

European Space Policy – Space and Security

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European Commission
Enterprise and Industry

EU space policy priorities

1. Space as a tool to address fundamental policy goals

- Ultimate aim of the European Union is “*to promote peace, its values and the well-being of its peoples*”
- President Barroso established a clear link between space and citizens.
- Space policy key element in EU 2020 strategy for growth.
- Lisbon Treaty firmly anchors space policy as an EU competence.

EU space policy priorities

2. Political background for further action

- European Space Policy adopted in 2007; Ministers at the Space Council indentified priorities: successful completion of Galileo and GMES, climate change, space and security, innovation and exploration.
- The European Parliament has firmly endorsed these priorities.

EU space policy priorities

3. Priorities for action (1)

- Galileo and GMES: The successful completion of both systems is our outmost priority.
- Climate change: our priorities are to monitor the essential climate variables, acquire the necessary computing capacity to process data and ensure capacity to monitor the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures.

EU space policy priorities

4. Priorities for action (2)

Space and security

- In SSA the EU welcomes ESA's preparatory programme and is taking steps towards acquiring an autonomous capacity to protect our space infrastructure.
- We also need to exploit space potential to protect our citizens from man-made and natural hazards. Within GMES, border surveillance, maritime surveillance and support to the EU external action are priorities for us.
- In dealing with space and security we need to bring together both civil and military requirements.

EU space policy priorities

5. Priorities for action (3)

Space exploration

- Europe has a successful record in space exploration thanks to ESA and Member States.
- There is political consensus that the EU itself should consider its involvement in space exploration.
- Provided other priorities met, the EU together with Member States and ESA works on possible scenarios for its future involvement in space exploration.

EU space policy priorities

6. Priorities for action (4)

- R&D must remain a major pillar of EU space action notably in support for of priorities.
- Innovation: Space is an important driver for innovation. We need measures to support breakthrough technologies, increase cross fertilisation between space and other sectors and boost the industrial take up of space R&D results by small and medium enterprises.

EU space policy priorities

7. The process

- Commission prepares a communication on the future involvement of EU in space in September 2010.
- A draft proposal for action and funding will be tabled in the Spring 2011.

Space and security in the European Space Policy

- Highlights the contribution space can make to achieving European security objectives – "security" as protection against all natural and man-made threats
- Establishes a connection between space policy and the CFSP/ESDP: "To tackle these constantly evolving threats requires a mixture of civilian and military solutions. Space assets provide a significant contribution to this".
- Recognises the dual-use nature of space technologies and the need to coordinate between defence and civilian space programmes and requirements.
- Recognises that Galileo and GMES, while being civil systems under civil control, may have military users.

The Structured Dialogue on space and security

Requested by the Space Council in 2007, it brings together European institutional actors in both the civil and defence domain: the European Commission, the General-Secretariat of the EU Council and related agencies such as the EUSC, the European Defence Agency – and ESA.

- In the area of critical space technologies the Commission, ESA and EDA agreed on a joint method to identify critical technologies and to coordinate their programmatic activities on critical technologies development.
- In the domain of Space Situational Awareness where – in response to a request from Ministers at the Space Council – ESA, Council, EDA and Commission – have made first steps to join forces in view of the development and setting up of a European SSA capability.
- In the area of GMES the Structured Dialogue is the political framework to develop its security dimension.

Security in space: Space Situational Awareness

- ESA Preparatory Programme agreed at the ESA Ministerial November 2007
- The EC, together with Council SG, EDA and ESA are working on the definition of the architecture, governance structure and data policy for a future European SSA system.
- Work now concentrates on defining user requirements: ESA has collected civil user requirements and EDA has just released the military user requirements. An exercise is underway to aggregate the two sets.
- Involvement of Member States in the process: events organized by EC, EDA and the Spanish Presidency

Security from space: the security dimension of GMES

Priority areas identified for GMES services in support to CFSP/ESDP:

- Border surveillance: a working group has been set up to address how GMES could support the EUROSUR concept. The working group includes Commission services responsible for related policy areas, FRONTEX, Member States, ESA, EDA, and the EU Satellite Centre.
- Support to EU external action: similar working group with the participation of relevant services at the Commission, Council and ESA. In addition, research in this field is underway in the framework of EU FP7: The project G-MOSAIC aims at providing situation awareness information in order to provide a better understanding of where regional crisis might occur and provide intelligence during conflict situations to support EU intervention activities.
- Maritime Surveillance: a structured dialogue at strategic level with EDA, EMSA, the Commission DGs responsible for border control, maritime policy and transport policy to analyse the potential GMES contribution. Meanwhile, an FP7 space theme's call focuses on technology to improve the detection of smaller vessels in open seas.

The security dimension of GMES (2)

- Additional capabilities might be proposed whenever needed, based on defined user needs and operation scenarios , also making use of information derived from other GMES domains.
- Data security requirements are defined by the EU Council through its Security Committee, bringing together representatives from national security services. This will be particularly relevant for security-related services. These requirements provide an important input to the definition of the GMES data policy.
- The synergy between GMES and security is in principle not limited to what GMES can bring to security needs, but could also assess if and how dual-use observation infrastructure could potentially contribute to GMES services
- It has been agreed that EDA in cooperation with the Commission will look into possible synergies between civil and military EO activities .

Further information:

<http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/space/>