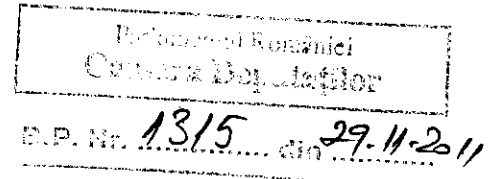
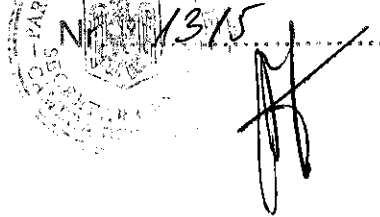


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APROBAT

În ședința Biroului permanent al
Camerei Deputaților

din data de 29.11.2011



Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților
Comisia pentru Tehnologia Informației și Comunicațiilor
Subcomisia pentru Spațiu

București, 15 noiembrie 2011

I N F O R M A R E
privind participarea la
Conferința "Politica spațială europeană pentru societate și
cetățeni "
Bruxelles, 8-9 noiembrie, 2011

În contextul deținerii de către România a statutului de membru permanent al Conferinței Europene interparlamentare privind Spațiul (EISC) și ca parte a președinției-trio, secretariatul EISC a solicitat României să prezinte în cadrul conferinței „**A European Space Policy for Citizens and Society**” care a avut loc în perioada 8-9 Noiembrie 2011 la Bruxelles, în **Parlamentul European**, rezoluția EISC, adoptată la cea de-a XIII-a Conferință Europeană Interparlamentară privind Spațiul desfășurată în perioada 16-18 octombrie 2011, la Berlin. **Parlamentul României a fost reprezentat de domnul deputat Mircea Cazan**, din delegația României, făcând parte și reprezentanți ai Agenției Spațiale Române (ROSA).

Conferința a avut ca temă **"Politica spațială europeană pentru societate și cetățeni "**, fiind organizată sub înaltul patronaj al Președintelui

Parlamentului European, domnul Jerzy Buzek, al Președintelui Comisiei Europene, domnul José Manuel Barroso, al Președintelui Consiliului European, domnul Herman Van Rompuy și al Vice-președintelui Comisiei Europene, domnul Antonio Tajani, aceștia deschizând lucrările conferinței.

Conferința a cuprins șapte sesiuni plene în care s-a evidențiat importanța aplicațiilor spațiale pentru conservarea planetei, securitate, transporturi, telecomunicații, protecția infrastructurilor critice. De asemenea, s-a recunoscut rolul cheie al comunicațiilor satelitare pentru managementul situațiilor de criză. În același timp s-a evidențiat necesitatea cooperării dintre actorii din sectorul public și cel privat pentru maximizarea beneficiilor oferite cetățenilor și societății. În cadrul sesiunilor au luat cuvântul cei mai importanți actori din domeniul spațial, atât de nivel guvernamental cât și industrie: Jean-Jacques Dordain - Director General Agenția Spațială Europeană, Waldemar Pawlak - Ministrul Economiei din Polonia, reprezentând președinția Uniunii Europene, François Auque - Director Astrium, Reynald Sezec - Președinte Thales Alenia Space, Jean-Yves Le Gall - Director Arianespace, Carlo Gualdaroni - Director Telespazio.

La invitația MEP Vittorio Prodi, Președintele Intergrupului „Sky and Space” din Parlamentul European, România, prin **domnul deputat Mircea Cazan, a reprezentat cele 10 parlamente naționale membre EISC** (Belgia, Republica Cehă, Franța, Germania, Italia, Luxemburg, Polonia, România, Spania, Regatul Unit al Marii Britanii și al Irlandei de Nord) la conferința “Politica spațială pentru societate și cetățeni ” de la Bruxelles, evidențiind rolul important al parlamentelor naționale în sprijinirea sectorului spațial.

Este al doilea an consecutiv când România prezintă în Parlamentul European concluziile Conferinței Europene Interparlamentare privind Spațiul (EISC 2011), în anul 2010 România deținând președinția EISC.

Concluziile conferinței EISC 2011 evidențiază poziția Parlamentelor Naționale membre EISC în privința finanțării GMES pentru perioada 2014-2020, cerându-se includerea în bugetul Uniunii Europene.

Deputat,



Mircea Cazan

**Secretar Subcomisia pentru Spațiu
Comisia pentru tehnologia informației
și comunicațiilor**

Intervenția domnului deputat Mircea Cazan în cadrul conferinței "Politica spațială europeană pentru societate și cetățeni " care a avut loc în perioada 8-9 Noiembrie 2011 la Bruxelles, în Parlamentul European.

SPEAKER: Mircea CAZAN, Vice-Chair of the European Interparliamentary Space Conference (EISC)
8-9 November 2011

A EUROPEAN SPACE POLICY FOR CITIZENS AND SOCIETY

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to represent the European Interparliamentary Space Conference –EISC- here in Brussels. This year EISC took place on the 16-18 October under the German Presidency Chaired by MdB Klaus-Peter Willsch who unfortunately due to other commitments could not be here today. Last year when Romania was holding the Presidency of EISC its Chairperson Liana Dimitrescu had joint you here to represent the national parliaments for the first time, demonstrating the important role of the national parliaments for space activities in Europe. National Parliaments have played a significant role for the space sector before the Lisbon treaty and will continue in the future under the Treaty.

In 1999, the European Interparliamentary Space Conference was created as a tool for interparliamentary cooperation in the space field. The EISC provides a forum for debating the European Space Policy and analyses the major issues at stake in the European space sector. It aims at facilitating the information exchange on national and European space activities and the promotion of the mutual understanding of national space policies.

EISC brings together national parliamentary representatives with particular interest in the space sector, the Belgian, British, Czech, French, German, Italian, Luxemburg, Romanian, Spanish. This year EISC has adopted a new Charter in order to strengthen its role in Europe and outside with the creation of a Trio consisting of the present, previous and upcoming presidency to EISC to ensure a stronger representation in the political space arena.

Since last year EISC has created closer links to its "sister" Sky and Space Intergroup of the European Parliament. It has been a great pleasure to have had MEP Prodi Chairman of Sky and Space Intergroup address EISC in two consequent years. Additionally, last year the first coordination meeting took place between the Chairs of Sky and Space Intergroup and EISC in order to

exchange views and their respective positions on space activities and the way they should be promoted and governed.

Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to EISC, I will briefly touch upon the main points which were highlighted at the Conclusions of the 13th Plenary Conference on the 16-18 October in Berlin. These conclusions are meant to be as an instrument for the permanent members of EISC to address the European actors like the EP, the Council, the Commission, and agencies and at the same time to express the views of the national parliaments regarding shaping space policies. These conclusions have already been sent to Commissioner Barroso highlighting the position of National Parliaments regarding GMES and current funding debates.

In the conclusions first and foremost it was emphasized that the GMES regulation envisages that the products and information generated by GMES services will be distributed to all EU Member States and partly beyond, thereby legally manifesting the communitarian character of GMES. Therefore, urges the EU Parliament, the EU Council and the European Commission to allocate within the next EU' Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) the necessary means to secure GMES deployment and operations in the timeframe 2014-2020. Additionally, it the European Commission to propose by December a modified GMES regulation in the above sense.

Regarding the Galileo flagship programme, EISC welcomes the proposal of the Commission to fully finance the European GNSS programmes in the time frame of 2014-2020 within the MFF. It urges the Commission to propose as soon as possible the organisational letting for the operational phase of Galileo, detailing in particular the future role of GSA.

In the area of security it recognizes the need for an effective Space Situational Awareness (SSA) capability as an activity at European level, in order to enhance the safety of the European space assets and in particular those of Galileo and GMES. In this context it encourages the Commission, ESA, EDA and EEAS to continue their work on the establishment of future operation SSA system, firstly by making use of/connecting the existing capabilities in Europe and secondly by developing additional ones.

In the area of research it invites the Commission to included in the new Common Strategic Framework for the next MFF-planning period space related research and in particular for Galileo and GMES applications.

In the course of the deliberation it was expressed that under the present difficult economic and financial conditions, space activities and their applications can deliver their significant and concrete contribution to the

Europe 2020 strategy on the basis of a clear sharing/division of responsibilities and work between the main European actors combined with an efficient management of capacities and resources. EISC believes that the main elements of such an overall governance scheme, focused on the three main actors, the EU, ESA and their Member States, and to be further detailed by them in increased interaction in order to improve complementarity with focus on political/strategic, programmatic and organisational aspects. Regarding Political/Strategic, the development of a European space policy and regular supervision of its implementation should be a joint responsibility of EU and ESA. The programmatic aspect should receive a lead responsibility of the EU for the application driven areas and in particular Galileo, GMES as a tool of supporting EU policies and for the Space Situational Awareness (SSA). The areas providing the foundations for space activities, that is science, space system development, technology, access to space and human spaceflight, should remain under the lead responsibility of the European Space Agency (ESA). Regarding organisational aspects it is important the establishment of clearly defined rules, if mixed funding between the actors cannot be avoided for a programme. ESA`s role can be furthered acting also as the space agency of the EU (in particular as the EU`s procurement agent for space-related activities), in addition to its original role for its Member States. Additionally, there is a need for an efficient use of existing European agencies for a user-driven programme management in the application areas.

These, ladies and gentlemen, are a few but particularly notable conclusions we drew at the Berlin plenary meeting of EISC a couple of weeks ago. I very much appreciate that I was invited to present the national parliament`s views on the currently debated issues of European space activities and policies. With this I would like to draw your attention not only on the substance of our proposals but also to note and keep in mind the important role, national parliaments - the representatives of the people in the member States - do play in shaping, budgeting and regulating space activities in Europe.