

## Resolution

### Acknowledging that

- Space activities and their associated applications are an indispensable part of our daily life, enabling many aspects of modern life. Space activities contribute to more effective climate protection; active prevention of disasters; navigation of vehicles, aircraft and ships; mobile telecommunications; weather forecasts and civilian security.
- European space activities drive technologies and economies, and connect almost all advanced technologies of our modern industrial and information age. The outstanding economic importance of space is due to the fact that it provides the infrastructure and innovation that makes value creation in other economic sectors possible in the first place.
- the ESA Ministerial Council Space19+, to be held on 27 and 28 November in Seville, will play a key role for the future of European space activities, which will continue to lead the way. The emergence of new governmental and private actors makes it necessary for us to react in order to maintain a strong position for European space activities in the decades ahead.
- with the Lisbon Treaty, the European Union assumes a supranational role in the field of space activities. ESA and the European Union differ in terms of their governance and in the involvement of member states' in the decision-making and industrial policy processes.
- it is important to maintain and further strengthen ESA as an independent international organisation.

### The XXI. European Interparliamentary Space Conference:

#### 1. Safety and Security

RECOGNISES that protection against threats from space such as asteroids, space debris and space weather should be strengthened. This requires significant support from the ESA member states.

TOOK NOTE of the initiative of the German EU Council Presidency of the second half of 2020 to work towards a European position on space traffic management (STM), and encourages the forthcoming EISC Presidencies and EISC Member States to consider this topic.

#### 2. Enabling and Support

EMPHASISES THAT independent European access to space and European-developed technologies are the key strategic prerequisites for European autonomy;

XXI. European  
Interparliamentary Space  
Conference  
Germany, Berlin  
8-10 September 2019



ENCOURAGES EISC members to advocate in their home countries for national institutional launches to be carried out with European launchers;

STRESSES that competitiveness in the European launcher sector should be further strengthened.

3. Science and Exploration

CALLS UPON EISC member states to secure the continued operation of the International Space Station (ISS), beyond 2024, with increased involvement of the private space sector and user orientation;

APPRECIATES that Europe will be significantly involved in future Lunar exploration with international partners;

HIGHLIGHTS that robotic missions to Moon and Mars will also be carried out.

4. Applications

ACKNOWLEDGES that the field of applications, where space and non-space sectors interact closely and with the fastest return on investment, is of significant relevance and should therefore be actively promoted;

WELCOMES the successful and fruitful cooperation between the European Union and ESA on the Earth Observation programme Copernicus and on the Global Satellite Navigation and Positioning System Galileo which should be continued, while actions need to be taken in order to increase Galileo's reliability. This includes the need for appropriate research activities also within ESA to ensure the sustainable evolution of these programmes.