

Brazil – Item 5

Madam Chair,

We are currently witnessing the exponential growth of satellites in orbit, the planned launch of mega-constellations, and the growing amount of space debris. The rapid development of the space industry creates opportunities for many countries, but the increased occupation of orbits invites also more risks, which no country can manage by itself. Therefore, international cooperation in this area is key.

The mitigation and removal of space debris are crucial for maintaining the long-term safety and sustainability of space activities. While we continue to develop mitigation and removal techniques and regulations, we rely heavily on Space Situational Awareness to avoid the increasing risks. International cooperation in Space Situational Awareness (SSA) is not just necessary but critical. It ensures the safety of space operations and their long-term sustainability.

Madam Chair,

The application of space situational awareness in Brazil is the responsibility of the Brazilian Air Force Command, with the support of the Brazilian Space Agency, and relies, for its operation, on its own space infrastructure and nowadays on a

partnership established with the United States Space Force to access data from the Space Surveillance Network - SSN.

The data shared in this way compares the orbital positions of known objects with those of interest to Brazil. It helps assess collision risks within specific parameters. We created a metric for alerts: 10 km for GEO orbit and 1 km for low Earth orbits. This is done using software developed by our the Space Operations Center (COPE).

Currently, Brazil lacks its own sensors for SSA activities, but this is changing. The Space Object Monitoring Laboratory (LMOE) project, led by the Aeronautics Institute of Technology (ITA), plans to install two telescopes in Brazil by the end of 2026. The project will also operate an integrated monitoring system. With U.S. support, we are training our personnel to become an SSA operator training center, including for operators from other countries.

Brazil has partnerships to install two more telescopes by 2026. The Brazilian Air Force is also working on a project to purchase and install a dedicated SSA radar. Additionally, specialized companies have shown interest in installing sensors in Brazil, with negotiations in early stages.

Madam Chair,

Brazil, aware of its future obligations as a launching state, published Law nº 14.946 on July 31, 2024, which establishes rules applicable to national space activities. This new law provides guidelines that enhance debris monitoring activities and on its mitigation and removal. The legislation aims to ensure that space activities are conducted in a sustainable and safe manner, minimizing the risks associated with the debris left in orbit. The Brazilian Air Force oversees SSA, while the Brazilian Space Agency handles authorizations and licensing for space access.

These steps show Brazil's commitment to the long-term sustainability of space. Brazil recognizes the importance of monitoring space objects and will fulfill its responsibility to contribute to the safety of space operations.

Thank you for the opportunity