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Predmet: *Priprema za sastanak Vijeća za konkurentnost 26. studenoga 2021.*  
Upravljanje svemirskim prometom  
*Izvešće predsjedništva*

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Za delegacije se u Prilogu nalazi izvješće predsjedništva o upravljanju svemirskim prometom, s obzirom na to da će ono biti predstavljeno na sastanku Vijeća za konkurentnost (svemir) 26. studenoga 2021.

**VIJEĆE ZA KONKURENTNOST – UNUTARNJE TRŽIŠTE, INDUSTRIJA,  
ISTRAŽIVANJE I SVEMIR – 26. studenoga 2021.**

***Izvešće predsjedništva*  
*Upravljanje svemirskim prometom***

**I. Uvod – kontekst upravljanja svemirskim prometom**

Svemirski sektor razvija se u smjeru nove paradigme koja je obilježena intenziviranjem svemirskih aktivnosti diljem svijeta te pojavom novih koncepata, novih aktera, novih tehnologija, novih načina rada i novih misija koje su ključne za sigurnost. Iako inovativne tehnologije i usluge donose znatne koristi za cijelo čovječanstvo, one predstavljaju izazov za dugoročnu održivost svemira. Naime, posljedica je tih kretanja znatno povećanje svemirskog prometa, rizika od sudara i svemirskog otpada, čime se dovodi u pitanje sigurnost svemirskih aktivnosti i pristupa svemiru.

Stoga bi EU, ne dovodeći u pitanje izvršavanje nadležnosti država članica, trebao utvrditi svoje stajalište o upravljanju svemirskim prometom (STM). Konsolidacija stajališta EU-a preduvjet je za izražavanje tog stajališta na drugim forumima i utvrđivanje zajedničkog stajališta EU-a s trećim zemljama i međunarodnim organizacijama. Usklađeno stajalište država članica ujedno se smatra važnim faktorom za utjecanje na međunarodne rasprave o tom pitanju, posebno u okviru Odbora UN-a za miroljubivo korištenje svemirom (UN COPUOS).

Unatoč intenzivnoj raspravi na više razina, na globalnoj razini ili na razini EU-a još ne postoji jasna, precizna i usuglašena definicija<sup>1</sup> koncepta STM-a. Nadalje, kako bi (nacionalni, europski i globalni) STM bio učinkovit, *sadržaj budućih djelovanja* i razina njihove provedbe trebali bi ne samo odgovarati na sve veću razinu aktivnosti u svemirskom sektoru, već i predvidjeti njegove znatne promjene te se i oni moraju definirati na razini EU-a.

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<sup>1</sup> Više pojedinosti o predloženim definicijama različitih dionika dostupno je u izvješću Instituta za europsku svemirsku politiku (ESPI) iz siječnja 2020. naslovljenom „Na putu prema europskom pristupu upravljanju svemirskim prometom”.

Osiguravanje dugoročne održivosti svemira te sigurnog i zaštićenog okruženja za sredstva (infrastrukturu) i građane ključno je kako bi Europa zajamčila ne samo pristup svemiru, već i njegovo održivo iskorištavanje.

STM je jedan od vodećih projekata Unijina *akcijskog plana za postizanje sinergije između civilne, obrambene i svemirske industrije*<sup>2</sup>. Cilj je tog vodećeg projekta razviti standarde i pravila STM-a koji su potrebni kako bi se izbjegli sudari koji mogu nastati zbog povećanja broja satelita i širenja svemirskog otpada, izbjeglo da standardi koji nisu standardi EU-a postanu norma te kako bi se doprinijelo izgradnji međunarodnog pristupa STM-u u budućnosti.

Dva *neslužbena dokumenta o STM-u* koje su službe Komisije izradile s ciljem dobivanja mišljenja država članica EU-a o STM-u, među ostalim o sposobnostima, aktivnostima (tehničkim, pravnim, koordinacijskim i upravljačkim) i razini njihove provedbe, poslana su državama članicama i o njima se raspravljalo na sastanku Radne skupine za svemir tijekom finskog predsjedanja u drugoj polovini 2019. odnosno portugalskog predsjedanja u prvoj polovini 2021.

Na razini EU-a pokrenuto je nekoliko istraživačkih aktivnosti. Europski parlament odobrio je pilot-projekt o STM-u te se trenutačno u okviru programa Obzor 2020. provode dva djelovanja za koordinaciju i potporu.

U skladu s raspravom o politikama naslovljenom „Ususret boljem položaju EU-a u vezi s upravljanjem svemirskim prometom”, na sastanku Vijeća za konkurentnost 28. svibnja 2021. ministri i ministrice složili su se da postoji hitna potreba za razvojem pristupa EU-a STM-u te su podržali plan za postizanje tog cilja koji je u okviru trija predsjedništava Vijeća s Njemačkom i Slovenijom izradilo portugalsko predsjedništvo, zajedno s Francuskom i u suradnji s Komisijom.

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<sup>2</sup> COM (2021)70 od 22. veljače 2021.

Slovensko predsjedništvo Vijeća nastavilo je s radom na izradi izvješća predsjedništva u skladu sa Zaključcima Vijeća o smjernicama za europski doprinos utvrđivanju ključnih načela za globalno svemirsko gospodarstvo od 11. studenoga 2020.<sup>3</sup>, koje je potvrdilo deseto Vijeće za svemir EU-a i ESA-e. Ministri i ministrice nadležni za svemir tom su prilikom preporučili dosljedan pristup STM-u u Europi, uključujući održavanje europske konferencije posvećene toj temi na kojoj bi se raspravljalo o pregledu postojećih regulatornih okvira u Europi.

Na temelju tog holističkog pristupa Radna skupina za svemir raspravljala je o elementima koji se smatraju ključnima za postizanje zajedničkog dogovora o STM-u.

## **II. Rasprave o STM-u EU-a tijekom slovenskog predsjedanja**

STM je jedan od prioriteta slovenskog predsjedništva.

EU treba imati jasnu viziju o tome kako razviti politike, propise i tehnologije za STM kako bi se zaštitili europski građani, europska svemirska infrastruktura i operacije s ciljem doprinošenja globalnim raspravama kojima se nastoji ostvariti međunarodno prihvatljiv pristup te proaktivnog utjecanja na njih.

*Europska konferencija o upravljanju svemirskim prometom (STM) naslovljena „Poticanje europskog pristupa upravljanju svemirskim prometom”* organizirana je 7. srpnja 2021., tijekom slovenskog predsjedanja, u skladu s prethodno dogovorenim planom čiji je cilj utvrđivanje europskog stajališta o STM-u tijekom 2022. Predstavnici i predstavnice država članica EU-a i Europske svemirske agencije (ESA), Komisije, Europske službe za vanjsko djelovanje (ESVD) i izvršnog tijela ESA-e istaknuli su razne elemente, aktere i perspektive koji su relevantni za poticanje europskog stajališta o STM-u.

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<sup>3</sup> Dokument 12851/20.

Rasprave održane tijekom pripreme te konferencije, kojima su obuhvaćeni izlaganja o europskim sposobnostima i nedostacima i njihov pregled, dio su plana čiji je cilj oblikovanje početnog jedinstvenog europskog pristupa STM-u.

Dionici konferencije o STM-u pozdravili su *neobvezujući pisani dokument koji uključuje ishode Europske konferencije o upravljanju svemirskim prometom naslovljene „Poticanje europskog pristupa upravljanju svemirskim prometom”* kao doprinos daljnjoj raspravi o STM-u u Europi.

U *ishodima* se ističu stajališta delegacija država članica EU-a i ESA-e, Komisije, ESVD-a i izvršnog tijela ESA-e o važnosti STM-a za Europu, trenutačnom stanju, potrebama i akterima koji doprinose europskom pristupu STM-u, kao i o aktivnostima koje je potrebno poduzeti u području tehnologije i na regulatornoj razini kako bi Europa došla do zajedničkog poimanja STM-a.

Jasno se pokazalo da je dosljedan pristup u području STM-a na razini EU-a ključan za odgovor na globalne izazove.

Važan korak u daljnjem razvoju zajedničkog pristupa EU-a STM-u bilo je pokretanje savjetodavne platforme Glavne uprave za obrambenu industriju i svemir (GU DEFIS) u rujnu 2021. Platforma bi trebala poslužiti kao transparentan mehanizam za pružanje doprinosa za komunikaciju Komisije o pristupu EU-a STM-u, koja je planirana za početak 2022.

Na raspravama u okviru Radne skupine za svemir održanima tijekom slovenskog predsjedanja istaknuta je potreba za nastavkom rada na svim elementima pristupa EU-a STM-u s ciljem postizanja zajedničkog stajališta o tim pitanjima tijekom francuskog predsjedanja Vijećem 2022.

### **III. Preliminarni ishodi rasprava država članica**

Države članice jasno su izrazile da je prijeko potrebno riješiti pitanje STM-a na europskoj razini kako bi se zaštitili interesi EU-a u pogledu autonomnog, sigurnog i zaštićenog pristupa svemiru i njegova iskorištavanja te promicala konkurentnost europske industrije.

Mnoge aktivnosti započete tijekom prethodnih predsjedništava utrle su put prema boljem razumijevanju koncepta STM-a. Pružila se i prilika za prikupljanje stajališta država članica EU-a o tom hitnom pitanju. Iz tih su rasprava proizašli glavni elementi navedeni u nastavku.

Kao prvo, države članice navele su da je važno poštovati nadležnosti država članica. Namjeravaju i dalje biti odgovorne za razvoj, nadzor i provedbu pravila STM-a. Smatraju da manevarski prostor Europske unije mora biti u potpunosti u skladu s člankom 4. stavkom 3. i člankom 189. UFEU-a. Osim toga, države članice izrazile su jasnu spremnost da pomno prate i usmjeravaju razvoj STM-a. Zbog toga bi EU trebao pratiti i koordinirati djelovanja EU-a za održivo iskorištavanje svemira te izvješćivati o svim aktivnostima za osiguravanje transparentnosti. Svi relevantni europski akteri trebali bi surađivati u skladu sa svojim ulogama i odgovornostima kako bi se izbjeglo nepotrebno udvostručavanje napora.

Kao drugo, uloga Europske unije trebala bi biti usmjerena na razvoj standarda i neobvezujućeg prava, uključujući, prema potrebi, preporuke ili poticajne mjere. Osim toga, neke države članice navele su da ne bi trebalo isključiti obveze na razini EU-a. Važan element koji treba uzeti u obzir pri djelovanju u području STM-a jest taj da nijedna mjera koja se donosi ili promiče na razini EU-a ne bi trebala stvoriti nepotrebna opterećenja za industriju EU-a te bi trebala doprinijeti zajedničkom cilju osiguravanja dugoročne održivosti aktivnosti u svemiru i očuvanja slobode mirnog istraživanja i iskorištavanja svemira za buduće generacije.

Kao treće, na temelju aktivnosti koje se provode posljednjih šest godina, nadzor i praćenje u svemiru (SST) EU-a predvodi sve operativne i istraživačke aktivnosti povezane sa SST-om. Sposobnosti u području SST-a i svijesti o situaciji u svemiru (SSA) ključne su za razvoj STM-a jer je to jedini način da se operativno spriječe sudari i postane vjerodostojan akter kad je riječ o tom pitanju.

Naposljetku, države članice svjesne su da se razvojem europskog pristupa neće riješiti sva pitanja povezana s povećanjem broja satelita i količine svemirskog otpada. Samo međunarodni odgovor može dovesti do razvoja učinkovitog pristupa STM-u, a zajednički pristup EU-a omogućio bi EU-u da poveća svoj međunarodni utjecaj u tom području. Rad koji je UN COPUOS započeo s 21 smjernicom za dugoročnu održivost (LTS) važan je korak u pravom smjeru. Stoga će stalna suradnja s međunarodnim partnerima/organizacijama, uključujući UN COPUOS, biti ključna za osiguravanje toga da ojačani i koordinirani europski pristup doprinese međunarodnim raspravama o STM-u kako bi se ostvario međunarodno prihvatljiv pristup. EU bi također trebao promicati razvoj poticajnih mjera kako bi se potaknula provedba mjera koje su donesene na međunarodnoj razini. To bi se moglo smatrati prvim korakom prije mogućeg budućeg donošenja međunarodnih pravno obvezujućih instrumenata. S obzirom na srednjoročno i dugoročno povećanje svemirskog prometa, pravno obvezujući instrumenti osigurat će potrebnu stabilnost i normativnu osnovu za sigurne i održive aktivnosti u svemiru.

#### **IV. Daljnji koraci**

Nakon komunikacije Komisije o pristupu EU-a STM-u koja je planirana za početak 2022. francusko predsjedništvo uspostaviti će postupak ispitivanja kako bi se omogućile opsežne rasprave u okviru Radne skupine za svemir s ciljem utvrđivanja stajališta EU-a o STM-u tijekom francuskog predsjedanja.

Države članice raspravljat će o holističkom pristupu višedimenzionalnom pitanju STM-a. To obuhvaća razvoj sposobnosti, regulaciju, politike, istraživanja i inovacije, izgradnju kapaciteta te pravne i operativne elemente na različitim razinama, uključujući civilne i vojne aspekte, uz osiguravanje komplementarnosti u svim područjima djelovanja EU-a u svemiru.

Kako bi EU učvrstio svoj položaj, Uniji je potrebna odgovarajuća razina autonomije u svemirskom sektoru, među ostalim u području STM-a. Za to je potrebna izgradnja kapaciteta, što je ključan preduvjet za upravljanje svemirskim prometom i njegovu koordinaciju.

EU je već izgradio jedan od najsveobuhvatnijih sustava u svijetu za SST, koji ima velik potencijal za jačanje autonomije EU-a u području SST-a. Konzorcij EU-a za SST, koji će postati šire partnerstvo do kraja 2021., obavlja istraživačke i inovacijske aktivnosti, razvoj kapaciteta i pruža operativne usluge 24 sata dnevno, sedam dana u tjednu, kao što je usluga za izbjegavanje sudara za većinu europskih satelita (228). U predstojećim mjesecima bit će ključno ojačati kapacitete i sposobnosti EU-a u pogledu znanja o svemirskom okruženju (SSA) i njegova nadzora (SST), povećati broj i poboljšati obavljanje usluga te doprijeti do većeg broja potencijalnih korisnika kako bi se poboljšala koordinacija svemirskog prometa i osigurala sigurne svemirske operacije.

Kad je riječ o regulaciji, kako bi se osigurao siguran i zaštićen svemir te doprinijelo dugoročnoj održivosti aktivnosti u svemiru, države članice trebale bi raspravljati o pragmatičnom i učinkovitom pristupu i to tako da se za neposrednu budućnost postave realistični ciljevi. Doista se čini da je kratkoročno teško ostvariti napredak u vezi s bilo kojim pravno obvezujućim međunarodnim regulatornim okvirom za upravljanje svemirskim prometom. Države članice trebale bi podupirati provedbu postojećih dobrovoljnih smjernica (LTS) donesenih u okviru COPUOS-a (i donijeti nacionalne mjere u tom pogledu), a dosljedan pristup EU-a u UN-u u pogledu razvoja odgovornog ponašanja mogao bi biti koristan prvi korak.

EU bi u bliskoj budućnosti trebao pomoći u ostvarenju zajedničkog dogovora o tome što obuhvaća STM te doprinijeti postizanju konsenzusa o razvoju zajedničkih normi i standarda. Taj razvoj u svakom slučaju treba biti pragmatičan, postupan i stupnjevit te se temeljiti na načelu uzajamnosti tih normi i standarda kako se ne bi kažnjavala konkurentnost europske svemirske industrije, a dvojna dimenzija STM-a mora se na odgovarajući način uzeti u obzir.

U skladu s razinom usklađenosti u raspravama o različitim temama, francusko predsjedništvo pripremit će napomenu predsjedništva ili zaključke Vijeća o stajalištu EU-a o STM-u, koji bi mogli biti usvojeni na sastanku Vijeća za konkurentnost u lipnju 2022. Taj će se rad odvijati u bliskoj suradnji s partnerstvom EU-a za SST.

***Prilozi***

1. Ishodi europske konferencije o upravljanju svemirskim prometom od 7. srpnja 2021. naslovljene „Poticanje europskog pristupa upravljanju svemirskim prometom”;
  2. Nacrt plana uz popratni dokument s ciljem pripreme za raspravu o politikama na sastanku Vijeća za konkurentnost (svemir) 17. svibnja 2021. (8616/21 ADD 1).
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**Outcomes of the European Space Traffic Management Conference, 7 July 2021**

**“Fostering a European approach to Space Traffic Management”**

**Outcomes**

**of the European Space Traffic Management Conference, 7 July 2021 “Fostering a European approach on Space Traffic Management”**

Representatives of Member States of EU and ESA, together with representatives of the European Commission, the European External Action Service and the Executive of the European Space Agency met at the European Space Traffic Management (STM) Conference on 7 July 2021.

The Conference was initiated by orientations affirmed by the EU-ESA Space Council of 20 November 2020 on the European contribution in establishing key principles for the global space economy. There, Ministers responsible for space from EU and ESA Member States recommended a coherent approach on STM in Europe including to hold a dedicated European conference to discuss the mapping exercise of current regulatory frameworks in Europe.

The Conference was prepared in an informal process encompassing the representatives of the Member States of EU and ESA, as well as representatives of the European Commission, the European External Action Service, and the Executive of the European Space Agency. This process included a Hearing on STM that took place on 24 March 2021, at the occasion of which EU and ESA Member States, space agencies, the EU Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) Consortium/Partnership, industry, academia and Europe’s international partners presented their views on space traffic management, thus highlighting the various elements and actors and perspectives relevant to fostering a European position on STM. Based on the Hearing a mapping of European capabilities and gaps was carried out on 21 April 2021.

In the development of a European position on STM, continued engagement with international partners/organisations like UNCOPUOS will be key in ensuring that the increased coordinated European approach contributes to international STM discussions, in order to achieve an internationally acceptable approach.

The Conference noted with appreciation the European Union roadmap for STM, which was discussed at the EU Competitiveness Council (SPACE) on 28 May 2021.

The following Outcomes of the Conference are not binding to any participant, the Presidencies or institution but are offered as a contribution to the STM debate in Europe.

## 1. Relevance of Space Traffic Management for Europe

- (1) Space Traffic Management is a very complex topic under the remit of multiple levels of competences from the multilateral United Nations, to the European actors and national governments. It requires action at multiple dimensions that need to be addressed through a close involvement of all relevant European actors, such as: i) research and innovation activities; ii) development of capabilities; as described in chapters 2 and 3, iii) operational coordination services iv) regulatory activities including standardization, v) security and dual dimension.
- (2) Orbits are increasingly congested and contested. They constitute a limited natural resource. The dynamic evolution of space activities and the increasing emergence of a near-Earth ecosystem as an economic domain, attracting additional actors and investments, including from the commercial sector, and leading to the development of innovative applications and technologies is noted.
- (3) There is an increase in space traffic and collision risks, thus challenging the safety of space activities, access to space, and the long-term sustainability (LTS) of outer space.
- (4) Ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space as a safe and secure environment is a prerequisite for Europe to access and utilize outer space, as space data and applications are increasingly important for our societies as a whole and for implementing European Union and national policy objectives such as the digital and green transition and for socio-economic, security and defence goals. Moreover, the protection of European citizens and their Member States is a prerequisite to achieve at the earliest stage of any STM development.
- (5) The need for ESA, the EU, and their respective Member States to foster a common approach on STM in order to react to the global challenges and to contribute to ongoing international discussions on STM is highlighted.
- (6) A European contribution to the formulation of future international norms and standards related to STM as well as an increased coordinated approach and cooperation are of primary importance for preserving European interests in accessing and using space, public and private space infrastructure and to promote the competitiveness of the European industry and for contributing to a level-playing field for the global space economy.
- (7) Europe should continue to foster its status as a role model for responsible behaviour in space.

## 2. State of Play and Needs

- (1) STM constitutes a multi-dimensional concept encompassing legal, regulatory, policy, research and innovation, development of capabilities legal and operational elements at different levels. The civil, commercial, technological, security, and dual-use aspects should be duly taken into account.
- (2) A comprehensive approach is necessary in fostering a European approach to STM, for which the mapping presented at the occasion of the Preparatory Meeting for the European Conference on Space Traffic Management on 21 April 2021 could be useful, identifying specific needs for action as a valuable tool for facilitating a structured approach towards shaping a European position on STM as well as the on-going research activities launched by European Actors such as the two ongoing H2020 STM actions and the EU SST Consortium/Partnership by the European Commission, an STM pilot project commissioned by the European Parliament, and the ongoing ESA Space Safety Programme.
- (3) Europe should make use of all its resources and capabilities and bundle them in the most effective and efficient way, involving different EU, ESA, and national authorities and their contributions and responsibilities in their respective fields.
- (4) In order to assess the needs to establish adequate coordination interfaces with air traffic management, a coordination with in particular International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), Eurocontrol and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) could be promoted.
- (5) In order to ensure the safety, security and long-term sustainability of outer space activities, international coordination and technical standards as well as rules with universal applicability, in accordance with international space law become necessary, and in this case European Member States need to actively contribute to such development and its implementation in a coherent way.
- (6) Europe should work on the implementation of the existing voluntary LTS guidelines adopted by UNCOPUOS and could develop standards and good practices; this development would be gradual and incremental and should be based on the principle of reciprocity, so as not to penalize the competitiveness of the European space industry, and taking into account strategic issues as well. As a long-term goal, Europe should strive to contribute to further consideration of an international regulatory framework on STM in collaboration with other nations and international organisations which might encompass as appropriate legal or voluntary instruments worked out within international organisations such as UNCOPUOS.
- (7) Europe needs to promote its technological leadership to enhance the safety and sustainability of its space activities and reap the benefits of developing markets and fully use the opportunities provided by commercial capabilities and services, including as regards in-orbit servicing, active debris removal, space debris mitigation (with for example spacecraft design elements), space surveillance and tracking, space weather, and near-Earth objects.
- (8) European and national SST capabilities are a prerequisite to any burden sharing, as well as an essential basis to monitor space objects and provide SST services related to space traffic. European and national investments in SST are therefore of capital importance.

### 3. Actors Contributing to a European Approach to Space Traffic Management

- (1) The development of a comprehensive, coherent and jointly developed European approach on STM to contribute to the global discussion necessitates the inclusive involvement of all relevant actors, Member States of EU and ESA, the European Commission, the European External Action Service, the ESA Executive, the EU SST Consortium/Partnership, regulatory authorities, academia, industry, including service providers and civil society, based on the actors' competences, roles, and capabilities.
- (2) The imperative role of Member States of EU and ESA in shaping the way forward due to the security, sovereignty and dual dimension of STM and the EU and ESA Member States' authority over their SST sensors needs to be taken into account. Other national initiatives and research and development through the ESA programmes should also be considered in the European approach in the future too. Also, the EU and ESA Member States' responsibilities under the United Nations treaties need to be taken into account.
- (3) The EU SST programme is for EU member states the primary research and innovation capability development and operational capability for monitoring and coordinating space traffic through the SST Services (collision avoidance, re-entry, fragmentation, remediation and mitigation) as well as for providing services to institutional and commercial stakeholders, public and private, civil and military ones.
- (4) The role of the European Commission should be emphasized in the implementation of the EU space programme, in particular with the SST sub-component which could contribute to a European STM, and other EU space activities in accordance with the EU treaties and international law. The European Commission is also announcing STM as one of the three flagship initiatives, stemming out of its Action Plan on Synergies between civil, defence and space industries. EU Member States have also provided, through the EU Competitiveness Council (SPACE), guidance for developing a European Union approach for STM. The European Commission was encouraged to prepare the declaration of acceptance of the rights and obligations under the United Nations space treaties, where applicable.
- (5) ESA provides essential contributions and programme expertise in research and collaborative development and implementation of large European systems and also develops operational prototypes and precursor services in its Space Safety Programme. Furthermore, ESA performs research and development, in particular in the areas of in-orbit servicing, space debris mitigation, active debris removal, space weather, and near-Earth objects and sensor development, which could contribute to a European STM. ESA also has a strong and long experience in contributing in different international forums as the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC).
- (6) An active involvement of European space industry including the downstream sector and service providers, financial service providers such as insurers, regulatory authorities, research establishments, academia, and civil society is important for the future development of technical, operational rules and standards in order to promote effective solutions and increase the European competitiveness and technological leadership.
- (7) The collaboration between the EU standardization organisations European Committee for Standardization (CEN), European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), European Telecommunication Standardization Institute (ETSI) and the European Cooperation for Space Standardization (ECSS) should be further strengthened as

an important platform for the development of standards relevant to STM. ESA, Member States of ESA and

EU and European industry have a strong experience in standard setting by contributing in different international forums like ECSS, CEN, CENELEC, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and European Organisation for Civil Aviation Equipment (EUROCAE).

#### 4. Way Ahead

(1) The Conference welcomed the consensus reached at the occasion of the EU Competitiveness Council (SPACE) on 28 May 2021 on a European Union roadmap contributing to the way forward on a European position on Space Traffic Management and welcomed the further development of a step-wise European approach for a coherent and inclusive way ahead with all competent actors in particular EU, ESA and all their respective Member States.

*Draft roadmap on Space Traffic Management*

*Competitiveness Council - Space part on 17 May 2021 (8616/21 ADD1)*

- i) Preparatory (2019-Q2- 2021);
- ii) Design and definition (Q3 2021-Q2 2022);
- iii) Outreach (Q4 2022)

	Date	Meeting	Topics	Documents/outputs	
				EU	ESA
	03/16	UNCOPUOS	UNCOPUOS Legal Subcommittee puts STM on its agenda		UN.Doc. A/AC105/C.2/2015/CRP.13
<b>PREPARATORY PHASE</b>					
Preparatory phase	22/10/19	SWP	<p>COM submitted non-paper centred on new developments on a non-consensual definition for STM and the need for sustainability of Space.</p> <p>MS informed about national competences and lack of national positions</p>	<p>COM non-paper – State of play on STM (Wks 11506/19) and questionnaire (11512/19)</p> <p>Need to enhance knowledge from MS on STM and positions</p>	

	14/01/20 and 12/05/20	Workshops in preparation of the German EU Council Presidency	Initiative “Establishing key principles for the global space economy” with one focus topic on STM	Presentations leading to Council Conclusions/ESA Resolution
	Autumn 2020	Studies for knowledge-base building launched by COM	<p>2 Coordination and Support Actions</p> <p>1. building STM capability.(01/21-08/22)</p> <p>2. European industry competitiveness and economic sustainability (01/21-06/22),</p> <p>3. Pilot project on legal and economic analysis(WK 2189/21 (01/21-01/22))</p>	
	20/11/20	10th Space Council EU-ESA	<p>Increase European coordinated approach, from a dialogue with stakeholders for <b>mapping exercise of regulatory framework in Europe to be discussed in a European Conference</b></p>	<p>Council Conclusions (doc. 12851/20 - paras 14-15)/ESA Resolution</p> <p>To be taken forward in the respective settings</p>

	5/01/21	SWP	PRES informed about the new developments on STM	COM presentation on ISO standardisation (WK 57/21)	
	28/01/21	1st meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	German initiative to put forward the steps included in the Space Council	Presentation Exploration of concept and roles with stakeholders	

	16/02/21	SWP	<p>COM presented the scope of the two Coordination and Support Actions, and the Pilot project.</p> <p>PCY and COM presented coordinated Roadmap based on non-paper to identify major European issues for a European common approach and expecting for the mapping from the two pilots</p>	<p>2 Coordination and Support Actions</p> <p>1. building STM capability.(01/21-08/22)</p> <p>2. European industry competitiveness and economic sustainability (01/21-06/22),</p> <p>3. Pilot project on legal and economic analysis(WK 2189/21 (01/21-01/22))</p>	
	23/02/21	2nd meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	Explore a roadmap towards the conference based on hearing at global level	Presentation - calendar	Preparation for the conference

	17/03/21	SWP	<p>COM presented non-paper on STM, including a questionnaire.</p> <p>Guiding questions to support MS to form their national position on STM; exchange of views with MS</p>	COM non-Paper and questionnaire to MS	
	24/03/21	<p>3<sup>rd</sup> meeting organised by DE - "Hearing" presentations from MS of the EU and ESA, other third countries, academics and think tanks, industry European and third countries</p>	Presentations to enhance the understanding of participants on STM		

	21/04/21	3rd meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	Start of the mapping of European "state of play" (European participations in international fora, existing regulations and capabilities)		
	27/04/21	SWP	MS exchange of views on preliminary positions based on replies to Questionnaire	COM Presentation of results & conclusions from questionnaire	
	28/05/21	Competitiveness Council (Space)	Policy debate "Towards a better positioning of the EU in the Space Traffic Management"	Orientation paper on MS preliminary position towards a EU coordinated approach	

	13/05/21	4th meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	Follow-up of understanding of European "state of play" [and start of examination of technical enhancement]	
	3/06/21	5th meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	Preparation of the Conference presenting mapping and technical possible future [synergies/common understandings/potential for joint actions] based on identified technical needs	

	7/07/21	<p>Conference, following up on point 15. of CCs doc. 12851/20</p> <p>"to start a European dialogue together with academia and industry, including a mapping exercise of current regulatory frameworks in Europe to be discussed in a dedicated European conference"</p>	<p>The conference will help to develop a common understanding in (1) importance of STM, (2) state-of-play and needs (tech., regulatory, etc.), (3) actors in STM contributing to the STM position-making in Europe</p>	
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DESIGN AND DEFINITION PHASE					
QDesign and definition phase	13/07/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Update by the Commission on STM	STM presentation	
	07/09/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Presentation of the initial results and outputs of the CSAs and the Pilot project	STM presentation	
	21/09/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Presentation of Presidency synthesis of the outcomes from May COMPET – Space policy debate, July’s Conference on STM and initial results from CSAs and Pilot project: collecting views of delegations		
	12/10/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Presidency Report on STM: examination		
	26/10/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Presidency Report on STM: final examination		

	Nov/Dec				Poss. to have STM in the ESA Interim Ministerial Meeting (30 Nov-1 Dec, tbc)
	10/11/21	COREPER	Preparation of EU Competitiveness Council (Space)		
	26/11/21	<b>Competitiveness Council (Space)</b>	Tbc.: Presidency Report on STM	MS main highlights on STM to prepare an EU position	
	XX/01/22	COM-EP	Conference with EP, based on pilot project results		
	Q1 2022		Commission formal input towards EU coordinated position on STM	COM formal input	

	?/02/22	SWP	Exchange of views on a draft EU position on STM		
	XX/03/22	SWP	Exchange of views		
	XX/04/22	SWP	Examination of EU position		
	XX/05/22	SWP	Examination of EU position		
	<b>XX/05 or 06/22 (or 9/22)</b>	<b>COREPER</b>	Examination		
	<b>[XX/05/22</b>	<b>EU Competitive ness Council</b>	<b>Adoption of Council Conclusions? or I/A Note on EU position on STM – [Space Council]</b>	<b>EU position on STM</b>	
					<b>Preparation of a programme proposal STM for CM22</b>

OUTREACH PHASE				
Outreach phase	XX/XX/2022	MS-EU (COM + Council) - ESA dialogue		Preparation of an EU-ESA communication plan
	?	<b>MS together with COM, EEAS and ESA - outreach to third countries COPUOS, etc.</b>		

Council work

Commission work

DE work

ESA work (Consultations on 3SOS, work in **CONOP for UN 1<sup>st</sup> Disarmament Committee/and SWP for COPUOS**)

EEAS work (consultations on 3SOS, work in **CONOP for UN 1st Disarmament Committee/and SWP for COPUOS**)