

Space Governance at European Level Data Policy

Spanish Presidency of EISC

Madrid, March 24, 2015



Index

- **Introduction.**
- **Target of national and European legislation.**
- **Consideration of the whole value chain.**
- **Copernicus data policy. Impact in the industry.**
- **High Resolution Satellite Data HRSD legislation.**
- **Conclusions**



Introduction

- The outer space is an area without borders and it is not under any specific national control.
- The orbits cover the whole planet and therefore the space activities are developing in a world wide framework and the space market is one of the best example of a global market.
- Any data policy or space regulation has to consider these facts to avoid a damage to their citizens and their industries when compare with other regulations.
- The direct access to space allows to act politically, commercially and military in an independent way, and it is essential to defend the national and European interests.



Target of national and European legislation

- It is well defined in the Objectives of the Spanish Presidency of EISC: “To maximize the benefits that space infrastructures brings to the European citizens, as well as to strength the competitiveness of the European space sector in a global market”.
- Space activities are still very much driven by Governments research and development programs and the use of space infrastructures by them.
- Any legislation has to take into account the legislation of other countries to allow a fair competition of their companies.
- European legislation has to harmonize national legislation to create an European market with same rules for every EU company.



Consideration of the whole value chain

- To consider the whole value chain and an industrial policy are essential cornerstones to develop a national and European legislation that allows a sustainable development of the space sector in Europe.
- The value chain includes satellite manufacturing (up-stream), the satellite operators (mid-stream), data providers, data distributors, value added service and Geo-information service providers (down-stream), research institutes and universities, and final customers including Governments.
- A fair and sustainable legislation needs to consider the whole value chain.



Copernicus data policy. Impact in the industry.

- Over the last years the EO industry, represented by EARSC, identified 5 key areas requiring adjustments to the Copernicus Regulation, many of them has been already incorporated, to ensure the anticipated objectives of the Program:
- Stable Investment Environment,
- Industrial Policy,
- Long Term Datasets (Contributing Missions),
- Data and Information Policy,
- Governance.

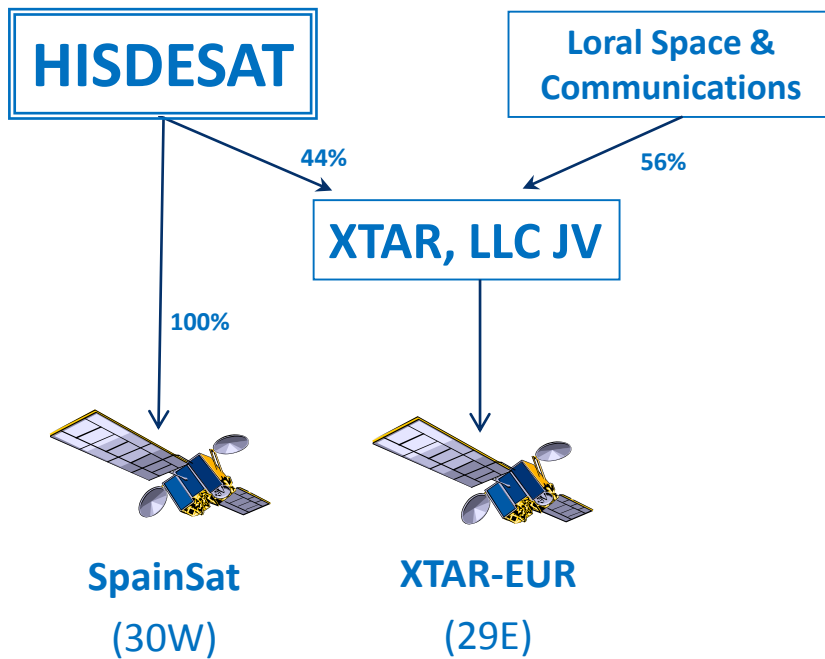


High Resolution Satellite Data HRSD legislation.

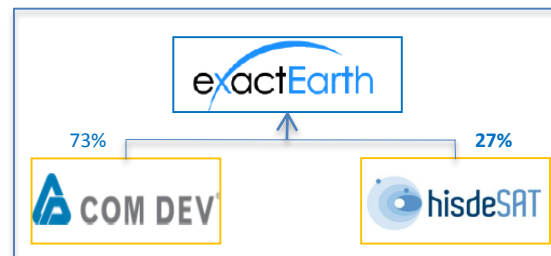
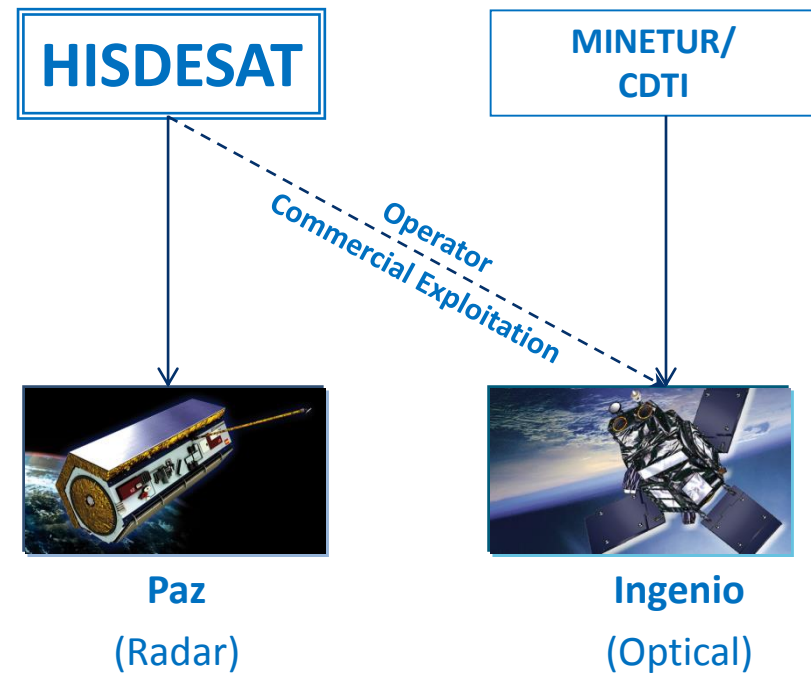
- HDSR regulation are in place in a few number of countries, particularly those which have satellite operators acting in the HDSR market.
- However there is no harmonized legislation in general.
- SAR constellation from Spain and Germany are working together for a compatible legislation.
- Need to balance the national defense and security interests and the industrial interests.
- Need to create a framework to compete in fair condition in Europe and world wide.

Hisdesat Assets

SATCOM

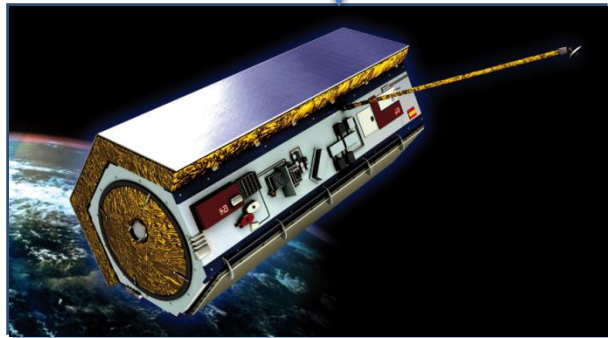


Earth Observation



One system: Two satellites

HISDESAT



Satellite Paz
(Radar)



MINETUR/
CDTI

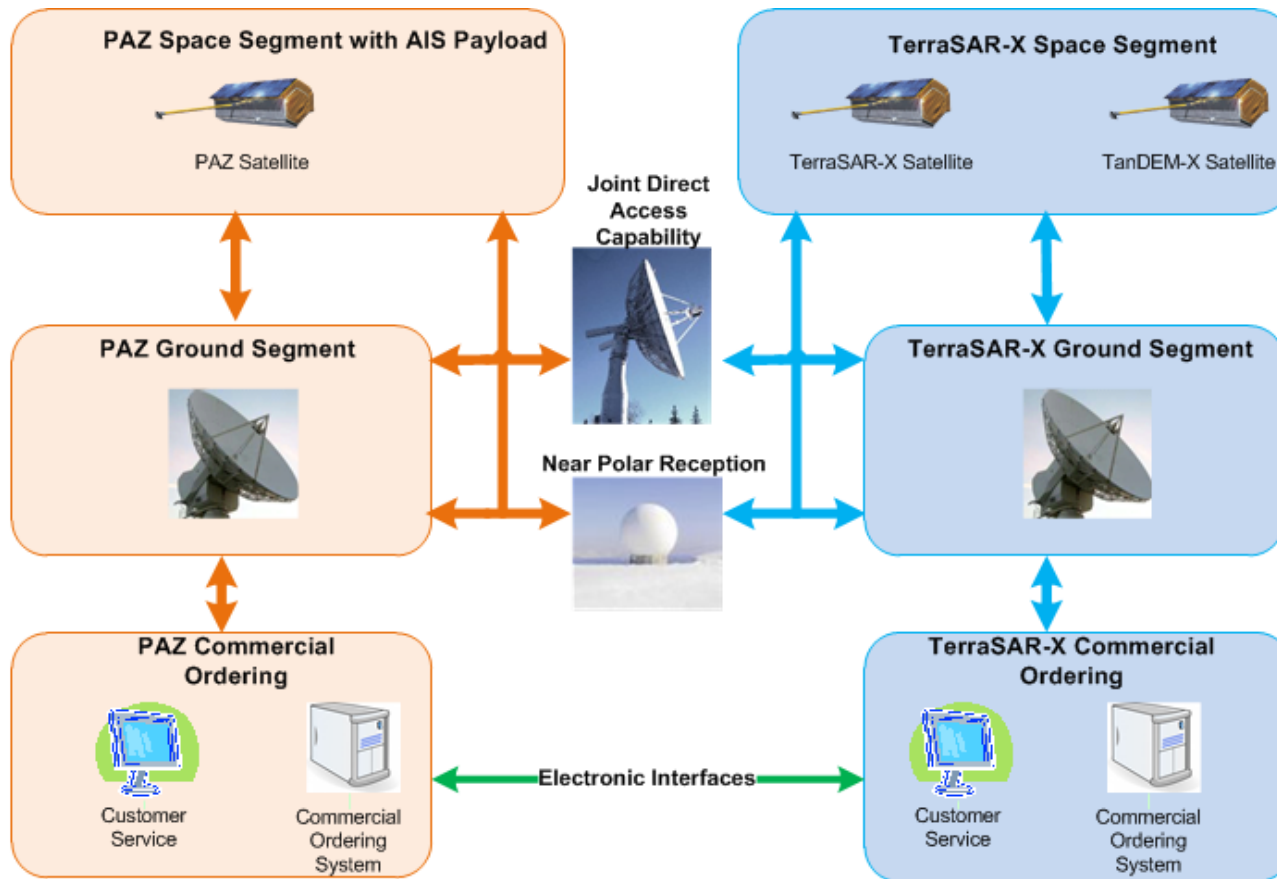


Satellite Ingenio
(Optical)



Operator
Commercial Exploitation

TerraSAR-X/PAZ Constellation



Key Features:

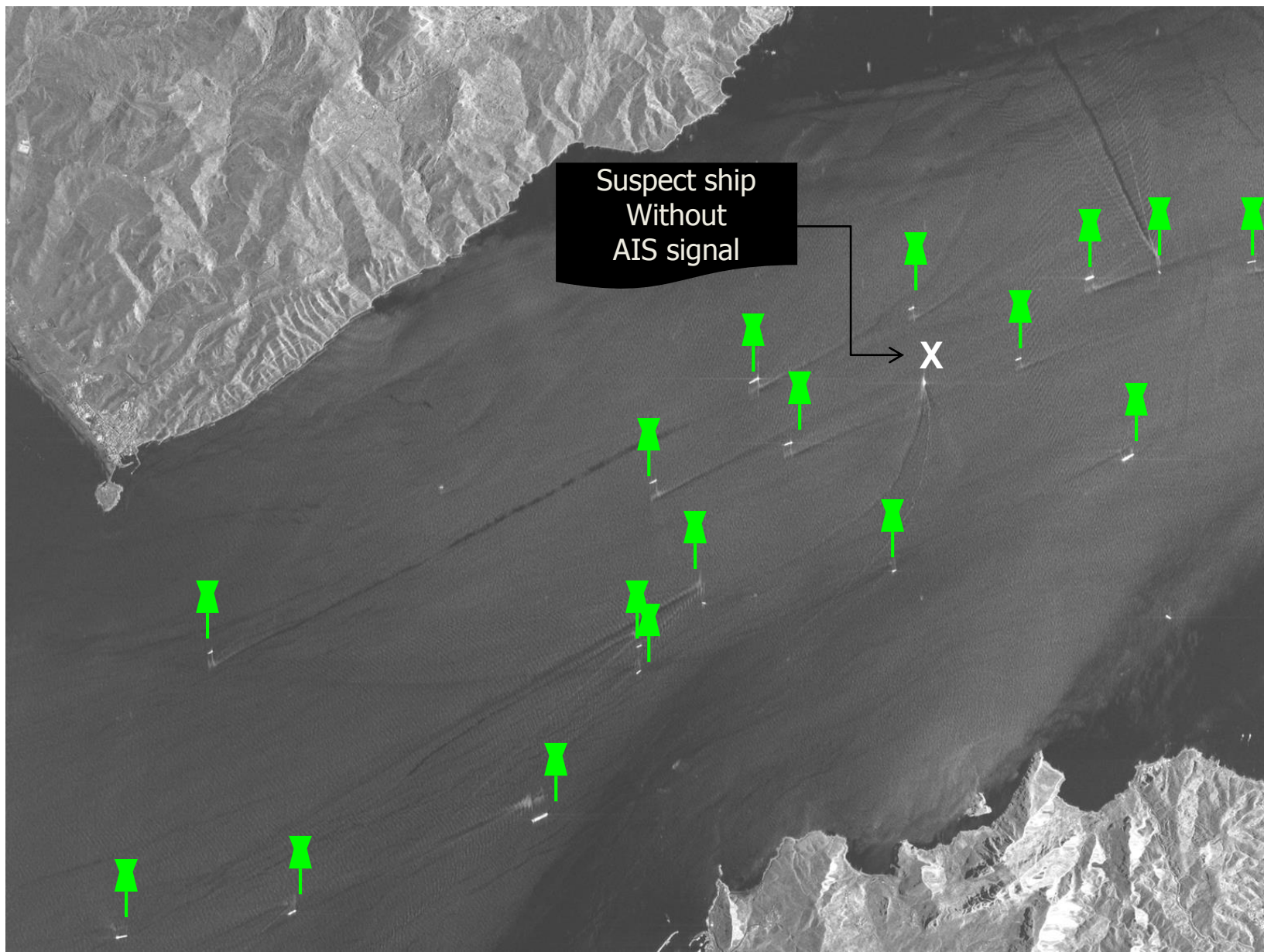
- Similar Spacecrafts, Same Modes
- Independent Ground Segments
- Co-ordinated Service Segments
- Joint Direct Access Service
- Coordinated Satellite Tasking via Dedicated Constellation Customer Service

Service:

- PAZ launch in 2015.
- Constellation operations from end 2015
- PAZ satellite will fly in TerraSAR-X orbit with approx. 98° anticlockwise phasing
- Interferometric revisit: 4/7 days
- Daily global revisit (left & right looking)
- Harmonized data ordering & delivery

Customers to get harmonized constellation access from both the Commercial Ordering Systems.

Paz (SAR) and satellite AIS data fusion





Conclusions

- Copernicus data policy has been created mainly thinking in the down-stream market. It is a clearly need to think globally.
- HRSD regulation has to balance national defense and security interests and industrial interests.
- The EO services will become a consolidated market as Telecommunication in the next decade and this is needed to be considered when making regulations.