Membership policy

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private & public organizations

The Cosmos Rangers community mobilizes civil society, corporations and other stakeholders around the world to align their strategies and operations with the Three Laws of Space Exploration, and to take actions that further these goals. With a diverse base of companies and non-commercial organizations, Cosmos for Humanity engages stakeholders at all levels of their sustainability journey.

The association Cosmos for Humanity has its head office at 5, Place du Palais Bourbon, 75007 Paris, registered under SIRET number: 90488914400013, represented by Mrs Claire Elss, President of the association.

1. MEMBERSHIP

Cosmos for Humanity membership offers companies :

- Access to a network of Cosmos Rangers committed to preserving the space environment.
- Support in integrating spatial sustainability into the company's CSR strategy.
- Opportunities to collaborate on projects with a social and environmental impact.
- Events: round tables, conferences and workshops on spatial sustainability.
- Increased visibility via the Cosmos for Humanity website, annual reports and communications.
- The opportunity to participate in the governance of Cosmos for Humanity.

2. MEMBERSHIP PROCEDURE

All members must provide proof of their legal status when they join for the first time.

All applicant companies must provide information on their annual sales in EUR. Information on the applicant's annual turnover will determine the amount of the annual financial contribution required.

Any subsidiary, regardless of its parent company's involvement, may individually apply to become a participant. Subsidiaries may also choose to participate through their parent company's commitment, which applies to all subsidiaries and national offices.

The Cosmos Rangers community examines the application and votes by majority for its inclusion in the community. If, during the membership procedure, the Cosmos Rangers community does not accept the applicant organization, or if the information provided by the company is deemed inaccurate, unclear or incomplete, Cosmos for Humanity reserves the right to reject the application.

3. COMMITMENTS

While Cosmos for Humanity's mandate is not to be a compliance or oversight body, the initiative provides a platform for continuous improvement, public accountability, learning and dialogue.

To join Cosmos for Humanity, subject to acceptance by a favorable vote of the majority of Cosmos Rangers, and according to their typology, companies must respect the commitments below:

A- FOR SPACE OPERATORS

Implement launchers, satellites and in-orbit servicing (ADR, refueling, life-extension, etc.).

- Obligation to initiate a Cosmos for Humanity (C4H) labeling process within 6 to 12 months of joining.
- Integration of sustainable space principles into their business model and supply chain.
- Communicating Cosmos for Humanity's mission and initiatives

B- FOR SPACE MANUFACTURERS

Produce space vehicles but do not put them into space

- Provision of an annual report demonstrating compliance with the commitments arising from the Three Laws of Sustainable Space Exploration (see Appendix 3).
- Participation in strategic discussions and Cosmos for Humanity events on the impact of space on other industries.

C- FOR OTHER ECONOMIC PLAYERS

Belong to the space sector (analysis of observation data, satellite Internet/TV providers), or other economic sectors (agri-food, transport, NGOs, etc.).

- Provision of an annual report demonstrating compliance with the commitments arising from the Three Laws of Sustainable Space Exploration (see Appendix 4).
- Participation in strategic discussions and Cosmos for Humanity events on the impact of space on other industries.

4. MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES AND RATES

Annual sales	**Annual subscription**	
	Company	***Subsidiary***
Less 22 million euros	950 euros	500 euros
22 to 44 million euros	1,750 euros	950 euros
44 to 220 million euros	2,300 euros	1,750 euros
220 to 440 euros	4,500 euros	2,300 euros
440 to 880 million euros	7,000 euros	3,500 euros
880 M to 4.4 billion euros	14,000 euros	7,000 euros
4.4 to 8.8 billion euros	20,000 euros	10,000 euros
8.8 to 26.4 billion euros	25,000 euros	12,500 euros
Over 26.4 billion euros	30,000 euros	15,000 euros
Less than 10 employees	500 euros	250 euros
Non-profit organization	250 euros	

If you join during the year, the full amount remains due: the annual fee covers the period from January 1 to December 31 and is not calculated *pro rata temporis*.

APPENDIX 1: The Three Laws Sustainable Space Exploration

The Three Laws of Space Exploration were defined in an article by COSPAR Executive Director Jean-Claude Worms, mirroring the Three Laws of Robotics defined by academic and popular science writer Isaac Asimov.

These three laws define the spirit of sustainable space exploration, carried out for benefit of mankind while ensuring the preservation of the space environment.

The latter is understood to include all areas directly or indirectly related to space exploration, and includes :

- Oceans and land
- Earth orbits
- The celestial bodies of the solar system
- The different layers of the Earth's atmosphere
- Earth's magnetosphere

	THE THREE LAWS SPACE EXPLORATION	OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE THREE LAWS
ZERO LAW	Space exploration must strive protect humanity and scientific progress.	The agents of space exploration, economic players with a direct or indirect link to space, must strive to preserve the Cosmos by identifying their dependencies on space and by helping to preserve space environment.
FIRST ACT	Space exploration agents must not degrade the environment of a body or planetary region or, through ineffective protective measures or inaction, allow the environment to be degraded, except in cases of conflict with Law Zero.	Space exploration agents must prove that they are not degrading the space environment. Space explorers must prove that they can take effective protective measures to preserve the space environment. Space explorers must prove they are not idle in the face of environmental degradation space.
SECOND LAW	Space exploration agents must strive to push back the limits of knowledge of the Universe through robotic or human exploration space, unless those means in conflict with Law Zero or the First Law.	Any benefit from space exploration cannot justify a manifestly disproportionate impact on the environment.
THIRD LAW	Space explorers must protect their assets and means of exploration, unless protected by Law Zero, the First Law or the Second Law.	Space exploration agents must use planetary resources sparingly.

APPENDIX 2: Nature of the obligations arising from the Three Acts, by type of company

	MANUFACTURERS IN THE SPACE SECTOR	OTHER ECONOMIC PLAYERS	SPACE OPERATORS
ZERO LAW	• Identify the place of space in the company's value chain • Help finance space debris removal operations • Communicating space debris issues	• Identify the place of space in the company's value • Help finance space debris removal operations • Communicating space debris issues	**Companies:** • Start the certification process within 6 to 12 months of joining the company **Startups :** • Present progress on documentation of label KPIs in year N • Initiate the certification procedure no later than year N+2
FIRST ACT	• Produce and publish detailed product LCAs • Producing reliable vehicles that prioritize quality over quantity • Document your customers' OSF	• Integrating spatial sustainability into the value chain • Integrate spatial sustainability into supplier selection criteria • Communicate on your suppliers' OSF • Preferential use of certified operators	
SECOND LAW	• Press the search on the environmental impact of space activities	• Demonstrate the benefits of space-based solutions	
THIRD LAW	• Produce of vehicles economical	• Demonstrate the benefits of space-based solutions	

APPENDIX 3: Obligations specific to space manufacturers

COMMITMENTS	OBJECTIVES	CRITERIA
1. Identify the place of space in the company's value chain	Manufacturers must clearly document the areas of their business that depend on access to spatial data, and identify their spatial data suppliers.	The company clearly describes its dependencies on space in its EPFD, integrates this risk into its dual materiality analysis, and indicates its strategy for managing this risk.
2. Produce and publish detailed life cycle analyses (LCA) of products	Manufacturers must carry out comprehensive LCAs of the space vehicles they produce. These LCAs give all operators a clearer picture of the environmental impact of space activities. They also enable operators to compare the different vehicles available from a sustainability point of view.	The company has published at least one LCA for its main product over the past three years.
3. Fund research into the environmental impact of space activities	Manufacturers must finance or participate in studies on the environmental impact of space activities. Over the long term, these studies should lead to increasingly accurate LCAs.	The company has financed or participated in a study on the environmental impact of atmospheric re-entry, orbital pollution, or fallout on land or in the oceans over the past five years.
4. Produce reliable vehicles that prioritize quality over quantity.	The lack of serious consideration for the environmental impact of space activities is making it economically viable for some space operators to use "disposable" satellites of lower quality and more susceptible to technical damage. Manufacturers must therefore commit themselves to producing quality vehicles whose reliability is documented.	The company must design and produce its space vehicles in such a way that they explicitly comply with the IADC and Zero Debris Charter guidelines on internal disruptions.

5. Produce resource-efficient vehicles	Manufacturers must be able to offer space operators reliable space vehicles that offer the possibility of extending their service life, so as to save Earth resources. Where this is not possible, the possibility of including recycling facilities should be explored.	The company must make provision for its space vehicles to benefit from life extension operations. Otherwise, it must propose mechanisms for reusing or recycling its vehicles.
6. Document your customers' OSF	Manufacturers have a moral responsibility towards the operators who use their vehicles. They must therefore document the behavior of their customers, to ensure that they adopt sustainable behaviors when it comes to space activities.	If its customers have calculated and documented their OSF, the company must document these results in its DPEF. If a customer's OSF is not available, the company must formally ask the customer to document it, and specify in its DPEF that this request has been made.
7. Help finance space debris removal operations	Manufacturers have a moral responsibility towards the operators who use their vehicles. They must therefore contribute financially to space debris removal operations.	Each year, the company undertakes to provide financial support either for a space debris removal operation, or for the development of a project whose aim is to carry out space debris operations. This support is documented in the DPEF.
8. Communicate on the issue of space debris and atmospheric re-entry	Economic players must contribute to the preservation of the spatial environment by helping to make this a topic of public debate.	The company undertakes to finance or participate in the organization of at least one annual event on the preservation of the space environment.

APPENDIX 4: Obligations specific to other economic players

COMMITMENTS	OBJECTIVES	CRITERIA
1. Identify the place space in the company's value chain	Economic players need to clearly document the sectors of their business that depend on access to spatial data, and identify their data suppliers. space.	In its EPFD, the company clearly describes its dependencies on space, integrates this risk into its dual materiality analysis, and indicates its strategy for manage this risk.
2. Integrate spatial sustainability into its own value chain	Today, the sustainability of space activities remains a blind spot in corporate CSR policies. By taking spatial sustainability into account in their dealings with suppliers, economic players are helping to create an incentive to improve the environmental performance of their business. the	The company must contractually encourage its suppliers to document their OSF or, if they are resellers, to communicate their own supplier's OSF.
3. Integrating spatial sustainability into supplier selection criteria	By using the OSF, economic players can compare their suppliers on the basis of the environmental performance of their space activities. In this way, they can help to encourage suppliers to improve their environmental performance by including the OSF in their tendering criteria, so as to favor the most competitive suppliers. responsible suppliers.	The company is committed to taking into account the sustainability of its suppliers' space activities by including OSF in its selection criteria.
4. Demonstrate the benefits of using space	Because of its environmental impact, the use of space-based services must be carefully considered by companies, and not used as a gimmick.	When the company uses space service providers, it must present a cost/benefit study of the use of these services in its DPEF. When alternatives exist at service space, it must also explain the decision to use the latter.
5. Communicate your suppliers' OSF	Economic players can play a decisive role in preserving the space environment by making sustainability an issue of comparison between operators. Companies therefore committed to communicating on the OSF of their suppliers.	The company must indicate the OSF of its suppliers in its DPEF and on its website, as well as on its commercial documents intended for consumers.

6. Preferential use of certified operators	Labeled launch vehicle and satellite operators are among the most responsible in the sector. They are committed to complying with strict specifications in terms of space sustainability. By using the services of certified operators, business players can prove that they have taken appropriate measures to minimize their impact on the space environment. They also help to promote the activity of responsible operators.	The company undertakes to use only certified operators, if any, for this service.
7. Contribution to the financing of space debris removal operations	Earth orbits are a finite resource whose preservation is everyone's responsibility. Economic players, even if they have only an indirect link with space, must assume their responsibilities and contribute to the preservation of this common heritage. l'Humanité.	Each year, the company undertakes to financially support either a space debris removal operation, or the development of a project whose aim is to carry out space debris operations.
8. Communication on space debris and re-entry issues atmospheric	Economic players must contribute to the preservation of the spatial environment by helping to make this a topic of public debate.	The company undertakes to finance or participate in the organization of at least one annual event on the preservation of the space environment.


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