



Resolution

RECALLING the crucial role of space for economic growth, innovation and employment, for Europe's security and defence, and for dealing with global challenges, in particular climate change and its consequences;

NOTICING the deterioration of the geopolitical context resulting in particular from the unacceptable Russian aggression in Ukraine, and its consequences for the European space sector and for international cooperation in space;

RECOGNIZING the strategic need, in this context, for Europe to have autonomous and sustainable access to space;

EMPHASIZING the importance to keep in mind the economics of the European autonomous and sustainable access to space;

RECALLING that Europe should develop its independent human and robotic space exploration capabilities while continuing to cooperate internationally in this field of strategic, economic and societal importance;

ENCOURAGING therefore all efforts to increase participation in the EISC, including through the extension of participation to European States which are not yet members in accordance with Art. 2 of the Charter of the European Interparliamentary Space Conference;

EMPHASIZING the challenges of sustainability in space, particularly in view of the proliferation of space debris in low earth orbit;

BEING CONCERNED that space pollution, which includes phenomena such as but not limited to space debris, light pollution, and congestion of the frequency spectrum, may restrict the access of European States to space and jeopardize the safety of the space infrastructure and the security of space actors;

CONSIDERING that regulating activities through appropriate national or multilaterally agreed regulations in outer space is essential to ensure the economic growth and sustainability of the orbital environment and the continuation of space exploration activities;

CALLING therefore on all European States to continue their efforts in adopting such national or multilaterally agreed regulations and space laws in line with the objectives of sustainable development and in accordance with international space law.

The XXIV European Interparliamentary Space Conference (EISC):

1. On the objective of European strategic autonomy to guarantee a more sustainable access to space

1. AFFIRMS that European strategic autonomy in space is more than ever a priority that must be pursued by all European States;

2. CONSIDERS European strategic autonomy in space requires a competitive and innovative industry in Europe in a context of an increasing international competition;
3. RECALLS the importance of competitive approaches in the European launcher sector;
4. AFFIRMS that the continuation and the development of Ariane 6 is a main priority for at least the next ten years;
5. CONSIDERS in this regard that it is essential to master the technologies of the future and their supply, production and marketing chains in order to guarantee autonomous and sustainable European access to space;
6. DEFENDS the preference for the European space infrastructure, through priority use of European launchers from European launch bases, and that exemptions to this principle may apply in case adapted European infrastructures are unavailable.

2. On the development of "New Space" to guarantee a more sustainable access to space

7. RECOGNIZES the complementary role that can be achieved, at all levels, by the traditional economic and industrial actors of the space sector and those of "New Space";
8. SUPPORTS the development of micro-launchers and small launchers as a complement to heavy launchers in order to allow a European preference for the whole range of launchers;
9. ENCOURAGES in particular the research, development and financing of promising technologies, such as but not limited to reusable technologies, in order to allow European States to have a more sustainable access to space and to ensure the pace and sustainability of their own launches;
10. CALLS UPON the European States to Use public procurement as a leverage as well as to establish ecosystems of specialized investment funds to support the growth of European "New Space" actors at all stages of their development;
11. EMPHASISES that "New Space" activities, in particular deployment of large constellations of satellites, need to be conducted in a sustainable way and thus ENCOURAGES the European States to develop technologies for safe spacecraft operation, maintenance and disposal at end of life.

3. On the fight against space pollution to develop more sustainable uses of space

12. RECALLS that the development of space applications contributes to better observation of the Earth, monitoring of climate change and its consequences, and thus plays a key role in supporting public policies implemented to preserve our environment;
13. INSISTS on the need to guarantee the peaceful and more environmentally friendly uses of outer space in order to limit space pollution, in particular the proliferation of space debris of all sizes in lower orbit;



14. CONSIDERS it necessary to strengthen synergies between governmental and commercial space situational awareness (SSA) data collection and analysis capabilities in order to improve capabilities for the identification of space debris of all sizes and the prevention of collision risks;
15. CALLS on the European space community to strengthen the obligations of space sector actors to avoid and reduce space debris in terms of equipment sustainability, mitigating space debris, and the safe disposal and deorbiting of space systems and objects which are no longer used and, for the Member States of the European Union, to support and contribute to the development of common standards and rules for space spacecraft operations and space traffic management, while preserving the competitiveness of the European space industry on the global market.
16. HOPING that the next ministerial conference of the European Space Agency will allow rapid progress on these strategic subjects.