The space programme of the European Union and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme


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General Comments and Analysis: EU Space Strategy

• The aims of the space strategy are:
  • (1) Maximise the benefits of space for society and the economy;
  • (2) Support the global competitiveness of the EU space sector;
  • (3) Reinforce European autonomy in accessing space in a safe and secure environment;
  • (4) Strengthen the role of Europe as a global actor and promote international cooperation.
MFF opinion - for space in EU period 2021-2027

• The proposal for a Regulation is part of the follow-up to the Space Strategy for Europe. The proposal foresees that the financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 16 billion in current prices,
• (a) for Galileo and EGNOS: EUR 9,7 billion;
• (b) for Copernicus: EUR 5,8 billion and
• (c) for SSA/GOVSATCOM: EUR 0,5 billion.
Consultation with stakeholders:

• 28 August Discussion with Massimiliano Salini MEP, Space rapporteur in the European Parliament, about the space programme.
• Andres Jaadla also exchanged views with the shadow rapporteur for the space report in the European Parliament, Caroline Nagtegaal MEP (VVD/ALDE), talking about their visions for space for tomorrow and the necessary budgetary envelope.
• He also met Mrs Florence Rabier, Director General of ECMWF and Mr Juan Garces de Marcilla ECMWF Director of Copernicus services for his reports.
Questions:

1. **Does the unification of space policies in one instrument promote increasing synergies, efficiency and effectiveness and/or visibility of EU space policy?**

2. **How can awareness of the usefulness of space, especially as an enabling technology, be increased and how can regions contribute?**

3. **How can EU space policy be more competitive: industrial policy, support to research and development, special targeted measures for small and medium-sized enterprises or other means?**
Where is European Spaceman?
Questions:

4. What could be the role of regions in ensuring that the large and increasing amount of data from EU space programmes (Galileo, EGNOS, Copernicus) will be accessible and useful for the widest possible number of European companies and citizens?
ESTCube-1 is the first satellite from Estonia. It was made as part of the Estonian Student Satellite Program, and was launched on 7 May 2013 on a Vega rocket. The satellite is a project in which university and high-school students took part. The CubeSat standard for nanosatellites was followed while it was built, resulting in a 10x10x11.35 cm cube, with a volume of 1 liter and a mass of 1.048 kg.

ESTCube-1 was put into orbit by Arianespace, using a Vega rocket which took off from ELA-1 at Kourou at 02:06:31 UTC on 7 May 2013 at a height of 670 kilometres.
Questions:

5. Even if the increasing role of EU in space means that it is reasonable to strengthen the institutional set-up, are there risks of excessive resources spent on organisational structures? **Is there a risk that the emphasis in the proposal on management procedures for cooperation between the EU, its Agency for the Space Programme, the Member States and ESA, reduces efforts for a more ambitious EU space industrial policy and how can this be avoided in such case?**
Questions:

6. What is the best way to ensure a more explicit focus on possibilities to engage with the local and regional level (Space Hubs, something else)?

How can local and regional authorities be engaged and the initial investment for local and regional authorities, in introducing the use of satellite data for fulfilling their competences be supported? How can the regional level interact with the private sector in space?

7. Should funding be increased at the level suggested? Should there be specifically allocated funding for space research in Horizon Europe?
ESA business incubation centre in Tartu, Estonia
Thank you !