



PEFCR
FOR THE SPACE SECTOR

Integration of orbital environmental impacts within the EU Environmental Footprint framework for space

Overview of EC-recommended Environmental footprint framework
& potential integration of space debris

05/06/2026



The Joint Research Centre: common mission for shared values

The JRC provides independent, evidence-based knowledge and science, supporting EU policies to positively impact society.

~2700

employees, incl. 70%
engaged in research

+3000

open data sets

+100

models used for impact assessments,
monitoring policy implementation, or
providing early warnings of natural disaster risks.



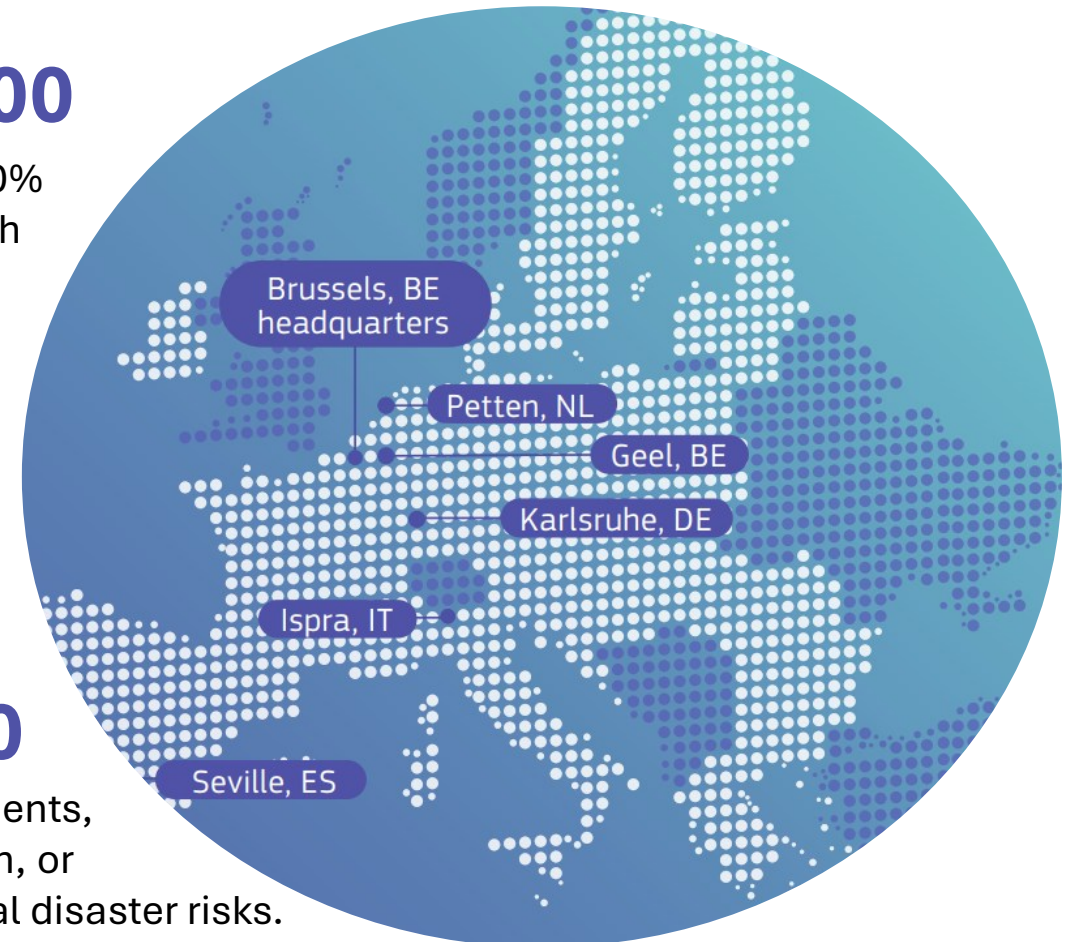
ANTICIPATE



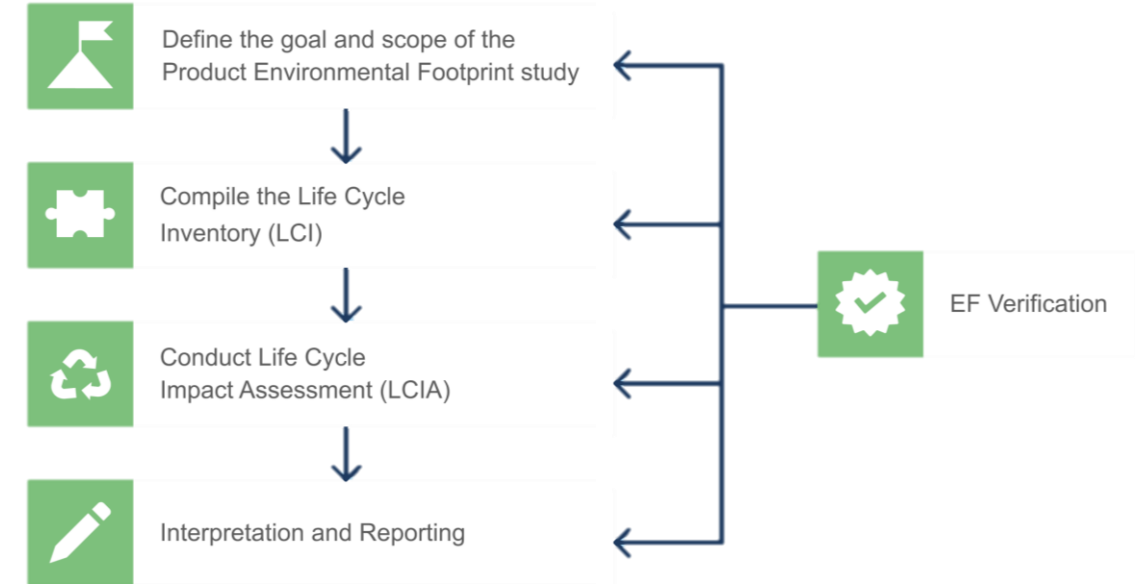
INTEGRATE



IMPACT



Life Cycle Assessment: multi-phases and multi-criteria approach for mitigating environmental impact

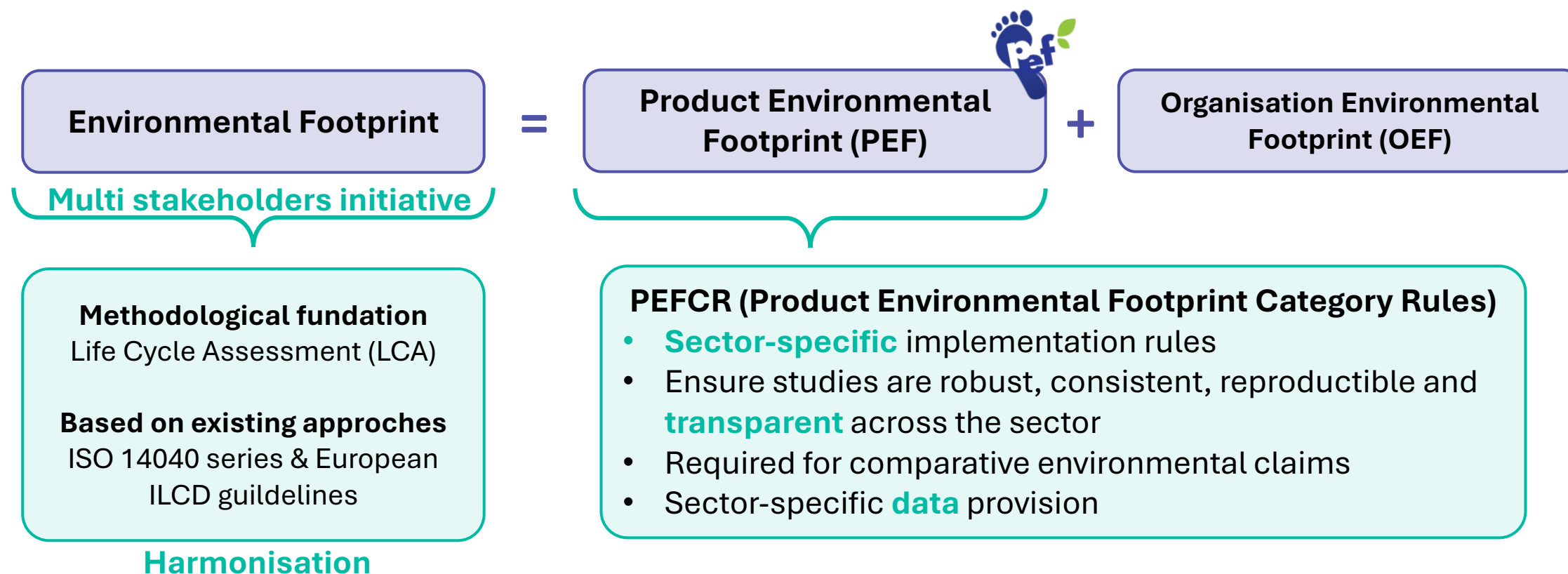


Impacts on

- **human health,**
- **ecosystems quality,**
- **natural resources.**

Environmental Footprint method

The EU recommended way of assessing environmental performance

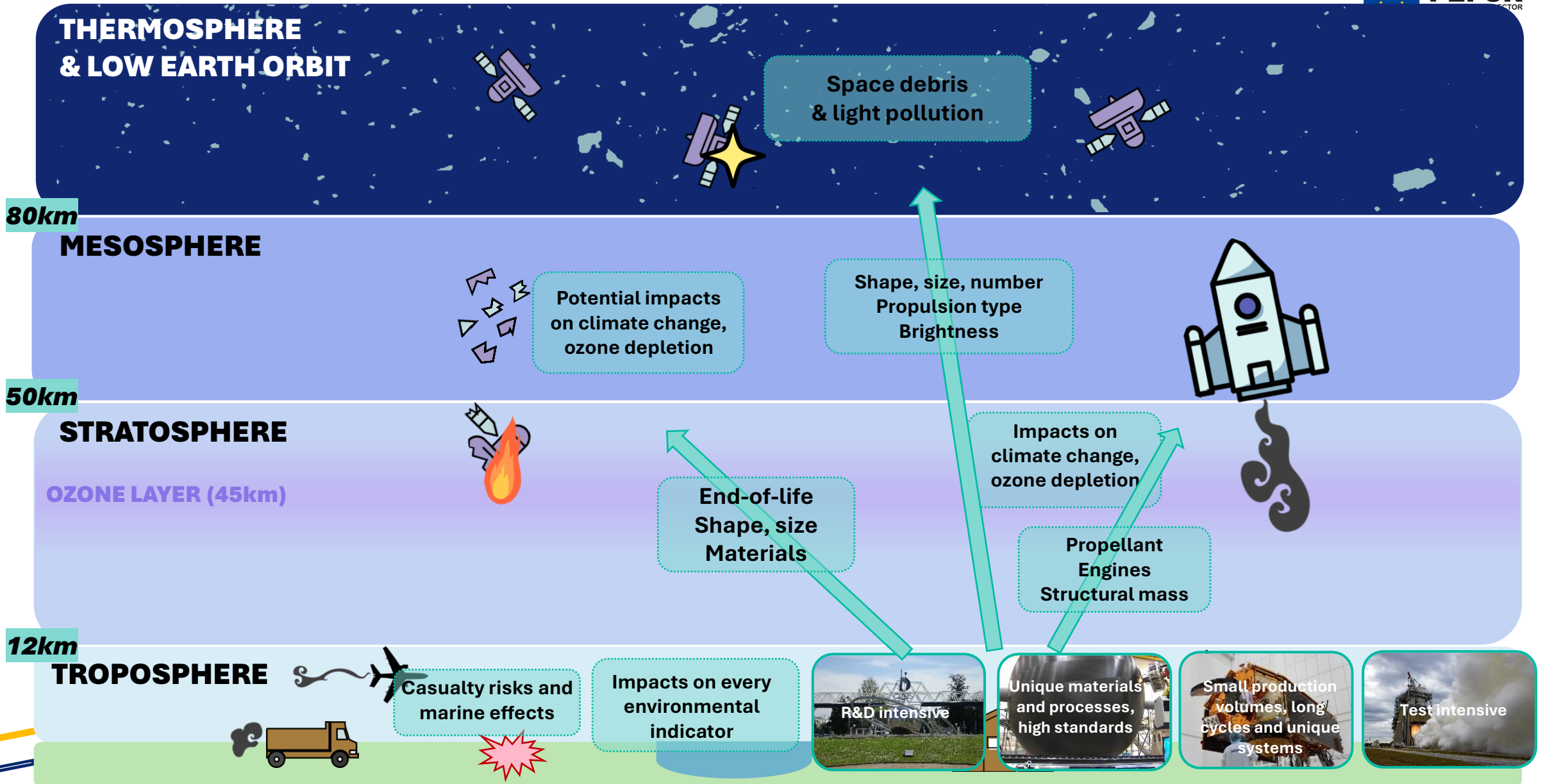


JRC leads technical and scientific development of the EF methods and defines methodological requirements to be followed to perform EF studies.

Latest recommendations (2021): [Commission Recommendation \(EU\) 2021/2279 on the use of the Environmental Footprint methods](#)

More information: [Product Environmental Footprint method](#)

Overview of space environmental impacts



Environmental LCA is not new in the space sector. However...

- there's **not a common standard LCA applicable to the space sector full life cycle**
- applying it to overarching EU space systems / programmes may **trigger** the development of **high environmental standards** and **good practices within the EU space market**
- EC **legally recognized schemes** (e.g. PEFCRs) will be more and more required in the frame of the EU sustainability objectives (eg. **Access to Finance, R&D funding...**)
- To succeed, there's the need for better **harmonisation of LCA practices (allowing comparability)**, access to robust inventory data (**reducing costs**) and advanced impact assessment models.





ADVANCING SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental responsibility

The PEFCR4Space project stands for **Product Environmental Footprinting Category Rules for the space sector**, currently under development to provide a specific and standardised method for assessing and reducing environmental impacts.

The PEFCR4Space is **progressing**. It is **currently running supporting studies** to test how the first draft PEFCR works in practice and developing space sector specific datasets.

Shape with us the future of environmental standards in the space sector!

Key Milestones

October 2024 Technical Secretariat established & definition of PEFCR4Space scope

January 2025
5 Sub-working groups formed

February 2025
Set-up of the external review panel

April - June 2025
Definition of modelling rules and data collection

June - Sep 2025
Call of expression to participate in the supporting studies of the PEFCR4Space

Oct - Dec 2025
Open consultation on the first draft of the PEFCR4Space

Current Phase 2026

- Start the development of EF compliant datasets
- Conduct supporting studies

- 2027**
- Open consultation on second draft of the PEFCR4Space
 - Release of final PEFCR for the space sector



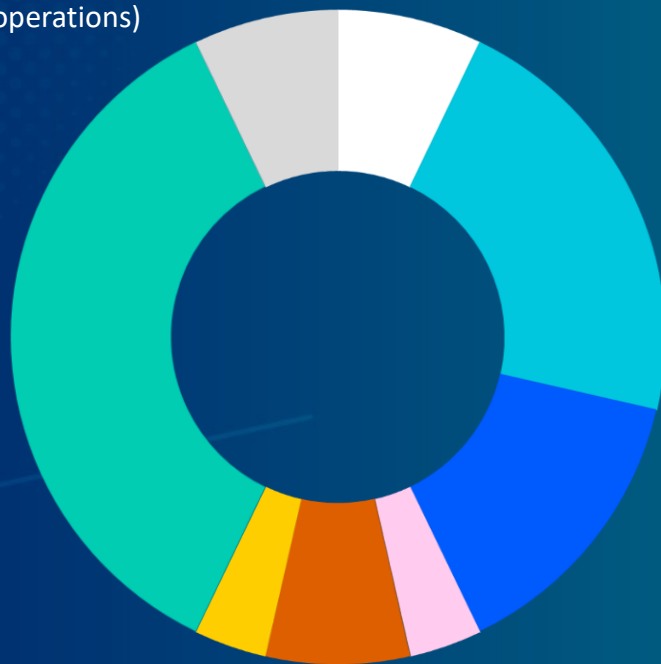
PEFCR
FOR THE SPACE SECTOR

WHO DEVELOPS PEFCR4Space

Composition of Technical Secretariat

28 organisations, representing >56% of the total European market share
(only considering launch, manufacturing, and operations)

- DG DEFIS (chair) 2
- Experts (co-chairs) 6
- EC services 4
- International organisations 1
- National organisations 2
- Non-governmental organisations 1
- Private companies 10
- Universities 2



Five PEFCR4Space Working Groups



- Earth Observation (EO) 21
- Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) 16
- Satellite communication 19
(video & connectivity services)
- In Space Transport (IOT) 25
- Launch services 20

Assisted by:

Consortium mandated by EC DG DEFIS



NOVASPACE



#PEFCR4Space #EUSpace

First draft PEFCR4Space: Scope

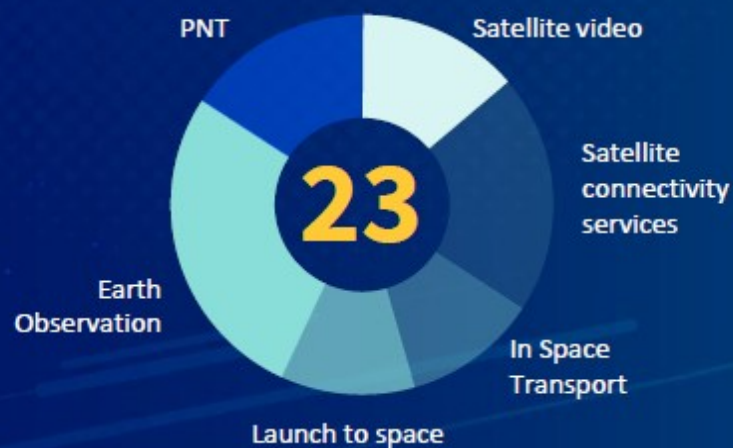
Product category: (horizontal rules)	Space-based services delivered to stakeholders in the EU					
Product sub-category: (vertical rules)	Earth Observation Services	Positioning, Navigation & Timing Services	Sat. Video Services	Sat. Connectivity Services	In-Space Transport Services	Uncrewed Launch Services from Earth to Space
Market average:	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, for 4 ΔV
Functional Unit (1 st draft):	To generate 1 GB of raw Earth Observation data, as prepared for transmission to Earth, relevant to the scope of the mission, with a defined accuracy, resolution and revisit rate.	To send/receive PNT as open service, with a minimum avail. of 90% under clear sky condition, over one yr with a min. horizontal location accuracy of 15m, vertical location accuracy of 7.5m and with a time accuracy of min. 31 Nsec.	To receive 1Mbps of broadcast services over 100km ² , at a min. availability of 99.7% under clear sky conditions, over one yr.	To exchange 1 Mbps of data at min. availability** of 99.5% under clear sky conditions, over one user terminal over one yr.	To transport 1 kg of cooperative object in space by providing a certain ΔV, with a defined precision.	To transport and release 1 kg of payload in orbit at certain ΔV, for 1 launch, at a defined minimum safety and precision.



PEFCR
FOR THE SPACE SECTOR

SUPPORTING STUDIES

Applications received



Companies selected

AIRBUS

 **creotech**

hispasat




Latitude

U/SPACE

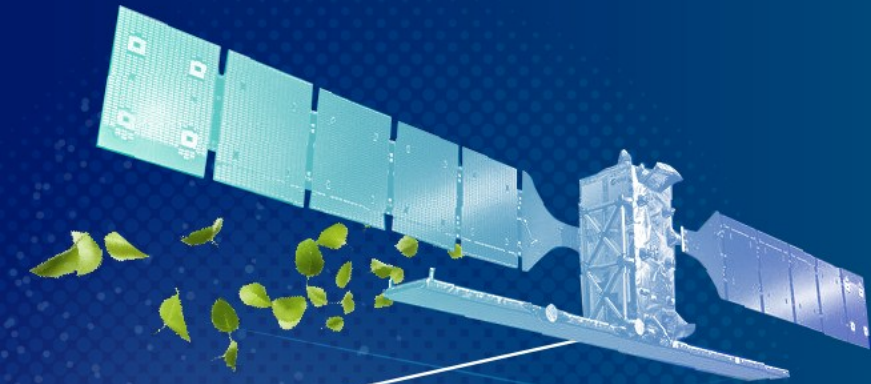
#PEFCR4Space #EUSpace



PEFCR
FOR THE SPACE SECTOR

... and Debris ?

Potential integration within
the PEFCR framework



3.7 Additional environmental information

The additional environmental information is used to capture to the extent possible the space-related data gaps in the PEF impact assessment methodology (more details provided in Section 3.8). The following additional env. information shall be reported upon separately, next to the PEF profile:

1. **In-orbit related impacts** (orbital occupation and potential impact on debris): the amount of space debris left in space at year 5 and year 100 after end of service. This shall be reported upon at 5 year and 100 years as (i) number of objects, (ii) mass left in space per object, (iii) cross-section area of the objects, and (iv) the estimated orbit.

LCIA Framework

Environmental mechanisms

Midpoint

Endpoint

Elementary flows

Emissions (CO₂, SO₂, VOC...)



Resource use



Orbital space use



Increased radiative forcing

Decrease stratos. ozone concentration

Proton release H+

Increased environmental exposure

Increased human exposure

Reduced resource availability

Climate change

Ozone depletion

Acidification

Eco toxicity

Human toxicity

Abiotic depletion

Areas-of-Protection

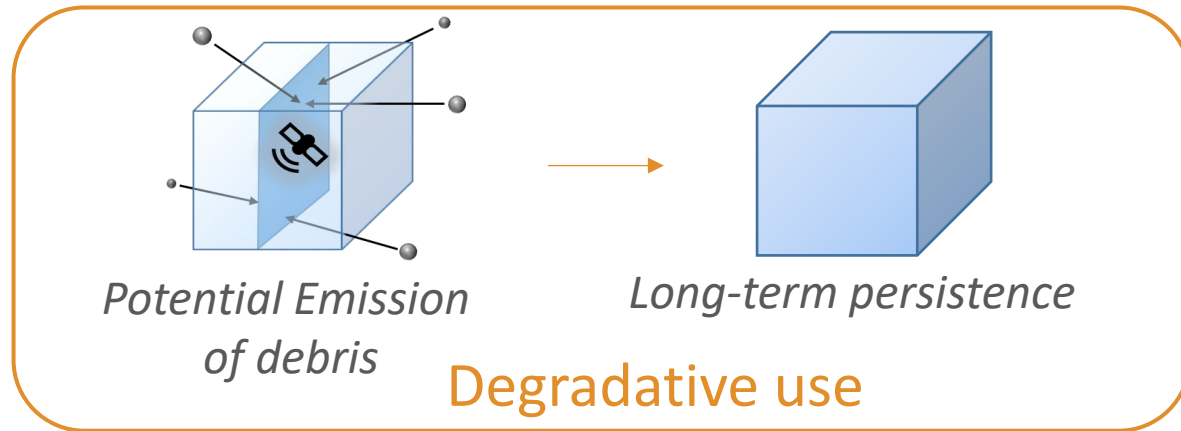
Human health

Ecosystem quality

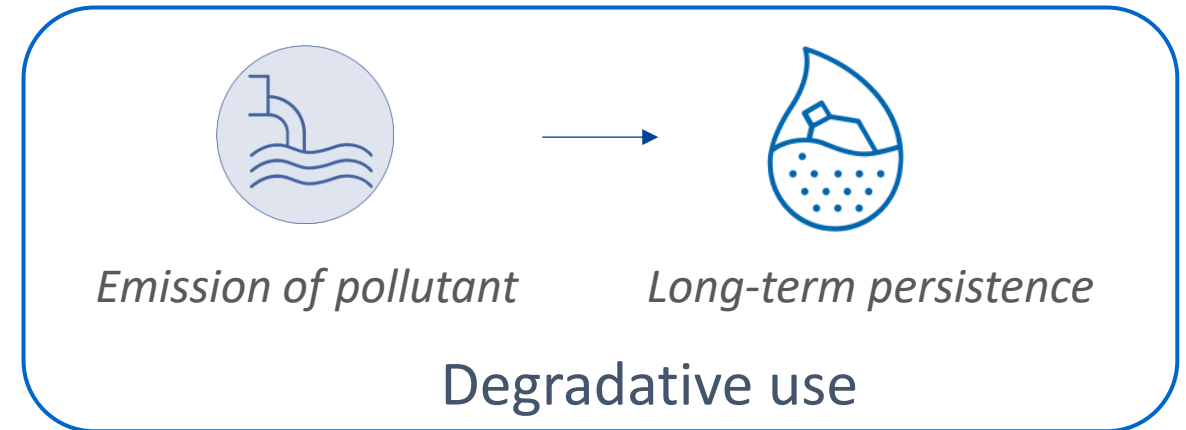
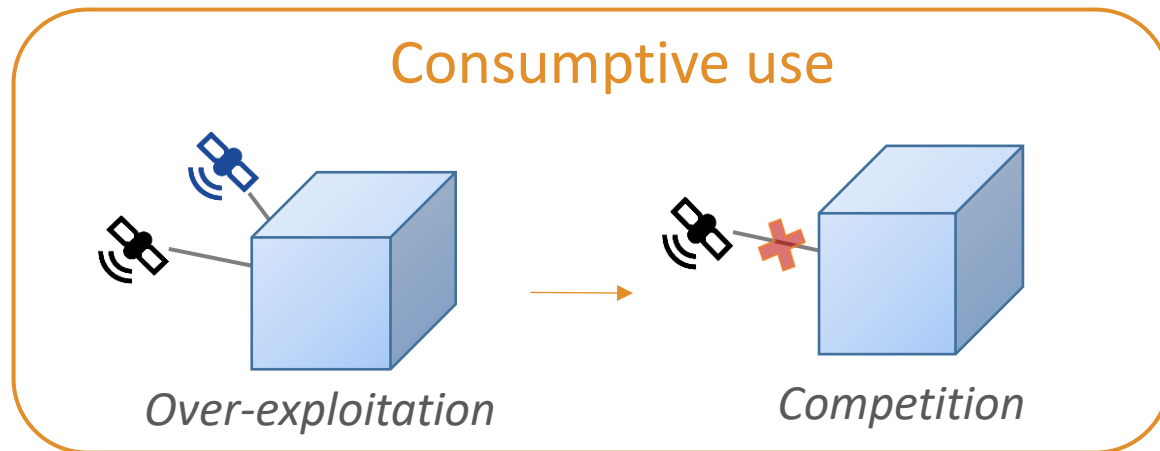
Resources



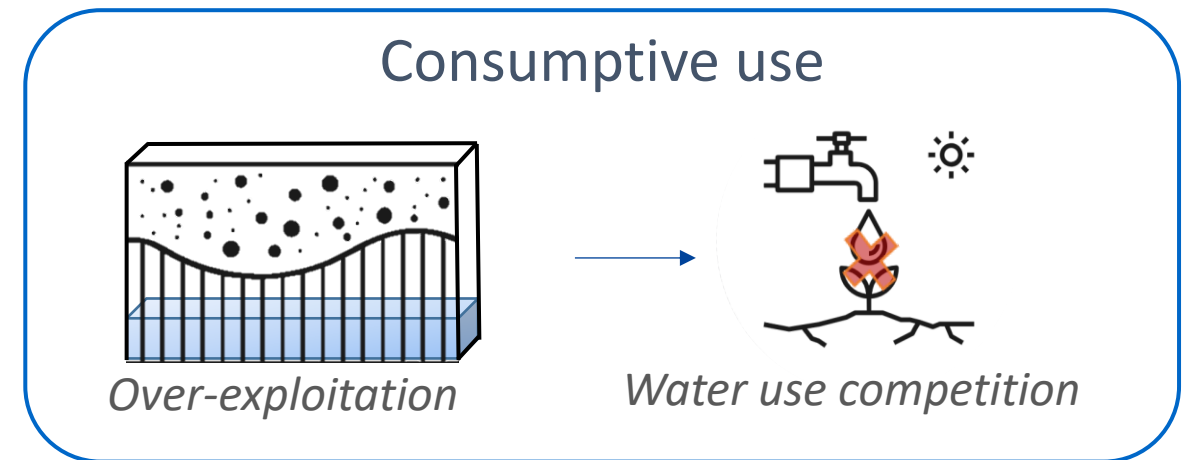
ANALOGY WITH WATER AS A RESOURCE IN LCA

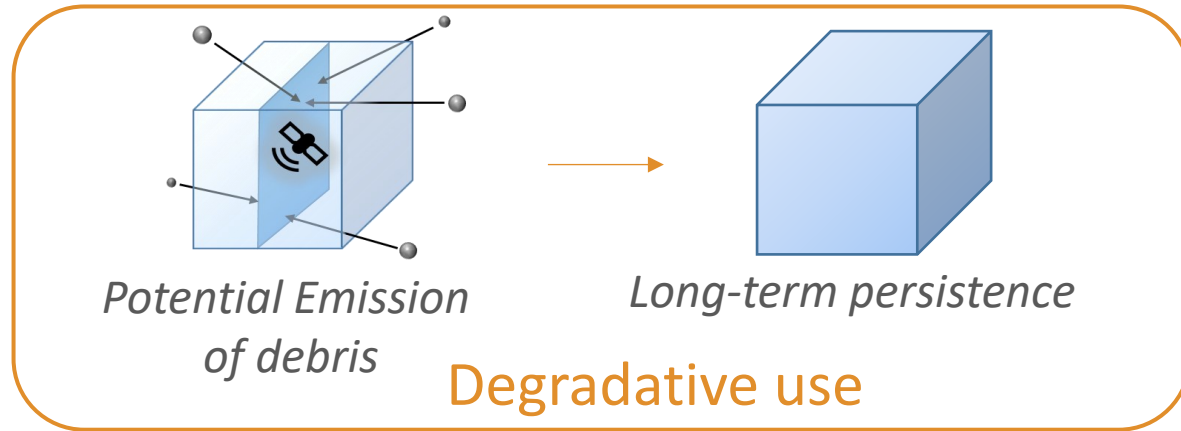


Orbital space use 

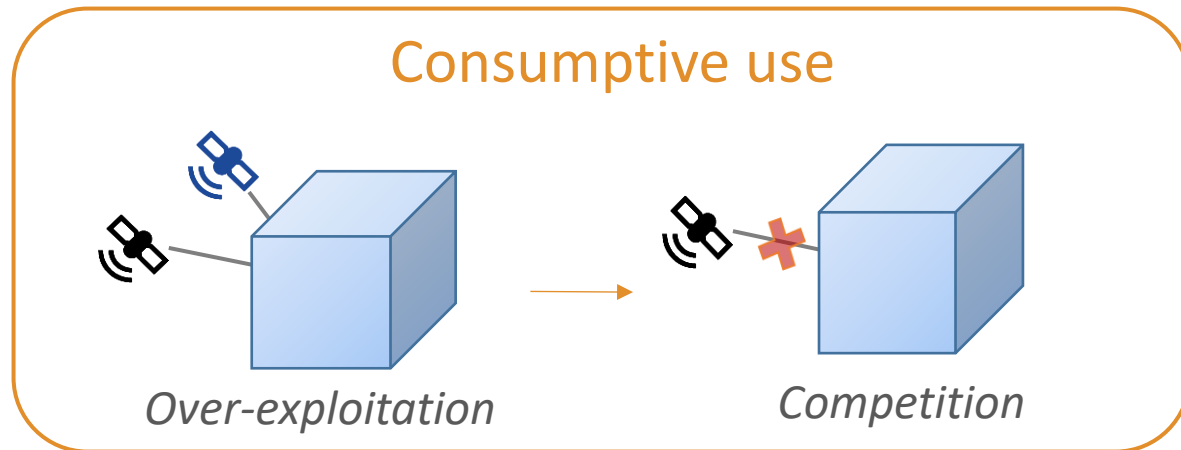


Water use 





Orbital space use



Can be already captured by existing metrics
(required compliance with LCA framework – ISO 14040/44)

➔ Suitable in the context of the PEFCR

Drivers: Concentration in the orbital slots, diversity of operators, Atmospheric drag removal / altitude of the slot balanced with Economic values of the orbital slots

ALREADY EXISTING LITERATURE

ORIGINAL RESEARCH article

Front. Space Technol., 29 November 2022

Sec. Space Debris

Volume 3 - 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/frspt.2022.998064>

A new impact assessment model to integrate



Journal of Space Safety Engineering

Volume 7, Issue 3, September 2020, Pages 198-205



Science of The Total Environment

Volume 667, 1 June 2019, Pages 780-791



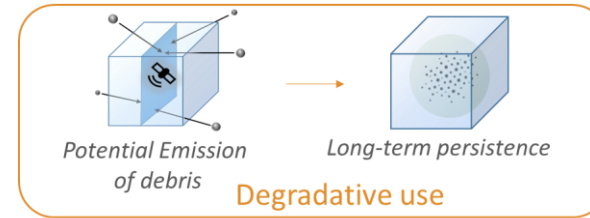
1. Uni
2. Eur
See n

Assessing the impact of space debris on orbital resource in life cycle assessment: A proposed method and case study

Thibaut Maury^{a, b}
Colombo^c

Thibaut Maury^{a, b}, Philippe Loubet^{c, d}, Mirko Trisolini^e, Aurélie Gallice^b, Guido Sonnemann^{a, d}

Camilla Colombo^e



Validated by LCA peers

«Easy to handle» by non-debris experts

A limited set of parameters is needed (inventory stage):

- > Cross-section Area
- > Mass of S/C
- > Targeted LEO mission orbital slots (simplified with only altitude and inclination)
- > Post Mission disposal scenarios

ALREADY EXISTING LITERATURE BUT FACING IMPORTANT LIMITATIONS

ORIGINAL RESEARCH article

Front. Space Technol., 29 November 2022

Sec. Space Debris

Volume 3 - 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/frspt.2022.998064>

A new impact assessment model to integrate

space debris into the life cycle assessment of spacecraft



Journal of Space Safety Engineering

Volume 7, Issue 3, September 2020, Pages 198-205



Space debris mission systems



Science of The Total Environment

Volume 667, 1 June 2019, Pages 780-791



1. Uni

2. Eur

See n

mission

Assessing the impact of space debris on orbital resource in life cycle assessment: A proposed method and case study

Thibaut Maury^{a, *},
Camilla Colombo^c

Thibaut Maury^{a, b}, Philippe Loubet^{c, d}, Mirko Trisolini^e, Aurélie Gallice^b, Guido Sonnemann^{a, d}

  Camilla Colombo^e

LIMITATIONS (AMONG OTHERS)

- > Developed before the Mega-constellations era: Active Satellite population to be updated
- > Outdated average flux (MASTER-2009)
- > Collision Avoidance Maneuvers? (only considering flux from 1 to 10 cm?)
- > Break up Explosion / in-orbit reliability?
- > Post Mission Disposal success rate
- > Use of carrying capacity is suggested... but not included

Towards quantification and normalisation... **PEFCR** FOR THE SPACE SECTOR

Carrying Capacity (CC) can be integrated in **characterisation factors** (CF) as normalisation factors complementing **Fate factor (FF)**, **Exposure Factor (EF)**, **Effect Factor (EF)**

$$CF_{x,i,k} = \sum_j \frac{FF_{x,i,k,j} \cdot XF_{x,j} \cdot EF_{x,j}}{CC_j}$$

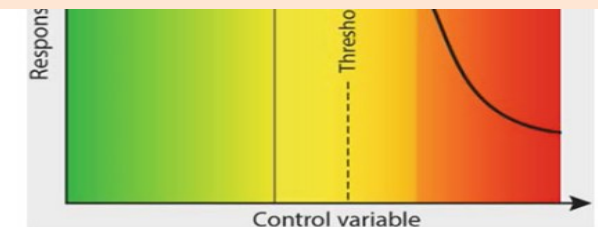
x → emitted substance / pollutant
i → emission spatial unit
j → receiving spatial unit
k → environmental compartment (air, water, or soil)

Parsimony principle: “as simple as possible and as complex as necessary”

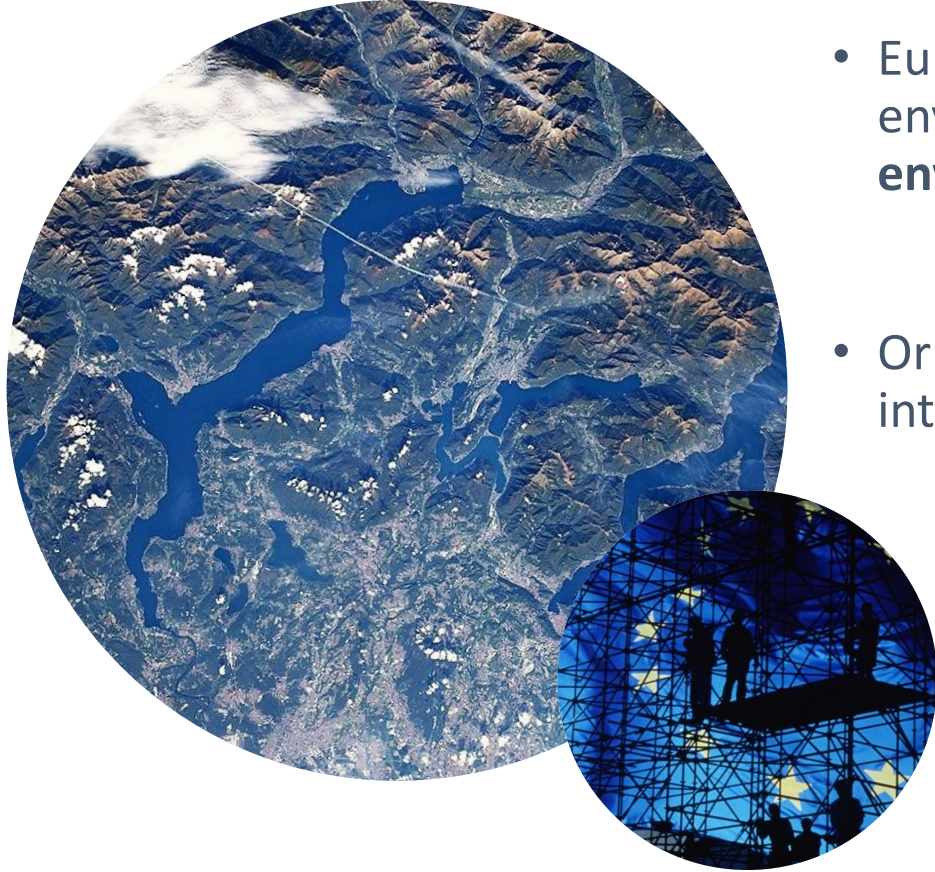
Evolving LCA modeling practices (not only marginal linear impact)

Time dimension? (steady state Characterisation factors?)

Environmental stressor is not only debris but all objects population



Few words of conclusion...



- European Commission is actively supporting the harmonisation of environmental footprinting in the space sector via **the Product environmental footprint category rules**
- Orbital occupation and space-related impacts can/could be integrated in the PEFCR framework, as additional information
- Already existing **indicators** should be fine-tuned and updated, potentially **integrating space carrying capacity** (risk-based or units)
- Debris is only on side of **the multi-faceted space sustainability** framework, other dimensions (high altitude impacts, light and radio frequencies pollution) deserves attention

Thank you



© European Union 2026

✉ Antoinette.OTT@ec.europa.eu
Thibaut.MAURY@ec.europa.eu

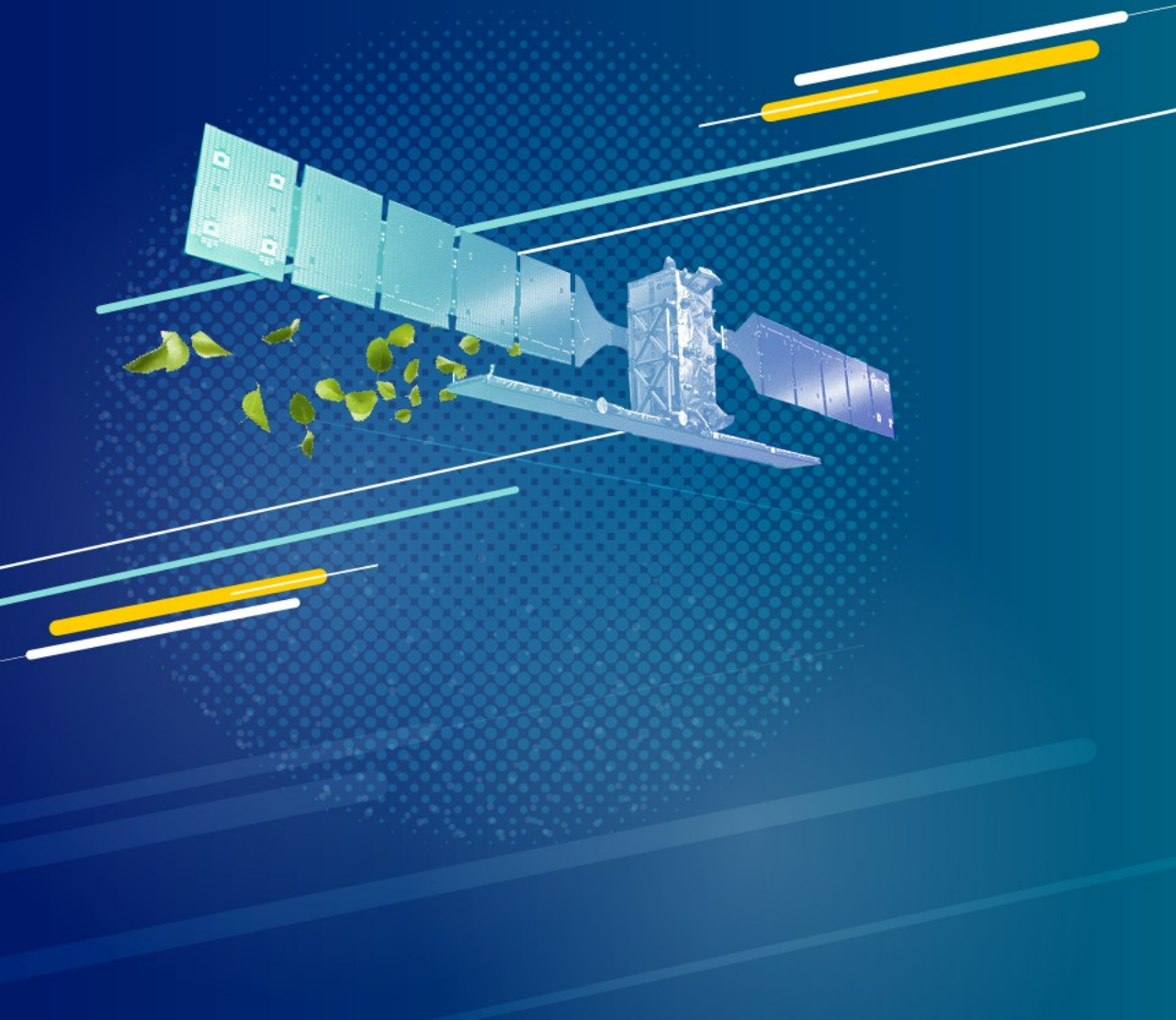
Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

«Se vogliamo che tutto rimanga com'è, bisogna che tutto cambi»

il Gattopardo (1958)

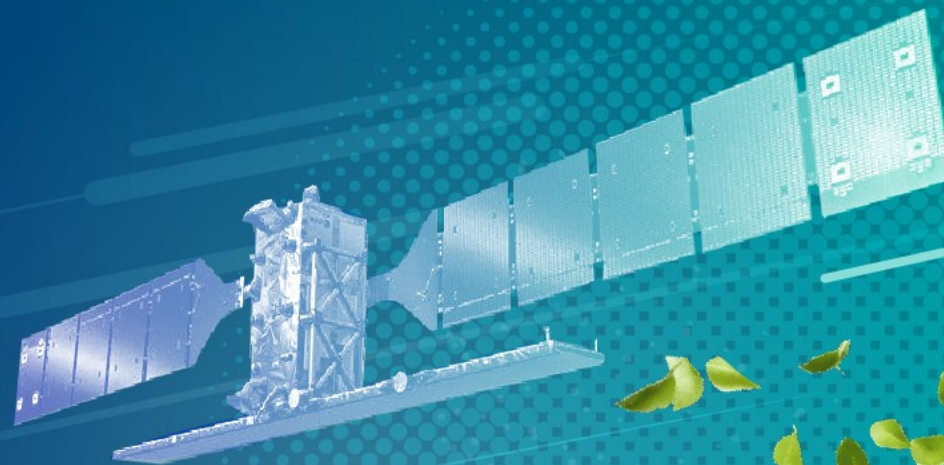


PEFCR
FOR THE SPACE SECTOR





PEFCR
FOR THE SPACE SECTOR





PEFCR
FOR THE SPACE SECTOR





PEFCR
FOR THE SPACE SECTOR

