

ESA VIEWS ON HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT AND EXPLORATION

Thomas Reiter
ESA Director Human Spaceflight and Operations

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- **Open ended project**
- **Access unknown terrains and environments**
- **With humans or robots (direct / indirect presence)**
- **Opens new frontiers**
- **Acquires knowledge**
- **Stimulates global cooperation**
- **Driven by political, scientific, socio-economic and humanistic motives**

Domain of Human Spaceflight

- ESA dependent upon partners
- We can only support plans of non-dependent partners, in particular NASA, for Human Exploration projects
- Our support can be based on (unique) European capabilities (Space Transportation, Life support, etc.)

Domain of Robotic Exploration

- On the contrary, ESA can take initiatives
- open to international cooperation, in particular NASA, based on (unique) European capabilities



- ISS
- Moon
- Mars

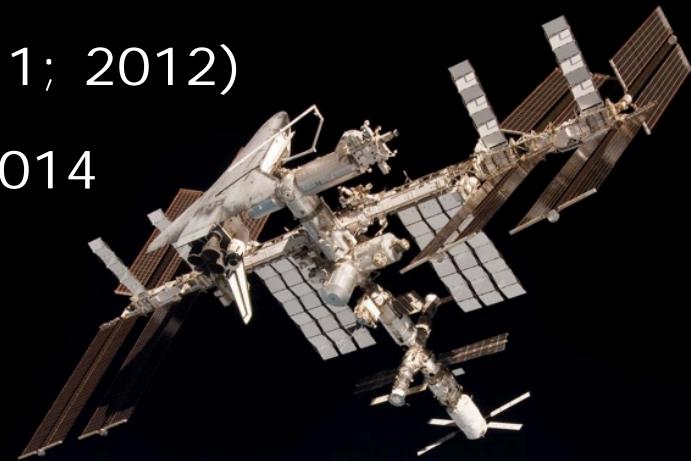
Columbus

- Fundamental and applied research
- Industry-driven R&D and technology demonstration

ATV - fully automated spacecraft

- Three missions so far (2008; 2011; 2012)
- Two more to come in 2013 and 2014

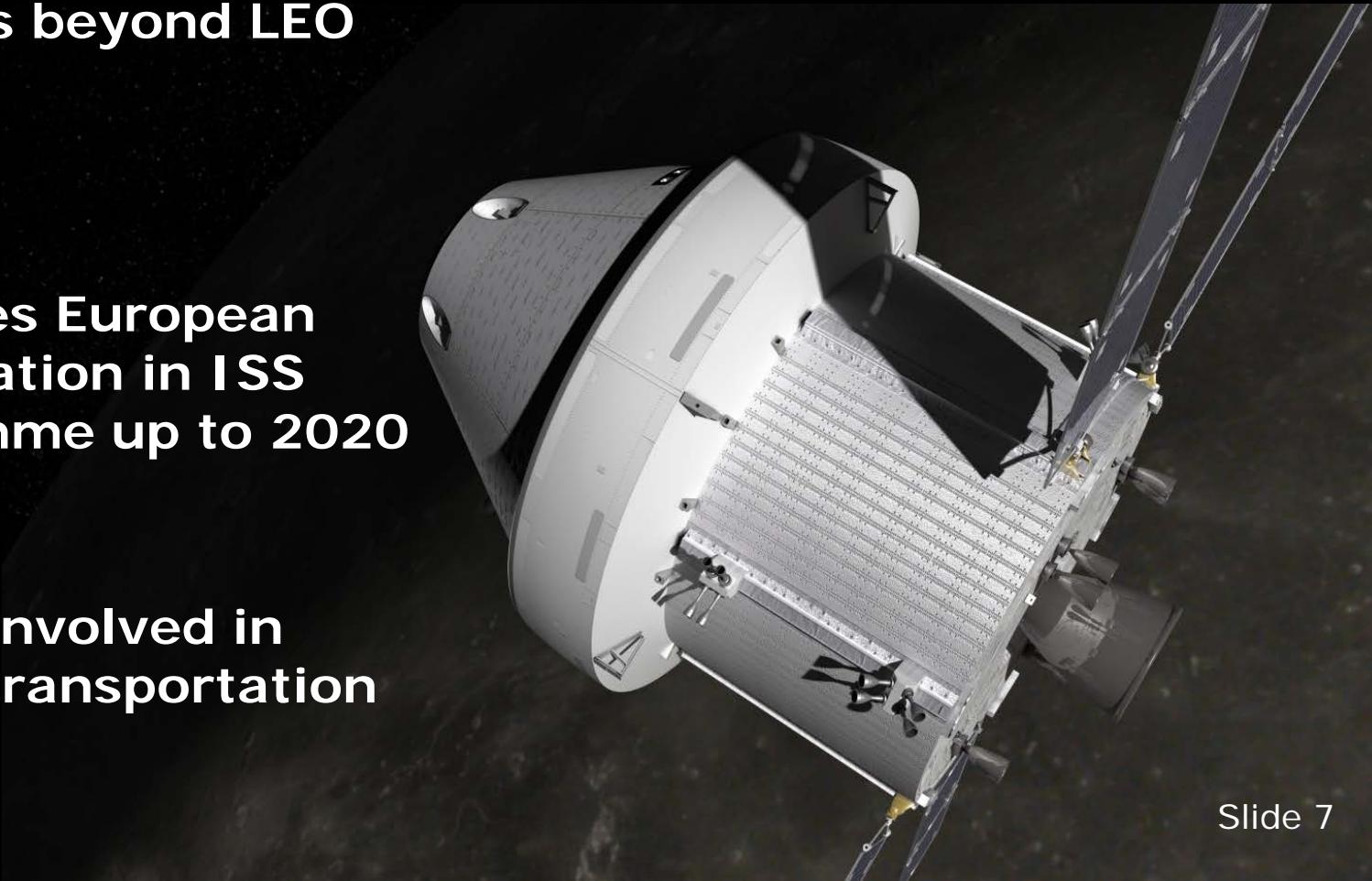
**ESA Astronaut part of
ISS crew about
1 mission / 2 years**



- **Strong international partnership**
- **Engineering (assembly)**
- **Operational (24/7 operations)**
- **Utilisation (accomplishments/successes)**
- **Technological (Logistics, Life Support, EVA, Robotics)**
- **Cultural (permanent human presence in space, inspiration)**



- Opens options for European engagement in missions beyond LEO
- Stabilises European participation in ISS Programme up to 2020
- Europe involved in human transportation



Global/ International undertaking

European focus on niches, exploiting synergies

- ISS/LEO - Moon: i.e. Orion - ESM
- ISS - Mars: i.e. tele-operations
- Moon - Mars: i.e. robotic exploration of Moon
 and Mars, sample return missions

**Mandate by ESA-Member States to develop a coherent
exploration strategy in 2013**

Possible approach for 2020+ initiatives

- **Flexible cooperation format - allow partners to reflect their priorities**
- **Cooperation on transportation and other space infrastructure**
- **Open on destinations while exploiting synergies (e.g. asteroid retrieval mission)**

Cooperation

- Political dimension: develop and strengthen international partnership
- Functional dimension: share resources and capabilities

Knowledge

- Limits of human life in space; biomedical problems on Earth
- Existence and origin of life
- Understanding of physical phenomena; applied research



Innovation

- Generate tangible benefits – new technologies and processes
- Build competitive capabilities

Education

- Inspiration and motivation