



Svet  
Evropske unije

Bruselj, 4. november 2021  
(OR. en)

13407/21

ESPACE 109

**DOPIS**

---

Pošiljatelj:	predsedstvo
Prejemnik:	Odbor stalnih predstavnikov/Svet
Zadeva:	<i>Priprava seje Sveta za konkurenčnost 26. novembra 2021</i> Upravljanje vesoljskega prometa <i>poročilo predsedstva</i>

---

V prilogi vam pošiljamo poročilo predsedstva o upravljanju vesoljskega prometa, ki bo predstavljeno na seji Sveta za konkurenčnost (vesolje) 26. novembra 2021.

**SVET ZA KONKURENČNOST – NOTRANJI TRG, INDUSTRIJA, RAZISKAVE IN  
VESOLJE – 26. november 2021**

**poročilo predsedstva**

***Upravljanje vesoljskega prometa***

**I. Uvod – Ozadje upravljanja vesoljskega prometa**

Vesoljski sektor se razvija v smeri nove paradigme, za katero so značilni okrepitev vesoljskih dejavnosti po vsem svetu ter pojav novih konceptov, novih akterjev, novih tehnologij, novih načinov delovanja in novih misij, ki so kritične za varnost. Čeprav inovativne tehnologije in storitve zelo koristijo vsemu človeštvu, predstavljajo izziv za dolgoročno trajnost dejavnosti v vesolju. Posledica tega razvoja je namreč znatno povečanje vesoljskega prometa, tveganj trkov in števila vesoljskih odpadkov, kar ogroža varnost dejavnosti v vesolju in dostop do vesolja.

Zato bi morala EU brez poseganja v izvajanje pristojnosti držav članic določiti svoje stališče o upravljanju vesoljskega prometa (v nadaljnjem besedilu: STM – „Space Traffic Management“). Konsolidacija stališča EU je predpogoj, ki mora biti izpolnjen, preden se izrazi v drugih forumih in preden se oblikuje skupno stališče EU s tretjimi državami in mednarodnimi organizacijami. Usklajeno stališče držav članic velja tudi za pomemben vzvod za vpliv na mednarodne razprave o tej zadevi, zlasti v okviru Odbora ZN za miroljubno rabo vesolja.

Čeprav se o konceptu STM intenzivno razpravlja na več ravneh, pa na svetovni ravni ali na ravni EU še ni bil jasno, natančno in soglasno opredeljen<sup>1</sup>. Poleg tega se pri *vsebini prihodnjih ukrepov* in njihovi ravni izvajanja za učinkovito STM (nacionalno, evropsko, svetovno) ne bi smeli zgolj odzivati na vse številnejše dejavnosti v vesoljskem sektorju, temveč hkrati predvideti njegove pomembne spremembe, poleg tega pa bi jih morali opredeliti tudi na ravni EU.

---

<sup>1</sup> Za več podrobnosti o opredelitvah, ki so jih predlagali različni deležniki, glej poročilo ESPI z naslovom „Towards a European Approach to Space Traffic Management“ (*Evropskemu pristopu k upravljanju vesoljskega prometa naproti*) iz januarja 2020.

Da bi lahko Evropa ne le jamčila dostop do vesolja, temveč hkrati zagotovila njegovo trajnostno rabo, je ključno zagotavljanje dolgoročne trajnosti dejavnosti v vesolju ter varnega in stabilnega okolja tako za sredstva (infrastrukturo) kot za ljudi.

STM je eden od vodilnih projektov *akcijskega načrta Unije za sinergije med civilno, obrambno in vesoljsko industrijo*<sup>2</sup>. Cilj vodilnega projekta je razviti standarde in pravila STM, ki so potrebni, da se preprečijo trki, ki bi lahko bili posledica širjenja satelitov in vesoljskih odpadkov; s tem bi preprečili, da bi se standardi določali zunaj EU, in prispevali k oblikovanju mednarodnega pristopa k STM v prihodnje.

V okviru finskega predsedovanja v drugi polovici leta 2019 in v okviru portugalskega predsedovanja v prvi polovici leta 2021 sta bila državam članicam poslana delovna dokumenta služb Komisije o STM, katerih namen je bil prejeti njihova mnenja o STM, med drugim tudi o zmogljivostih, dejavnostih (tehnični, pravni, usklajevalni in upravljavski) in ravni njihovega izvajanja; o njiju so nato razpravljali v Delovni skupini za vesolje.

Na ravni EU se je začelo izvajati več raziskovalnih dejavnosti. Evropski parlament je odobril pilotni projekt o STM, trenutno pa se v okviru programa Obzorje 2020 izvajata dva usklajevalna in podporna ukrepa.

Ministri in ministrice so se na podlagi orientacijske razprave z naslovom „Za boljši položaj EU pri upravljanju vesoljskega prometa“ na seji Sveta za konkurenčnost 28. maja 2021 strinjali, da je treba nujno oblikovati pristop EU k STM, in potrdili časovni načrt za doseg tega cilja, ki ga je portugalsko predsedstvo pripravilo v okviru tria predsedstev Sveta z Nemčijo in Slovenijo, skupaj s Francijo in v sodelovanju s Komisijo.

---

<sup>2</sup> Dok. COM (2021)70 z dne 22. februarja 2021.

Slovensko predsedstvo Sveta si je še naprej prizadevalo za pripravo poročila predsedstva v skladu s sklepi Sveta z naslovom „Usmeritve za evropski prispevek k določitvi ključnih načel za svetovno vesoljsko gospodarstvo“ z dne 11. novembra 2020<sup>3</sup>, ki so bili potrjeni na deseti seji Sveta za vesolje EU-ESA. Na njej so ministri in ministrice, pristojni za vesolje, priporočili usklajen pristop k STM v Evropi, vključno z organizacijo posebne evropske konference, na kateri bi razpravljali o popisu sedanjih regulativnih okvirov v Evropi.

Delovna skupina za vesolje je na podlagi tega celostnega pristopa razpravljala o elementih, za katere meni, da so bistveni za doseg skupnega dogovora o STM.

## **II. Razprave o upravljanju vesoljskega prometa v EU med slovenskim predsedovanjem**

STM je ena od prednostnih nalog slovenskega predsedstva.

EU mora imeti jasno vizijo o tem, kako oblikovati politike, pravila in tehnologije za STM, da bi zaščitila evropske državljane in državljanke, evropsko vesoljsko infrastrukturo in operacije ter tako prispevala k svetovnim razpravam, katerih cilj je doseči mednarodno sprejemljiv pristop, in proaktivno vplivala nanje.

*Evropska konferenca o upravljanju vesoljskega prometa z naslovom „Spodbujanje evropskega pristopa k upravljanju vesoljskega prometa“* je bila organizirana 7. julija 2021 med slovenskim predsedovanjem – v skladu z dogovorjenim časovnim načrtom, po katerem bi se v letu 2022 opredelilo evropsko stališče glede STM. Predstavniki in predstavnice držav članic EU ter Evropske vesoljske agencije (ESA), Komisije, Evropske službe za zunanje delovanje (ESZD) in izvršilnega organa ESA so izpostavili različne elemente, akterje in možnosti, ki so pomembni za spodbujanje evropskega stališča glede STM.

---

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

Razprave med pripravami na konferenco, ki so vključevale obravnavo in popis evropskih zmogljivosti in vrzeli, so del časovnega načrta, katerega cilj je oblikovanje začetnega enotnega evropskega pristopa k STM.

Deležniki na konferenci o STM so pozdravili *pisni nezavezujoč dokument – Izidi evropske konference o upravljanju vesoljskega prometa z naslovom „Spodbujanje evropskega pristopa k upravljanju vesoljskega prometa“* kot prispevek k nadaljnji razpravi o STM v Evropi.

V *izidih* so izpostavljena mnenja delegacij držav članic EU in ESA, Komisije, ESZD in izvršilnega organa ESA o pomenu STM za Evropo, trenutnem stanju, potrebah in akterjih, ki prispevajo k evropskemu pristopu k STM, pa tudi ukrepih na tehnološkem in regulativnem področju, ki jih je treba sprejeti, da bi Evropa dosegla skupen nazor o STM.

Jasno se je pokazalo, da je usklajen pristop na področju STM na ravni EU ključnega pomena za odzivanje na svetovne izzive.

Pomemben korak k nadaljnjemu oblikovanju skupnega pristopa EU k STM je bil zagon platforme za posvetovanje s strani GD za obrambno industrijo in vesolje septembra 2021. Platforma naj bi služila kot pregleden mehanizem, v okviru katerega bi se zagotovil prispevek k pripravi sporočila Komisije o pristopu EU k STM, ki je načrtovano v začetku leta 2022.

Med razpravami, ki so potekale med slovenskim predsedovanjem v okviru Delovne skupine za vesolje, se je izkazalo, da je treba nadaljevati delo v zvezi z vsemi elementi pristopa EU k STM, da bi med francoskim predsedovanjem Svetu leta 2022 lahko dosegli skupno stališče glede teh vprašanj.

### **III. Predhodni izidi razprav držav članic**

Države članice so jasno izrazile, da je treba STM nujno obravnavati na evropski ravni, da bi ohranili interese EU glede avtonomnega, zanesljivega in varnega dostopa do vesolja in njegove uporabe ter spodbudili konkurenčnost evropske industrije.

Številne dejavnosti, ki so se začele v času zadnjih predsedstev, so utrle pot k boljšemu razumevanju koncepta STM. Omogočile so tudi zbiranje stališč držav članic EU o tem perečem vprašanju. Iz njih so izšli naslednji glavni elementi:

– prvič, države članice so podarile, da je treba spoštovati njihove pristojnosti. Še naprej nameravajo biti pristojne za razvoj, nadzor in izvrševanje pravil STM. Menijo, da mora biti manevrski prostor Evropske unije popolnoma v skladu s členoma 4(3) in 189 PDEU. Izrazile so tudi jasno pripravljenost, da pozorno spremljajo in usmerjajo razvoj STM. Zato bi morala EU spremljati in usklajevati ukrepe EU za trajnostno rabo vesolja ter s poročanjem o vseh dejavnostih zagotavljati preglednost. Vsi zadevni evropski akterji bi morali sodelovati v skladu s svojimi vlogami in odgovornostmi, da bi se izognili nepotrebnemu podvajanju prizadevanj;

– drugič, Evropska unija bi se morala v svoji vlogi osredotočiti na oblikovanje standardov in mehkega prava, po potrebi vključno s priporočili ali spodbujevalnimi ukrepi. Nekatere države članice so poleg tega navedle, da ne bi smeli izključiti niti zavezujočih obveznosti na ravni EU. Pomemben element, ki bi ga bilo treba upoštevati pri delovanju na področju STM, je, da ukrepi, ki se sprejmejo ali spodbujajo na ravni EU, ne bi smeli ustvarjati nepotrebnih bremen za industrijo EU, hkrati pa bi morali prispevati k skupnemu cilju zagotavljanja dolgoročne trajnosti dejavnosti v vesolju in ohranjanja svobode miroljubnega raziskovanja in rabe vesolja tudi za prihodnje generacije;

– tretjič, na podlagi zadnjih šestih let dejavnosti je sistem EU za spremljanje in nadzorovanje v vesolju (EU SST) nosilec vseh operativnih in raziskovalnih dejavnosti, povezanih z nadzorom in spremljanjem v vesolju. Zmožljivosti za nadzor in spremljanje v vesolju (SST) ter za spremljanje razmer v vesolju (SSA) so ključnega pomena za razvoj STM, saj je to edini način za operativno preprečevanje trkov in za to, da EU postane verodostojen akter pri tem vprašanju.

Države članice se zavedajo, da z razvojem evropskega pristopa ne bodo rešene vse skrbi zaradi povečanega števila satelitov in vesoljskih odpadkov. Le mednarodni odziv lahko vodi k razvoju učinkovitega pristopa k STM, skupen pristop EU pa bi EU omogočil povečanje mednarodnega vpliva na tem področju. Delo, ki ga je Odbor ZN za miroljubno rabo vesolja začel z oblikovanjem 21 smernic za dolgoročno trajnost dejavnosti v vesolju (LTS), je pomemben korak v pravo smer. Zato bo nadaljnje sodelovanje z mednarodnimi partnerji/organizacijami, vključno z Odborom ZN za miroljubno rabo vesolja, ključnega pomena pri zagotavljanju, da bi okrepljen in usklajen evropski pristop prispeval k mednarodnim razpravam o STM, da bi tako dosegli mednarodno sprejemljiv pristop. EU bi morala poleg tega s spodbujanjem razvoja spodbujevalnih ukrepov pospešiti izvajanje ukrepov, sprejetih na mednarodni ravni. To bi se lahko štel kot prvi korak pred morebitnim bodočim sprejetjem mednarodnih pravno zavezujočih instrumentov. Pravno zavezujoči instrumenti bodo ob povečevanju vesoljskega prometa srednje- in dolgoročno zagotovili potrebno stabilnost in normativno podlago za varne in trajnostne dejavnosti v vesolju.

#### **IV. Pot naprej**

Na podlagi sporočila Komisije o pristopu EU k STM, ki je načrtovano v začetku leta 2022, bo francosko predsedstvo vzpostavilo postopek pregleda, da bi lahko z obsežnimi razpravami v Delovni skupini za vesolje še med francoskim predsedovanjem opredelili stališče EU glede STM.

Države članice bodo razpravljale o celostnem pristopu k večrazsežnostnemu vprašanju STM. To vključuje razvoj zmogljivosti (regulativnih, političnih, raziskovalnih in inovacijskih), krepitev zmogljivosti ter pravne in operativne elemente na različnih ravneh, vključno s civilnimi in vojaškimi vidiki, s čimer se zagotovi dopolnjevanje na vseh področjih vesoljskega delovanja EU.

Da bi bila EU v dobrem položaju, potrebuje ustrezno raven avtonomije v vesoljskem sektorju, tudi v zvezi s STM. Za to pa je nujno potrebna krepitev zmogljivosti, ki je ključen predpogoj za vsakršno upravljanje in usklajevanje vesoljskega prometa.

EU je že vzpostavila enega najcelovitejših sistemov za nadzor in spremljanje v vesolju (SST) na svetu, s katerim ima precejšnje možnosti, da poveča avtonomijo na tem področju. V okviru konzorcija SST EU, ki bo do konca leta 2021 prerasel v večje partnerstvo, se izvajajo raziskovalne in inovacijske dejavnosti ter razvoj zmogljivosti, hkrati pa se 24 ur na dan 7 dni v tednu izvajajo operativne storitve, kot je storitev za izogibanje trkov za večino evropskih satelitov (228). V prihodnjih mesecih bo bistveno okrepano zmogljivosti EU v smislu znanja (SSA) in nadzora (SST) vesoljskega okolja, povečati število in učinkovitost storitev ter doseči več potencialnih uporabnikov, da bi izboljšali usklajevanje vesoljskega prometa in zagotovili varnost vesoljskih operacij.

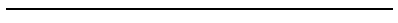
Kar zadeva ureditev, bi morale imeti države članice za zagotovitev varnosti v vesolju ter prispevek k dolgoročni trajnosti dejavnosti v vesolju, da bi lahko razpravljale o pragmatičnem in učinkovitem pristopu, v prvi vrsti realne cilje. Kratkoročno se zdi zares težko doseči napredek pri katerem koli pravno zavezujočem mednarodnem regulativnem okviru za upravljanje vesoljskega prometa. Države članice bi morale podpreti izvajanje obstoječih prostovoljnih smernic (LTS), sprejetih v okviru Odbora ZN za miroljubno rabo vesolja (in sprejeti nacionalne ukrepe v tej smeri), pri čemer bi lahko bil koristen prvi korak usklajen pristop EU v ZN k razvoju odgovornega ravnanja.

V bližnji prihodnosti bi morala EU pomagati pri oblikovanju skupnega razumevanja tega, kaj zajema STM, ter prispevati k dosegu soglasja za razvoj skupnih norm in standardov. Ta razvoj mora biti v vsakem primeru pragmatičen in postopen, s stopnjujočo se intenzivnostjo, temeljiti pa mora na načelu vzajemnosti teh norm in standardov, da ne bi ogrozili konkurenčnosti evropske vesoljske industrije, ob ustreznem upoštevanju dvojne razsežnosti STM.

Francosko predsedstvo bo glede na raven zbliževanja stališč v razpravah o različnih temah pripravilo dopis predsedstva ali sklepe Sveta o stališču EU glede STM, ki bi lahko bili sprejeti na seji Sveta za konkurenčnost junija 2022. To delo bo potekalo v tesnem sodelovanju s partnerstvom EU na področju SST.

### ***Prilogi***

1. Izidi evropske konference o upravljanju vesoljskega prometa 7. julija 2021 z naslovom „Spodbujanje evropskega pristopa k upravljanju vesoljskega prometa“.
2. Osnutek časovnega načrta k referenčnemu dokumentu za orientacijsko razpravo na seji Sveta za konkurenčnost (vesolje) z dne 17. maja 2021 (dok. 8616/21 ADD1).



**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	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>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>	
--	---------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

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**)