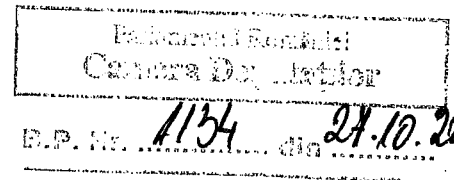


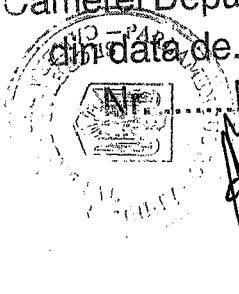
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(NR. REF. 17.190)



APROBAT

În ședința Biroului permanent al
Camerei Deputaților

din data de 31.10.2011



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

București, 26 octombrie 2011

INFORMARE
privind participarea la
cea de-a XIII-a Conferință Interparlamentară privind Spațiul
(EISC)

Berlin, 16-18 octombrie, 2011

În contextul deținerii de către România a statutului de membru permanent al Conferinței Europene interparlamentare privind Spațiul (EISC), Parlamentul României a fost reprezentat de **domnul deputat Relu Fenechiu** la cea de-a XIII-a Conferință Europeană Interparlamentară privind Spațiul care s-a desfășurat în perioada 16-18 octombrie 2011 la Parlamentul Germaniei (**German Bundestag**). Din delegația României a mai făcut parte domnul Marius-Ioan Piso, Președintele Agenției Spațiale Române (ROSA).

Conferința a avut ca temă "**Parlamentarii pentru Spațiu**", fiind organizată sub egida Grupului parlamentar pentru Spațiu și Aviație, ce deține președinția EISC 2011.

Lucrările reuniunii au fost deschise și prezidate de **domnul deputat Klaus-Peter Willsch, președintele EISC 2011, președintele Grupului**

pentru Spațiu și Aviație al Parlamentului German, care a salutat delegațiile parlamentare ale celor 10 state membre ale Conferinței (Belgia, Republica Cehă, Franța, Germania, Italia, Luxemburg, Polonia, România, Spania, Regatul Unit al Marii Britanii și al Irlandei de Nord), delegația Parlamentului European, delegația Agenției Spațiale Europene, reprezentanții agențiilor statelor membre EISC, observatorii din Estonia, China și Rusia, reprezentanții organizațiilor internaționale, specialiști și personalități de marcă din domeniul cercetării, științei și tehnologiei privind Spațiul.

În programul conferinței **EISC 2011** au fost prevăzute subiecte tematice privind:

- „Spațiu pentru viitor, Spațiu în Uniunea Europeană”,
- „Europa în Spațiu, Provocări la nivel european și global”
- „GMES pentru Europa” ,
- „Aplicații Spațiale în privința Securității”,
- „Perspectiva Europeană asupra Cooperării, EUMETSAT- ESA”,
- „Industria Spațială, Provocări și Perspective” ,
- „Schimbul de experiență în contextul dezvoltării asupra activităților EISC desfășurate până acum și a viitoarelor activități în contextul dezvoltării EISC”,

După deschiderea oficială a lucrărilor conferinței EISC, atât **domnul deputat Klaus-Peter Willsch, președintele EISC 2011**, președintele Grupului pentru Spațiu și Aviație al Parlamentului German cât și **domnul Jean-Jaques Dordain, Directorul General ESA** au apreciat îndeplinirea de către România a mandatului de președinte al EISC 2010. De asemenea, a fost recunoscut noul statut al României de stat membru al Agenției Spațiale Europene, fiind așteptată depunerea instrumentelor de aderare la Guvernul Republicii Franceze.

În cadrul lucrărilor conferinței s-a evidențiat importanța dezvoltării unei Politici Spațiale Europene a cărei implementare este responsabilitatea atât a Uniunii Europene cât și a Agenției Spațiale Europene. De asemenea, în condițiile actuale de dificultăți economice și financiare, sectorul spațial poate avea o contribuție majoră în strategia Europa 2020 doar în condițiile împărțirii

responsabilității și a contribuției între principalii actori europeni, combinat cu un management eficient al resurselor. Politica Spațială Europeană are la baza trei piloni: Uniunea Europeană, Agenția Spațială Europeană și țările membre.

Cu ocazia acestei conferințe a fost adoptat noul statut EISC, pe care îl atașăm. Printre principalele modificări față de versiunea precedentă se numără introducerea propunerii României exprimată în timpul prezidenției EISC din 2010, prin care Presedinția este formată dintr-un trio alcătuit din prezidenția precedentă, actuală și viitoare. De asemenea s-a recunoscut rolul European Space Policy Institute (ESPI) care oferă sprijin constant în organizarea EISC.

Delegația Estoniei a făcut o solicitare oficială pentru ca Estonia să devină membru permanent al EISC, care a fost primită pozitiv de membrii actuali EISC. Președintele EISC 2012 va fi Polonia, iar Belgia a depus candidatura pentru obținerea prezidenției EISC în 2013.

De asemenea, a fost dezbătută și adoptată rezoluția EISC pe care o atașăm. **Secretariatul EISC a solicitat României, ca parte a prezidenției-trio, să prezinte rezoluția EISC în Parlamentul European în cadrul conferinței „A European Space Policy for Citizens and Society” ce va avea loc în perioada 8-9 Noiembrie 2011 la Bruxelles.**

Deputat,



Relu Fenechiu

**Președinte Comisia pentru Tehnologia
Informației și Comunicațiilor**



Programme EISC Annual Conference

16-18 October 2011, Berlin

16 October 2011

Venue: Festival of Light seen from Radisson Blu Hotel at Alexanderplatz

18:30-21:30 Evening Reception

Speakers:

Klaus-Peter Willsch, MP Chairman of EISC

Jean-Jacques Dordain

17 October 2011: Conference Day 1

Venue: *Europasaal (4.900), Paul-Löbe-Haus (Fourth Floor)*

**09:00-09:20 Welcome by the Chairman of EISC Klaus-Peter Willsch MP:
Theme – Parliamentarians for Space**

09:20-09:45 Space for the Future – Space in the European Union (video message)
Antonio Tajani
EU-Commissioner

09:45-10:10 Europe in Space: Upcoming Challenges at European and Global Level
Jean-Jacques Dordain
Director General ESA

10:10-10:35 GMES for Europe– EP Perspective
Vittorio Prodi
Chairman of Intergroup Sky and Space

10:35-11:00 Coffee Break

10:45-12:00 Closed Meeting among Secretaries

11:00-12:00 Discussion

12:00-12:30 The German Space Strategy
Peter Hintze, MP
Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology

12:30-13:45 Lunch

13:45-14:15 Germany in Space
Johann-Dietrich Wörner
Chairman of the Executive Board, German Aerospace Center (DLR)

14:15 – 14:45 Space Applications in the Provision of Security
Christian Schmidt, MP
Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Defence

14:45-15:15 Discussion

15:15 – 15:45 Coffee Break



Programme EISC Annual Conference

16-18 October 2011, Berlin

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- 16:00-16:20** **EUMETSAT-ESA a European Perspective on Cooperation.**
Alain Ratier
Director General of EUMETSAT
- 16:20-16:40** **Space Industry: Challenges and Perspectives**
Evert Dudok
BDLI Vice President Space
- 16:40-17:00** **Discussion**
- 17:00-17:15** **Closing Remarks Day 1**
- 18:00** **Evening Reception**
Venue: axica, Pariser Platz
- Speakers:**
Klaus-Peter Willsch (MP), Peter Ramsauer (MP, Federal Minister of Transport, Building and Urban Development)
- Presentation by Paolo Nespoli and Alexander Gerst, ESA-Astronauts**
- 19:15** **Dinner**

18 October 2011: Conference Day 2 (*Closed meeting of EISC delegations*)
Venue: Europasaal (4.900), Paul-Löbe-Haus (Fourth Floor)

- 09:30-09:45** **Welcome by Klaus-Peter Willsch MP**
- 09:45-11:15** **Exchange of Views on EISC Past and Future Development**
- Recent output and products of EISC
- Impact of EISC at the European and national levels
- Future options for organising EISC
- Relations with other institutions
- 11:15-12:15** **Discussion and Adoption of the Resolution and Appointment of the 2012 Presidency**
- 12:15-12:30** **Closing Remarks**
- 12:30-13:00** *Lunch*
- Official Closing of EISC Conference**

EISC Resolution

XIIIth European Interparliamentary Space Conference Germany, Berlin, October 17-18, 2011

The European Interparliamentary Space Conference

RECOGNISING the vital role of space activities and applications to our society's growth and sustainable development,

TAKING INTO DUE ACCOUNT the long-term necessity for Member States to substantially reduce deficit spending, causing long-term scarceness of public budgets and correlated long-term needs for austerity measures, thereby requiring the need for improvements in spending efficiency both on national and European level as well as the need for spending prioritisation in favour of growth-enhancing activities,

TAKING NOTE of the European Commission's proposal on the Next Multiannual Financial Framework of the EU (MFF, 2014 - 2020), already reflecting the needs for austerity measures,

I. Governance

EXPRESSES THE OPINION 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,

BELIEVES that the main elements of such an overall governance scheme, focussed 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, should comprise



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Political/Strategic

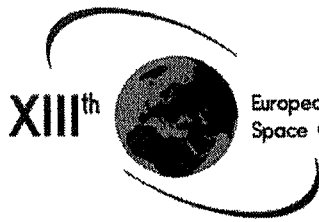
- the development of a European space policy and regular supervision of its implementation as a *joint responsibility of EU and ESA* (main role of "Space Council"),

Programmatic

- a lead responsibility of the EU for the application driven areas, and here in particular for Galileo and GMES (space as a tool for supporting EU policies; EU in the role of the "main public user of space") and for the Space Situational Awareness (SSA) programme,
- a lead responsibility of ESA in particular for the areas providing the foundations for space activities, that is science, space system development, technology, access to space and human spaceflight,
- a co-responsibility of Member States for small missions/constellations, in particular in the areas environment and security and a co-responsibility for technology and research,

Organisational

- the establishment of clearly defined rules, if mixed funding between the actors cannot be avoided for a programme,
- a further role of ESA, 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,
- an efficient use of existing European agencies for a user-driven programme management in the application areas,
- an efficient use of existing national and European capacities/services by European initiatives via appropriate contractual/procurement agreements, in particular, where European initiatives depend by construction on national and/or commercial assets (e.g.: GMES, SSA, etc.),



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Germany
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Legislative

- a lead responsibility of the EU in particular for the development of the downstream markets (e.g. via legislative definitions of data policies in GMES and Galileo),
- a legitimate role to enable a fair global competition, by establishing reciprocal measures regarding access to institutional domestic markets.

In light of the above reflections on governance:

II. Programmes

European Union

Flagship Programmes

- RECONFIRMS ITS FULLEST SUPPORT to the European flagship programmes Galileo and GMES, whose successful deployment/operation and vital contribution to the Europe 2020 strategy are of central importance for the whole European space effort,

Galileo

- WELCOMES the proposal of the European Commission to fully finance the European GNSS¹ programmes in the timeframe 2014 – 2020 via the EU budget and to design the Galileo constellation and its services as an independent system,
- INVITES the European Commission to take appropriate measures to rapidly ensure EGNOS coverage for the entire European Union,
- URGES the European Commission to propose as soon as possible the organisational setting for the operational phase of Galileo, detailing in particular the future role of the GSA,
- INVITES in this context the European Commission to reflect upon the possibility to delegate the Galileo programme management to the GSA, with ESA remaining the EU's procurement agent for space-related activities,

¹ Global Navigation Satellite Systems



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GMES

- EMPHASISES 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,
- EMPHASISES that the GMES programme is in a very advanced stage and that it is a strategic driver for sustainable development and access to key environmental information in Europe,
- URGES the European Commission to propose by December a modified GMES regulation in the above sense,
- INVITES the European Commission to elaborate as soon as possible the GMES data and information policy, via dedicated acts, as foreseen in the GMES regulation,
- SUPPORTS in this context in general a "free of charge and open" access to GMES Sentinel data and the thereof derived products,
- EMPHASISES that the GMES data and information policy also has to cover the procured data from the "Contributing Missions" and the thereof derived products, necessitating in these cases a flexible limitation of "free-of-charge" access, in general to the public service in Europe,
- INVITES the European Commission with a view to the organisation of the operational phase to continue to make maximum use of the existing European agencies for the related GMES programme management, with ESA remaining the EU's development and procurement agent for all GMES space-related activities,
- URGES the EU Parliament, the EU-Council and the European Commission to agree in due time with the other stakeholders on an overall GMES governance scheme and an overall industrial policy.

Security

- RECOGNISES the need for an effective Space Situation Awareness (SSA) capability as an activity at European level, in order to enhance the safety of European space assets and in particular those of Galileo and GMES,
- ENCOURAGES the European Commission, ESA, EDA² and EEAS³ to continue their work on the establishment of a future operational SSA system, firstly by making use of/connecting the existing capabilities in Europe and secondly by developing additional ones,
- INVITES the European Commission to propose for the build-up of such an operational SSA network a financial contribution from the next Multiannual Financial Framework,

Research

- INVITES the European Commission to include in the new Common Strategic Framework for the next MFF-planning period 2014 – 2020 space-related research and in particular research for Galileo and GMES applications,

European Space Agency

Space exploration

- WELCOMES the efforts related to setting up a high-level international platform in order to identify the areas of space exploration open to international cooperation, to strengthen the political dimension of international discussions on space exploration and to enhance cooperation synergies with non-European States,
- INVITES the ESA Director-General to continue to propose programmes addressing the areas of critical space exploration enabling technologies (automated and robotic systems, advanced propulsion, energy systems and life support systems), utilization of the International Space Station (ISS) and space transportation,
- SUPPORTS the intention of ESA Member States to continue the European participation in the International Space Station exploitation programme as an optional programme within the framework of ESA with a view to pursuing ISS cooperation, as the other ISS partners, at least until the end of 2020,

² European Defence Agency

³ European External Action Service



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Access to space

- RECONFIRMS its opinion that Europe should continue to maintain an independent, reliable and cost effective access to space at affordable conditions and SUPPORTS efforts undertaken for this purpose,
- SUPPORTS in particular the intention of ESA Member States to further technologically upgrade the launchers developed in Europe in order to secure their competitiveness on the world market,

Technology/Science

- SUPPORTS the technology developments and the technology coordination undertaken by ESA and the EU, in particular in the context of ESA's European Space Technology Master Plan, and INVITES the ESA-Director-General to propose measures aiming at the mitigation of a critical dependence of Europe on third parties for selected technologies, as identified by the joint working group between the ESA, the European Commission and the EDA,
- INVITES the ESA-Director-General to continue to propose sufficiently financed space science and space related earth science programmes in order to secure the world-class status of the related European science communities,

III. Competitiveness/Industrial Policy

- SUPPORTS the invitation to all European institutional actors to consider as a high priority the use of launchers developed in Europe and to explore issues relating to their possible participation in launcher related exploitation activities,
- WELCOMES the European Commission's intention to develop a space industrial policy, fully reflecting the specific needs of each sub-sector, and identifying concrete measures,
- EMPHASISES in this context that because of the different roles and responsibilities of the European actors such a policy has to be jointly developed and implemented by the EU, ESA and the Member States,
- STRESSES that the avoidance of monopolies, wherever possible, the fostering of SMEs and the preservation of a balanced distribution of industrial capacities across

Member States have to be main goals of such a policy subordinated to the overall goal of global competitiveness,

- RECOGNISES the importance of maintaining the existing procurement rules in ESA, which are flexible enough to pursue the above goals and which have played a crucial role in building public investment in space research and innovation,
- INVITES the European Commission to propose as soon as possible legislation for the development of the Galileo and GMES downstream markets, in particular for the one related to GMES,

IV. International Dimension

- SUPPORTS the invitation to the European Commission to develop, in close collaboration with Member States and in consultation with ESA, an international cooperation strategy,
- SUPPORTS the efforts of the international community to strengthen the security, safety and sustainability of activities in outer space, in particular through the international Code of Conduct for Outer Space activities proposed by the European Union,
- SUGGESTS in this context to use the discussion on the Code of Conduct also to address the necessity for the establishment of measures securing the avoidance of uncontrolled re-entries of spacecrafts,
- WELCOMES the conclusions of the 7th Space Council and ACKNOWLEDGES the contribution that space technologies and applications, including satellite communications, bring to a global and sustainable development of the African continent, specifically by contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Appointment of the next presidencies

The Presidency of EISC XIV, from 1 January to 31 December 2012, will be held by parliamentary space group of the Polish Parliament.

The Presidency of EISC XV, from 1 January to 31 December 2013, will be held by parliamentary space group of the Belgian Parliament.



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These resolution and the updated EISC-Charter 2011 have been approved by the parliamentary space groups of the Full Members of EISC participating in this year's conference, namely Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Poland, Romania, Czech Republic and United Kingdom.



CHARTER OF THE EUROPEAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY SPACE CONFERENCE (EISC)

In 1999, the European Interparliamentary Space Conference (EISC) was created as a tool for interparliamentary cooperation bringing together national parliamentary representatives with a particular interest in space affairs. The EISC Charter was adopted in 1999 and amended in 2006. In the present form, it was amended in 2011 by the Parliamentary Space Groups of Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom, which agreed upon the following charter:

Art. 1. Purpose

The EISC provides an interparliamentary forum for analysing and debating the European space policy and 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.

Art. 2. Membership

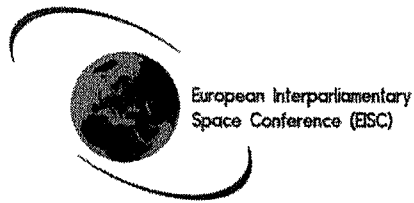
The membership of the EISC is as follows:

- National parliaments of the member states of the European Union and/or of the European Space Agency that have created a parliamentary body dealing with space affairs are eligible for **full membership**.
- National parliaments of states not being full members of the European Union and/or the European Space Agency that have created a parliamentary body dealing with space affairs are eligible for **associate membership**.
- National parliaments of the member states of the European Union and/or of the European Space Agency that have not created a parliamentary body dealing with space affairs are eligible to become **observers**.

The full members of the EISC decide upon full membership, associate membership and observer status, based on an official application of the national parliament concerned. This request is made to the Presidency of the EISC, communicated to the full members and approved by all full members present at the following Annual Conference.

Associate members are generally entitled to attend and speak in sessions. Observers are entitled to attend sessions. At the discretion of the presidency/ the full members, sessions can be restricted to full members.

Guests can be invited from European institutions, other Parliaments as well as public and private stakeholders in the space sector.



Art. 3. Resolutions (scope)

The EISC adopts resolutions on all matters related to the space field. These resolutions in no way bind national parliaments or prejudge their position. However, the participating members of parliament agree to communicate the adopted resolutions to their respective national parliament and government for consideration. The Presidency of the EISC communicates the resolutions to the relevant institutions on European level.

Art. 4. Resolutions (adoption)

The resolutions of the EISC are adopted unanimously by the full members present. Associate members and observers present are invited to adhere to these resolutions, but cannot vote on the final text.

Art. 5. Presidency

The EISC is chaired alternately by one of the full members. A presidency starts at 1 January and ends at 31 December of the same year. The current, previous and subsequent Presidencies form a trio. The previous and subsequent Presidencies provide consultation and support to the current presidency. The full members decide upon which national parliament will assume the presidency following the current trio.

Art. 6. Annual Conference and other meetings

The EISC meets once a year during an annual conference. At the discretion of the acting presidency, colloquia can be organised dealing with particular subjects in the space field. A Heads of Delegation meeting, composed of the heads of delegation of the full members, meets at least once a year, during the annual conference. At the discretion of the acting presidency, more meetings can be organised.

Art. 7. Secretariat

The secretariat of the EISC Presidency is held by the acting presidency. It is responsible for the organisation of meetings, the distribution of documents and the liaison between the different national secretariats of the parliamentary space groups. The Presidency is supported, at its discretion, by the European Space Policy Institute (ESPI), Vienna, for organisational matters.

Art. 8. EISC languages

The language of the host country as well as the working languages of ESA and the EU¹ are the languages of the Annual Conference. The Presidency provides translation into these languages at the annual conference. Translation into further languages and the language regime at colloquia are at the discretion of the Presidency. The resolutions of EISC and other written documents are elaborated and adopted in English.

¹ Currently English, French and German