengthen its cooperative networks with a focus on education and training. It further noted enhancing the utilization of its existing facilities, including the Ground-Based Space Object Observation Network, which could aid in space situational awareness and space traffic management.

37. AIT reported on its efforts to assist countries in harnessing Earth observation and artificial intelligence for sustainable development. It highlighted the support it provided to the International Disaster Charter and Sentinel Asia, providing rapid post-disaster mapping and damage assessments. In agriculture, AIT presented the Cloud-based Satellite Earth Observation System for AI-powered crop and land cover monitoring. AIT also reported on RiskChanges, a risk modelling tool and platform for climate-related hazards and a platform under the Horizon 2020 programme of the European Union. AIT highlighted its contributions on enhancing disaster resilience through risk management across the region in sectors of transport, urban, energy and water. AIT highlighted its use of AI-powered monitoring of waste in rivers which is being utilized in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.

38. NUS reported on the operation of Earth observation satellites of Singapore, with two additional satellites planned for launch in 2026 and 2027. It highlighted its research on detecting forest fires and volcanic ash plume, and on monitoring regional air quality. NUS also presented its use of remote sensing for marine and coastal applications, as well as for forest carbon research. In terms of disaster response, NUS reported its use of SAR data to monitor earthquakes in Myanmar and AI models that automatically detect buildings in pre- and post-disaster conditions, enabling the assessment of earthquake-related damage.

Agenda item 3. Implementation of the Jakarta Ministerial Declaration on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

39. As the Host Country of the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (MC-4), Indonesia presented key initiatives under the Jakarta Ministerial Declaration on Space Applications for Sustainable Development. The presentation highlighted major achievements and partnerships with ICC members, local governments and the private sector, with support from the secretariat. Between November 2024 and June 2025, three training activities were organized on rapid disaster hotspot mapping using AI-powered tools,

particularly SatGPT, where participants developed case studies relevant to their local contexts and organizations. The activities also featured youth forums, which engaged young professionals from various sectors in discussions on the future of space technologies and digital innovations, aligned with the objectives of Space+ for Our Earth and Future.

40. In addition, Indonesia outlined its planned activities in 2025 to 2026, including a small-scale pilot project to test the integration of SatGPT into operational workflows, validate results and identify challenges. Additional capacity development activities include the Sub-regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Technology-Driven Solutions for Air Pollution in ASEAN, co-organized by the secretariat and the Ministry of Environment of Indonesia, to be held in November 2025, and a joint workshop with Universitas Gadjah Mada to promote use of SatGPT among researchers, policymakers and stakeholders from Central Java, Yogyakarta and surrounding regions.

41. Indonesia welcomed the participation of ICC members in these events and expressed readiness to conduct bilingual sessions for local and international participants. The Committee encouraged the host country to promote women's participation and to co-organize future events with partner countries, academic institutions and other research organizations.

42. The secretariat informed the Committee of its various knowledge products, such as the Geospatial Good Practices Database and Dashboard which collects geospatial practices submitted by the Committee as well as from public sources, showcasing regional progress on the Plan of Action; GeoApps, an AI-powered tool designed to allow users to query geospatial applications across the Asia-Pacific region; and the *Geospatial Good Practices Compendium* series, including the 2024 edition of the *Geospatial Practices for Sustainable Development Compendium, focusing on East and North-East Asia*. The secretariat recalled that, at the request of the twenty-eighth session of the Committee, the forthcoming 2026 edition will focus on North and Central Asia. In relation to the forthcoming *Geospatial Practices for Sustainable Development in North and Central Asia 2026: A Compendium*, the secretariat outlined the publication timeline and the role of the members to provide guidance and review. National focal points of ICC in North and Central Asia were requested to facilitate the submission of inputs from ministries and agencies to the secretariat. The secretariat also circulated an online inventory of operational data and information platforms, products and services for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, which was requested by the ICC members at the 28th session of the ICC in November 2024.

Agenda item 4. Other matters

43. The moderator delivered a summary of the regional knowledge exchange on "Harnessing Digital Innovations for Space: Experiences and Insights", which was conducted as a side event to the ICC-29 in order to enhance capacity in developing countries to utilize digitally driven tools and geospatial analytics for disaster risk management. The secretariat delivered a presentation to introduce the issues and areas for discussion. In the first session, ICC members and participants highlighted opportunities and challenges based on national

experiences in developing policies in space technology, promoting their applications and building capacity for digital innovations. The session featured presentations from Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, which noted how national space policies have evolved to support digital transformation and sustainable development. The following paragraph summarizes their presentations.

44. In the first session, the Republic of Korea traced its long history of informatization to the establishment of the KASA in 2024, which now serves as the central authority for the country's space sector and aspires to position the nation among the top three global leaders in AI. Similarly, the Philippine Space Act created the Philippine Space Agency (PhilSA), which promotes the use of Earth observation data to monitor hazards, manage natural resources and conduct climate studies, thereby leading space education in the country. PhilSA is also hosting the first Copernicus Mirror Site in South-East Asia. The Space Law in Indonesia, enacted in 2013, reinforced the importance of building a space ecosystem through inclusive regulation and multi-stakeholder collaboration, with a strong focus on leveraging space technologies for disaster resilience and economic growth. Thailand, represented by GISTDA, is developing a National Space Act and Master Plan, with state-of-the-art platforms like Carbon Atlas and Sphere which support applications that monitor forest fires, verify carbon credit and track air pollution. In addition to these advancements, Thailand is working to ensure digital inclusion of vulnerable communities. The country considers collaboration, both domestic and international, as key to accelerating growth and innovation in the space economy.

45. The second session featured members of the research and business sectors who showcased technologies and services that leverage open-source satellite imagery and high-resolution Earth observation data applications for climate action and sustainable cities. These included multi-hazard early warning systems and nowcasting, gender-responsive heatwave warnings and the development of digital twins. Additional applications highlighted contributions toward managing natural resources through land cover mapping and change detection, monitoring forests, detecting wildfires and promoting ocean sustainability. Such innovations demonstrate an integrated ecosystem of AI, Earth observation and digital platforms that offer solutions for real-world challenges and support the achievement of the SDGs through partnerships with governments and international organizations. The full report of the regional knowledge exchange is available at the event webpage at: https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/regional-knowledge-exchange-harnessing-digital-innovations-space-experiences-and

Agenda item 5. Adoption of key decisions and recommendations

46. The Chair presented the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting for discussion followed by a discussion and adoption.

47. The Committee adopted the proceedings, conclusions and recommendations, as contained in the present report, and concluded its twenty-ninth session on 4 September 2025.

III. Organization

A. Opening, duration and organization the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee

48. The twenty-ninth session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development was held at The Plaza, Seoul, the Republic of Korea from 2 to 4 September 2025.

49. The Committee was opened by Ms. Tiziana Bonapace, Director, ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction Division, ESCAP, who delivered her statement online. Mr. Kyungwon Rho, Vice Administrator, KASA delivered a pre-recorded opening statement. Mr. Ismoil Rasulov, Head of the Department for Innovations and Technology Transfer, The Space Research and Technology Agency under the Ministry of Digital Technologies of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekspace Agency), delivered a statement online on behalf of the co-chairs of the twenty-eighth session of the Committee.

B. Attendance

50. The Intergovernmental Consultative Committee was attended by the following members: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Viet Nam. China and Uzbekistan attended online. The list of participants is attached as Annex 1 to this report.

51. Representatives from the following entities attended as observers: Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization (APSCO), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), National University of Singapore (NUS) and United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT).

C. Election of Officers

52. The Intergovernmental Consultative Committee elected the following officers during its twenty-ninth session:

Co-Chairs: Mr. Kwanwoo Jung, Director, Division of International Affairs, Korea AeroSpace Administration (KASA) (the Republic of Korea)

Mr. Preethi Sanath Panawennage, Member, Public Service Commission, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka)

D. Agenda

53. The meeting adopted its agenda, without any changes.

E. Reconfirmation of the membership of ICC

Viet Nam and Singapore announced changes in their national focal points. In

accordance with its procedures, the secretariat will follow up with a formal written request to the respective seats of government to formalize the designation of new focal points.

Annex 1

List of participants

ICC MEMBERS

BANGLADESH

Mr. Md. Mahmudur Rahman, Chief Scientific Officer, Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization

CHINA

Ms. Jing Tian, Ph.D student, Chang'an University [Online]

Mr. Le Wang, Chang'an University [Online]

Ms. Mengli Ma, Ph.D student, Chang'an University [Online]

INDIA

Mr. Bhaskar Ramachandra Nikam, Scientist SG/Deputy Director, Earth Observation & Disaster Management Programme Office, Indian Space Research Organisation

INDONESIA

Ms. Erna Sri Adiningsih, Executive Director, Indonesian Space Agency Secretariat, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)

KYRGYZSTAN

Ms. Madina Amanova, Head of Division, Ministry of Emergency Situations

MALAYSIA

Ms. Norafiza Saleha Binti Sahlan, Director, Strategic Planning and Communications Division, Malaysian Space Agency, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

MONGOLIA

Ms. Ganjuur Sarantuya, Director, Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment

NEPAL

Mr. Milan Dhungana, Undersecretary, Forest Research and Training Centre, Ministry of Forests and Environment

PHILIPPINES

Mr. Ariel Blanco, Director IV, Philippine Space Agency

Mr. Paolo Samoza, Senior Science Research Specialist, Philippine Space Agency

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. Kwanwoo Jung, Director, Division of International Affairs, Korea AeroSpace Administration

Ms. Jiyun Park, Assistant Director, Division of International Affairs, Korea AeroSpace Administration

Ms. Soyeon Kim, Assistant Director, Division of International Affairs, Korea AeroSpace Administration

Ms. Eunjung Kim, Policy Division Director, Korea Aerospace Research Institute

SRI LANKA

Mr. Preethi Sanath Panawennage, Member, Public Service Commission

TAJIKISTAN

Mr. Jafar Niyazov, Senior Researcher, Institute of Water Problems, Hydropower and Ecology, National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan

THAILAND

Ms. Tanita Suepa, Director, Office of Strategic Alliance, Geo-informatics and Space Technology Development Agency

Mr. Peerapat Akarakupt, International Relations Specialist, International Affairs Division, Geo-informatics and Space Technology Development Agency

Ms. Sasiprapa Thaewthatum, Officer, Geo-informatics and Space Technology Development Agency

VIET NAM

Mr. Dao Nguyen Lam, Director of Ho Chi Minh City Space Technology Application Center, Vietnam National Space Center

UZBEKISTAN

Mr. Ismoil Rasulov, Head of Department, Head of Department for Innovations and Technology Transfer, Space Research and Technology Agency (Uzbekspace), Ministry of Digital Technologies [Online]

Mr. Bekhruz Mirzaev, Chief Specialist of Department for Innovations and Technology Transfer, Space Research and Technology Agency (Uzbekspace), Ministry of Digital Technologies [Online]

OBSERVERS

ASIA-PACIFIC SPACE COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

Mr. Tatiya Chuentragun, Director General, Department of Program Operation and Data Service

Ms. Hailing Huang, Project Manager

ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Mr. Manzul Kumar Hazarika, Director, Geoinformatics Center [Online]

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

Mr. Leong Keong Kwoh, Advisor, Centre for Remote Imaging, Sensing and Processing

UNITED NATIONS SATELLITE CENTER

Mr. Khaled Mashfiq, Regional Liaison for Asia and the Pacific, DRM Programme Specialist, DRM&CR Section [Online]

ESCAP SECRETARIAT

Ms. Tiziana Bonapace, Director, Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division [Online]

Mr. Keran Wang, Chief

Ms. Kareff Rafisura, Economic Affairs Officer

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