The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection Executive Meeting

12 December 2024

COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection Executive Meeting Agenda

12 December 2024

1) 13:30-13:40 : Introduction by COSPAR and the PPP *(J-C. Worms & PPP Leads)*
2) 13:40-14:15 : PPP Activities *(from PPP Chair, Leads, All)*
3) 14:15-15:30 : Reports from agencies PP-related activities (*including reports on recent agency activities and Workshops, etc)*

15:30-15:45 : Break

4) 15:45-16:20 : NASEM and SSB/CoPP briefing
5) 16:20-17:00 : Reports from IICPPW-established PPP sub-committees for Moon, Mars and special regions (*Chairs of subcommittees*)

17:00-17:15 : Break

6) 17:15-18:00 : Icy Worlds (*way forward: Peter*):
7) 18:00-18:30 : Mars : future robotic and crewed missions and sample return (*All)*
8) 18:30-18:40 : COSPAR PP Policy editorial and restructuring process: following up after the July publication in SRT (*Niklas, all*)
9) 18:40-18:50 : Thematic issue status *(Karen)*
10) 18:50-19:00 : Next meetings, AOB

COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection Members

COSPAR
COMMITTEE ON SPACE RESEARCH

Chair: Athena **Coustenis** (Paris Observ., FR; planetary sciences, astrobiology)
Vice-Chairs: Niklas **Hedman** (space law and policy) &
Peter **Doran** (LA State Univ., USA; Hydrogeology, Extreme Environments)

12 members appointed by space agencies

11 experts + 3 ex-officio

cnes CENTRE NATIONAL D'ÉTUDES SPATIALES · РОСКОСМОС · NASA · esa European Space Agency · agenzia spaziale italiana · JAXA · DLR · UAE SPACE AGENCY · CSA ASC · CNSA · Israel Space Agency · UK SPACE AGENCY

Canada/CSA	Tim Haltigin (planetary sciences)	France	Olivier Grasset (geodynamics, planetology)
Germany/DLR	Petra Rettberg (microbiology, astrobiology)	USA	Alex Hayes (planetology)
China/CNSA	Jing Peng (engineering)	Russia	Vyacheslav K. Ilyin (microbiology, medicine)
ESA	Silvio Sinibaldi (astrobiology)	Spain	Olga Prieto-Ballesteros (geology, astrobiology)
France/CNES	Christian Mustin (astrobiology)	France	François Raulin (chemistry, planetology)
India/ISRO	Praveen Kumar K (engineering science)	Japan	Yohey Suzuki (microbiology)
Italy/ASI	Eleonora Ammannito (planetologist)	Canada	Lyle Whyte (Cold regions microbiology)
Japan/JAXA-ISAS	Masaki Fujimoto (space plasma physics)	China	Kanyan Xu (microbiology, biochemistry)
Russia/Roscosmos	Natalia Khamidullina (Radiation conditions)	Russia	Maxim Zaitsev (astrochem, organic chemistry)
UAE	Omar Al Shehhi (engineering)	UAE	Jeremy Teo (mechanical and bio engineering)
UK/UKSA	Karen Olsson-Francis (astrob., microbiology)	UK	Mark Sephton (astrobiology, organic geochem.)
USA/NASA	Elaine Seasly (contamination control, engineering)		
		COSPAR CIR Ex-officio	Michael Gold
NASEM Ex-officio	Colleen Hartman SB, ASEB & BPA Director	UNOOSA Ex-officio	Michael Newman

Invited commercial

Blue Origin · SpaceX · AIRBUS · ThalesAlenia Space · OHB

COSPAR Commissions & Panels of interest

Currently 8 Scientific commissions and 12 Panels

a) Social Sciences and Humanities (**PSSH**)

b) Space Weather (**PSW**)

c) Detrimental activities : (**PEDAS**) (incl.debris etc)

d) Planetary Protection : (**PPP**)

e) Panel on Exploration (**PEX**)

f) Committee on Industrial relations (**CIR**)

https://cosparhq.cnes.fr/scientific-structure/

COSPAR planetary protection Panel & Policy

COSPAR
COMMITTEE ON SPACE RESEARCH

A special case among the Commissions and Panels in the COSPAR structure is the Panel of Planetary Protection (PPP) which serves an important function for space agencies pursuing the exploration of the planets. The primary objective of the COSPAR PPP is to develop, maintain, and promote the COSPAR policy and associated requirements for the reference of spacefaring nations and to guide compliance with the Outer Space Treaty ratified today by 114 nations, to protect against the harmful effects of forward and backward contamination, 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.

- *This policy must be based upon the most current, peer-reviewed scientific knowledge, and should enable the exploration of the solar system, not prohibit it. The Panel has several meetings and invites all stakeholders including the private sector.*

- *It is not the purpose of the Panel to specify the means by which adherence to the COSPAR Planetary Protection Policy and associated guidelines is achieved; this is reserved to the engineering judgment of the organization responsible for the planetary mission, subject to certification of compliance with the COSPAR planetary protection requirements by the national or international authority responsible for compliance with the Outer Space Treaty.*

Briefing from COSPAR Leadership

ITEM 1

Overview of COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection Recent activities

ITEM 2

Working sessions of the COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection

The Panel provides, through workshops and meetings at COSPAR Assemblies and elsewhere, an international forum for the exchange of information on the best practices for adhering to the COSPAR planetary protection requirements. The PPP has strong ties with other relevant bodies world-wide (e.g. NASEM SSB/CoPP). Through COSPAR GA, focused meetings with Open Sessions and publications the Panel informs the international community, including holding an active dialogue also with the private sector.

The PPP at the IICPPW in April in London and at the COSPAR General Assembly, July 2024 in Busan, South Korea

The Inaugural International COSPAR Planetary Protection Meeting:

22-24 April 2024 in London, The Royal Society

- **Monday 22 April**:
Welcome (UKSA); PPP Activities ; Probabilistic Risk Assessment ; Icy Worlds and astrobiology ; Limits of Life ; space missions to icy moons

- **Tuesday 23 April**: Mars Session: Habitability, agency reports on Mars Exploration ; Sample return facilities ; Robotic and human exploration of Mars ; Panel on PP in the commercial and private sector

- **Wednesday 24 April** : PPP Open session meeting : Activities and reports; briefing from space agencies; MSR ; Double Walled insulator ; Bayesian Statistics for PP ; Industry and commercial sector reports ; COSPAR 2024 Assembly and futur meetings

- **Thursday 25 April** *:* COSPAR PPP Closed session for members only and invited guests

Spreading the word…

Planetary protection is cool !

COSPAR PPP activities 2024 – communications/Workshops

ESA PP course 'Introduction to Planetary Protection'
21-24 Oct. 2024; Fraunhofer Inst., Stuttgart)

Organised by S. Sinbaldi,
presentations by N. Hedman & P. Rettberg

OPAG Meeting
19 June 2024

Presentation of PP Icy Worlds
Policy suggestions by A. Coustenis

UN-UNLUX SRW 2024
Working Group on Legal Aspects of
Space Resource Activities

Planetary Protection presentations
by P. Rettberg & N. Hedman

IMEWG
6 Sept. 2024

Nick Benardini, Karen Olsson-
Francis, Silvio Sinibaldi

NASEM SSB/CoPP Meeting,
5 November 2024

Presentation of PPP activitiies by
P. Doran, A. Coustenis

COSPAR PPP activities 2024 – communications/Workshops

ESA/ESF Planetary Protection Workshop on COSPAR Category II missions / Icy Worlds
10/11 December 2024

Organised by S. Sinbaldi,
Presentation by A. Coustenis

AGU Congress
9-14 Dec. 2024 2024

Presentation by A. Coustenis

IAA
Busan, 13-20 July 2024

Presentation of PP
by A. Coustenis

NASA Metagenomics Workshop
5-7 Nov. 2024, NASA AMES

Orgnisation : Elaine Seasly, Nick Benardini, Frank Groen et al.

IAC
Milan, 13-18 Oct. 2024

Presentation of PP
by A. Coustenis

The 2024 COSPAR General Assembly

13-21 July 2024, Busan, South Korea

https://www.cospar-assembly.org/assembly.php

PPP.1 Policy *(Conveners: A. Coustenis & N. Hedman)*
16 July 2024 (with **OPEN** and Closed sessions)

PPP.2 Planetary Protection Mission Implementation and Status *(Conveners: S. Sinibaldi & F. Groen)*
17 July 2024

PPP.3 Planetary Protection Research and Development *(Conveners: P. Doran & K. Olsson-Francis)*
14 July 2024

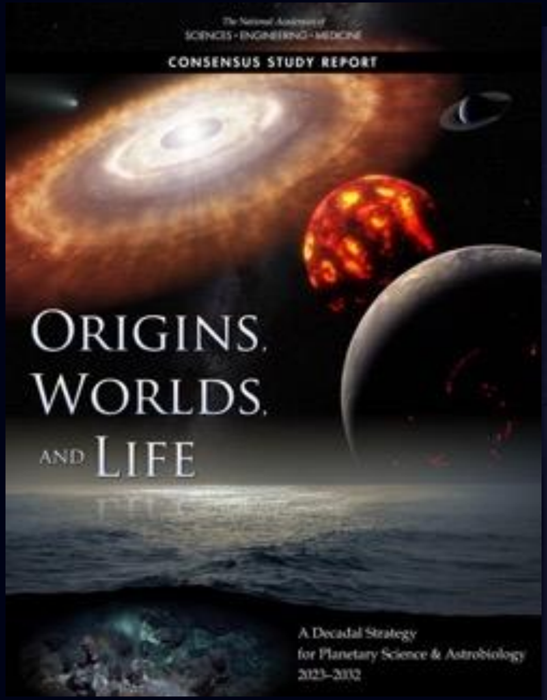
PPP Business Meeting : 17 July

Several talks from all interested parties and useful exchanges with the community at our PPP sessions !

Current and future considerations

After Venus, Mars Robotic exploration and small bodies...

- More Mars... (MSR, ExoMars, crewed missions etc...)
  - *New review of knowledge gaps*
- Implementation of Icy Worlds findings in Policy
- Updates to the Policy for case-by-case assessment
- Space resources (ISRU) ? other matters ?



Mimas

Some of these themes have been showcased in the NASEM OWL 2022 and ESA's Voyage 2050.

Reports from the agency representatives

ITEM 3


COSPAR
COMMITTEE ON
SPACE RESEARCH
Briefing from NASEM CoPP
ITEM 4

PPP Subcommittees reports

Subcommittee	Lead- Members
Moon subcommittee to work on lunar crewed mission/human missions Also recommend what we need add to the policy.	Nick and Silvio (Leads), Petra, Andy, Elaine, Karen and Mark
Metagenomics subcommittee	Nick (lead), Silvio, Karen, Lyle, Petra, Yohey
Icy Worlds subcommittee	Peter (lead), Olga, Alex, Athena, Olivier, Kanyan, Tim
Mars subcommittee to look at PP requirements for spores and special regions and also items not linked to spore assay	Karen (Lead) Nick, Elaine, Silvio, Lyle, Petra and Peter
COSPAR **Policy** Editorial updates	Niklas (Lead) et al.

ITEM 5

ITEM 6

ITEM 7

ITEM 8

Icy Worlds (not a cold case…)

ITEM 6

Europa Clipper objectives

Missions to Icy Worlds (findings)

COSPAR
COMMITTEE ON SPACE RESEARCH

Doran et al., 2024.

Life Sciences in Space Research 41 (2024) 86–99

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Life Sciences in Space Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/lssr

ELSEVIER

The COSPAR planetary protection policy for missions to Icy Worlds: A review of history, current scientific knowledge, and future directions

P.T. Doran[a,*], A. Hayes[b], O. Grasset[c], A. Coustenis[d], O. Prieto-Ballesteros[e], N. Hedman[f,1], O. Al Shehhi[g], E. Ammannito[h], M. Fujimoto[i], F. Groen[j], J.E. Moores[k], C. Mustin[l], K. Olsson-Francis[m], J. Peng[n], K. Praveenkumar[o], P. Rettberg[p], S. Sinibaldi[q], V. Ilyin[r], F. Raulin[s], Y. Suzuki[t], K. Xu[u], L.G. Whyte[v], M. Zaitsev[w], J. Buffo[x], G. Kminek[q], B. Schmidt[b]

After reviewing the current knowledge and the histor of planetary protection considerations for Icy Worlds, the Panel subcommittee published its recommendations:

- Establish indices for the lower limits of Earth life wit regards to water activity (LLAw) and temperature (LLT) and apply them into all areas of the COSPAR Planetary Protection Policy (These values are currently set at 0.5 and -28 ◦C and were originally established for defining Mars Special Regions)
- Establish LLT as a parameter to assign categorization for Icy Worlds missions. The suggested categorization will have a 1000-year period of biological exploration, to be applied to all Icy Worlds and not just Europa and Enceladus as is currently the case.
- Have all missions consider the possibility of impact. Transient thermal anomalies caused by impact would be acceptable so long as there is less than 10^{-4} probability of a single microbe reaching deeper environments where temperature is >LLT in the period of biological exploration.
- Restructure or remove Category II* from the policy as it becomes largely redundant with this new approach,
- Establish that any sample return from an Icy World should be Category V restricted Earth return.

Planetary Protection of Icy Worlds

COSPAR PPP Subcommittee (established in 2022)

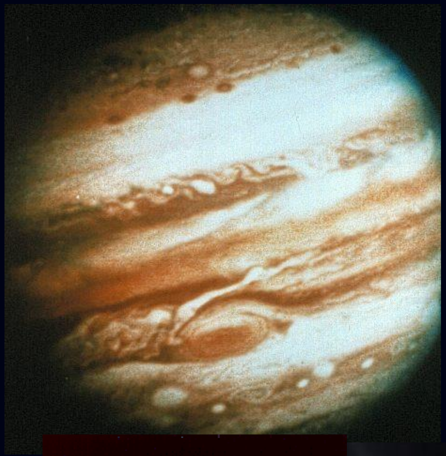
(Chair: Peter Doran)

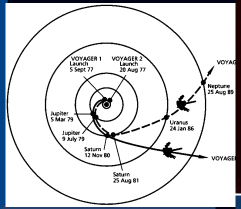
Alex Hayes, Olivier Grasset, Olga Prieto-Ballesteros,

Athena Coustenis, Kanyan Xu, Timothy Haltigin

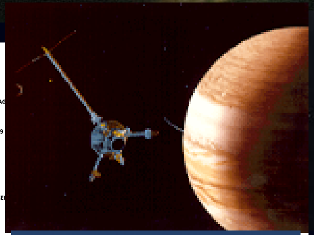
COSPAR
COMMITTEE ON SPACE RESEARCH

Giant planets and icy moons



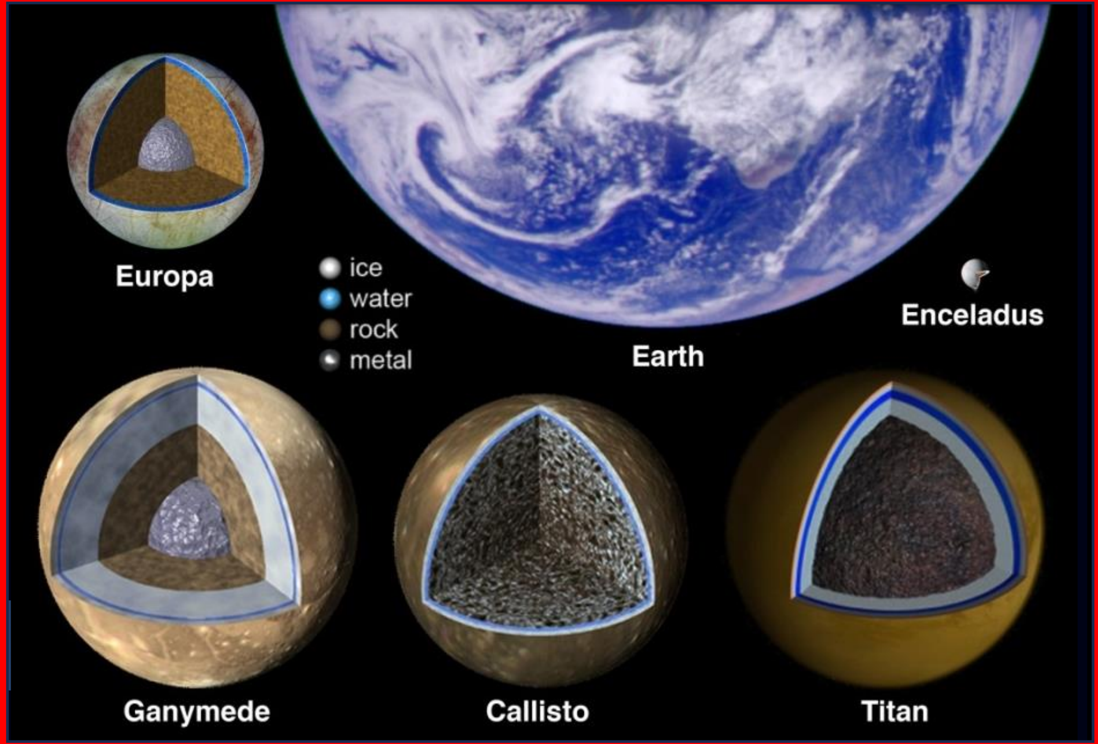


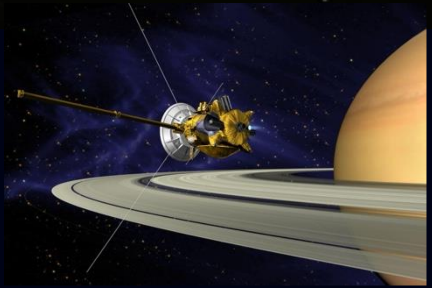
Voyager
1980s



Galileo
1995-2000

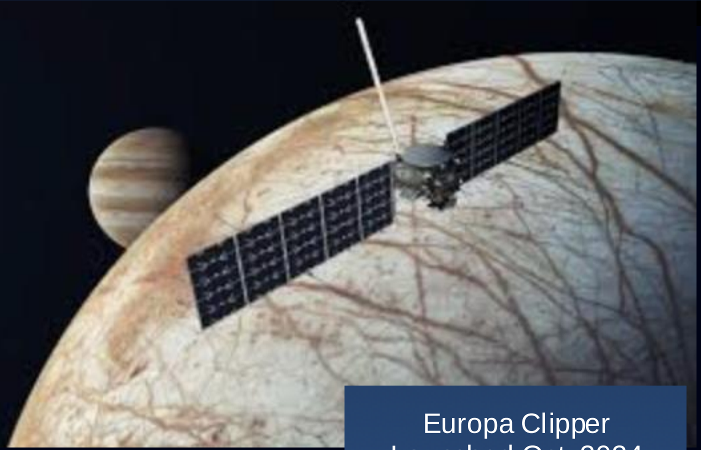
JUNO
2016-



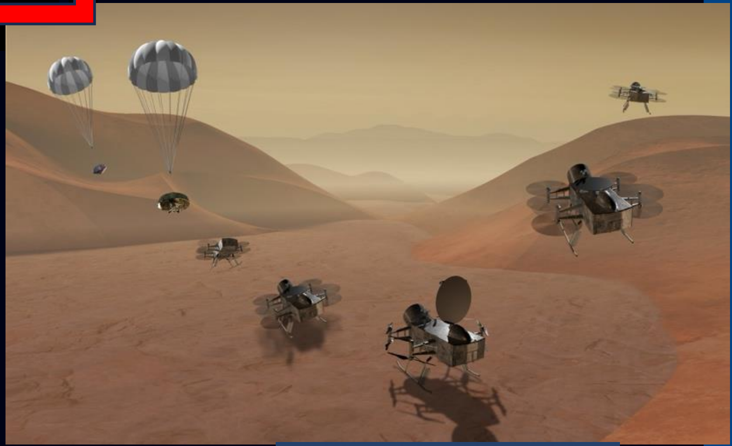


Cassini-Huygens
2004-2017

JUICE
Launched: April 2023



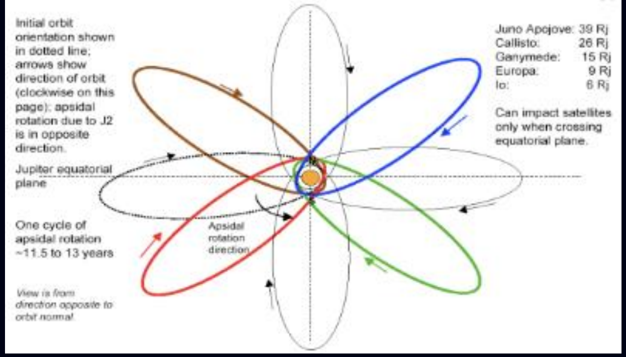
Europa Clipper
Launched Oct. 2024



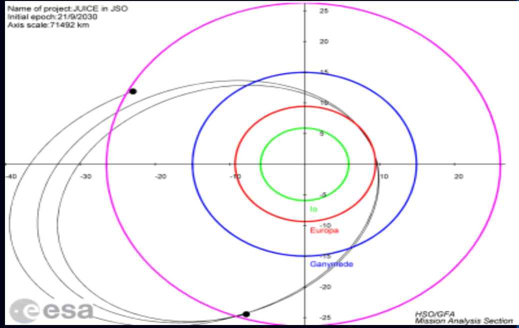
Dragonfly
Launch: 2028

Planetary protection requirements
Missions in the Jovian system

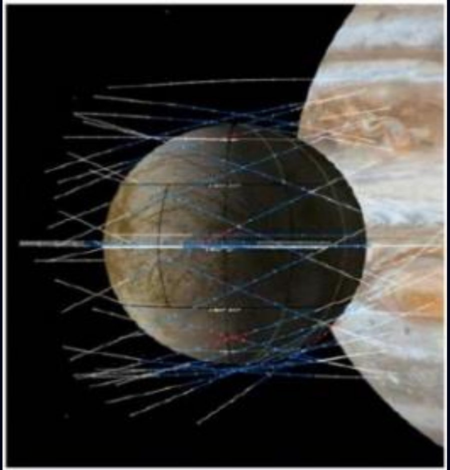
On site : JUNO: orbiter; main mission target is Jupiter; probabilistic risk assessment for final Jupiter de-orbit manoeuvre, assessment of sterilisation in natural Jovian environment, assessment of sterilisation during high velocity impact: Cat. II



En route (launched April 2023): JUICE: orbiter; main mission target is Ganymede, with 2 Europa fly-bys using Callisto transfers; reliability assessment for spacecraft failure, assessment of problematic species on flight hardware, assessment of sterilisation in natural Jovian environment : Cat. II* -> Cat. II *(see Grasset et al., 2013 and upcoming publication)*



En route (launched Oct. 2024): EUROPA CLIPPER: orbiter; main mission target is Europa, with 45 Europa fly-bys; bioburden control of spacecraft before launch, assessment of sterilisation during flight : Cat. III



Future exploration of Icy Worlds

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After the PPOSS study (*The Internl PP Handbook (Dec. 2018) ; & "Planetary protection: New aspects of policy and requirements" (2019) in Life Sci. Space Res. 23 & Space Res. Today 208 (2020))* a Panel subcommittee considered the future exploration of Icy Worlds and Ceres

The Panel has been working on a thorough review of the current knowledge for Icy Moons+Ocean Worlds (**Icy Worlds**: *"Icy Worlds in our Solar System are defined as all bodies with an outermost layer that is believed to be greater than 50% water ice by volume and have enough mass to assume a nearly round shape."*) and is making proposals for a better coverage in the Policy

Findings were presented in different meetings and congresses and published

(Doran et al., 2024, LSSR, 41 pp. 86–99)

		Europa	Ganymede	Callisto	Enceladus	Titan	Mid-Size Saturnian Moons	Uranian Moons	Triton
WATER	Surface Liquid	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Subsurface Liquid	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?	?
	Ground Ice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Water Vapor	///	///	///	✓	///	///	?	?
CHEMISTRY	CHNOPS[1]	?	///	///	✓	✓	?	✓?	✓
	Complex Organics	✓	///	///	✓	✓	///	///	///
ENERGY	Solar Heating	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Interior Heating[2]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓?	///
	Redox[3]	?	///	///	✓	✓	///	///	///
BODY	Atmosphere[4]	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
	Magnetic Field[5]	X	✓	X	X	?	X	?	X
	Present Habitability	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?
	Past Habitability	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

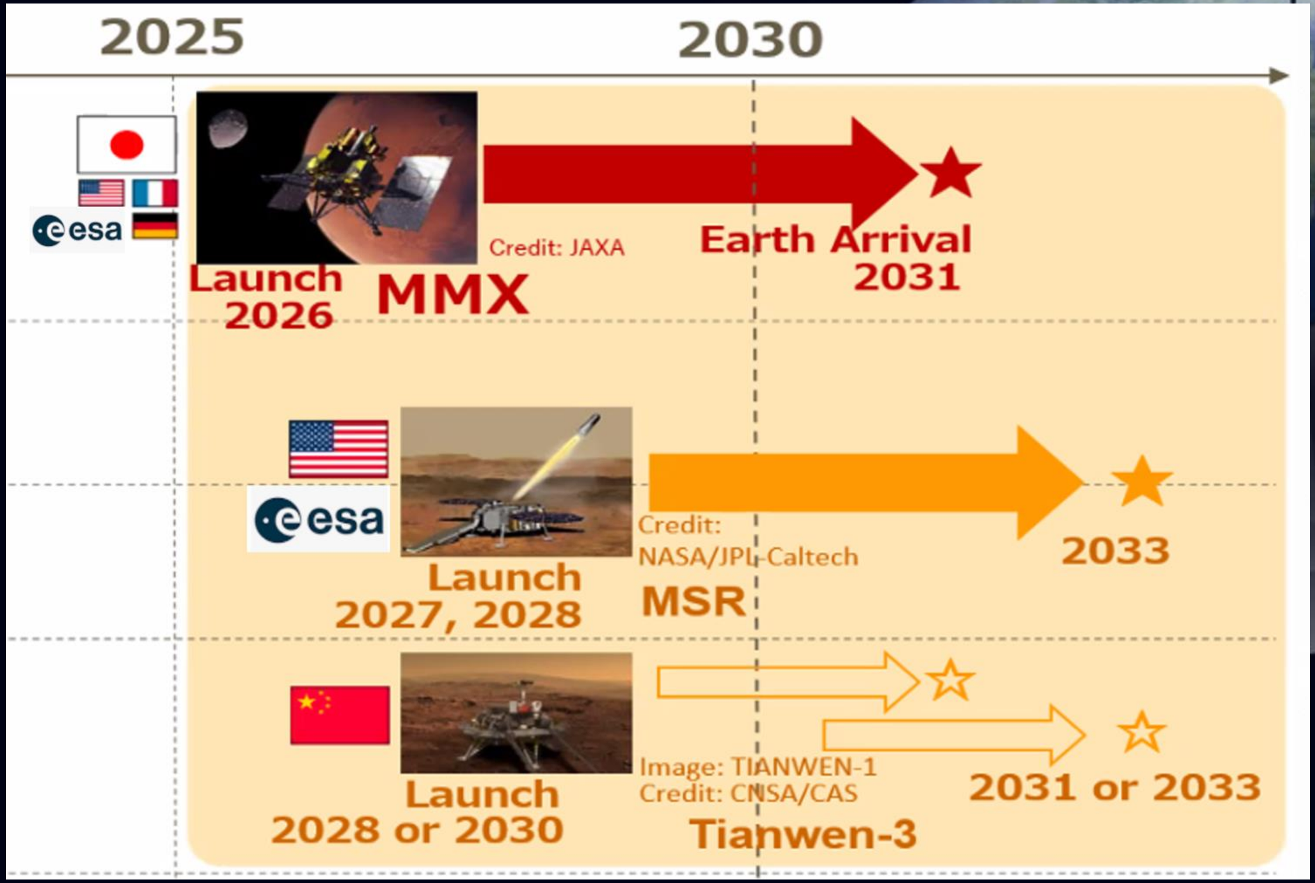
✓ Yes/ Present ? Unknown/ Uncertain X No/ Absent /// Insufficient Information

[1]The life-supporting elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, or sulfur (not all need be present)
[2]Interior heating is that energy derived from accretion, differentiation, radiogenic decay, and/or tidal dissipation
[3]The prospect for any element or molecule to be reduced or oxidized as a source of chemical energy for life
[4]Subsantial atmospheres only; exospheres (formed by, e.g., impact sputtering) are not included
[5]Intrinsically generated magnetic fields only

Modified from NASEM Decadal. OWL, Courtesy of P. Byrne

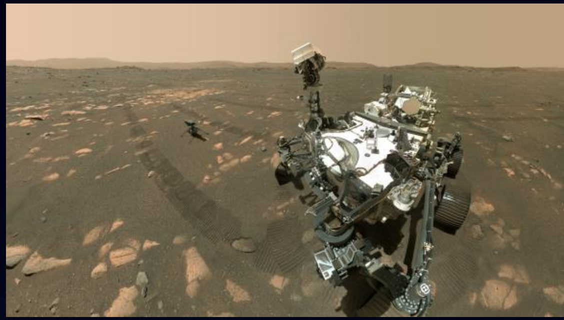
Mars and its moons (sample return era)

ITEM 7

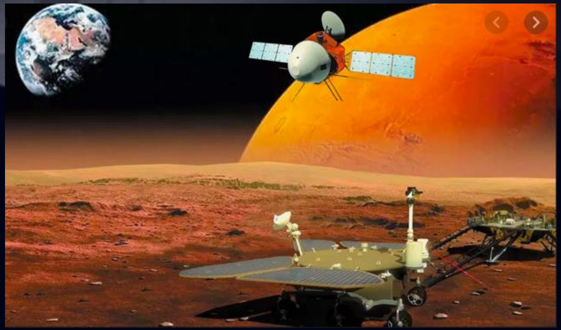


Al-Amal (Hope) – UAE
since 9 Feb. 2021

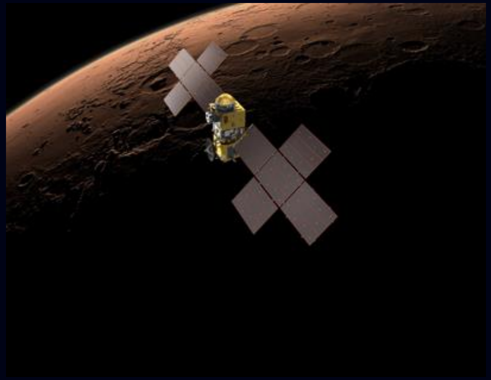
Mars 2020/Perseverance – NASA
since 18 Feb. 2021



Tianwen-1 – China
since 10 Feb. 2021

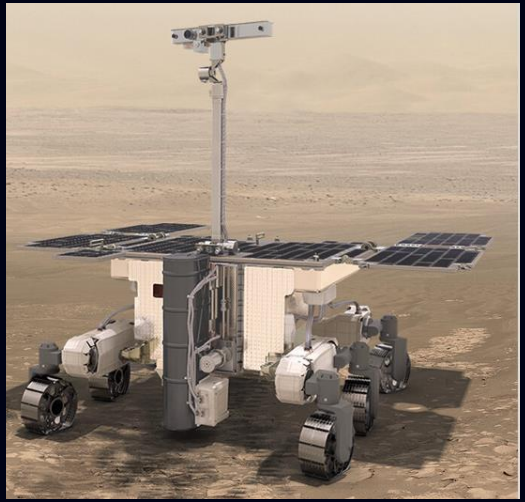


COSPAR PPP Mars-related recent activities



- ***Mars sample return and JAXA's Martian Moon Explorer (MMX)*: return of sample from Phobos (launch in 2026) : assigned planetary protection Cat. III for outbound and Cat V inbound : unrestricted Earth return.**

See special issue *Life Sci. Space Res. 23 (2019)*



- ***Mars Robotic missions*** : Although the science underpinning the Policy is advancing, as highlighted in recent reports (e.g. NASEM 2021, Spry et al. 2021) and in the Panel's work, there are still several knowledge gaps that need to be addressed before they can be directly applied to accommodate the interest of the user. They fall within three main themes, all of which will benefit from more measurements by space missions and ground-based observations: *Biocidal effects, contamination transport model and Mars environmental conditions* *Olsson-Francis et al., 2023. LSSR 36, 27-35*

- ***Mars Crewed missions*** : Series of Workshops with COSPAR support.

A publication highlights the scientific measurements and data needed for knowledge gaps closure.

Spry et al. (2024, Astrobiology, 24(3):230-274. doi: 10.1089/ast.2023.0092)

COSPAR PP evaluation of Mars knowledge gaps

Life Sciences in Space Research
Volume 36, February 2023, Pages 27-35

The COSPAR Planetary Protection Policy for robotic missions to Mars: A review of current scientific knowledge and future perspectives

Karen Olsson-Francis [a], Peter T. Doran [b], Vyacheslav Ilyin [c], Francois Raulin [d], Petra Rettberg [e], Gerhard Kminek [f], María-Paz Zorzano Mier [g], Athena Coustenis [h], Niklas Hedman [i], Omar Al Shehhi [j], Eleonora Ammannito [k], James Bernardini [l], Masaki Fujimoto [m], Olivier Grasset [n], Frank Groen [l], Alex Hayes [o], Sarah Gallagher [p], Praveen Kumar K [q], Christian Mustin [r], Akiko Nakamura [s]...Maxim Zaitsev [v]

ASTROBIOLOGY
Volume 24, Number 3, 2024

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News & Views

Open camera or QR reader and scan code to access this article and other resources online.

Planetary Protection Knowledge Gap Closure Enabling Crewed Missions to Mars

James A. Spry,[1] Bette Siegel,[2] Corien Bakermans,[3] David W. Beaty,[4] Mary-Sue Bell,[5] James N. Benardini,[2] Rosalba Bonaccorsi,[1,6] Sarah L. Castro-Wallace,[5] David A. Coil,[7] Athena Coustenis,[8] Peter T. Doran,[9] Lori Fenton,[1] David P. Fidler,[10] Brian Glass,[6] Stephen J. Hoffman,[11] Fathi Karouia,[6] Joel S. Levine,[12] Mark L. Lupisella,[13] Javier Martin-Torres,[14,15] Rakesh Mogul,[16] Karen Olsson-Francis,[17] Sandra Ortega-Ugalde,[18] Manish R. Patel,[17] David A. Pearce,[19] Margaret S. Race,[1] Aaron B. Regberg,[5] Petra Rettberg,[20] John D. Rummel,[21] Kevin Y. Sato,[2] Andrew C. Schuerger,[22] Elliot Sefton-Nash,[18] Matthew Sharkey,[23] Nitin K. Singh,[4] Silvio Sinibaldi,[18] Perry Stabekis,[1] Carol R. Stoker,[6] Kasthuri J. Venkateswaran,[4] Robert R. Zimmerman,[24] and Maria-Paz Zorzano-Mier[25]

The COSPAR planetary protection Policy for robotic missions to Mars

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- In 2021, the Panel evaluated recent scientific data and literature regarding the planetary protection requirements for Mars and the implications of this on the guidelines. The group focused on three key areas:

1) Biocidal effects of the martian environment, 2) water stability, and 3) transport of spacecraft bioburden.

- These areas were discussed in the context of survival of dormant cells (where cells are either dormant or in a state of maintenance) vs proliferation (cells are actively defining) (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015; Rummel et al., 2014).

Life Sciences in Space Research 36 (2023) 27–35

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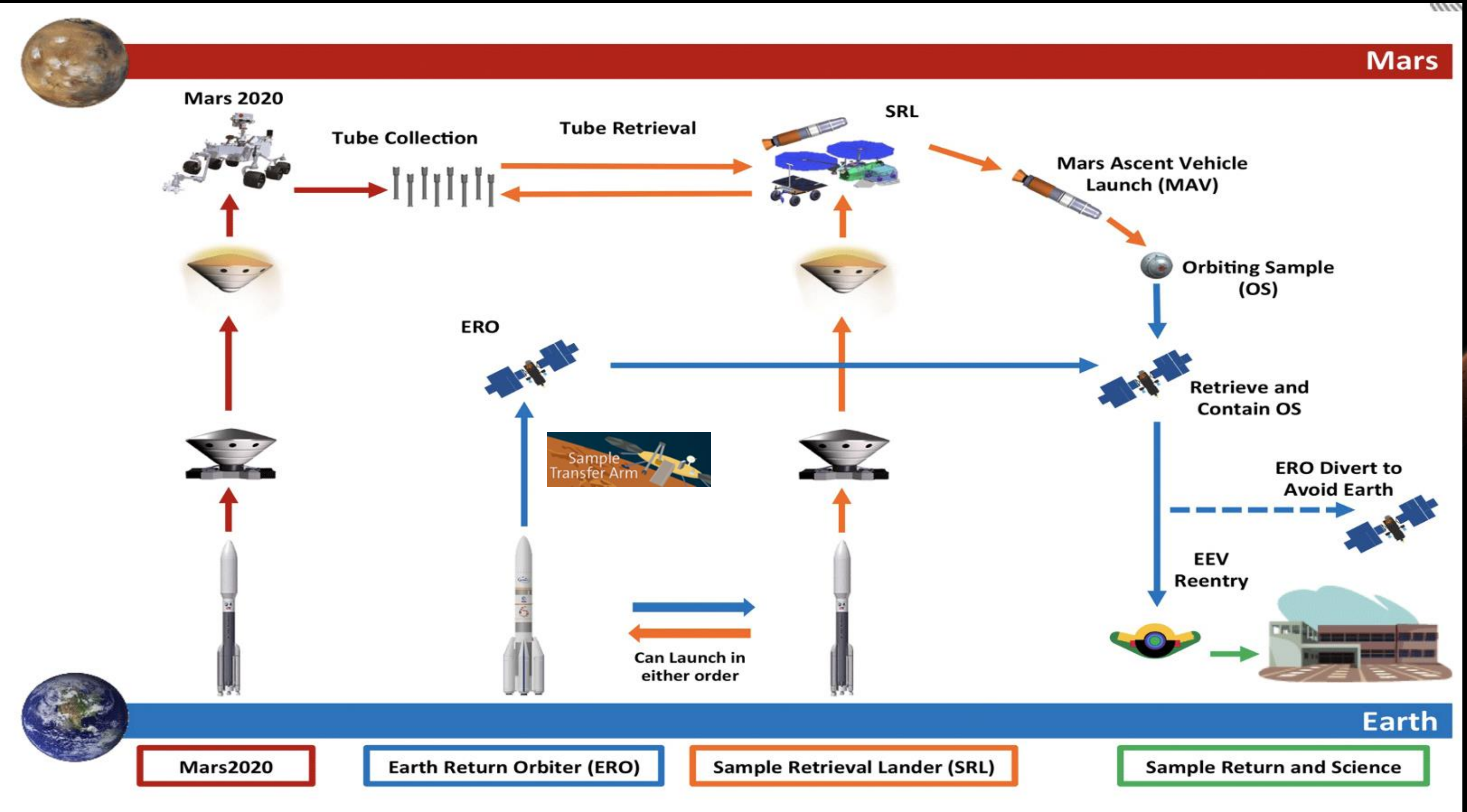
The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection will continue to work with the different national and international space agencies, the scientific community, and other stakeholders (e.g., the private sector and industry) to develop a roadmap for coordinating research activities addressing the identified knowledge gaps. This will include further characterisation of the biocidal effects at the surface of Mars, which needs to be addressed before *in-situ* reduction can be considered as an approach for bioburden control for robotic missions. Although the science underpinning the Policy is advancing, as highlighted in more recent reports (e.g. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2021, Spry et al. 2021) and in this paper, there are still several knowledge gaps that need to be addressed before they can be directly applied to accommodate the interest of the user. In brief, these knowledge gaps fall within three main themes, all of which will benefit from more measurements by space missions and ground-based observations: *Biocidal effects, contamination transport model and Mars environmental conditions*

Olsson-Francis et al., 2023. LSSR 36, 27-35

NASA-ESA Mars generational exploration : the Mars Sample Return Campaign



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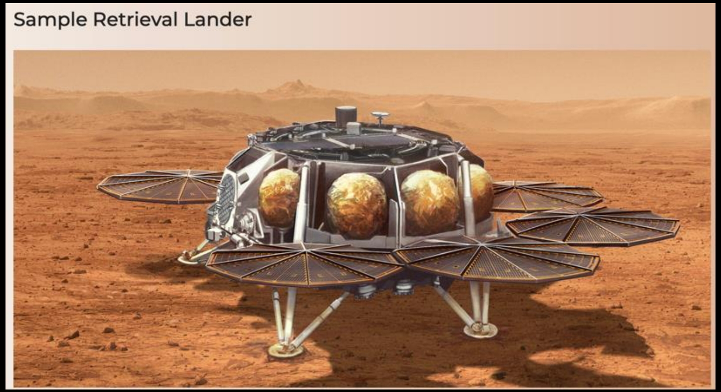


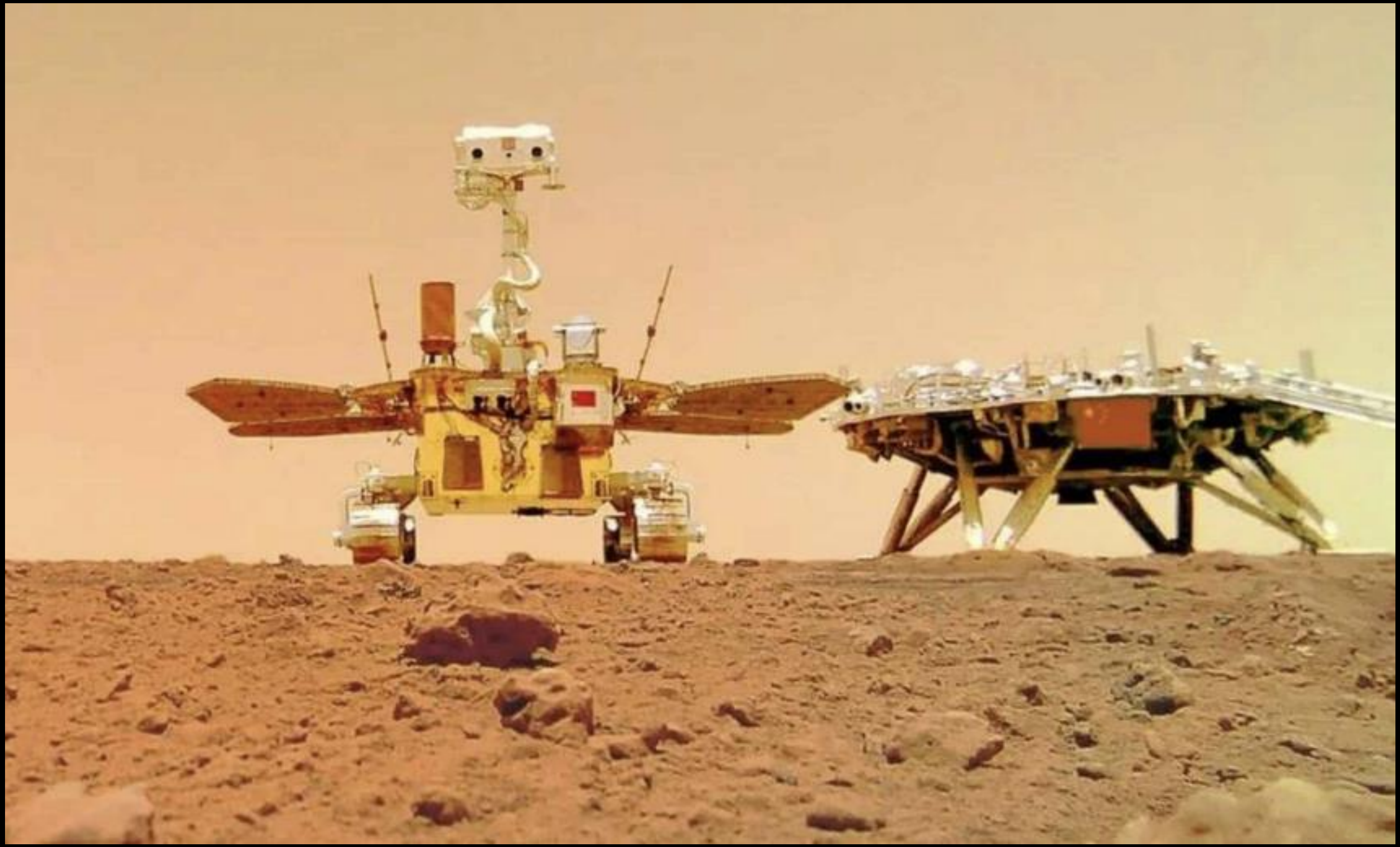
SRL

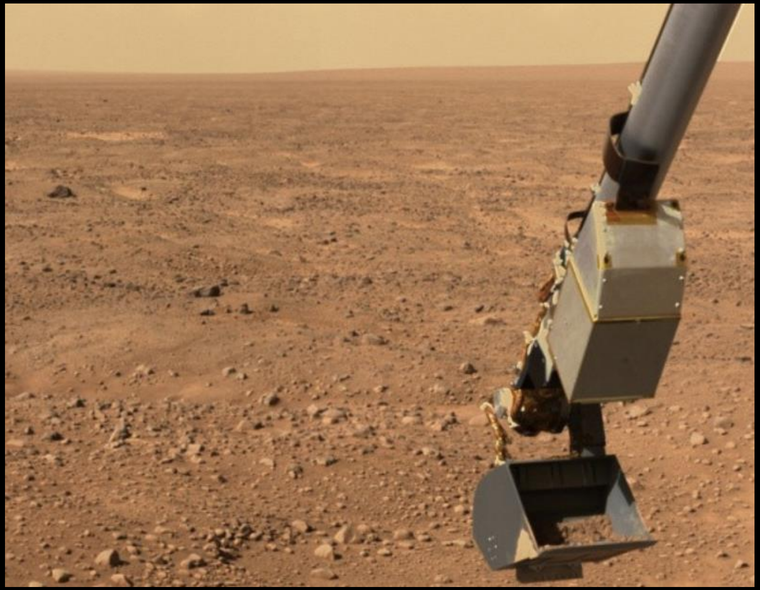
Strong collaboration between NASA and ESA

CAST : Tianwen-3 mission for Mars sample return

中国行星探测
Zhōngguó Xíngxīng Tàncè

中国行星探测
PEC
Emblem of Planetary Exploration of China
Reaching for the Planets





Two spacecraft (an orbiter/Earth-returner and a lander/ascent-vehicle) via two separate launches in 2028-2030 to Mars. Together, the two spacecraft will seek to obtain samples of Martian rocks and soil and then return the cached samples to Earth. The mission architecture is similar to MSR.

CAST has informed the PPP that all the PP measures applied to this mission are following COSPAR Policy guidelines

Planetary protection requirements for sample return from Mars : Cat V "Restricted Earth return"

- Unless specifically exempted, the outbound leg of the mission shall meet Category IVb requirements
- Unless the samples to be returned from Mars are subjected to an accepted and approved sterilization process, the canister(s) holding the samples returned from Mars shall be closed, with an appropriate verification process, and the samples shall remain contained during all mission phases through transport to a receiving facility where it (they) can be opened under containment
- The mission and the spacecraft design must provide a method to "break the chain of contact" with Mars, i.e. no uncontained hardware that contacted Mars, directly or indirectly, shall be returned to Earth
- Reviews and approval of the continuation of the flight mission shall be required at three stages: 1) prior to launch from Earth; 2) prior to leaving Mars for return to Earth; and 3) prior to commitment to Earth re-entry.
- For unsterilized samples returned to Earth, a program of life detection and biohazard testing, or a proven sterilization process, shall be undertaken as an absolute precondition for the controlled distribution of any portion of the sample

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Mars Human exploration

- These interdisciplinary meetings considered the next steps in addressing knowledge gaps for planetary protection in the context of future human missions to Mars. Reports from these workshops are posted under Conference Documents at https://sma.nasa.gov/sma-disciplines/planetary-protection/.
- The knowledge gaps addressed in this meeting series fall into three major themes: "*1. Microbial and human health monitoring; 2. Technology and operations for biological contamination control, and; 3. Natural transport of biological contamination on Mars." (Kminek et al., 2017)*
- A report was issued after the June 2022 COSPAR-NASA Meeting on "Planetary Protection Knowledge Gaps for Crewed Mars Missions" and represented the completion of the series. This report aims to identify, refine, and prioritize the knowledge gaps that are needed to be addressed for planetary protection for crewed missions to Mars, and describes where and how needed data can be obtained.
- The approach was consistent with current scientific understanding and COSPAR policy, that the presence of a biological hazard in Martian material cannot be ruled out, and appropriate mitigations need to be in place. The findings were published in *Spry et al. (2024, Astrobiology, 24(3):230-274. doi: 10.1089/ast.2023.0092)* with COSPAR support. This paper highlights the scientific measurements and data needed for knowledge gap closure.

The COSPAR PP Policy
(a living document…)

ITEM 8

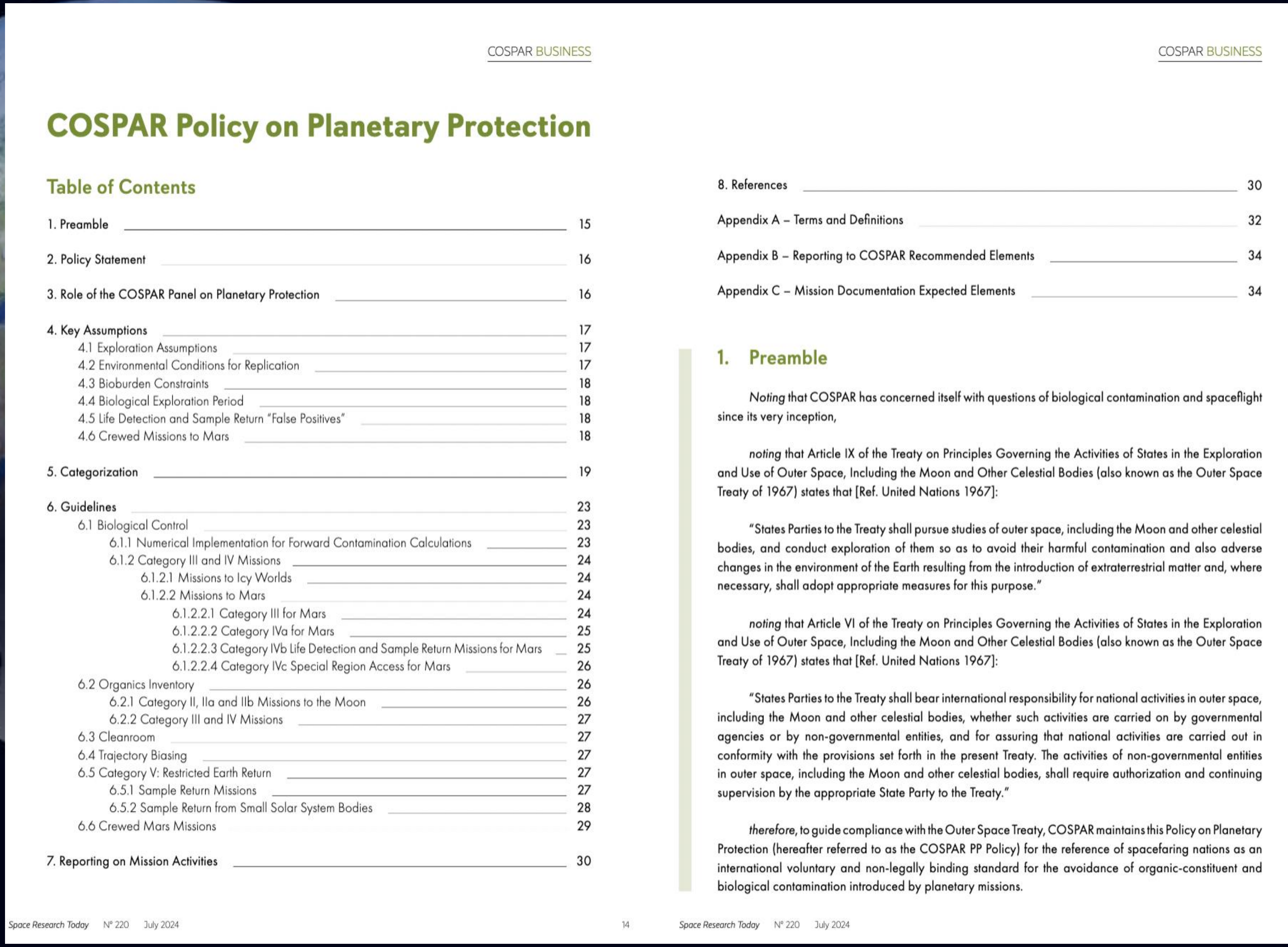
The COSPAR PP Policy: a living document

Objective was to enhance the understanding and clarity of the Policy and associated guidelines for consistency and transparency, including by introducing a more objectives-driven and case-assured (vs. prescriptive) approach to the formulation and implementation of planetary protection controls.

- Clarifying the status of the Policy as a non-legally binding international standard; quoting both OST Article VI and IX.
- New chapters clarifying the role and function of COSPAR PPP; presenting key assumptions that form the basis for the technical guidelines; listing categorization considerations to capture the rationale and intent behind the categorization process.
- Restructuring the Policy and associated guidelines with explanatory text. including graphics/tables on a) Planetary protection process overview (categorization and corresponding guidelines); b) Planetary protection categories in relation to target bodies; c) Guideline specification; d) Example of expected elements for mission documentation.

New Policy

Published In SRT 220, 12 July 2024



COSPAR Policy on Planetary Protection

Table of Contents

COSPAR BUSINESS

1. Preamble

Noting that COSPAR has concerned itself with questions of biological contamination and spaceflight since its very inception,

noting that Article IX of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (also known as the Outer Space Treaty of 1967) states that [Ref. United Nations 1967]:

"States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose."

noting that Article VI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (also known as the Outer Space Treaty of 1967) states that [Ref. United Nations 1967]:

"States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty."

therefore, to guide compliance with the Outer Space Treaty, COSPAR maintains this Policy on Planetary Protection (hereafter referred to as the COSPAR PP Policy) for the reference of spacefaring nations as an international voluntary and non-legally binding standard for the avoidance of organic-constituent and biological contamination introduced by planetary missions.

Planetary protection:
For sustainable space exploration and to safeguard our biosphere

The Policy will continue to be updated but not in a rushed process. We give thorough consideration to all arguments and scientific inputs and make an informed decision

In the meantime, there is need for community input on science findings and research reserves or recent reports: Studies/Surveys/Workshop/Focused conferences?

- COSPAR maintains a non-legally binding planetary protection policy and associated requirements to guide compliance with the UN Outer Space Treaty. The COSPAR Policy is the only international framework for planetary protection

- **We invite anyone interested to contact any PPP member for interactions and information on the latest policy and requirements. Also, visit our Web site.**

PPP Recent publications (extract)

https://cosparhq.cnes.fr/scientific-structure/panels/panel-on-planetary-protection-ppp/

- The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection, 2020. « COSPAR Policy on Planetary Protection ». *Space Res. Today* 208, Aug. 2020
- The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection, 2020. « Planetary Protection Policy: For sustainable space exploration and to safeguard our biosphere ». *Research Outreach* 118, 126-129.
- Coustenis, A., Hedman, N., Kminek, G., The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection, 2021. “To boldly go where no germs will follow: the role of the COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection”. *OpenAccessGovernment,* July 2021
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- Coustenis, A., The COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection, 2021. « Fly me to the moon: Securing potential lunar water sites for research ». *OpenAccessGovernment,* Sept. 2021
- Olsson-Francis, K., Doran, P., et al., 2023. The COSPAR Planetary Protection Policy for missions to Mars: ways forward based on current science and knowledge gaps. *LSSR*, 36, p. 27-35.
- Zorzano M-P., et al., 2023. The COSPAR Planetary Protection Requirements for Space Missions to Venus. *LSSR*, 37, 18–24.
- Coustenis, A., et al., 2023. Planetary protection: Updates and challenges for a sustainable space exploration. *Acta Astron.*, 210, 446-452. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actaastro.2023.02.035
- Coustenis, A., et al., 2023. Planetary Protection: an international concern and responsibility. Frontiers in Astronomy and Space Sciences, *Front. Astron. Space Sci. 10:1172546.*

- Spry, A., et al., 2024. Planetary Protection Knowledge Gap Closure Enabling Crewed Missions to Mars. Astrobiology, 24(3):230-274. doi: 10.1089/ast.2023.0092).
- Doran, P., et al. 2024. The COSPAR Planetary Protection Policy for missions to Icy Worlds: A review of current scientific knowledge and future directions. LSSR, 41 pp. 86–99.

ITEM 9

- *2025: Royal Society Phil. Transactions A special issue : from IICPPW*

COSPAR
COMMITTEE ON SPACE RESEARCH

Future PPP meetings

Also with Open Sessions in 2025 and 2026

ITEM 10

PPP executive Meeting : 12 December 2024

2nd International COSPAR Planetary Protection Week :
14-16 April 2025, DLR/Cologne, Germany

Back-up slides

(just in case…)

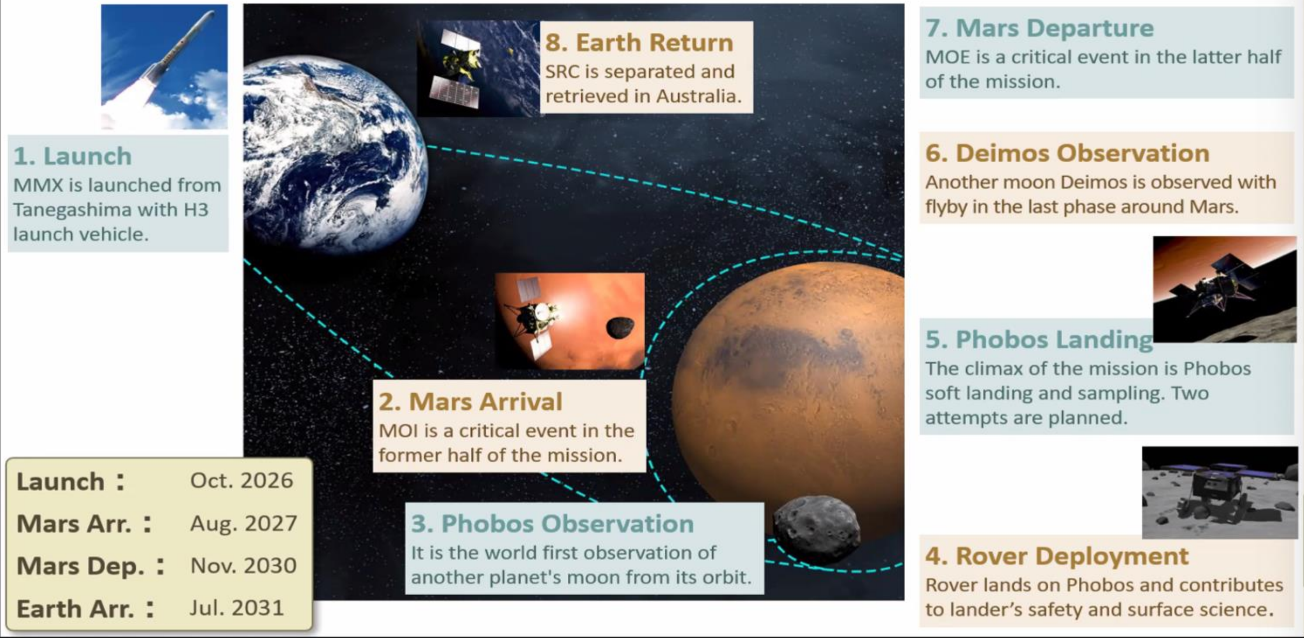
JAXA: Martian Moons eXploration

Three Major Items of MMX Mission Value

MMX is a **unique Martian sphere exploration** mission lead by Japan. It sets in its view of Martian moons, Martian life, and future crewed exploration in one mission.

Mission Profile

The mission is targeting the launch in 2026. A five-year trip is planned to retrieve samples back to Earth within three years of staying around Mars. The mission is full of critical and attractive events.



COSPAR was involved throughout the multi-year-long process and at the end assigned a planetary protection category specifically for the MMX mission (outbound Cat III and inbound Cat V: unrestricted Earth return)

*"Planetary protection: New aspects of policy and requirements", 2019. **Life Sci. Space Res. 23***

JAXA's MMX mission PP categorisation
Sample return from Phobos

COSPAR
COMMITTEE ON SPACE RESEARCH

→In 2019 ESA and JAXA studied sample return missions from Phobos and Deimos
→To support a categorization, ESA initiated an activity with a science consortium to evaluate the level of assurance that no unsterilized martian material naturally transferred to Phobos (or Deimos) is accessible to a Phobos (or Deimos) sample return mission. NASA supported the activity from the very beginning providing test materials and expert advice, followed by JAXA with their own experimental and modelling work supporting the overall assessment
→The ESA-JAXA-NASA coordinated activities finished with an independent review by the NAS and the European Science Foundation presented to the ESA Planetary Working Group (PPWG) and to COSPAR

Conclusions based on the studies supported by ESA-JAXA-NASA :

1. Microbial contamination probability of collected samples from the Martian moons can be reduced to less than 10^{-6} (REQ10) by choosing appropriate sampling approaches. For example,

   a. To collect 100-g samples with a restriction of boring depth <5cm.

   b. To avoid recent craters when samples are collected.

   c. To limit the collected mass of samples below 30g (no restriction on sampling depth).

   d. Flight hardware assembly in ISO Level 8 cleanrooms.

2. Martian meteorites transported from Mars to Earth in the past 1 Myr have microbial contamination probability much higher by orders of magnitude (10^3 or more) than that of 100-g samples taken from the Martian moons. This means that natural influx equivalent to samples from Martian moons is continuously and frequently transported to the surface of the Earth.

Compliance with the JAXA's Planetary Protection Standard that fully conforms to COSPAR PP Policy. Because of the above reasons, sample return from the Martian moons can be classified as ***Unrestricted Earth Return****, provided that the total mass of samples is limited within 100 kg.*

"Planetary protection: New aspects of policy and requirements", 2019. ***Life Sci. Space Res.*** *23*

Planetary protection categories

The different planetary protection categories (I-V) reflect the level of interest and concern that contamination can compromise future investigations or the safety of the Earth; the categories and associated requirements depend on the target body and mission type combinations

Category I: All types of mission to a target body which is not of direct interest for understanding the process of chemical evolution or the origin of life; *Undifferentiated, metamorphosed **asteroids**; others*

Category II: All types of missions (gravity assist, orbiter, lander) to a target body where there is significant interest relative to the process of chemical evolution and the origin of life, but where there is only a remote[1] chance that contamination carried by a spacecraft could compromise future investigations; ***Venus**; **Moon (with organic inventory only for landed missions at the poles and in PSRs)** Comets; Carbonaceous Chondrite Asteroids; Jupiter; Saturn; Uranus; Neptune; Ganymede†; Titan†; Triton†; Pluto/Charon†; Ceres; Kuiper-Belt Objects > 1/2 the size of Pluto†; Kuiper-Belt Objects < 1/2 the size of Pluto; others TBD*

Category III: Flyby (i.e. gravity assist) and orbiter missions to a target body of chemical evolution and/or origin of life interest and for which scientific opinion provides a significant[2] chance of contamination which could compromise future investigations; ***Mars; Europa; Enceladus; others TBD***

Category IV: Lander (and potentially orbiter) missions to a target body of chemical evolution and/or origin of life interest and for which scientific opinion provides a significant[2] chance of contamination which could compromise future investigations. 3 subcategories exist (IVa,b,c) depending on instruments, science investigations, special regions etc.; *Mars; Europa; Enceladus; TBD*

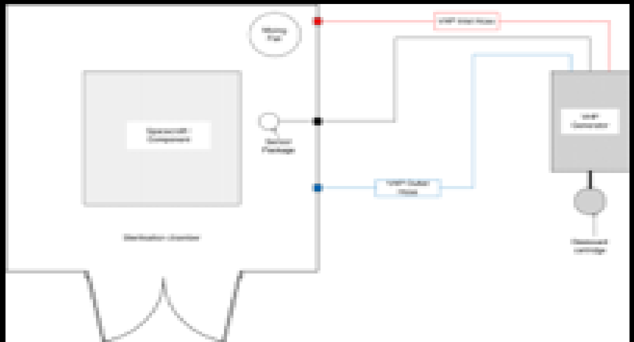
Category V: All Earth return: 2 subcategories - unrestricted return for solar system bodies deemed by scientific opinion to have no indigenous life forms (***e.g. Martian Moons***) and restricted return for all others

[1]*Implies the absence of environments where terrestrial organisms could survive and replicate, or a very low likelihood of transfer to environments where terrestrial organisms could survive and replicate*

[2]*Implies the presence of environments where terrestrial organisms could survive and replicate, and some likelihood of transfer to those places by a plausible mechanism*

Planetary protection standards
(examples from ESA ECSS-Q-ST-70 and NASA-STD-8719.27)

- Materials and hardware compatibility tests for sterilization processes, *ECSS-Q-ST-70-53C*
  - → Describes how to test hardware compatibility with examples
- Ultra cleaning of flight hardware, *ECSS-Q-ST-70-54C*
  - → Describes procedures how to clean flight hardware, in particular for life detection
- Microbial examination of flight hardware and cleanrooms, *ECSS-Q-ST-70-55C*
  - → Describes procedures how to measure the biological contamination (bioburden & biodiversity)
- Vapour phase bioburden reduction for flight hardware, *ECSS-Q-ST-70-56C*
  - → Describes hydrogen peroxide sterilisation procedures
- Dry heat bioburden reduction for flight hardware, *ECSS-Q-ST-70-57C*
  - → Describes high temperature sterilisation procedures
- Bioburden control for cleanrooms, *ECSS-Q-ST-70-58C*
  - → Describes how to set-up and operate bioburden controlled cleanrooms

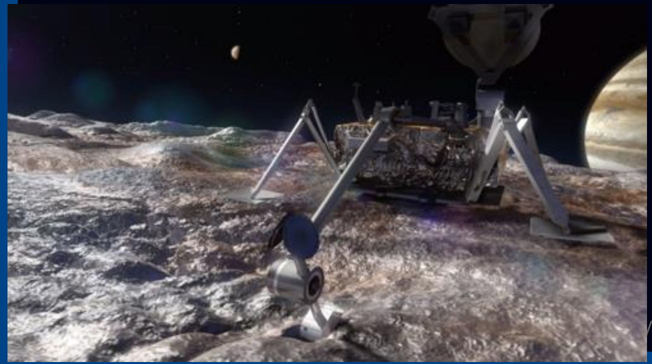


Credit: ESA/NASA

Planetary Protection of the Outer Solar System (PPOSS)

…ct led by the European Science Foundation, funded by the EC with DLR/Germany, INAF/Italy, Eurospace, Space Technology/Ireland, Imperial College London (UK), China Academy of Space Technology and NAS-SSB

- Recommended a revision of the planetary protection requirements for missions to Europa and Enceladus, based partly on the NAS-SSB 2012 Icy Bodies Report and on an ESA PPWG recommendation
- COSPAR was involved throughout the multi-year-long process and at the end updated the requirements for missions to Europa and Enceladus



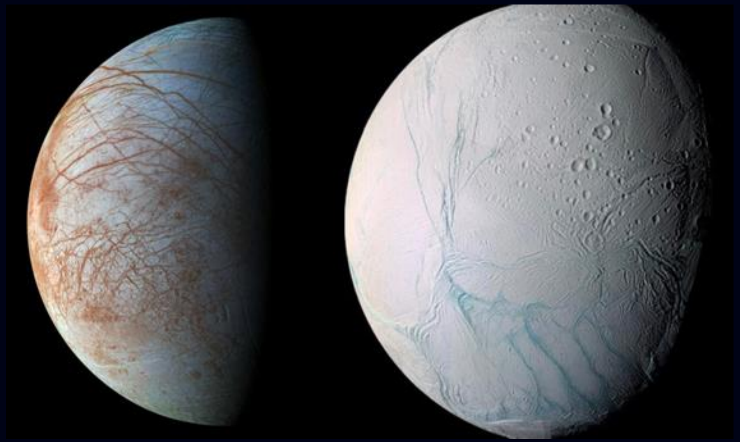
Published in

Space Res. Today (2020) 208

"Planetary protection: New aspects of policy and requirements", 2019.

Life Sci. Space Res. *23*

& The Internl PP Handbook: Dec. 2018



Europa *Enceladus*

- *Policy should include a generic definition of the environmental conditions potentially allowing Earth organisms to replicate*
- *implementation guidelines should be more specific on relevant organisms*
- *implementation guidelines should be updated to reflect the period of biological exploration of Europa and Enceladus*
- *implementation guidelines should acknowledge the potential existence of Enhanced Downward Transport Zones at the surface of Europa and Enceladus.*

Categorisation of the Dragonfly mission to Titan

Review of the Planetary Protection Approach

Launch: 2028

Arrival: 2034

- Per NASA's planetary protection policy (NASA Procedural Requirements 8715.24), Dragonfly needs to comply with implementation requirements that are intended to prevent the organic and biological contamination of Titan, based on the best available scientific understanding of that possibility. This is intended to address the categorization of missions promulgated by the COSPAR Policy.
- After a careful and extensive review of the current scientific literature on Titan's atmospheric and geological processes, the authors of the internal NASA report provided several "findings" to be addressed in the proposal for the planetary protection plan for the Dragonfly mission, in order to provide a more comprehensive analysis of risks: most important risk is that bioburden could be transported from Dragonfly to habitable regions (e.g., the ocean)
- By considering various possible transport processes that could move material from Titan's surface to its subsurface liquid water ocean, the Dragonfly Proposal concluded that terrestrial microbes, if able to survive both the high temperatures experienced during entry and the profoundly cold temperatures on Titan's surface, would have a probability of less than 10^{-4} of reaching the ocean resulting in Dragonfly mission being classified in Category II.

COSPAR POLICY ON PLANETARY PROTECTION

Prepared by the COSPAR Panel on Planetary Protection and approved by the COSPAR Bureau on 3 June 2021.

5. Environmental conditions for replication

Given current understanding, the physical environmental parameters in terms of water activity and temperature thresholds that must be satisfied at the same time to allow the replication of terrestrial microorganisms are:

- Lower limit for water activity: 0.5 (record was 0.62, now 0.585)
- Lower limit for temperature: -28˚C (10 degree buffer)

These numbers are based on exhaustive literature review made by MEPAG SR-SAG2 (Rummel et al. 2014), with follow-on reviews by a COSPAR Colloquium (Hipken and Kminek 2015) and U.S. National Academies/European Science Foundation joint panel (Rettberg et al. 2016)

LLAw = 0.5

LLT = -28°C

It's all about temperature and connectivity

- Europa (Jupiter) clear evidence of connection on some timescale to fluids beneath
  T_{surf}=-143^{o}C (midday at equator, colder toward poles / other times)

- Enceladus (Saturn) plumes indicating connection
  T_{surf}=-193^{o}C (midday at equator, colder toward poles / other times)

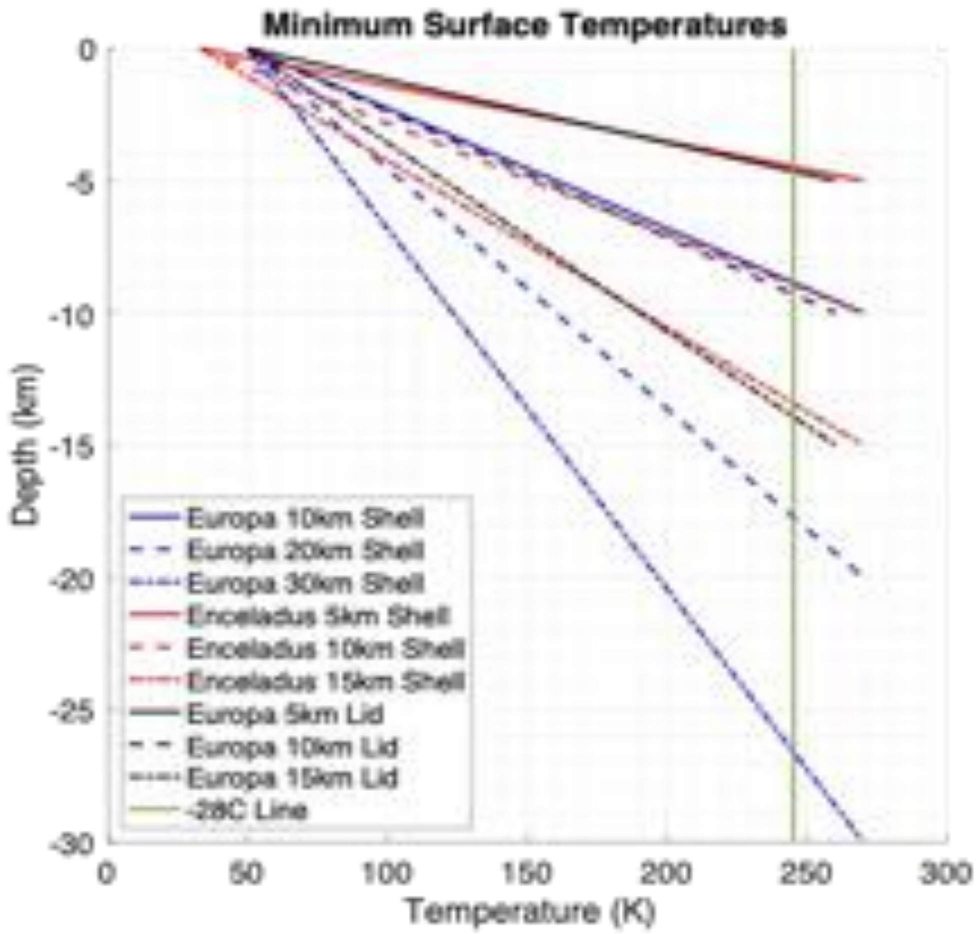
- Ganymede (Jupiter) internal ocean ~3 X larger than Europa, but lacks clear evidence of a connection
  T_{surf}=-113^{o}C (midday at equator, colder toward poles / other times)

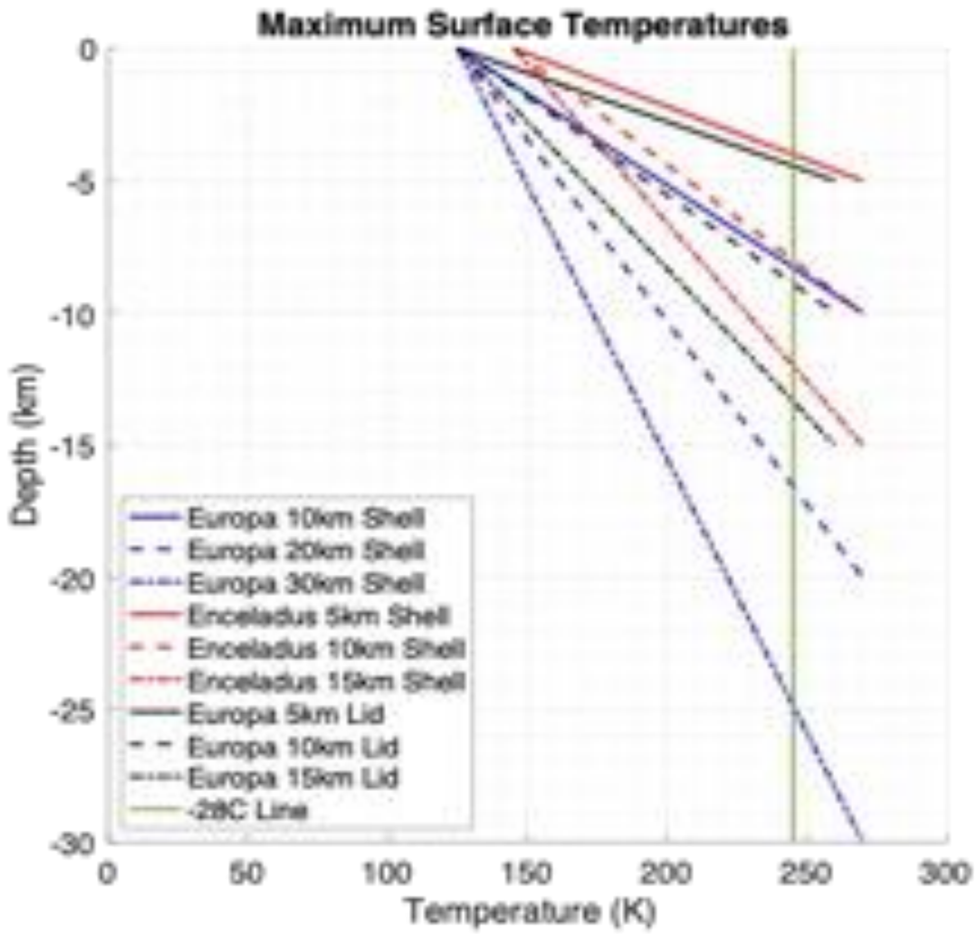
- Titan (Saturn) internal ammonia-rich water but at ~-100C. Possible connection, but perhaps only one-way
  T_{surf}=-179^{o}C

- Callisto (Jupiter), possible deep (100 km) subsurface ocean.
  T_{surf}=-110^{o}C (midday at equator, colder toward poles / other times)

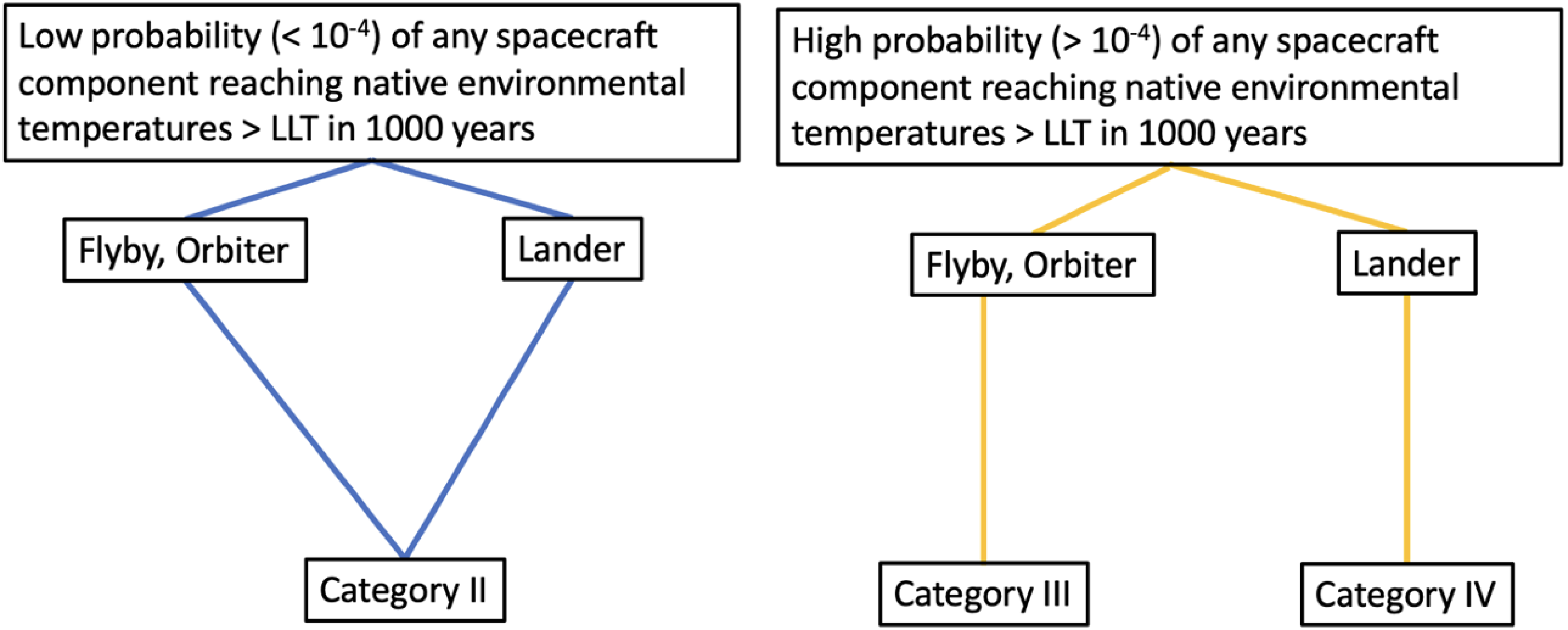
- Triton (Neptune), may (?) have an internal ocean about 100-150 km ice shell
  T_{surf}=-235^{o}C

How deep is LLT?





Modeling courtesy of Britney Schmidt and Jacob Buffo



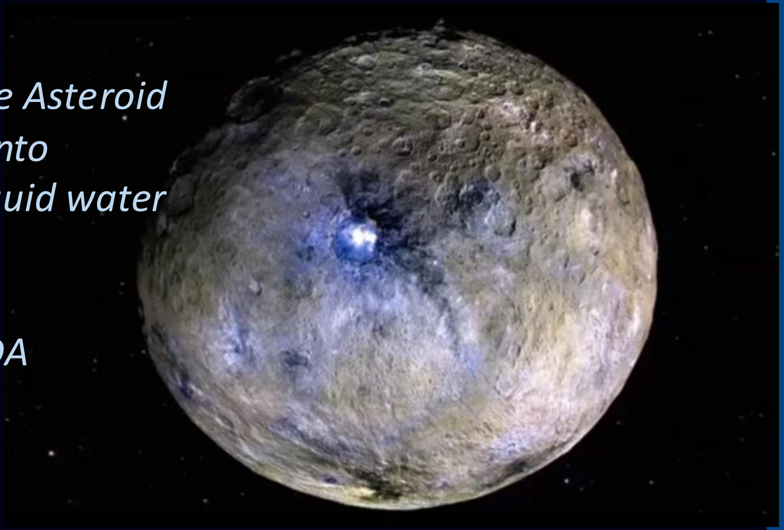
LLT = Lower Limit for Temperature (currently -28˚C)
PBE= Period of Biological Exploration (currently 1000 years)

Figure 1: Revised decision tree for categorization of missions to Icy Worlds

(Doran et al., 2024, LSSR, 41 pp. 86–99)

Future exploration of Icy Worlds: Ceres

- While Ceres' outermost layer composition likely does not meet the >50% water ice requirement to be considered by the above definition, we include it in our policy discussions as it shares many of the characteristics and exploration objectives of the other Ocean Worlds – *Doran et al. 2024*
- A concern with Ceres was that current knowledge suggests that there are regions of Ceres' surface and near-subsurface that may not be predominantly composed of water ice, and water activity at the near surface in these regions may be below the LLAw.



Ceres, a dwarf planet in the Asteroid Belt, may be still holding onto pockets of a subsurface, liquid water ocean.
Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/UCLA/MPS/DLR/IDA

There is community consensus that Ceres is an icy body with an outermost layer that is predominantly water ice by volume. We note that from a policy perspective, categorizing Ceres as an Icy World represents a conservative approach. This classification focuses solely on temperature, without accounting for water activity, thereby limiting the identification of environments suitable for terrestrial organism replication. **We now include Ceres as an Icy World**

(Doran et al., 2024, LSSR, 41 pp. 86–99 and 2025, in preparation)

Future exploration of Icy Worlds

Body	Category	Current Classification
2002 MS_4	Dwarf Planet[2], Cubewano[3] (TNO)[4]	II
Ariel	Moon of Uranus	II
Callisto	Moon of Jupiter	II
Ceres	Dwarf Planet	II
Charon	Moon of Pluto	II*
Dione	Moon of Saturn	II
Enceladus	Moon of Saturn	III/IV
Eris	Dwarf Planet, Scattered Disk Object (TNO)	II
Europa	Moon of Jupiter	III/IV
Ganymede	Moon of Jupiter	II*
Gonggong	Dwarf Planet, Scattered Disk Object (TNO)	II
Haumea	Dwarf Planet, Haumeid (TNO)	II
Iapetus	Moon of Saturn	II
Makemake	Dwarf Planet, Cubewano (TNO)	II
Mimas	Moon of Saturn	II
Miranda	Moon of Uranus	II
Oberon	Moon of Uranus	II
Orcus	Dwarf Planet, Plutino (TNO)	II
Pluto	Dwarf Planet, Plutino (TNO)	II*
Quaoar	Dwarf Planet, Cubewano (TNO)	II
Rhea	Moon of Saturn	II
Salacia	Dwarf Planet, Cubewano (TNO)	II
Sedna	Dwarf Planet, Sednoid (TNO)	II
Tethys	Moon of Saturn	II
Titan	Moon of Saturn	II*
Titania	Moon of Uranus	II
Triton	Moon of Neptune	II*

[1]https://nodis3.gsfc.nasa.gov/displayDir.cfm?Internal_ID=N_PR_8715_0024_&page_name=AppendixC
[2]Dwarf Planets are based on the list of 10 bodies designated as being Dwarf Planet with "near certainty" at https://web.gps.caltech.edu/~mbrown/dps.html as of January 24, 2024.
[3]Classical Kuiper Belt Object
[4]Trans-Neptunian Object

List of Known or Suspected Icy Worlds and their current categorization (established categorizations listed in NASA Procedural Requirements (NPR) 8715.24 Appendix C)

(Doran et al., 2024, LSSR, 41 pp. 86–99)