

European Interparliamentary Space Conference (EISC)

EISC Resolution 2025

27th European Interparliamentary Space Conference

Tallinn, 3-5 September 2025

Resolution: Space, Security and Resilience in Europe

European Interparliamentary Space Conference (EISC),

RECOGNISING the critical role that space technology plays in strengthening Europe's security and resilience;

CONSIDERING the changing nature of global security architecture and Europe's security needs, specifically taking into account the dual-use nature of space technology in security and resilience;

WELCOMING the EU Space Act draft which is based on three main pillars: safety, resilience, and sustainability. This is an attempt to harmonise the legal framework across the EU, by integrating the requirements in national space legislations;

EMPHASISING the need for comprehensive and dedicated space strategies for security and resilience, which will enhance the security and autonomy of Europe's space systems and services; that European states must act together as a group to defend regional space capabilities and assets;

UNDERLINING the strategic importance of the Arctic and High North, where space-based systems are vital for communications, surveillance, and emergency preparedness;

HIGHLIGHTING Europe's broader spaceport infrastructure and the contributions of both established and emerging actors, as well as the growing role of commercial space companies;

UNDERLINING the importance of Earth observation, Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT), and secure communications, alongside other space data, for resilience and crisis preparedness, as well as the need for enhanced cooperation and use of all available data to better address climate change, civil security, and disaster and crisis management impacting European and global security. Additionally, underlining the importance of furthering the discourse on space for security and defence needs within Europe;

ADVOCATING for the principle that space technologies are to be promoted primarily for civil use, according to the International Space Law, and recognising that it is also used for the defence and resilience of Europe, with democratic control and transparency, ensuring their legitimacy;

EMPHASISING the role of space technology in climate monitoring, disaster response, and civil protection, as essential elements of European security and resilience;

RECOGNISING that international cooperation in space is a collaborative effort between different nations, interests, and parties. The EU must continue to invest in its space presence, explore the technological frontier and enhance its ability to act autonomously in the space domain;

RECOGNISING the essential contributions of ESA members outside the EU, whose infrastructure and industry are integral to Europe's space capabilities;

HIGHLIGHTING the importance of the Ariane 6 and Vega C launchers, as well as emerging launch companies, which are essential not only for fulfilling Europe's ambitious space exploration goals, including scientific missions, Earth observation and satellite navigation, but also for Europe's ability to launch into space. Highlighting the importance of ground infrastructure, such as spaceports, which bolster Europe's autonomous access to space;

UNDERLINING the need for rapid investments in Europe in both launcher capabilities, ground infrastructure, as well as general space technologies, considering Europe's declining position in the global competition in space;

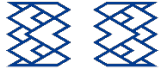
AFFIRMING the need for the close involvement of national parliaments to ensure democratic legitimacy, oversight, and accountability in European space policy.

1. Policy and Strategy

WELCOMES the growing recognition of the added-value of space to European security and the increased investments into space technologies for regional defence;

CALLS FOR coordination of efforts between European actors (such as ESA and the EU) for implementing concrete missions for Europe's security and defence; Europe embracing a more proactive approach to defence and avoiding shying away from shifting the discourse towards space for national and regional defence;

CALLS FOR sustained and well-coordinated efforts between all relevant European and national actors to bolster the investment environment for SMEs and emerging innovative startups and scaleups operating in the space and defence industries;



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INVITES stakeholders and member states to recognise the increase in dual-use and its opportunities and challenges in global security; policymakers and governments to work closely with military actors to understand and coordinate an approach towards space assets for civil and military activities;

EMPHASISES the increasing overlap of security and space in terms of both the use and the protection of space technology; Europe's needs for increased autonomous capabilities to respond to common threats and reduce dependency on external actors;

WELCOMES national initiatives that establish dedicated cyber defence strategies for space systems, including the development of cyber ranges and secure cloud environments that can support both classified and unclassified space operations while maintaining highest international security standards;

ENCOURAGES all EISC members and other European States to contribute with their own military space assets for joint European security and global resilience;

HIGHLIGHTS the need for common space cyber security standards for European missions; the development of cyber ranges, allowing national actors to gain valuable training in how to identify, attribute, and respond to cyber threats;

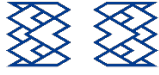
AFFIRMS the commitment of EISC members to cooperate with other national parliaments, ESA, the EU and other stakeholders for synchronised efforts in developing new security and space strategies;

ADVOCATES for a renewed strategy for transatlantic cooperation, taking into account the priorities of both Europe and its strategic partners, and confirming its commitment for strong partnerships across the transatlantic region; recognising the importance of enhancing cooperation with like-minded partners, such as Australia, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, among others;

EMPHASISES the importance of involving national parliaments in the decision-making process to ensure that the interests and perspectives of all member states are represented. This will enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of space policies and initiatives; European institutions, such as the EU, must ensure that nations across the continent are included in defence activities, such as Norway, Switzerland and the UK.

2. Technology and Innovation

ACKNOWLEDGES the achievements of ESA and the EU in advancing Europe's space technology and capabilities and calls for enhancing collaboration and synergy between these entities. This includes aligning the objectives and missions of ESA and the EU to maximise the impact of their combined efforts;



RECALLS the 50th anniversary of the ESA Convention, which acts as a cornerstone to Europe's space exploration and celebrates the achievements of ESA and its Member States;

CALLS FOR structured coordination between Europe's strategic priorities in innovation, space and defence, and the integration of ESA programmes, such as the CM25, and EU's Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF);

REITERATES the need for a comprehensive approach to space policy that aligns with Europe's strategic priorities. This includes promoting the use of space technology for addressing global challenges such as security and resilience, disaster management, and defence-related activities;

CALLS FOR defining clearer terminology and common understanding of what constitutes threats in space and using space technologies, building upon the first experiences with spoofing, jamming, and sabotage of space technology and infrastructure faced by European states;

ENCOURAGES the development of common space cyber security standards for European missions to ensure the resilience and security of space systems and services. These standards should be integrated into regulatory frameworks to address the growing cyber threats in the space domain;

REITERATES the need for cooperation with international organisations and other spacefaring nations to address global challenges and promote the peaceful use of space.

CALLS FOR strengthening the innovation ecosystem for space technologies by fostering closer collaboration between military, academic, and private sector stakeholders, drawing lessons from successful NATO initiatives such as the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA) to accelerate space-related dual-use technology development;

EMPHASISES the importance of addressing supply chain vulnerabilities for critical space technology components, including rare earth minerals and semiconductors essential for satellite and space systems, while promoting European technological sovereignty in space manufacturing capabilities;

RECOGNISES the importance of developing space situational awareness (SSA) capabilities, including national ones, to address the growing militarisation of space, building upon successful and collaborative programmes like the Europe's Space Situational Awareness (SSA) initiative;



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WELCOMES the development of sovereign Earth observation capabilities at the national level while promoting data sharing and interoperability frameworks among European partners to enhance collective situational awareness for security and defence purposes.

3. EISC developments

ACKNOWLEDGES the successful adoption of the trio-approach for EISC presidencies, ensuring a smoother flow of work and transfer of presidencies between member states;

REAFFIRMS the commitment to broaden EISC membership by actively inviting additional European nations to join the conference, recognising that expanded participation will strengthen collective European space governance and enhance the diversity of perspectives in addressing space security challenges;

WELCOMES the proposal for Spanish Presidency of EISC in 2026 and the Spanish delegation's commitment for the premises of EISC.

Tallinn, September 3, 2025