EU Space Surveillance & Tracking – State of Play & Perspectives

Dr Regina Peldszus (DLR) & Dr Pascal Faucher (CNES)
EU SST Consortium

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Session 4. Assuring a Safe, Secure and Sustainable Environment for Space Activities

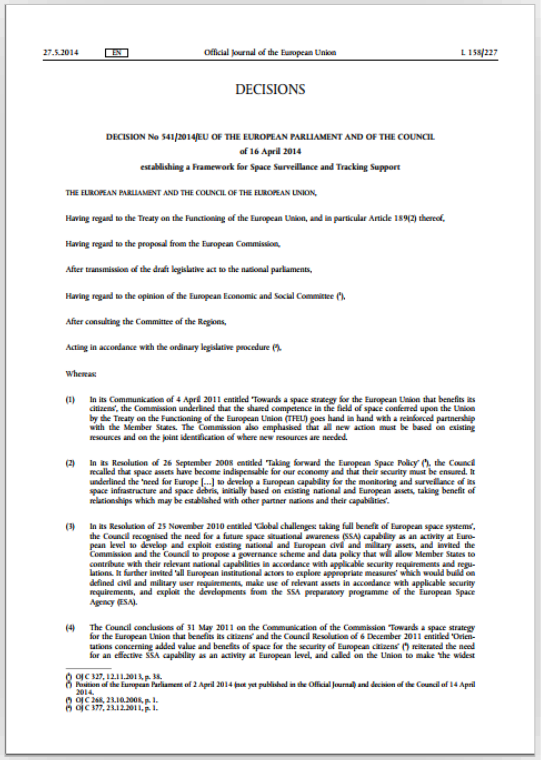
EU Space Surveillance & Tracking

State of Play: Governance, Operations & Security

Perspectives: EU Space Programme, STM

EUSST

Governance: Background



27.5.2014 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 158/227

DECISIONS

DECISION No 541/2014/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 16 April 2014
establishing a Framework for Space Surveillance and Tracking Support

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 189(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (2),

Whereas:

(1) In its Communication of 4 April 2011 entitled 'Towards a space strategy for the European Union that benefits its citizens', the Commission underlined that the shared competence in the field of space conferred upon the Union by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) goes hand in hand with a reinforced partnership with the Member States. The Commission also emphasised that all new action must be based on existing resources and on the joint identification of where new resources are needed.

(2) In its Resolution of 26 September 2008 entitled 'Taking forward the European Space Policy' (3), the Council recalled that space assets have become indispensable for our economy and that their security must be ensured. It underlined the 'need for Europe [...] to develop a European capability for the monitoring and surveillance of its space infrastructure and space debris, initially based on existing national and European assets, taking benefit of relationships which may be established with other partner nations and their capabilities'.

(3) In its Resolution of 25 November 2010 entitled 'Global challenges: taking full benefit of European space systems', the Council recognised the need for a future space situational awareness (SSA) capability as an activity at European level to develop and exploit existing national and European civil and military assets, and invited the Commission and the Council to propose a governance scheme and data policy that will allow Member States to contribute with their relevant national capabilities in accordance with applicable security requirements and regulations. It further invited 'all European institutional actors to explore appropriate measures' which would build on defined civil and military user requirements, make use of relevant assets in accordance with applicable security requirements, and exploit the developments from the SSA preparatory programme of the European Space Agency (ESA).

(4) The Council conclusions of 31 May 2011 on the Communication of the Commission 'Towards a space strategy for the European Union that benefits its citizens' and the Council Resolution of 6 December 2011 entitled 'Orientations concerning added value and benefits of space for the security of European citizens' (4) reiterated the need for an effective SSA capability as an activity at European level, and called on the Union to make 'the widest

(1) OJ C 327, 12.11.2013, p. 38.
(2) Position of the European Parliament of 2 April 2014 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 14 April 2014.
(3) OJ C 268, 23.10.2008, p. 1.
(4) OJ C 377, 23.12.2011, p. 1.

Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing a **Framework for Space Surveillance and Tracking** Support (Dec. 541)

Ensuring the **long-term availability** of European and national **space infrastructure**, facilities and services (Art. 3)

SST capability at European level (Art. 4) with **SST sensor, processing and service functions**

Aims for resilience, strategic autonomy, global SSA burden-sharing

Governance: Consortium

EU SST Consortium:

8 EU MS (Since 2015 France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and since 2019 Poland, Portugal, Romania)

Cooperation with **EU SatCen** as SST Frontdesk

Overseen by **European Commission**

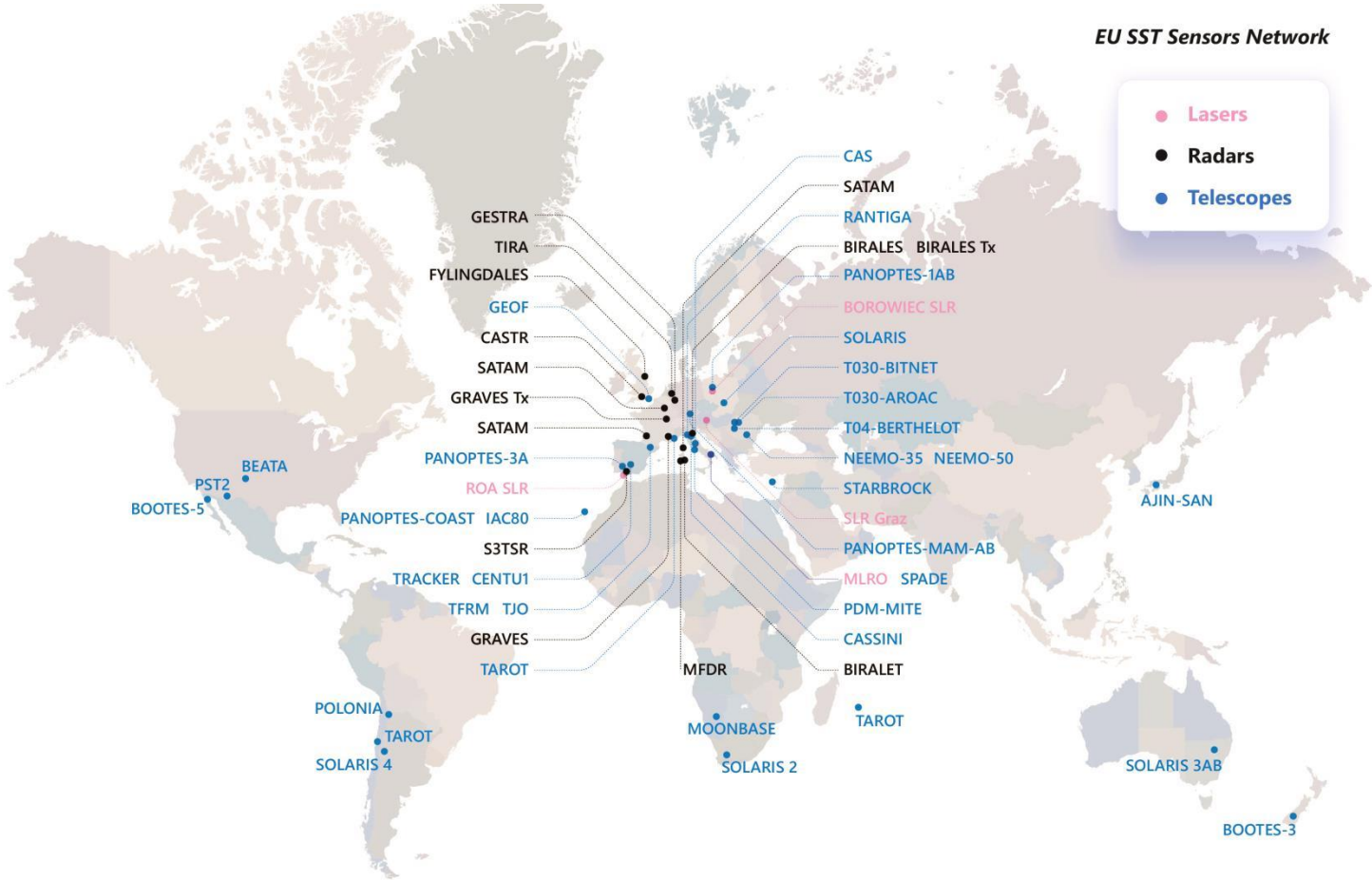
Operations: Sensors

12 Radars
(4 surveillance, 8 tracking)

34 Telescopes (18 surveillance, 16 tracking)

4 Lasers

Operations: Sensors



12 Radars
(4 surveillance, 8 tracking)

34 Telescopes (18 surveillance, 16 tracking)

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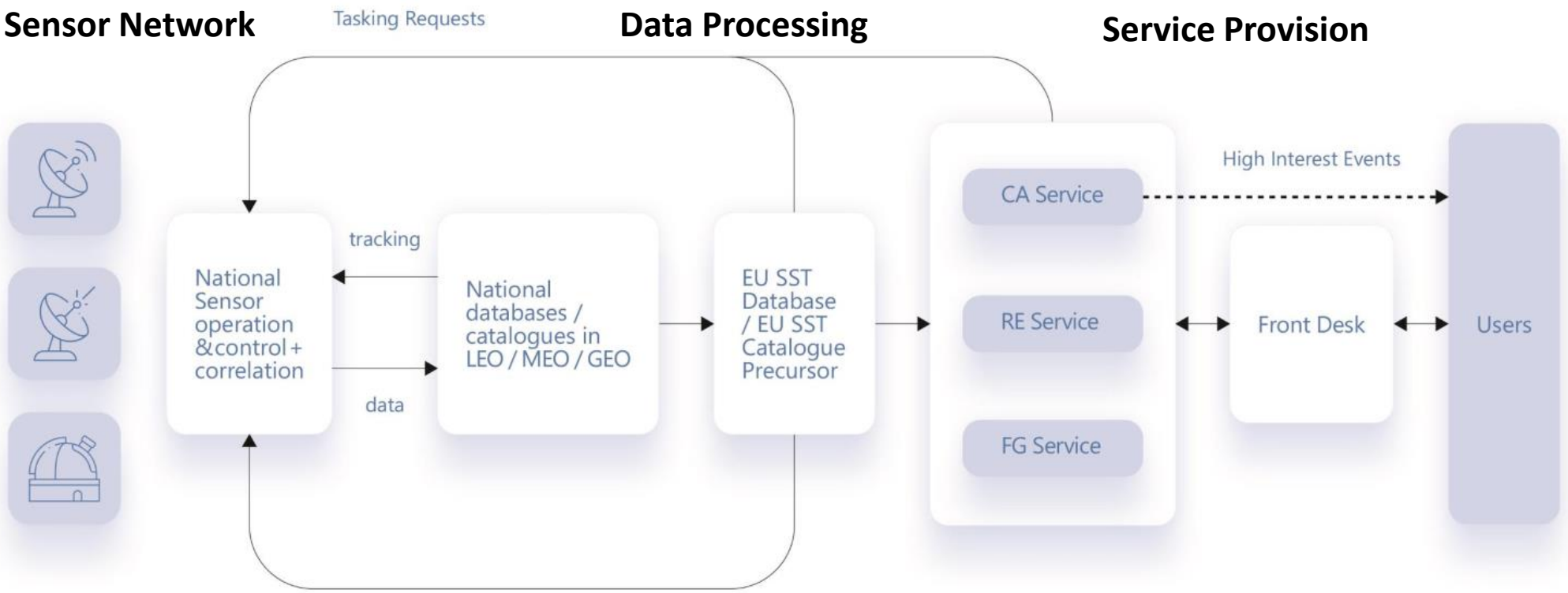
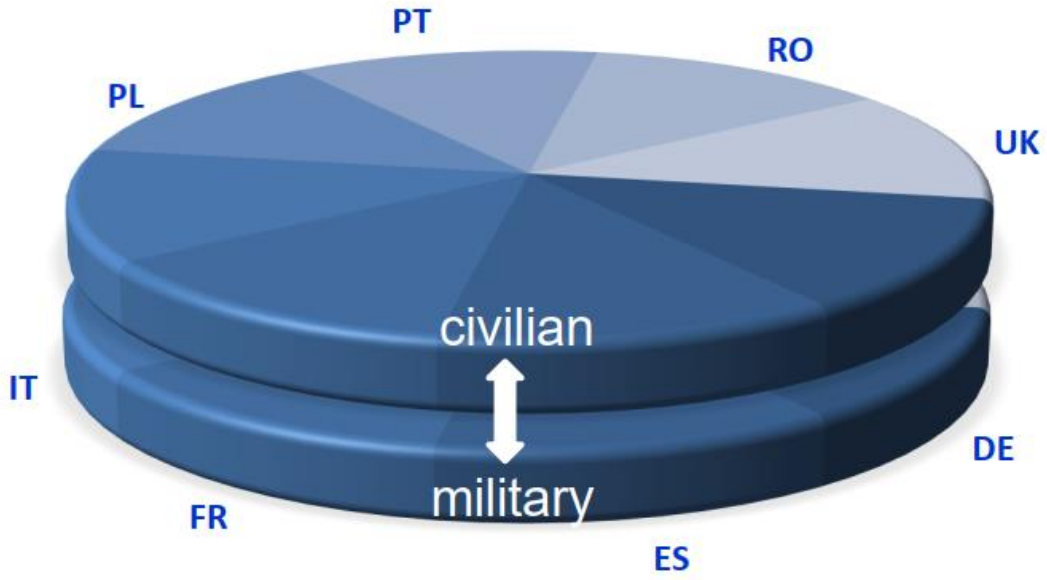
Operations: Service Provision



Governance: Security



Dual dimension of SSA

Collaboration between civilian, military and security actors

Contributing sensors remain under control over member states

Security Committee provides classification guidance, data policy

Perspective: EU SST & SPD-3

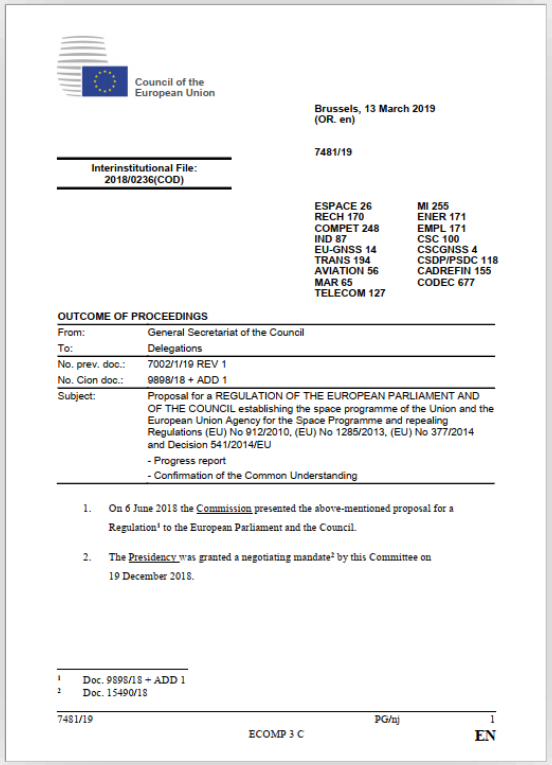
US STM Policy (Space Policy Directive-3):

Technical & Operational STM
- **SSA Data**
- **STM Services**
- **STM SnT**

National Regulation

Global Engagement

Perspective: EU Space Programme



Council of the European Union

Brussels, 13 March 2019
(OR. en)

7481/19

Interinstitutional File:
2018/0236(COD)

ESPACE 26
RECH 170
COMPET 248
IND 87
EU-GNSS 14
TRANS 194
AVIATION 56
MAR 65
TELECOM 127

MI 255
ENER 171
EMPL 171
CSC 100
CSCGNSS 4
CSDP/PSDC 118
CADREFIN 155
CODEC 677

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	7002/1/19 REV 1
No. Cion doc.:	9898/18 + ADD 1
Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the space programme of the Union and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013, (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision 541/2014/EU - Progress report - Confirmation of the Common Understanding

1. On 6 June 2018 the Commission presented the above-mentioned proposal for a Regulation[1] to the European Parliament and the Council.

2. The Presidency was granted a negotiating mandate[2] by this Committee on 19 December 2018.

[1] Doc. 9898/18 + ADD 1
[2] Doc. 15490/18

7481/19 PG/nj 1
ECOMP 3 C EN

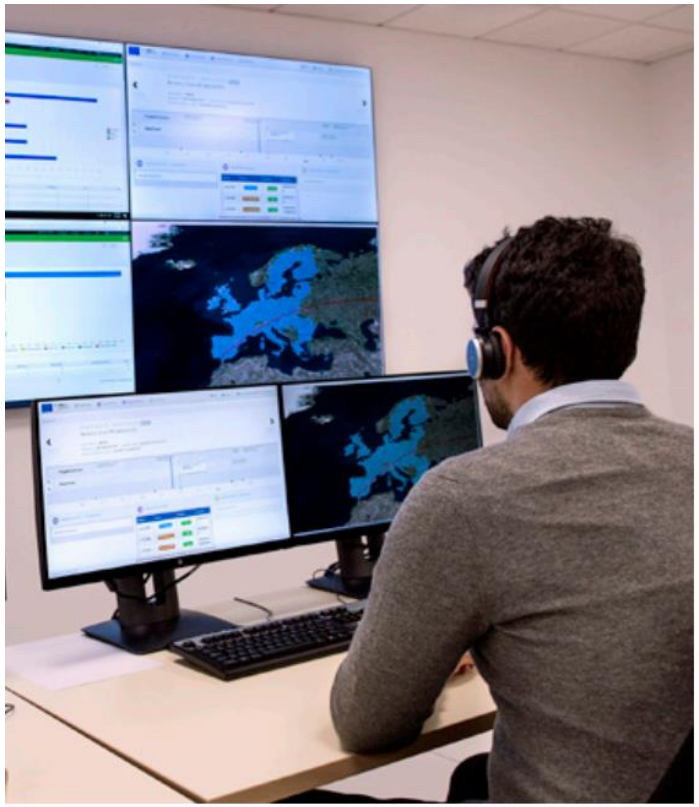
Following EU Space Strategy (2016), legislative proposal (2018) for integrated space programme 2021-2027, agreed by Council and European Parliament (2019), budget TBD (2020)

All EU activities in one programme:

- Galileo/ EGNOS
- Copernicus
- **SSA (SST plus SWE, NEO)**
- Govsatcom

*„…precursor for European **Space Traffic Management“***

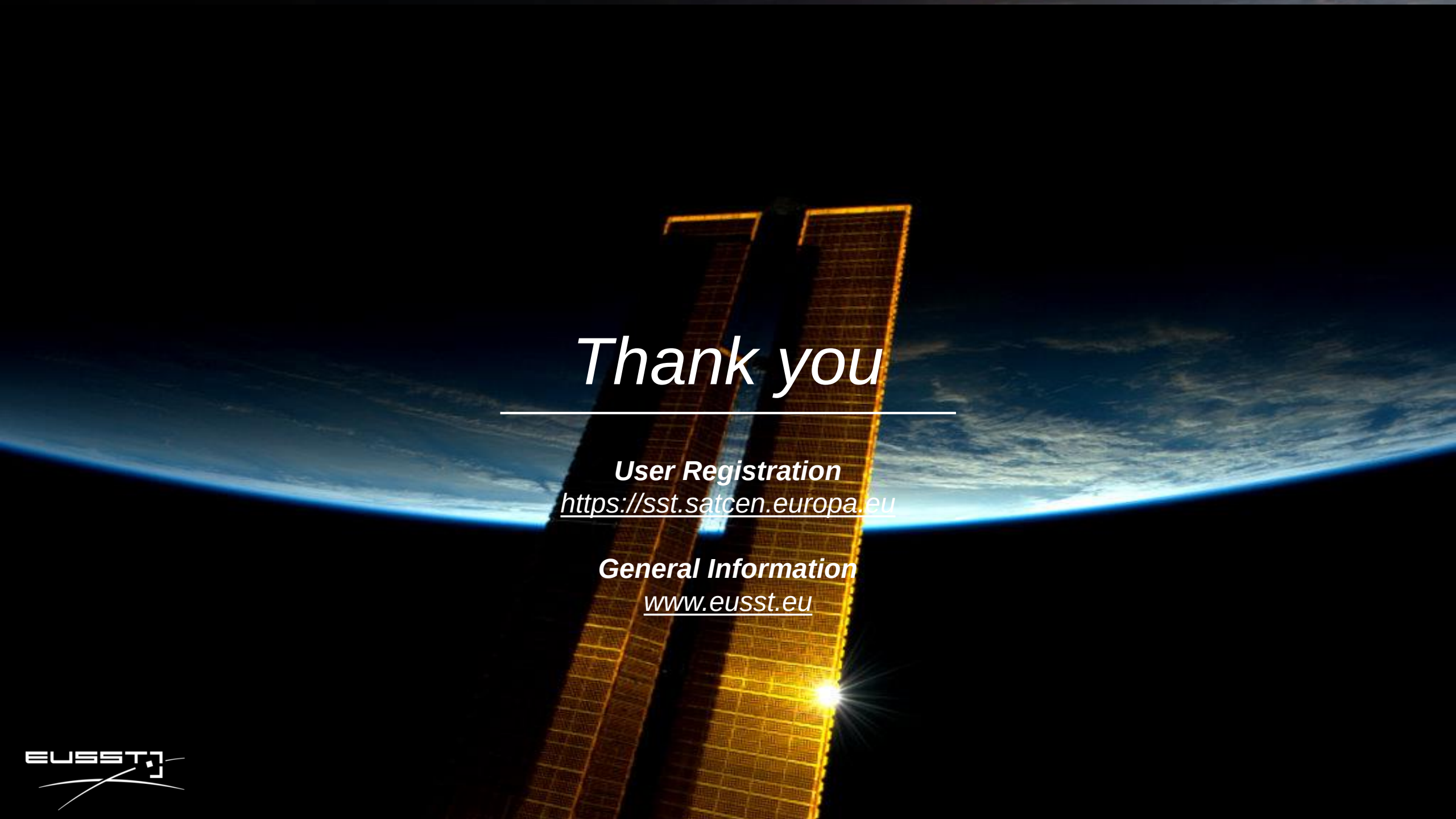
Perspective: Cooperation for STM



EU SST as…

Capability and **operational building block for STM**

Working example of **multilateral cooperation** at the intersection of space safety and space security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