**ESA PREVIEW 2025**

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| Image | Text |
| 10:00:00:00**images:** Look for pictures and historical footage of the founding. **Music:** Make the music in general exciting and give positive feel for things to come.  | **In 1975, 10 European countries came together, with a vision to collaborate on key space activities: exploration and science, launch capabilities, and applying space – for communication, navigation, and observing Earth: the European Space Agency, ESA, is born.And so in 2025, ESA celebrates half a century of joint European achievement –** **Filled with firsts and breakthroughs in science, exploration and technology, and the space infrastructure and economy that power Europe today. Join us as we look forward to a year that honours ESA’s legacy and promises new milestones in space.** |
| **Text Graphics**: "ESA 2025 preview: a celebration of space | **TITLE: (with dramatic breaks)ESA 2025: A fifty-years legacy of building the future** |
| **images:** Ariane 6 inaugural launch sequence for different angles, showcasing of the experiments and building process of the launcher.**Text Graphics**: "50 years of ESA: looking back, reaching forward" | **During the past five decades ESA has grown, developing ever bolder and bigger projects and adding more Member States, with Slovenia joining as the latest full Member State in January. In 2025 ESA will celebrate the legacy of those who came before but also help establish a foundation for the next 50 years.**  |
| **images:** Using satellite navigation, images of Giove-A launch. And then the full Galileo constellation. Animation of Galileo 2nd gen..**Text Graphics**: "20 years since the Galileo prototype (Giove-A) launch"**images:** Graph and animation illustrating Estrack network and then footage of New Norcia station.**Text Graphics**: "New deep space antenna at New Norcia marks Estrack’s 50th anniversary" | **Aside from ESA’s golden anniversary, in 2025 we also celebrate 30 years of satellite navigation in Europe and 20 years since ESA launched the first demonstration satellite GIOVE-A which laid the foundation for the EU’s very own satnav constellation, Galileo.. Today Galileo is fully operational and providing a variety of services to users worldwide. In 2025 ESA will continue to deploy the constellation with more first-generation satellites while the second generation of Galileo satellites is further developed and built. By the end of next year, the first of these new Galileo second generation satellites will be delivered. With new missions such as LEO-PNT and GENESIS on the horizon, the future for European satnav is bright and even more precise.** **And there is even more rejoicing as the Estrack network also celebrates its 50-year anniversary with the inauguration of a new 35-metre antenna at the New Norcia station in Australia, alleviating the operational capacity demands for ESA missions in the coming years while also providing new capabilities for scientific missions such as higher data rates, Ka band uplink and increased downlink performance.** |
| **images:** Images of BIC centres**Text Graphics**: "BICs, 20 years supporting start-ups across Europe.”**images:** Animation of SOHO and picture and videos of its observations.  **Text Graphics**: "SOHO 30th anniversary, our reliable solar companion” | **Another notable anniversary in 2025 includes the 20th anniversary of ESA’s Business Incubation Centres, or BICs. With 30 centres across 21 Member States, supporting over 1600 start-ups, the BICs highlight ESA dedication to fostering innovation and bolstering Europe’s space industry.****And lastly 2025 marks the 30th year in space for SOHO, the joint ESA and NASA Solar and Heliospheric Observatory. This marvel of a spacecraft studies the Sun, making observations of its hot interior, its visible surface and stormy atmosphere** |
| **images:** Animation Gaia scanning the heavens and some of the star maps. **Text Graphics**: "Gaia bids farewell after a decade mapping the stars”. **images:** Animations of Euclid and first images revealed**Text Graphics**: "Euclid’s first data release: March 2025" | **In the depths of space Gaia’s science mission will conclude after a decade of mapping the stars. Through several data releases Gaia has provided us with an extremely detailed map of our own galaxy. By March the spacecraft will be placed in a disposal orbit, yet its legacy of data will continue to shape our understanding of the Milky Way for many years to come.****As one deep space telescope retires another one provides its first full data release. Launched in 2023, Euclid has already delivered some stunning images but not its first large data release until early 2025 which will further our understanding of the role of dark matter and dark energy within our Universe.** |
| **images:** Animation of comets and asteroid preferably with earth in the background. Shots of Flyeye in factory. **Text Graphics**: "Flyeye telescope development: test images from Italy" | **As Euclid scans our Universe from its position in deep space, soon ESA’s new Flyeye telescope will scan our heavens from here on Earth. This special telescope has been made as a better way of detecting asteroids and comets that may potentially threaten our planet.Thanks to its insect-like wide field of vision, Flyeye will be able to automatically scan the skies for potentially hazardous asteroids and comets. Now in 2025, after years of development the first test images will be released.**  |
| **images:** Animation integral and the satellite on archive footage. If we can find it animation of re-entry**Text Graphics**: "Integral ends its science mission after 23 years of service” | **Sadly 2025 will also mean the end of science operations for Integral, ESA's International Gamma-Ray Astrophysics Laboratory. This spacecraft has studied explosions, radiation, formation of elements, black holes and other exotic objects in space since 2002. Now after 22 years the time has come to retire the mission and start preparing for re-entry into Earth’s atmosphere as ESA adheres to its zero debris principle.**  |
| **images:** footage of MTG-S and MetOp-SG, animation of both sentinel mission.**Text Graphics**: "Copernicus Sentinel-4 and 5 being launched on Eumetsat satellites”**images:** Solar panel footage of sentinel-1D and animations. **Text Graphics**: "Sentinel-1D continuing years of radar imaging from space”**images:** Footage of Sentinel-6 in cleanroom + Animation. **Text Graphics**: "Sentinel-6B pairing up with its twin to observe our sea levels”**images:** Footage of forests and Biomass animations**Text Graphics**: "Biomass scheduled for launch, observing our forests from space" | **The year ahead promises major advancements in space-based connectivity, beginning development of Iris2, Europe's independent satellite constellation for secure communications, and progress on Moonlight, a constellation of communications and navigation satellites supporting lunar missions. With climate change causing increasingly extreme natural disasters, our Civil Security from Space programme remains at the forefront of crisis response.****2025 will once more show ESA’s dedication to our own planet, through the plethora of Earth observation satellites that are to be launched in the coming year.** **For Copernicus, the Sentinel-4 and five missions will be carried by soon to be launched new meteorological satellites operated by Eumetsat.** **Sentinel-4 will fly on an MTG-sounder satellite and Sentinel-5 on the MetOp-SG-A1 satellite. Both missions will focus on the variables in our atmospheric and services will include the monitoring of air quality, stratospheric ozone and solar radiation and climate monitoring.****Two more Copernicus satellites will also be launched in 2025. First there is the Sentinel-1D which will replace Sentinel-1A in orbit and work in tandem with Sentinel-1C providing continuous radar imaging of our planet.** **Sentinel-6B will also be teaming up with its twin satellite once in orbit. This mission is aimed at monitoring ocean topography and sea-level rise. A crucial undertaking as humankind wants to be able to better understand the effects of climate change.****Biomass is another Earth observation mission that flies into space in 2025. This mission is designed to deliver crucial information about the state of our forests and how they are changing. With its novel P-band synthetic aperture radar to deliver completely new information on forest height and above-ground forest biomass from space. Biomass will also further our knowledge of the role forests play in the carbon cycle.** |
| **images:** SMILE animation and animation of magnetosphere**Text Graphics**: "Joint ESA/CAS mission SMILE to be launched on Vega-C” | **In 2025 ESA will also launch the SMILE mission, or Solar wind Magnetosphere Ionosphere Link Explorer. SMILE will study the interaction between Earth’s protective shield – the magnetosphere – and the supersonic solar wind.****The most powerful version of Europe’s new heavy-lift rocket, Ariane 6, is set to fly operationally for the first time in 2025. Lifting off with four boosters from Europe’s Spaceport in French Guiana this Ariane rocket will be the most powerful European rocket to be launched into space.****With several European commercial launcher companies planning to conduct their first orbital launches in 2025 too, ESA is kicking off the European Launcher Challenge to support the further development of European space transportation industry and to establish a more diverse set of European launch service providers to guarantee reliable, secure and flexible access to the benefits of space for Europe and its citizens.** |
| **images:** Selection of GV’s of s**ławosz during training**.**Text Graphics**: " Sławosz joins Axiom-4 mission to ISS""**images:** Selection of GV’s of ESM-2 mating with Orion. Animation of Artemis-II**Text Graphics**: "ESA’s ESM powers first crewed Artemis mission" | **ESA continues to invest into human spaceflight. Soon Polish astronaut, Sławosz Uznański will fly to the ISS on the commercial Axiom-4 mission. Sławosz is an ESA project astronaut and will join the Axiom-4 crew as a mission specialist, the crew will remain on board the ISS for 14 days and** **conduct microgravity research and educational activities after docking with the orbital laboratory.** **But Europe also has its sights on the Moon, participating in several lunar projects and contributing to NASA’s Artemis programme. In 2025, Artemis II will be launched with the second European Service module powering the Orion capsule. Artemis II will be the first crewed mission on an Artemis launcher and will carry four astronauts around the Moon.**  |
| **images:** Some footage of earlier ministrial**Text Graphics**: "Minsterial Council : shaping ESA’s future"**images:** Highlights of this preview in fast edit.**Text Graphics**: "In 2025 ESA will continue to push the boundaries and shape the future of space exploration." | **The year that ESA looks back on a half century of European achievement will also be one of key decisions on our future. At the Ministerial Council towards the end of 2025, our Member States will convene to ensure that Europe's crucial needs, ambitions and the dreams that unite us in space become reality.** **And so, in 2025 ESA looks ahead to a busy and exciting year, delivering for our Member States what we Europeans need today in space: to ensure that we are safe, secure, autonomous and economically strong; on the way to a sustainable future; and inspiring our children and the world with daring journeys into the cosmos.** |
|  | **B-ROLL** |
|  | **ESA OUTRO** |
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