

THE EUROPEAN SPACE POLICY AND PROGRAMME – OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE EUROPEAN COOPERATING STATES

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PART I

INTRODUCTION TO THE EUROPEAN SPACE POLICY (ESP)

WHAT IS THE ESP?

- 1st formalised European Space Policy with EU political dimension
- Adopted on 22 May 2007 by the 4th Space Council
- Commitment of EU, ESA and their Member States to:
 - Increase coordination of their space-related activities and programmes
 - Organise their respective roles relating to space

A stepping stone for Europe in space

BACKGROUND

EC/ESA Framework Agreement

May 2004

European
Commission (EC)

European Space
Agency (ESA)

Space Council

*Joint meeting of the EU Competitiveness Council
and ESA Council at ministerial level*

**High-Level Space
Policy Group**

ESP jointly drafted by the EC and ESA's Director General
in consultation with the HLSPG

A better coordination and cooperation in Europe to

- Use space tools to better address European citizens needs
- Strengthen the role of Europe at international level

The ESP

- Establishes a comprehensive political framework for the development and exploitation of space technologies and systems in Europe
- Defines strategic guidelines

Three parts:

- “Vision for Europe and General Strategy”
- “Further Steps – Programmes and Implementation”
- Annexes on key issues for its implementation

• The initial communication was supported by an EC Working Paper on the “Preliminary Elements for a European Space Programme”

First fully-fledged policy backed by the highest possible European political level

- Provides guidance
- Confers legitimacy to European space activities
- Gives to space an important role within Europe's broader political agenda

Critical process to come up with a common Policy

- Common views expressed by 29 countries
- Divisions overcome

Important objectives with highly symbolic value

Transforming atomized policies into an harmonised one

- The ESP is a major step forward for space in Europe but needs to be followed up
- Its development is left to the Member States, in coordination with EC and ESA
- Member States should use this momentum to continue with the development of a comprehensive European Space Programme
- Real impact on individual states with the implementation of the ESP, according to each partner's capacity

ESP official documents

ec.europa.eu/enterprise/space

www.esa.int

For further information and analysis

www.espi.or.at

Flash report « *The European Space Policy:
Europe's New Compass* »

PART II

THE EUROPEAN SPACE PROGRAMME – OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE EUROPEAN COOPERATING STATES

- The European Union's successive enlargements in 2004 and 2007 have created new opportunities and challenges in Central and Eastern Europe
- Some of the new EU members and neighbours have gained tremendous expertise and show a strong interest in maintaining and further developing their space activities
- The EU eastward expansion can therefore be beneficial to the European Space Programme

- Investigating space activities in Central and Eastern Europe
- Identifying strengths and weaknesses of the space sector in selected countries
- Analysing costs, benefits and challenges of a further participation in the European Space Programme
- Making recommendations on the way forward



European Union



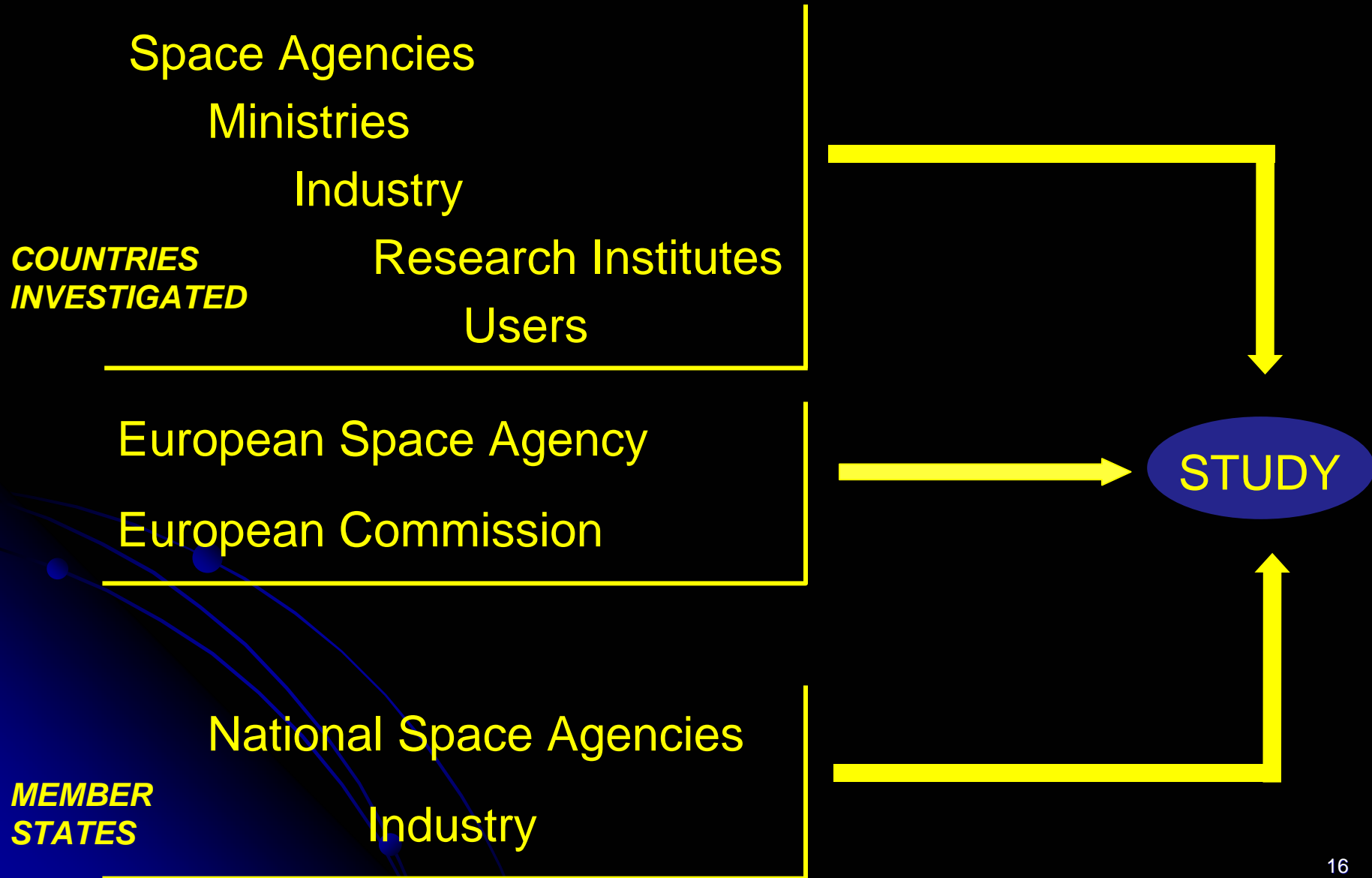
European Space Agency

THE COUNTRIES INVESTIGATED



- The space activities and their economic, institutional, industrial, scientific and political environment
- Past and current participation in the European space programmes
- Challenges and opportunities of a closer cooperation from all stakeholders perspectives

THE STAKEHOLDERS



Identification of
the stakeholders

Interviews based
on a standard
questionnaire

Detailed report
for each country

Validation

Analysis

Final report
in two parts

Part 1. THE NEW EU MEMBERS

**THE CASE OF THE EUROPEAN COOPERATING STATES
(CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, POLAND, AND ROMANIA)**



The European space community could benefit from a further involvement of the new EU member states

- Significant expertise
- Experience with cooperation
- Strong willingness to maintain and further develop their activities
- Innovative and entrepreneurial young professionals

However

- **Limited economic weight in Europe**

Together less than 5% of the EU27 GDP and less than 0.4% of Europe civil space budget

- **Limited impact on competition**

Space industry not well established and missing links between research institutes and the private sector

Lower production costs but for how long?

- **Foreign policy issues**

Ex. Anti-missile shield

- **Internal challenges**

Organisational and funding issues

Lack of long-term policy

Adaptation to Western standards of production and management

Lack of public and political support

But political weight gained through their EU membership

- Participate in the EU and joint EU/ESA programmes and in their decision-making process
- Participate in the elaboration of the European Space Policy in the HLSPG
- Together the four ECS have 16.4% of the EU27 population so that they represent 17.4% of the seats at the European Parliament

Rationales for the ECS to invest more in space

- Space as a tool for development
 - Supporting national and European policies
 - Helping to tackle major societal challenges
 - Supporting the development of their economy
 - Space as a tool for integration
 - Accessing the European technology market
 - Participating in European programmes
 - Being recognised as reliable partners
- A successful tool if only a number of conditions are met

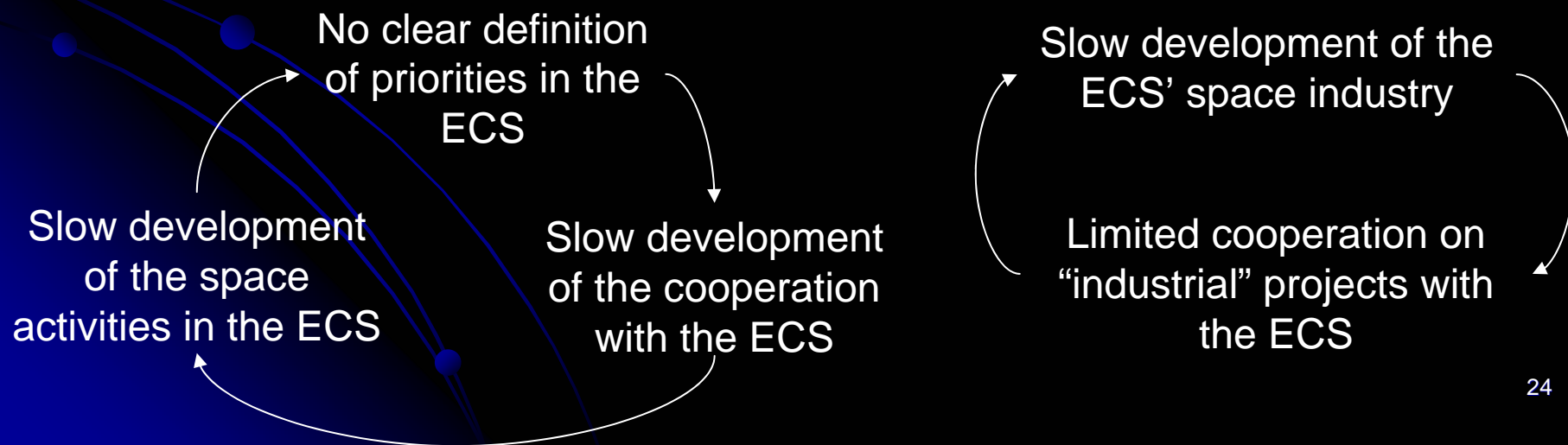
A successful development tool if:

- Properly address citizens needs, improve their everyday life, create growth and value, help those countries to achieve their economic goals in line with European objectives
- Need for the involvement of decision-makers at highest political level and for a medium- to long-term strategy

A successful integration tool if:

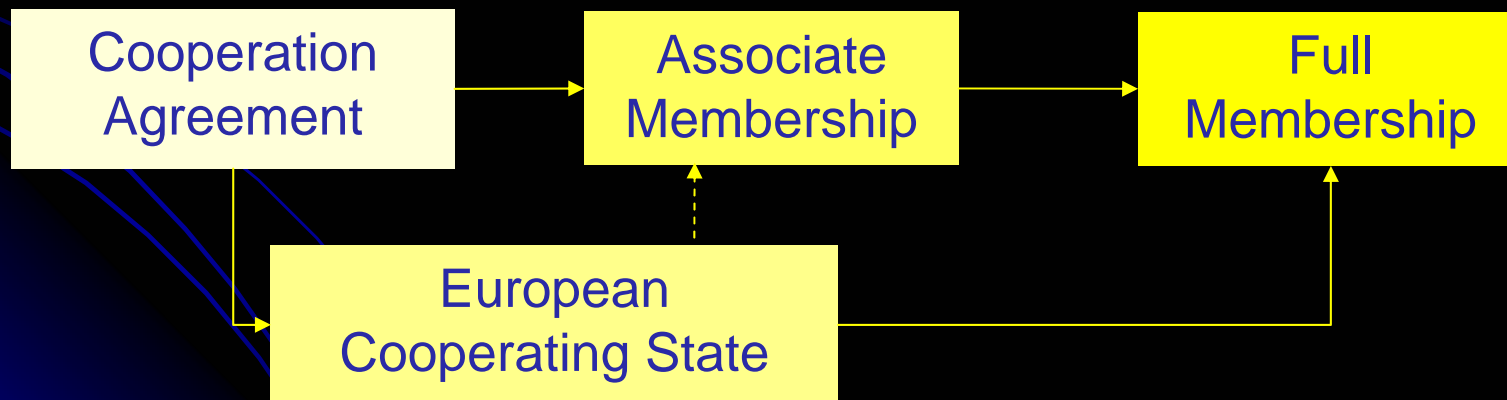
- Organisation and coordination of space activities improved
- Usefulness of space to the citizens demonstrated
- Specific role in the European landscape chosen
- The “old” Europe has a coordinated approach and a timely action towards them

- What role for the ECS in European space activities?
 - Technological niches
 - Science
 - Space-based Applications
- The vicious circles of the development of the ECS space activities



- **Need for an external impetus**
 - **Political components**
 - Ex. Binding international agreements
 - **Policy components**
 - Ex. More favourable remote sensing data policy
 - **Economic components**
 - Ex. Using of European funds to develop applications
- **A coordinated approach among EU, ESA and their member states needed – More coherent and effective**
- **The timing is crucial**

- Cooperation Framework Agreements
- ESA Workshop in Budapest in December 1999 to review cooperation with its partners in Central and Eastern Europe
- Creation of a new status of “European Cooperating State” (ECS) in March 2001



THE ECS AGREEMENT

- 5-year agreement that enables the ECS to participate in ESA programmes
- Financial contribution: 5 million euros over 5 years
- ECS Agreement to be followed within a year by the signature of a Charter describing the activities

	Signature of PECS Agreement
Hungary	2003
Czech Republic	2003
Romania	2006
Poland	2007

An ESA membership : the best option to get further involved in the European Space Programme in the upcoming years?

- Has a significant cost
- Requires an industry able to absorb the “geographical return”
- Already participating in the joint EU/ESA applications-related programmes
- But would give them access to other programmes and remains a political tool

Benefits for all stakeholders

- Economic

Ex. Securing a more stable funding for the ECS

Ex. Lowering the cost of some components

- Political

Ex. ECS recognized as partners

- Technical and scientific

Ex. The ECS could develop new capabilities

COSTS OF THE ESA MEMBERSHIP

- **ESA's budget in 2006: 2.9 billion euros (incl. 580 million euros for mandatory programmes)**
- **Transition from 1 million euros a year to a significant contribution to ESA**
 - **Together 4% of the mandatory contributions**

<i>in million euros</i>	Current space budget	Estimated mandatory contribution to ESA
Czech Republic	2.4	4.9
Hungary	2.2	4.2
Poland	4.6 (+1.1 for PECS)	12.2
Romania	4.3	3.1

For the ECS

- Public and political support
- Funding
- Industrial capabilities

For ESA

- Scope of the Activities
- Industrial Policy
- Governance

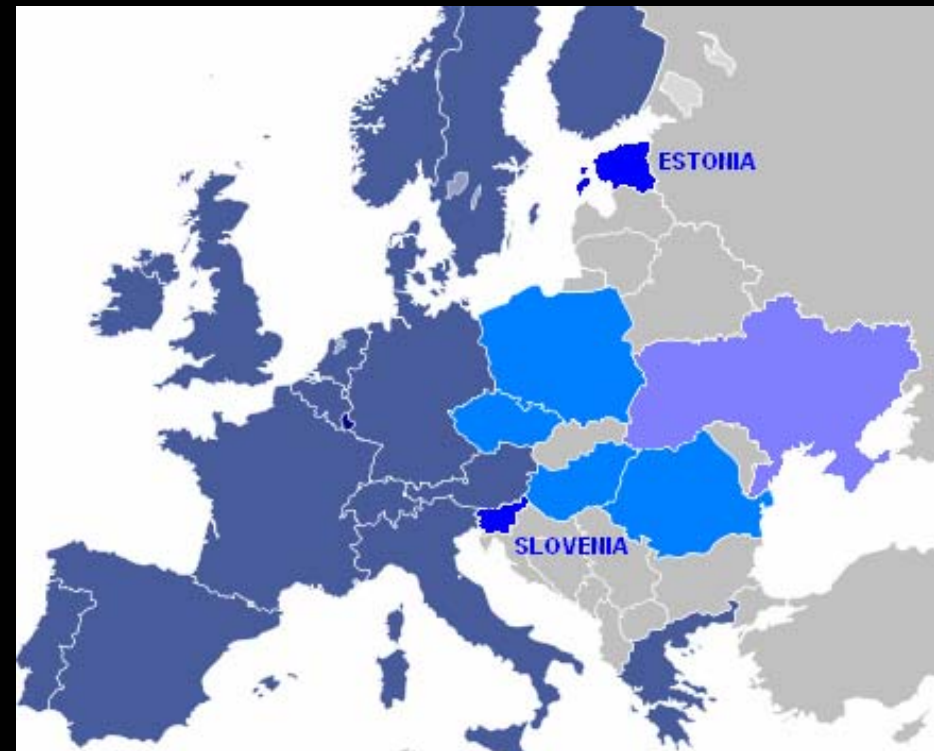
- The ECS - Different countries despite their similarities
- A coordinated action of ESA and EU would be more efficient
- And it will be crucial for them to jointly express common interests
- Main challenge of a further participation in the European Programme is the development of their space industry
- Need for external impetus – Opportunity for the “old” Europe

- Seed money from the EU could support the development and use of space-based applications in the new EU member states
- ESA membership
 - New activities in ESA Programmes in which could take active role
 - Opportunities for the current members to change the rules
 - When they join, the ECS will be better prepared than their predecessors

Final report to be published during the summer 2007
Will be available online at www.espi.or.at

Same methodology will be applied to Estonia and Slovenia

- Additional report to be published in the fall 2007



Thank you

www.espi.or.at