

BRAZIL – Intervention in item 3

Madam Chair,

Allow me to congratulate you on assuming the chairmanship of this Subcommittee. Be assured of my delegation's support to you, to lead us towards a successful meeting.

I also compliment UNOOSA Director, Aarti Holla Maini, and her team.

I register the deep sadness of my delegation with the passing of Ambassador Andrzej Misztal.

Brazil aligns itself with the intervention by the G77 and my delegation will make some additional remarks in its national capacity.

Madam Chair, colleagues,

Brazil has long been a proponent of international collaboration in space activities. Guided by our National Space Activities Program (~~PNAE~~), we are committed to fostering a safe, fair, and peaceful international environment.

In 2024, Brazil took significant steps to deepen its partnerships. We signed international cooperation instruments with the Philippines and Saudi Arabia, reaffirming our dedication to scientific and technological collaboration. Additionally, a joint declaration of intent with the China National Space Administration (~~CNSA~~) paved the way for the development of a new geostationary meteorological satellite (CBERS-5).

Brazil also strengthened ties with Chile through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on space activities for peaceful purposes. Furthermore, as part of the BRICS group, we signed a declaration to enhance collaboration in science, technology, and innovation, including the establishment of working groups on astronomy and geospatial technologies.

In the context of Brazil's presidency of the G20, Brazil hosted the 5th Space Economy Leaders Meeting (SELM) in Foz do Iguaçu. Attended by 17 space agencies of G20 countries and other key stakeholders, the event underscored the importance of a more equitable and sustainable global space economy.

Madam Chair,

In partnership with China and Argentina, we are advancing Earth observation capabilities to address global challenges such as climate change and environmental degradation.

The development of CBERS-6, an observation satellite employing radar technology, is underway, with a planned launch in 2028. Equally significant is the SABIA-Mar satellite, focused on water resources observation, set for launch in 2026. These projects not only enhance Brazil's capabilities but also contribute to global efforts to monitor and protect our planet.

Brazil recognizes that the future of space exploration lies in nurturing the next generation of scientists, engineers, and innovators. Through initiatives like the Vocational Technological Space Center (CVT-E) and projects such as

"Girls in Space" and "Space Day," we are inspiring our youth to pursue careers in space sciences.

In partnership with the UNOOSA and UNDP, Brazil launched an online course on the Space Economy, which is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and aims to foster inclusive and sustainable growth in the space sector.

The Brazilian Space Sector Observatory (OSEB), established in 2022, has become a vital tool for monitoring and advancing our space program. By providing data, indicators, and specialized analyses, the Observatory supports informed decision-making and promotes transparency in the sector.

Madam Chair,

It is our shared responsibility to ensure the peaceful and sustainable use of outer space. This Subcommittee is the best-positioned forum to promote greater cooperation among **all** space actors, both pioneers and emerging ones. We urge all member States to seize this opportunity and engage constructively and pragmatically.

Before I conclude, allow me to thank all the space agencies member of the **Disaster Charter** for the provision of images that have helped the work to mitigate the impacts of the flooding which hit Southern Brazil in May 2024.

Thank you, Madam Chair