

WILDFIRES

European Space Agency
Business Applications Space Solutions



Agenda

1. European Space Agency
2. Business Applications & Space Solutions (BASS) Programme
3. Wildfires Call for Proposals
4. Guest Speaker – Lindon Pronto
5. How to Apply
6. Q&A

Speakers



Liz Barrow
Space Applications
European Space Agency



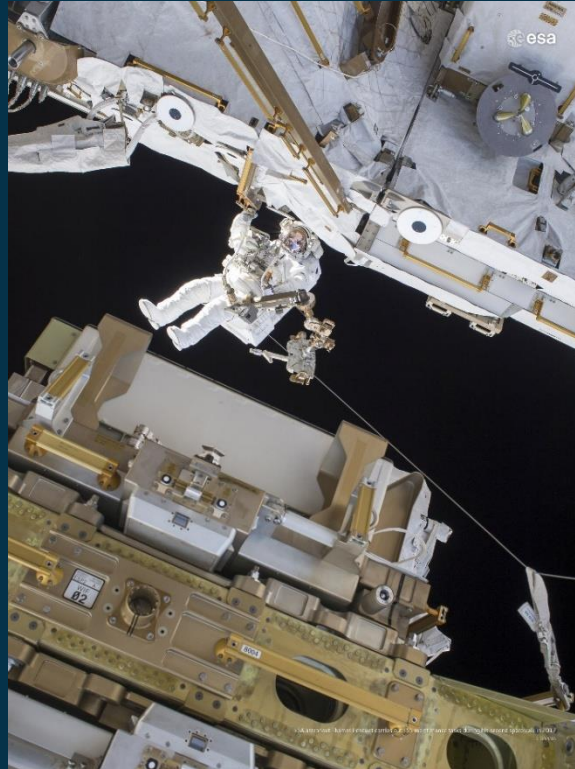
Lindon Pronto
Senior Fire Management Expert
Fire Tech Advisor, and co-founder
of the Fire Climate Resilience
Initiative

European Space Agency (ESA)

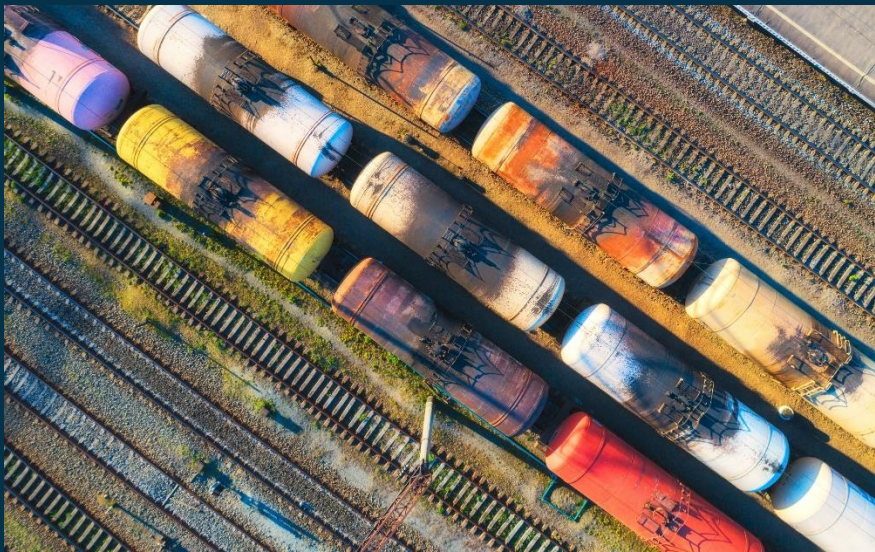


SCOPE	Active across every area of the space sector
WHO	23 Member States, 2500+ staff members
WHY	For the peaceful use of space, benefiting all
WHERE	HQ in Paris, 7 sites across Europe & Spaceport in Kourou
BUDGET	€22.1 billion (over 3 years)

What do you picture when you think of space?



But space can also be this...



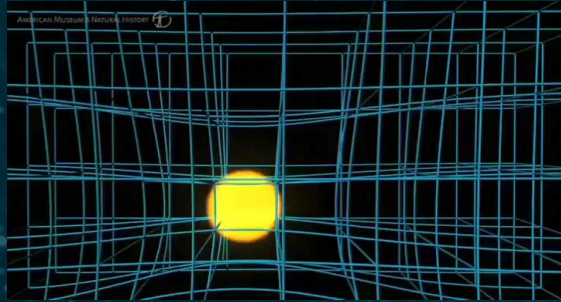
How?



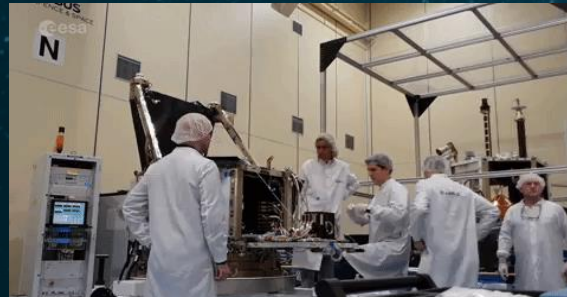
Four pillars. One ESA.



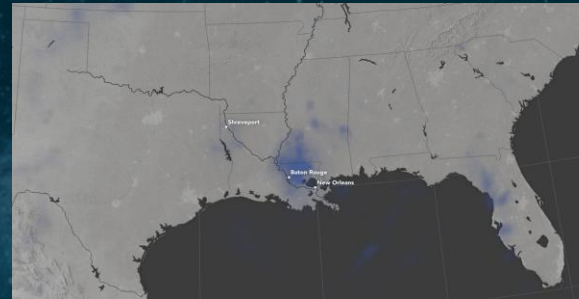
Science and Exploration



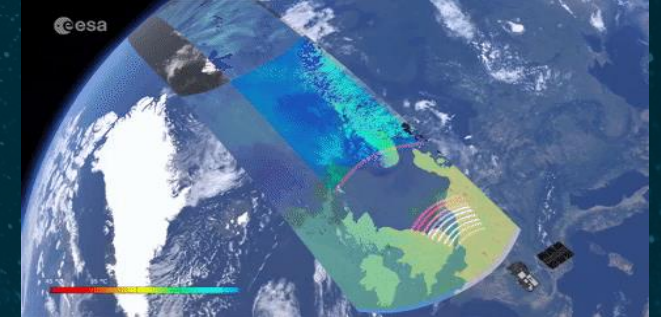
Enabling and Support



Safety and Security



Applications



applications

BUSINESS APPLICATIONS AND SPACE SOLUTIONS

Business Applications: space-enabled services

Supporting European companies to develop innovative & commercial services in any market sector, using space.



<https://business.esa.int/>

What can you do with Space Technology?

Satellite Positioning



Global Positioning
Navigation
Velocity
Precision Timing
Activity Tracking
Route Optimisation
Surveying
Machine Control

Satellite Communication



Reliable and Secure
Communication
Remote Connectivity
Backup to Terrestrial
Infrastructure
Broadcast to
Widespread Users

Earth Observation



Land, Sea, Air Monitoring
Infrastructure Monitoring
Resource Mapping
Environment Sensing
Change Detection
Weather and Pollution
Forecasting

Human Spaceflight Technologies (Spin-Outs)



Augmented Reality
Health Sensors
Procedures
Big Data Processing
Artificial Intelligence

Zero equity funding

BASS supports ideation, development and demonstration of commercial sustainable services and products exploiting space technologies



Co-funding
from ESA,
IPRs remain
with companies



Technical and
business
guidance
from ESA

WHAT ESA OFFERS



Association with
the ESA Brand



Incremental
and interactive
project process with
dedicated team

Desired
by customers
customer engagement

Viable
business
sustainable
operational
services

Feasible
technology
added value of
space

What's in it for us?

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

Deliver **social value** and
economic sustainability



USE OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY AND DATA

Expand the **utilisation of space**
in **new markets** and **user**
communities



INDUSTRY COMPETITIVENESS

Strengthen **European Industry**
competitiveness on the **global**
space and **non-space** markets



Wildfires

Call for Proposals



- In 2026, Europe has experienced one of its most severe wildfire seasons in decades, impacting multiple countries.
- Large-scale wildfires can cause profound and lasting damage — destroying property, degrading ecosystems, threatening human lives, and affecting long-term public health.
- A warming climate is increasing the frequency and intensity of conditions conducive to extreme wildfires — including prolonged drought, heatwaves, low humidity, and strong winds.
- Expanding urban–wildland interfaces are elevating ignition risks as communities grow closer to fire-prone landscapes.
- Novel technologies – spanning satellite Earth observation, AI-driven analytics, autonomous systems, and advanced communications – are emerging to strengthen wildfire preparedness, response, and recovery.



Objectives

- Support European industry in **studying, developing and demonstrating**, pre-operational services to address current and emerging challenges in **wildfire management**, by utilising **satellite technology and data** in combination with complementary technologies.
- Enable companies to **engage closely with stakeholders** involved in wildfire management to best understand pertinent pain points.
- Aim towards **economic and environmental sustainability** for the service and company(ies) in charge of the development, deployment and service provision.
- Study → Pilot Demonstration → **Go-to-Market**
 - (Entry point at Study or Demo – your choice)





WILDFIRE RESPONSE

...solutions advancing early detection,
near-real-time fire evolution monitoring,
fire behaviour simulation and prediction

March 2026



WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS

...solutions advancing wildfire risk
assessments, fuel load management, and
preventative measures

September 2026

Focus Areas – Wildfire Preparedness (September 2026)



- **Wildfire Risk Assessment**
 - Advancing hazard, exposure, and vulnerability mapping.
 - Improving seasonal analyses to guide pre-season planning and prioritisation.
- **Fuel Management & Landscape Condition**
 - Scaling up vegetation type, moisture, and fuel load monitoring
 - Creating tools to plan fuel treatments and prevention.
- **Adaptation & Long-Term Measures**
 - Mapping exposed infrastructure and communities for resilient land-use planning.
 - Providing long-term risk insights for planners, insurers, and authorities.
- **Other**
 - Other innovative solutions supporting pre-event risk reduction.



Visit
<https://business.esa.int/funding/call-for-proposals-non-competitive/wildfires>

And scroll down to downloads for more info

Downloads

- Wildfires - Activity Description
- Uses cases for the Wildfire Preparedness

Lindon Pronto

**Senior Fire Management Expert
Fire Tech Advisor, and co-founder of
the Fire Climate Resilience Initiative**



Eighty Years of Investment, No Fewer Funerals

(Yet another case for preparedness)

30. September 2026

Lindon Pronto

Fire Management Consultant / Firetech Advisor



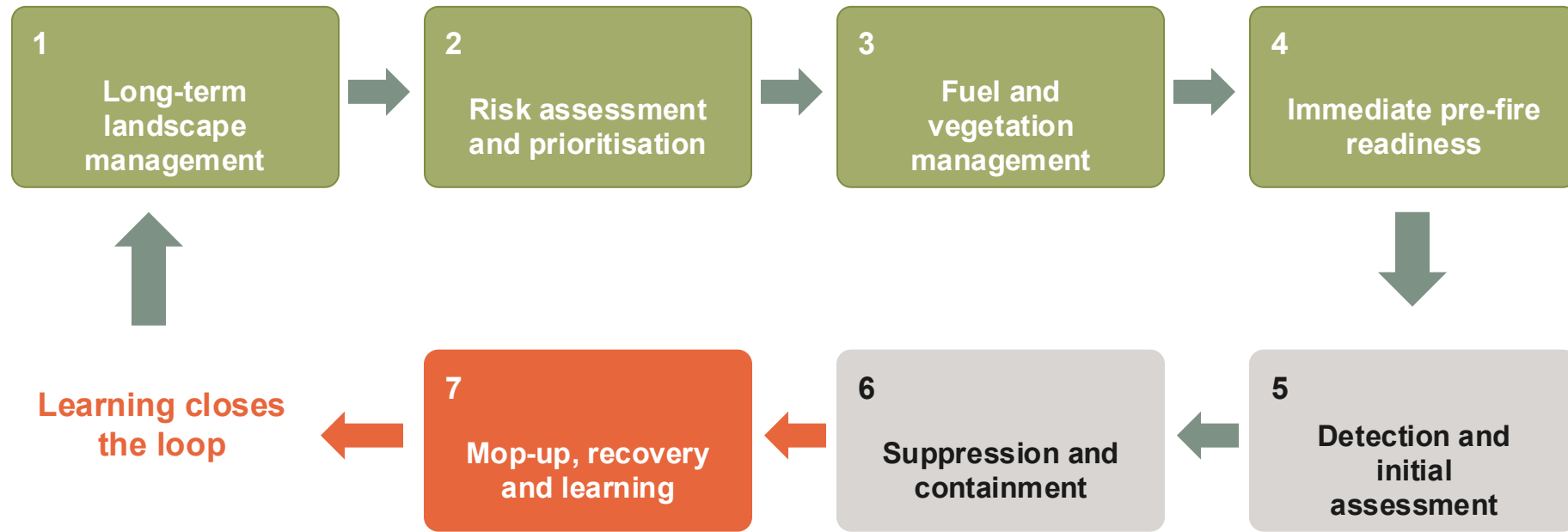
WKR Initiative · Wildfire · Climate · Resilience



1

INTEGRATED FIRE MANAGEMENT

Preparedness occupies more than the moment immediately before ignition



For every proposal: which decision changes, who makes it, and how does that improve the next phase?

WHAT ESA IS ASKING APPLICANTS TO BUILD

Three official focus areas

01

Wildfire risk assessment

Hazard, exposure and vulnerability products that guide preventive action and resource priorities.

02

Fuel management and landscape condition

Monitoring and decision support for fuel load, moisture, continuity, treatment and landscape change.

03

Adaptation and long-term preparedness

Services for land-use planning, infrastructure protection, community resilience, insurance and investment.

Other preparedness use cases can qualify when they make a clear contribution to pre-event risk reduction or long-term resilience.

The proposition must be a service

Customer need · essential satellite role · operational pathway · commercial viability · service provider in the team

Europe's firefighter safety gap



16

responder deaths,
9 countries

≥500

strict documented
injuries

≥735

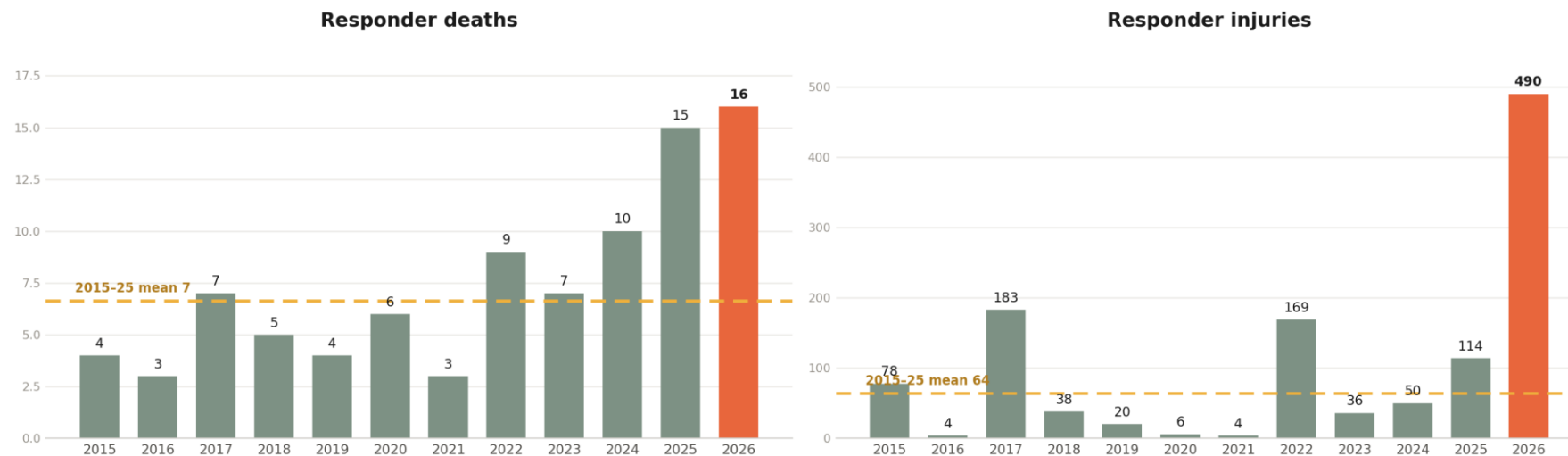
incl. national on-duty
aggregates

What the 2026 casualty pattern says about doctrine, control thresholds, water dependence, mop-up, contaminated ground and air-ground integration. Burned area still lower than 2025, but injuries rose sharply

Documented floors from open sources, 1 Jan – 10 Sep 2026. Not a finalised official European total.

What changed

2026 BROKE THE EUROPEAN BASELINE



16

deaths — against a 2015–25
mean of 6.6

≥500

injuries — against a mean of 64

2.4×

the previous worst death year
(2025)

7.6×

the previous worst injury year
(2017)

Burned area and injury/death no longer correlate

2026 burned roughly a third less area than 2025 — 646,628 ha against 993,870 ha to 1 September — and killed and injured far more of the people fighting it. The casualty curve has decoupled from the burned-area curve. That is the single most important change, and it points at how we engaged rather than at how much there was to fight.

4

SIX CONDITIONS CHANGED FASTER THAN DOCTRINE

1

Fire behaviour outran the training baseline

Rapid crown fire, plume-driven runs and spotting can exceed the conditions crews were taught to approach.

2

Simultaneity changed who arrives

Urban, volunteer and cross-border reinforcements enter unfamiliar fire behavior, vegetation, terrain and command systems.

3

Water-based control stopped holding

Wet lines and pre-wetting can evaporate before the fire arrives. Water delays fire; fuel removal creates durable control.

4

Mop-up failure became a capacity problem

Flooding without exposing and separating heat leaves restarts, long patrols and repeated mobilisation.

5

More fire occurs in terrain the standard model cannot enter

UXO, peat, dunes, ravines and alpine ground defeat an engine-and-hose concept.

6

Mobilisation became a hazard

Driving, heat, fatigue and repeated deployments caused a large share of the documented deaths.

Every one of these can be expressed as a preparedness decision

PREPAREDNESS DECISIONS THAT SERVICES CAN IMPROVE

- 01** Where is fire most likely to become hard to control?
- 02** Which treatments will reduce risk most per euro spent?
- 03** Where do access, terrain or contamination limit safe options?
- 04** What staffing, training and logistics does the scenario require?
- 05** Which assets and communities need adaptation first?

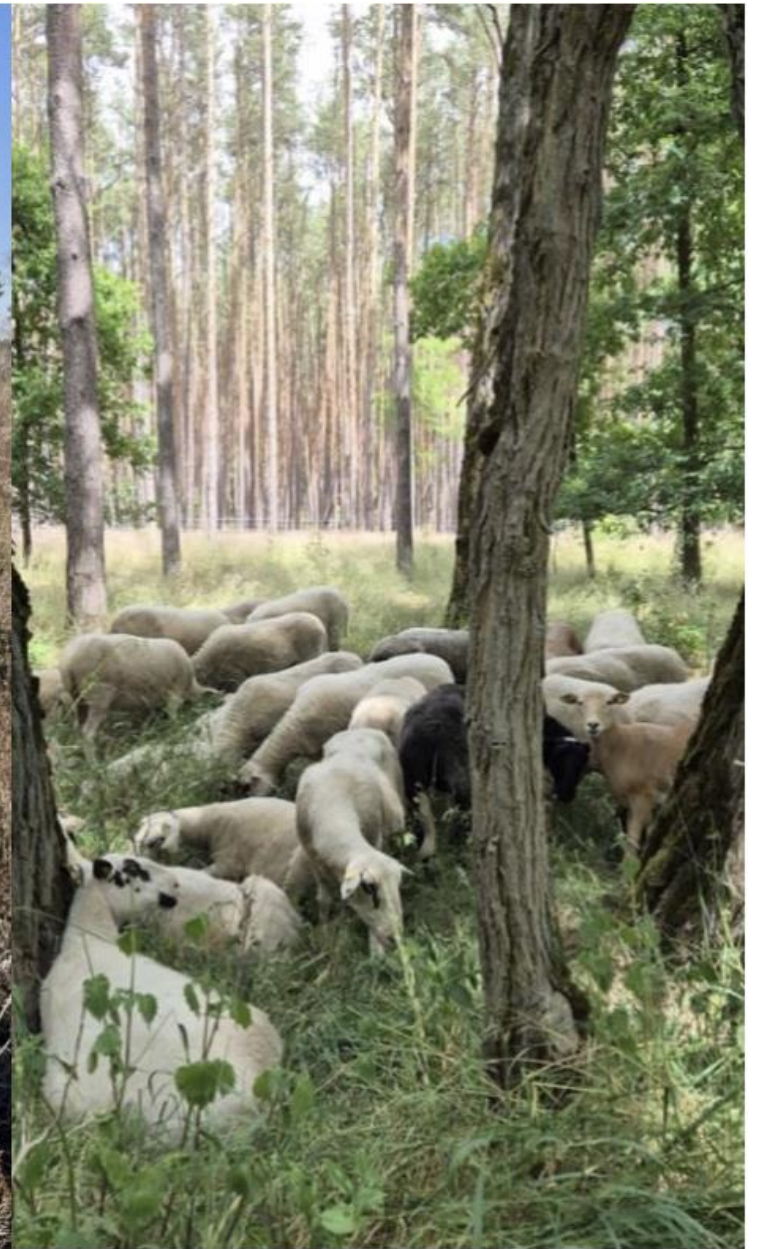
What space contributes

- EO** Repeatable fuel, vegetation, drought, terrain, exposure and landscape-change information.
- GNSS** Consistent georeferencing of access, treatments, assets, sensors and multi-source operational layers.
- SatCom** Continuity for monitoring and data flows in remote or infrastructure-limited areas.

Will the EU's €720 million gamble on firefighting planes pay off?









FUEL BREAK
IN PROGRESS

Courtesy of



WOOLLY
AIR FREIGHT

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

EAT MORE
DRY GRASS



UNDERSERVED PROBLEM SPACES

Water-independent
containment planning

UXO and
no-go terrain

Training for newly
fire-prone regions

Safe access
and control-
line
planning

Mop-up burden and
re-ignition potential

Peat, dunes and
alpine environments

Mobilisation, fatigue
and route risk

Treatment-effectiveness
verification

European casualty and
near-miss intelligence

These are starting points... a proposal still needs a buyer, a recurring decision (scalable) and a credible operational plan.

WATER DEPENDENCE AND CONTROL PROBABILITY



The customer decision

Where can a control line hold under expected fuel, terrain and weather conditions?

S Space inputs

EO fuel continuity and moisture, terrain, drought and landscape change; GNSS for line and treatment georeferencing.

N Non-space inputs

Field fuel plots, fire-behaviour modelling, access, treatment constraints and local suppression doctrine.

P Service product

Seasonal control-probability maps and a prioritised portfolio of fuel treatments, access work and potential control lines.

B Likely buyers

Forest managers, civil protection, utilities, municipalities and landscape partnerships.

Measure metres of holdable line and risk reduction, not litres delivered.

HAZARDOUS AND INACCESSIBLE TERRAIN

Pre-plan where people cannot safely work and what can operate instead

1 Decision

Which zones require exclusion, pre-cleared corridors, remote systems or a different treatment strategy?

2 Space role

EO supports land-cover change, access, terrain and landscape monitoring. GNSS locates corridors and assets. SatCom sustains remote monitoring.

3 Service

A pre-season operating concept covering no-go zones, safe access, remote-action options, investment needs and approval workflows.

4 Buyers

Contaminated-land, conservation authorities, defence, national parks, forest owners, civil protection and infrastructure operators.

Important boundary

Satellite data does not replace UXO detection or clearance. It can support planning, prioritisation, change monitoring and coordination around verified terrestrial information.



TRAINING FOR NEWLY FIRE-PRONE REGIONS



The gap The hazard arrives before institutional experience accumulates.

Local scenarios

Update exercises with EO-derived fuel, landscape change, drought and terrain conditions from the actual service area.

Shared doctrine

Connect local scenarios to control thresholds, LCES, indirect tactics, mop-up standards and cross-border terminology.

Evidence loop

Link near-misses and incidents to the real fuel, terrain, weather and access context that shaped the outcome.

Weak fit: satellite data is only the basemap. **Strong fit:** it changes the scenarios, competencies and investment decisions.

MOP-UP BURDEN AND RE-IGNITION POTENTIAL

Preparedness includes planning for what containment will require

- 1 Risk model**
Estimate persistence and escape potential from fuel type, organic soils, peat condition, drought, terrain and treatment history.
- 2 Resource plan**
Translate the risk into depth standards, patrol duration, specialist tools, access requirements and likely personnel demand.
- 3 Prevention value**
Use the predicted burden to change fuel treatment, prescribed-fire planning, staffing and contracting before the event.
- 4 Potential customers**
Land managers, fire services, protected-area authorities, peatland managers and insurers.

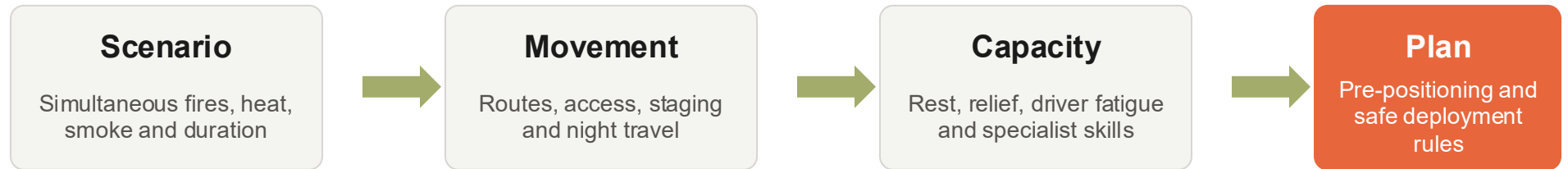


Post-fire monitoring may sit within the service life, but the proposal must show how it improves future preparedness and reduces repeat loss.



MOBILISATION IS PART OF THE RISK

A severe-day plan should manage exposure before crews are moving



Space-enabled service concept

Combine GNSS road and access layers, EO-derived fire-weather and smoke exposure, terrain, fleet data and staffing rules to build seasonal and severe-day movement plans.

Customers Civil protection, regional fire services, fleet operators, mutual-aid systems and occupational insurers

Keep the proposal centred on preparedness planning, not real-time dispatch alone.

EUROPE COUNTS HECTARES BETTER THAN CASUALTIES

What exists

- **EFFIS / JRC**
Burned area, fire counts and fire-weather information.
- **Partial national statistics**
Different definitions, categories and publication practices.
- **Research and media-derived series**
Valuable, but assembled manually and incomplete.

What is missing

- **A common European definition**
Injury, medical support, road event, burnover, entrapment and near-miss.
- **Consistent incident context**
Fuel, weather, terrain, smoke, tactics, exposure and control status.
- **A learning workflow**
Structured investigation that changes training, thresholds and preparedness plans.

ESA-compatible opportunity

An operational safety intelligence service that combines structured incident reports with satellite-derived fire weather, terrain, fuels and smoke context to produce preparedness rules and training cases.

THAT'S NICE... BUT WHO'S BUYING?

Forest owners and managers
Civil protection and fire services
Municipalities and regions
Utilities and infrastructure operators
Insurers and reinsurers
Ministries and agencies
Defence and contaminated-land authorities
Training institutes and networks



Three roles may differ

User

The person who makes or implements the decision.

Buyer

The organisation and budget line that pays for the service.

Beneficiary

The community, asset owner or system that receives the reduced risk.

Who should be buying who is not on the list?

CROWDED CATEGORIES AND OPEN GAPS

Where the earlier market scan found concentration

- Early detection
- Generic risk maps
- UAV and mapping platforms
- Dashboards without a decision workflow
- One-off analyses with no service model

Where applicants can create more operational value

- Treatment prioritisation and verification
- Control-line and safe-access feasibility
- Preparedness for UXO, peat and remote or inaccessible terrain
- Training linked to changing local hazard
- Safety intelligence and near-miss learning
- Adaptation products that trigger investment

WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE BEFORE 2027 (operations viewpoint)

1

Count the casualties

Mandatory harmonised reporting of responder deaths, injuries, entrapments, burnovers and near misses — including road events en route.

2

Teach disengagement

Pre-defined no-go triggers for flame length, wind, spotting, slope, smoke and CO, exhaustion and escape-route viability.

3

Wildland modules for urban crews

Short and mandatory: LCES, anchor and flank, indirect attack, the tactical-fire interface, pump-and-roll limits, mop-up to standard.

4

Build dry firefighting into doctrine

Handline, mineral-soil control, blacklining and burnout, cold trailing, line scouting, explicit hold-or-abandon planning.

5

Manage the tempo

Shift-length discipline, rest-time enforcement, driver fatigue rules, night-movement policy, relief columns staffed at the level rest periods require.

6

Responder health surveillance

CO detectors, heat-stress protocols, incident medical logging, long-term cancer-risk controls. Smoke and heat outnumber burns four to one.

7

Fund line, not litres

Shift the success metric from water delivered and flight hours to metres of held line and disaster fires prevented.

8

Solve contaminated ground

Keep the 1,000 m rule for people; pair it with a mandatory unmanned concept, pre-cleared corridors and prescribed burning as a standard tool.

A CONCEPT IN ONE SENTENCE

For [paying customer], we improve [recurring decision] by combining [essential space asset] with [non-space evidence], producing [measurable outcome] through [repeatable service].

FUEL

A service for regional forest managers that uses EO fuel continuity, drought indicators and treatment costs to select and verify the annual fuel-treatment portfolio.

UXO

A preparedness service for civil protection that combines EO terrain and fuel layers with GNSS access data to pre-plan safe tactics and remote options on contaminated or inaccessible land.

TRAIN

A service for fire academies that updates local scenarios from EO landscape change and links near-misses to the fuel, terrain and weather conditions that shaped them.

A landscape photograph showing a volcanic eruption. In the background, a range of mountains is visible under a bright sun that creates a lens flare. A large, dark, billowing plume of smoke or ash rises from the mountain range into the sky. The foreground is filled with numerous bare, blackened trees, suggesting a recent fire. The ground is covered in ash and small rocks.

Thank you for your attention!

Lindon Pronto
lindon.pronto@gmail.com

How to Apply

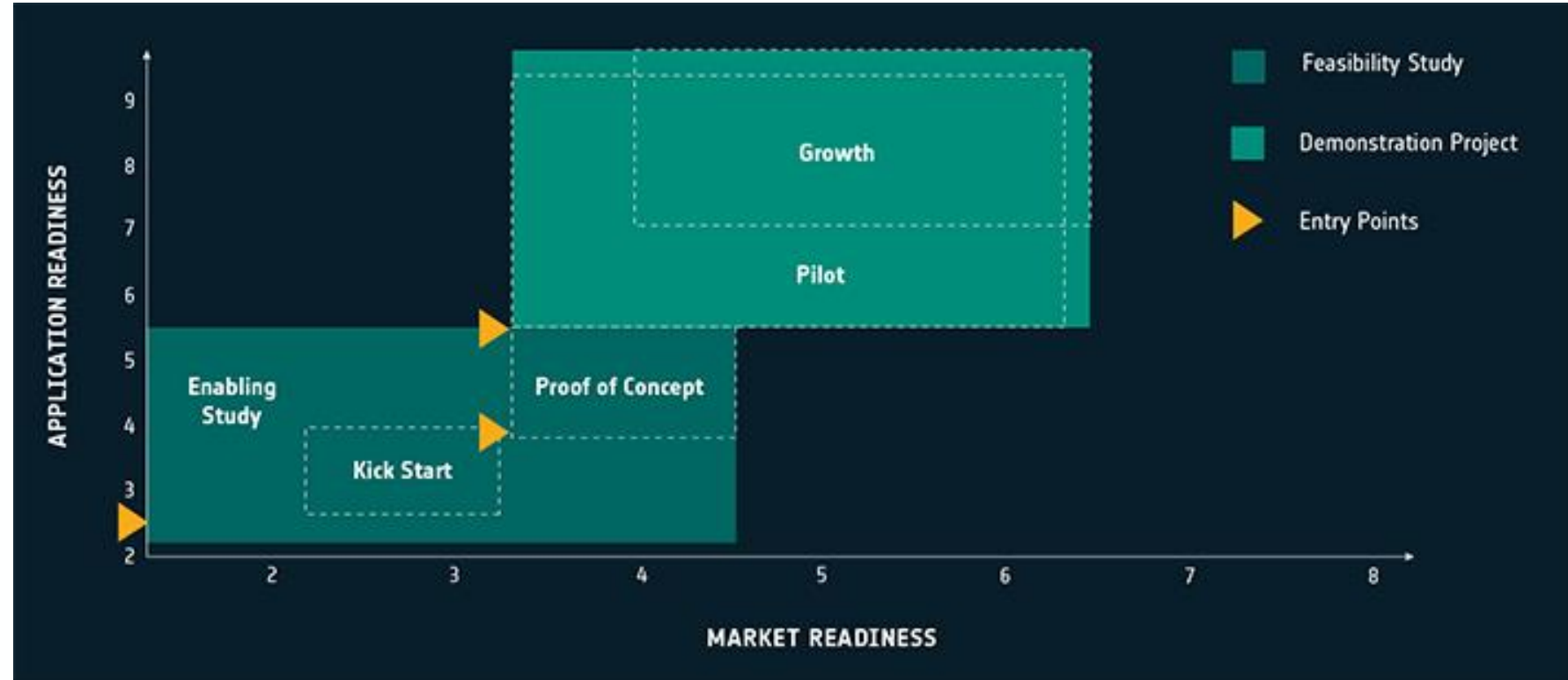
Proof-of-Concept & Pilot Project

Proof-of-Concept Studies:

- 9-12 months
- Investigate the technical feasibility and commercial viability

Pilot Project:

- 12-24 months
- Develop and demonstrate the operational service



	Proof-of-Concept Studies	Pilot Projects
Activity cost	Up to €600,000 (limited to eligible cost)	Case-by-case assessment (limited to eligible cost)
ESA co-funding		
<i>Baseline</i>	Up to 75% of company's cost	Up to 50% of company's cost
<i>Micro, small and medium businesses¹</i>	Up to 80% ² business' cost	Up to 80% ² business' cost
<i>Universities, research institutes and public sector entities with no commercial interest in product/service</i>	Up to a 100% ² of the entity's costs, with ESA co-funding not exceeding 30% of the total activity cost	Up to a 100% ² of entity's costs, with ESA co-funding not exceeding 30% of the total activity cost
<i>Universities, research institutes and public sector entities with a commercial interest in product/service</i>	Up to 75% ² of they entity's costs	Up to 75% ² of they entity's costs
Industry co-funding	Remaining part of the cost to carry out the activity. Co-funding can be provided through public or private sector, direct or in-direct co-funding	

¹ Enterprises fulfilling the criteria defined in the European Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 (2003/361/EC) or as updated.

² Depending on the funding level authorised by the related National Delegation(s).

³ In case of no commercial interest, universities, research institutes and public sector entities shall be involved as subcontractors.

Who can apply?

To be **eligible for funding**, your team must be based in one of the **following countries**:

Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Canada.

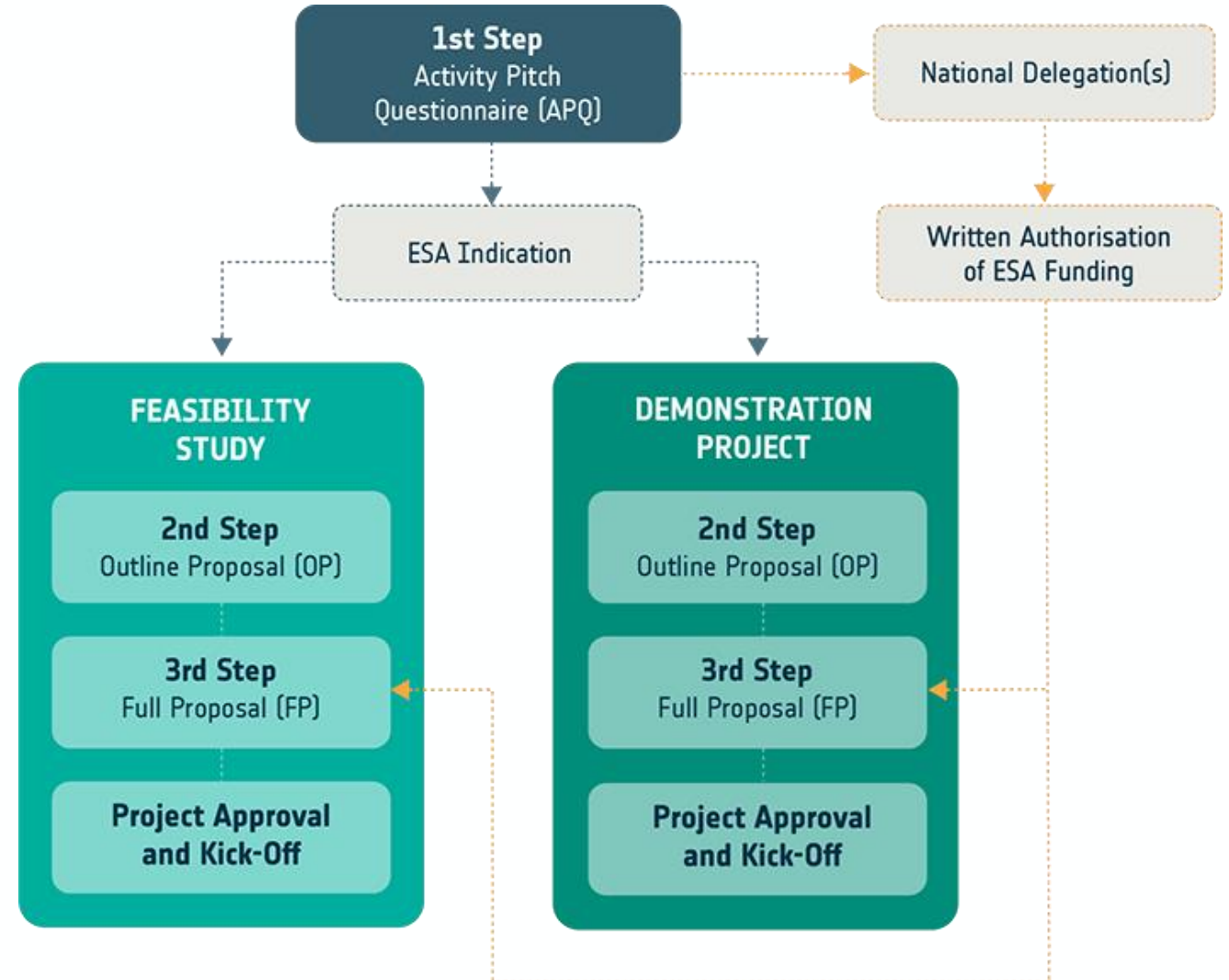
If you are considering applying, you must **inform your National Delegation** to apply for a **Letter of Authorisation** allowing the funding of the proposed activity. Contact details of each National Delegate can be found here: <https://business.esa.int/national-delegations-0>

Contact your National Delegate to inform them that you are applying for ESA
BASS funding: <https://business.esa.int/national-delegations>

How to Apply

- **Incremental procurement approach:** APQ is the starting point – max. 8-page document with a standard template to present WHAT, WHY, HOW
- Standard templates for proposals and deliverables before and during activity implementation
- **Non-competitive**
- **Submit your APQ within the opening dates.**
- Allow for **a few months** for the entire process.

More information here: [How to apply to the Proof-of-concept Study and Pilot Project Open Call | ESA Space Solutions.](#)



How to apply – Activity Pitch Questionnaire (APQ)



1. (WHO) Company Background Information

2. (WHAT) do you want to offer your customers and what is the added-value?

3. (WHY) Who are the target beneficiaries addressed by your offer, and what is the expected impact?

4. (HOW) How do you intend to implement?

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ACTIVITY PITCH QUESTIONNAIRE (APQ)

ESA-TIAA-PO-2017-1054 - V. 3.19

The Activity Pitch Questionnaire (APQ) allows you to present your business idea in a reduced, standardised pitch. It helps ESA to quickly take informed decisions on next steps, pointing you to the most appropriate activity stream in case the APQ is considered acceptable (e.g., additional preparatory work, training, teaming up with some other partners, go ahead targeting a Feasibility Study or a Demonstration Project).

Gated and incremental approach: The submission process is based on the following three stages: the Activity Pitch Questionnaire (this form), the Outline Proposal, and the Full Proposal. In case the APQ is accepted by ESA, the answers to the questions of this APQ will be directly integrated in the Outline Proposal and extended as needed. In a similar way, the elements of the Outline Proposal, if accepted by ESA, can be directly integrated in the Full Proposal.



Prepare your pitch:

- Make sure you use the **LATEST VERSION** of the [APQ template](#).
- Explanations of terminology used here can be found in the document '[Terminology used in ESA Business Applications](#)'.
- Some explanations on how to prepare the APQ are available in the presentation '[ESA Business Applications - Guidelines for APQ Preparation](#)'.
- Choose the appropriate Open or Thematic Call. For further details, visit '[ESA Opportunities for Open Calls](#)'.

Call: Activity:

"Please be aware, it's important to ensure you have selected the right options."

Submit your pitch:

- Contact your National Delegation¹ as specific rules may apply depending on your country.
- Please note that for a given idea, **ONLY ONE** APQ submission is possible (no subsequent submission of revised APQ Form(s) is allowed!).
- The APQ has a validity of **ONE YEAR**: in case of no draft of Outline Proposal is submitted within one year from the date of the APQ submission, the APQ will be considered by ESA as withdrawn.
- Your APQ shall be submitted using the **online web form submitter** accessible at '[APQ Submit](#)' Please note that only PDF formats are accepted.

Activity Pitch Process:

Upon submission of your Activity Pitch Questionnaire:

- ESA may provide this Activity Pitch Questionnaire to and discuss it with the National Delegations of the countries of your consortium.
- ESA will assess your pitch.
- ESA will provide written feedback typically within 10 working days from the date of the APQ submission.

¹ Contact details of the National Delegations can be found under:

<https://business.esa.int/national-delegations>

For Greek entities, please note that Greece does not support non-competitive bids, therefore Greek proposals are not admissible under in this call.

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Important Note:

- For optimal viewing and accurate completion of the template, please download and install the latest version of [Acrobat Reader](#), which is available for free.
- Click on "i" for more information.

Section AP.1 Background information

AP.1.1 Idea name:

Brand name: Full name:

Thematic market area

Primary 1: Subcategories 1:

Primary 2: Subcategories 2:

Keywords 1: Keywords 2: Keywords 3:

AP.1.2 Basic company information

Name: Website:

Address: Country: Phone:

Contact point name: Email:

AP.1.3 Company background

Year of creation: Revenues (Most recent figure in EUR) / Year:

Number of employees: Industry / sector:

Coming from ESA BIC(*): (*) If Yes, conclusion date of BIC contract: mm/yyyy

More details:

AP.1.4 Have you had any previous activities within Business Applications?

If Yes, indicate name of any previous activities and possible commercial outcomes

Max 270 characters (no spaces)

AP.1.5 Are you applying with sub-contractors?

If Yes, who are the other entities?

Name: Website: Industry: Country:

Name: Website: Industry: Country:

Name: Website: Industry: Country:

Max 360 characters (no spaces)

Roles in Activity:

We look for motivated teams with established business, financial and technical expertise who can address the focus area with market-ready concepts. Submitted APQs should show:

Commercial Viability and Sustainable Business Models: Service concepts designed for long-term commercial profitability. Projects targeting public sector or law enforcement users (B2G) should demonstrate post-project sustainability through at least one of the following approaches:

- i. **Diversified B2B Revenue Streams:** Incorporating commercial B2B customers to complement B2G operations e.g., providing risk analytics to insurers, real-time threat detection to utility companies and power network operators, monitoring tools to private forestry and timber managers, etc.
- ii. **A High Level of Public Sector Engagement:** Where proposals focus exclusively on B2G, applicants should prove a deep, actionable commitment from the end-user. This requires demonstrating established relationships from prior business dealings, guaranteed access to necessary operational data, or formal agreements ensuring the public agency can dedicate the extensive time required for iterative feedback and system evaluation.



- **Operational Readiness over Research:** A clear focus on deploying pre-operational commercial services rather than pure academic research or basic scientific data exploration. Concepts must be driven by practical market demand and active user support.
- **Technical Data Self-Sufficiency:** Bidding teams must already possess the internal technical capability to acquire and process downstream space data. Teams must be self-sufficient from the outset, as ESA provides financial and strategic backing rather than direct software engineering support.
- **Distinct Space Added Value:** Clear, measurable operational or commercial advantages derived directly from the integration of space assets over traditional terrestrial alternatives.



Eligibility and Team Composition: To ensure successful project delivery, bidding entities should meet the following criteria at the time of Full Proposal submission:

- **Established Corporate Status:** The call is open to registered companies only; we are unable to accept applications from individuals or teams that have not yet formalised as a legal corporate entity.
- **Robust Team Structure:** Projects require a multidisciplinary approach, meaning the program is not suited for single-person operations. Bidding teams should demonstrate they have the collective internal capacity to manage both technical development and commercial roll-out.
- **Co-funding Commitment:** Applicants must be prepared to contribute financially to the project/study, as the program does not provide 100% funding.



Thank you!

For more information:

ESA Space Solutions

<https://business.esa.int/>

Reach out to:

Liz.Barrow@esa.int



Questions?