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► **To cite this version:**

Athena Coustenis, N Hedman, G Kminek. THE COSPAR PANEL ON PLANETARY PROTECTION: RECENT ACTIVITIES. 52nd Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, Mar 2021, virtual, United States. hal-03400039

**HAL Id: hal-03400039**

**<https://hal.science/hal-03400039>**

Submitted on 26 Oct 2021

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**THE COSPAR PANEL ON PLANETARY PROTECTION: RECENT ACTIVITIES** A. Coustenis<sup>1</sup>, N. Hedman<sup>2</sup> and G. Kminek<sup>3</sup>, the COSPAR Panel on Planetary protection <sup>1</sup>LESIA, Paris Observatory, PSL, CNRS, 5 place Jules Janssen, 92195 Meudon, France, athena.coustenis@obspm.fr <sup>2</sup>Committee, Policy and Legal Affairs Section, United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, Vienna, Austria <sup>3</sup>European Space Agency, Noordwijk, The Netherlands

**Introduction:** The international standard for planetary protection has been developed by the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) which provides a forum for international consultation and has formulated a Planetary Protection Policy with associated requirements that are put in place after examination of the most updated relevant scientific studies and recommendations made by the COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection.

The COSPAR Planetary Protection Policy, and its associated requirements, is not legally binding under international law but it is the only internationally agreed planetary protection standard with implementation guidelines for reference in compliance with Article IX of the United Nations Outer Space Treaty of 1967. States Parties to the Outer Space Treaty are responsible for national space activities under Article VI, including the activities of governmental and non-governmental entities. It is the State that ultimately will be held responsible for wrongful acts committed by its jurisdictional subjects.

**The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection role and structure:** The current members of the COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection (PPP) are representatives of national and international space agencies and other institutions and thematic experts from the science community of different countries (e.g. China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States) and [1,2].

The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection maintains and updates the COSPAR Planetary Protection Policy, and its associated requirements, regularly in various ways. In all cases, the Panel reviews all available scientific knowledge through existing or commandeered studies performed by a group or committee of experts who review the information and make a recommendation to the Panel.

The main goal of COSPAR's PPP is to prevent any of the space missions to possible habitats from either taking biological material from the Earth and contaminating the target planet/satellite, as well as preventing any contamination from extraterrestrial material returned to Earth if the mission is designed to acquire samples for laboratory analysis [1,2, 3]. Using a categorisation approach, COSPAR determines whether each mission is low risk or high risk. The five Categories of Planetary Protection outline the

recommended measures that an agency should apply to each mission.

**Panel on Planetary Protection Membership**

- Chair: Athena Coustenis
- Vice-Chairs: Niklas Hedman (UNOOSA) and Gerhard Kminek (ESA)
- Nine members appointed by space agencies:

France/CNES	Michel Viso
Germany/DLR	Patra Rottberg
India/ISRO	Praveen Kumar K
Italy/ASI	Eleonora Ammannito
Japan/JAXA-ISAS	Masaki Fujimoto
Russia	Vyacheslav K. Byt
USA/NASA	James Green
UK/ESA	Karen Olson-Francis
China/CNSA	Peng Jing

- Nine scientists representing members of SC B and SC F

Olivier Grasset (France, SC B)	Alex Hayes (USA, SC B)
Maria-Paz Zorzano (Sweden/Spain, SC B)	Maxim Zaitsev (Russia, SC B)
Oiga Prieto-Ballesteros (Spain, SC B)	Akihiko Nakamura (Japan, SC B/F)
François Raulin (France, SC F)	Peter Doran (USA, SC B)
Kanxian Xu (CAST)	

Ex-officio member: Colleen Hartman, NAASEM SSB & ASEB Board Director

**Recent activities of the Panel:** COSPAR has been responsible for setting the international standards for planetary protection since the early 1960s. COSPAR maintains and promotes the policy for the reference of spacefaring nations guiding compliance with Article IX of the Outer Space Treaty and other relevant international agreements [1,2, 3], that stipulate that exploration must be conducted in a manner that avoids harmful forward and backward contamination. This is achieved through updates of the Policy based on the most current scientific findings and studies [4].

The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection is to develop, maintain, and promote the COSPAR Policy and associated requirements that must be achieved to protect against the harmful effects of forward and backward biological contamination and to guide compliance with the Outer Space Treaty ratified today by 110 nations, i.e.

- The conduct of scientific investigations of possible extraterrestrial life forms, precursors, and remnants must not be jeopardized.
- In addition, the Earth must be protected from the potential hazard posed by extraterrestrial matter carried by a spacecraft returning from an interplanetary mission.

For instance, when a space mission is being developed, the project team may present a request to the PPP with a specific combination of mission architecture or targets. In other cases, new scientific results have come forward showing that there is a need for a change or an adaptation/update of some part of the Policy and its associated requirements.

Workshops, dedicated scientific and technical meetings and independent peer reviews are all integral part in updating the COSPAR Planetary Protection Policy, and its associated requirements. Taking these documented inputs into account, the Panel will recommend (or not) to the COSPAR Bureau and Council possible modifications to the Policy and its associated requirements. Such updates are done in a careful and balanced way to ensure that the right measures are envisaged to fulfil the rationales for planetary protection. The purpose obviously is to respond to the needs of space missions, while applying due diligence and expertise in the process.

The Panel has recently worked on a case that was brought to our attention by the managers of the JAXA-led MMX mission, where we issued a special categorization for an unrestricted Earth return, since the studies showed that the samples returned from Phobos would not present a threat for the Earth's biosphere after careful handling and processing.

In another case, recent findings concerning the outer solar system icy moons, led to different studies conducted by several countries and the European commission, as well as by ESA and NASEM-SSB, which recommended an update of the requirements for Europa and Enceladus (see *The International Planetary Protection Handbook: Dec. 2018*). These recommendations were submitted to the COSPAR PPP, which was involved throughout the whole multi-year process and in the end suggested updating of the requirements for missions to Europa and Enceladus to the COSPAR Bureau, which have been accepted and led to a revision of the COSPAR Policy published in August 2020 [4].

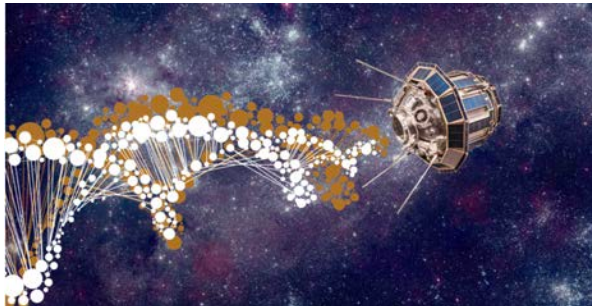


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The results from these studies were published in 2019 in a special issue of *Life Sci. Space Res.* (Vol. 23) on “Planetary protection: New aspects of policy and requirements”.

Planetary protection technologies are developed in many places for cleaning and sterilizing spacecraft and safely handling soil, rock, and atmospheric samples. For instance, in the study of whether Mars or the icy moons have environments conducive to life, precautions are

taken against introducing microbes from Earth (forward contamination). The primary strategy for preventing contamination of Mars or the icy moons with Earth organisms is to be sure that the hardware intended to reach the planet is clean. If we contaminate the environments we want to investigate with our spacecraft, we destroy any chance of properly studying such unique environments and lose information on the formation and evolution of our solar system.



At the same time, we work towards ensuring a safe preservation of our biosphere upon return of the matter to Earth (backward contamination).

Planetary protection guidelines are there to enable safe scientific space exploration for long periods of time and to ensure the protection of our planet Earth.

The structure and composition of the Panel, as well as all documents related to the Panel's activities, can be found at the COSPAR web site dedicated page: <https://cosparhq.cnes.fr/scientific-structure/ppp>.

#### References:

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