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**NOTE**

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From: General Secretariat of the Council  
To: Permanent Representatives Committee/Council

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Subject: *Preparation of the Council (Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry, Research and Space)) on 28-29 November 2024*  
The future of the Union space policy  
- *Exchange of views*

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In document ST 15020/24 INIT, on page 3, in the first sentence of subparagraph A, the word “policy” should be added after “EU’s space”. Therefore, the subparagraph A. Technological Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy " should read:

## **“A. Technological Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy**

A key goal of the EU’s space **policy** is reducing reliance on non-European technologies and services, particularly in times of geopolitical tension. It is therefore essential to enhance its technological sovereignty, including by increasing public and private investment along the value chain, starting from R&I and including ensuring autonomous access to space. Moreover, expanding investment in dual-use technologies, such as for satellite navigation, satellite communications, space surveillance, and Earth observation could ensure that EU space programmes are adaptable and respond to both civilian and defence needs. Attracting further private investment would also help to leverage the innovative potential of commercial actors in this domain and address existing technology gaps. Simplification and a higher risk tolerance in public contracts, while ensuring adherence to stringent standards, are vital to accelerate space commercialization in the EU, enhancing competitiveness and sovereignty. In addition, it is important to continue building close cooperation with strategic partners on space, including to strengthen the security of the EU and its Member States.”

Instead of:

## **“A. Technological Sovereignty and Strategic Autonomy**

A key goal of the EU’s space is reducing reliance on non-European technologies and services, particularly in times of geopolitical tension. It is therefore essential to enhance its technological sovereignty, including by increasing public and private investment along the value chain, starting from R&I and including ensuring autonomous access to space. Moreover, expanding investment in dual-use technologies, such as for satellite navigation, satellite communications, space surveillance, and Earth observation could ensure that EU space programmes are adaptable and respond to both civilian and defence needs. Attracting further private investment would also help to leverage the innovative potential of commercial actors in this domain and address existing technology gaps. Simplification and a higher risk tolerance in public contracts, while ensuring adherence to stringent standards, are vital to accelerate space commercialization in the EU, enhancing competitiveness and sovereignty. In addition, it is important to continue building close cooperation with strategic partners on space, including to strengthen the security of the EU and its Member States.”