

Research: a fundamental pillar of space policy

A sector undergoing profound changes...

2% → 15%
China's share of the global space budget between 2000 and 2024

+ 56%
private investment in the space sector in Europe between 2023 and 2024

x 3.7
military satellite launches between 2019 and 2024

... that remains essential for developing collective responses to the 21st century's major challenges



Climate
Understanding climate change



Health
Developing new medical technologies



Defence
Maintaining operational resilience

Research: an essential component of space sovereignty, which the CNRS contributes to

100%
participation in national scientific programmes



15-20
infrastructures that use spatial data

68
space missions launched or planned since 1990

Working towards breakthrough innovations

61
CNRS-CNES joint patents

20
active CNRS-CNES start-ups

Microplastics, imaging, sensors, Propulsion, optics, etc.

The key role played by European collaboration

2nd
French contribution to the ESA through the CNES and the CNRS

70%
CNRS participation in ESA's scientific missions

3
CNRS participations in European research infrastructures - solid earth, astronomy, space missions

Three emblematic instruments



SEIS (InSight Mission) | Major advances in our understanding of Mars (NASA/CNES/CNRS)



NISP (Euclid Mission) | Mapping dark matter and dark energy in the Universe (ESA/CNES/CNRS)



IASI-NG (MetOp-SG satellites) | Observing the climate and the composition of the atmosphere (EUMETSAT/CNES/CNRS)

