



PARLEMENT EUROPEEN

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
**SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE**

**Visit of a Delegation of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence  
to KOUROU (French Guyana)**

*18-23 September 2006*

**REPORT**

**This document has been prepared by the Secretariat. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the official position of the European Parliament**

1. Following an invitation sent by Mr François Roelants du Vivier, Chairman of the VIII<sup>th</sup> European Interparliamentary Space Conference, a delegation of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence, composed of Mr Karl von Wogau, Chairman of the Subcommittee, Mr Ģirts Valdis Kristovskis, Vice-Chairman of the Subcommittee, Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Vice-President of the European Parliament, Mr Tobias Pflüger and Mr Ryszard Czarnecki, came to Kourou to attend this Conference and visit the Guyanese Space Centre. On this occasion, the SEDE delegation informed itself as how this strategic asset is protected.
2. Space has pervaded the life of modern societies: transport, information, communications, environmental protection, weather forecasts, land use planning, agriculture, fisheries, sustainable development and also security and defence are all depending on space. The European space industry is highly competitive with a well proven experience and the capacity to play on the global market but it will face new competitors (US companies and emerging powers like China and India). To keep a leading position, the European space industry will need to maintain a technological advantage through stronger investments in R&D and coordination between civil and defence-related investments (dual-use technologies).

Public support to R&D in space technologies is vital because of the high costs and risks involved. As no European nation is really able to sustain a comprehensive space policy on its own, cooperation is needed: this is done through the European Space Agency (ESA) and now also through the European Union.

### **A GUARANTEED ACCESS TO SPACE FOR EUROPE**

3. This was the leitmotiv during this visit to Kourou. A guaranteed access to space for Europe is provided through:
  - **The Guyanese Space Centre** (also called **Europe's space port**), which is put at the disposal of the European Space Agency (ESA) by France, with the support of CNES (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales). Because of its position near the sea, there is no limitation for launching satellites in all directions, from polar to equatorial orbits. Furthermore, its location near the equator is unique because it enables the same launcher to put into orbit 17 % more weight compared with Cape Canaveral and 30 % more compared with Baïkonur. From a commercial point of view, this gives Europe a big advantage. This explains why CSG/Europe's space port is the preferred launch base in the world. It was even awarded a specific status by the US Administration regarding the export license regime because it is recognised as safe.
  - **The development throughout the years of a family of launchers**, from Ariane 1 to Ariane 5, which has given Europe an autonomous capability<sup>1</sup> for putting satellites into orbit.

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<sup>1</sup> After the US refused to launch the Franco-German communications satellite "Symphonie" for commercial purposes (they accepted to launch it only for experimentation), it was decided to develop a European launcher. It was the start of the Ariane programme.

- **The capacity to build all kinds of satellites** (communications, navigation, earth observation, reconnaissance, scientific purposes including space exploration). **Astrium**, which belongs to EADS, is the lead European company for building satellites.

4. **One basic feature of Europe is that 80 % of the satellites it launches are commercial and only 20 % are for governmental purposes** (military or scientific). In the US this is just the contrary. This means that Europe, in order to secure its autonomous access to space (especially for the governmental satellites used by the armed forces), has to produce launchers which are **competitive** on the world market, at a time when the competition becomes fiercer. Not only has the US developed new launchers after the expectations that were put on the Space Shuttle did not realise but other countries (Russia, China, Japan and soon India) or private companies (like International Launch Service and Sea Launch) are offering their services to transport commercial satellites.
5. The guaranteed access to space for Europe is provided by **Arianespace**, which received from the European Space Agency the mandate to provide the launchers needed by Europe.

The **European Space Agency (ESA)**<sup>2</sup>, created in 1975, includes 17 Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Canada participates in some projects under a cooperation agreement, while Hungary, the Czech Republic and Romania are participating in the Plan for European Cooperating States (PECS). Poland is currently negotiating with ESA to join this initiative.

As can be seen from this list, not all member countries of the European Union are members of ESA and not all ESA Member States are members of the EU. ESA is an entirely independent organisation although it maintains close ties with the EU through an **ESA/EC Framework Agreement**. The two organisations share a joint European strategy for space and together are developing a European space policy.

ESA's task is to draw up the European space programme and carry it through. The Agency's projects are designed to find out more about the Earth, its immediate space environment, the solar system and the Universe, as well as to develop satellite-based technologies and services. ESA also promotes the European space industry. Finally, ESA works closely with space organisations outside Europe.

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<sup>2</sup> ESA's headquarters are located in Paris. It employs 1910 staff. It also has centres in a number of European countries:

- **ESTEC**, the European Space Research and Technology Centre, is the design hub for most ESA spacecraft and technology development, and is situated in Noordwijk,
- **ESOC**, the European Space Operations Centre, is responsible for controlling ESA satellites in orbit and is situated in Darmstadt,
- **EAC**, the European Astronauts Centre, trains astronauts for future missions and is situated in Cologne,
- **ESRIN**, the ESA Centre for Earth Observation, is based in Frascati, near Rome. Its responsibilities include collecting, storing and distributing Earth Observation satellite data to ESA's partners, and acting as the Agency's information technology centre
- ESA has liaison offices in Belgium, the United States and Russia; a launch base at Kourou; and ground and tracking stations in various areas of the world.

ESA's **mandatory activities** (space science programmes and the general budget) are funded by a financial contribution from the entire Agency's Member States, calculated in accordance with each country's gross national product. In addition, ESA conducts a number of **optional programmes**, each Member State deciding in which optional programme they wish to participate and the amount they wish to contribute. These optional programmes represent 80 % of ESA's activities.

**ESA's budget for 2006 is an estimated € 2904 million.** The agency operates on the basis of geographical return, i.e. it invests in each Member State, through industrial contracts for space programmes, an amount more or less equivalent to each country's contribution. This budget is divided as follows:

- General budget: 200 Mio € (7 %)
- Associated to general budget: 155 Mio € (5 %)
- Space science: 336 Mio € (12 %)
- Earth observation: 417 Mio € (14 %)
- Telecoms: 214 Mio € (7 %)
- Navigation: 339 Mio € (12 %)
- Human space flight: 365 Mio € (13 %)
- Launchers: 531 Mio € (18 %)

Since its creation, ESA has developed more than 60 satellites, 14 of which are still in operation. It has also developed 5 launchers and conducted more than 170 launches. ESA does not build itself the launchers and satellites but transfers to external entities the production and exploitation of the different projects which it has validated. One of this companies is Arianespace<sup>3</sup>, whose responsibility has consisted in building and launching the Ariane family and the company is about to launch in the near future Vega. It also operates the Soyuz launcher together with Russia through a joint enterprise.

Since the Hermes<sup>4</sup> project has been abandoned, ESA does not plan to send men in space by its own means as China recently did. Europe participates in the International Space Station (ISS) with the Columbus module and the future ATV (Automatic Transfer Vehicle). It has also a corps of astronauts who fly either with the US Shuttle or the Russian Soyuz.

6. **Arianespace** was created in 1980. It first operated the Ariane family of launchers, from Ariane 1 to Ariane 5. Because of the fierce competition already mentioned on the world market, Arianespace decided to diversify its offer by adding two new launchers to its existing Ariane 5 (Soyuz and Vega), thus adapting itself to the requirements of the customers in order to be as cheap as possible while maintaining a high standard of reliability and quality (the more precise a satellite has been put in orbit, the longer its life span will be because if it uses less fuel to reach its final position, it will therefore be able to make the tiny corrections needed for maintaining its position and orientation during a longer period of time).

Thanks to the reliability of the launchers acquired through a sustained launch rate, Arianespace has been able to win more than 50 % of the market of geostationary satellites (especially telecommunications satellites).

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<sup>3</sup> Other companies are Eutelsat for telecommunications satellites, Eumetsat for meteorological satellites and Galileo for space-based navigation systems. One could also mention scientific satellites like Smart 1, Mars Express or Venus Express

<sup>4</sup> Hermes was based on the same concept as NASA's Shuttle but it would have been smaller, its size being approximately like a Mirage jetfighter

7. Arianespace is detained by 23 shareholders<sup>5</sup> coming from 10 European countries. Since its creation, 275 launching contracts have been signed and 171 launches made, for 235 satellites. 60 % of the telecommunications satellites were launched by Arianespace. Its turnover in 2005 was 1068 Mio € and the company has made a profit for the third consecutive year and this, despite an exchange rate between the euro and the dollar which is not favourable. The production costs are covered in euros, while the market prices are in dollars.

The company can provide very soon three different types of launchers:

- **Ariane 5**, which can lift heavy cargo in geostationary orbit (up to two satellites, with a total payload of 10 tons), currently represents for Europe the final guarantee for access to space;
- **Soyuz**, which is operated by Starsem<sup>6</sup>, is a mid-size launcher which has the capacity of putting a payload of 9 tons into low orbit. It can also put satellites into geostationary orbit. It was Starsem which launched the Mars Express scientific satellite and which will launch the Galileo constellation of satellites. Soyuz is currently operated from Baïkonur but in 2008, it will be launched from the Guyanese Space Centre, where a specific launch pad for Soyuz is being built;
- **Vega**, which will be a launcher for light payload (1.5 to 2.5 tons into low or heliosynchron orbit), will be operational in 2008 and will be fired from Kourou. It will be used mainly for institutional missions. Seven European countries (Italy, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden) are committed to this programme. Italy is the lead country in this project through ELV, a company detained both by Avio (70 %) and the Italian Space Agency (30 %). It must be noted that the development costs for Vega will be low as this launcher is based on the boosters<sup>7</sup> developed for Ariane 5. Vega will use, after transformation, the launch pad used for Ariane 1.

Currently the order book of Arianespace includes 38 satellites, including military communications satellites (3 Skynet for UK, 2 SatcomBW for Germany). Arianespace expects to proceed with 10 launches per year with these three types of launchers as from 2010. In the future the company would like to get the same support from the public authorities as it was the case until now and be able to put into orbit all the governmental or institutional satellites of European countries.

## EU DIMENSION IN SPACE POLICY

8. The building-up of a relationship between the EU and ESA started in 1998, with a dedicated resolution adopted by the two Councils. In 2000, the same went a step further by adopting a joint document entitled “Europe and space: turning to a new chapter”, which set common strategic goals. In 2003, which is the year which marked the beginning of closer relations between the two organisations, a Framework Agreement was concluded. It created the Space Council, which is a joint meeting of the two Councils. Following this agreement, three

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<sup>5</sup> Centre National d’Etudes Spatiales (CNES) : 32,53 % ; EADS : 26,68 % ; Safran : 9,91% ; other companies from Denmark, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden,

<sup>6</sup> The shareholders are: EADS: 35 %; Arianespace: 15 %; Russian Federal Space Agency: 25 %; Samara Space Centre: 25 %. The seat of this company is located in Evry (France)

<sup>7</sup> The boosters of Ariane 5, which use a powder-like fuel, derive from the technology used to build the French nuclear missiles on board of submarines

meetings of the Space Council were held throughout 2004 and 2005, defining the respective roles and responsibilities of the EU and ESA.

Since 2003, ESA has been involved in the reflections and discussions about the space dimension of the European Security and Defence Policy. Contacts with OCCAR and EDA were established.

9. The 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Research and Development Programme of the EU entails a European Research Security Programme with appropriations foreseen for space-related applications.

One should also mention the White Paper of the Commission entitled “Space, a new European frontier for an expanded Union”.

The financial framework adopted for 2007-2013 has earmarked 1,005 Mio € for Galileo and 1 430 Mio € for space<sup>8</sup> (out of a total amount of 2780 Mio € for space and security).

10. On 22 May 2007 a European Space Policy should be endorsed by the 4<sup>th</sup> Space Council: a first draft of this document will be available in November 2006, prepared by the EU/ESA Joint Secretariat, in order to enable the building of a consensus among the Member States. In the autumn of 2008, the Council of ESA at ministerial level will decide on the evolution of ESA and on new programmes based on the European Space Policy that will have been adopted the year before.

In particular, Europe’s access to space will have to be maintained through an evolution of the current families of launchers (Ariane 5, Soyuz and Vega) at mid-term (2012-2015) and through innovation to develop the launcher of the future (2020-2025). In addition, it will be necessary to enlarge the launch market for governmental purposes, in order to give the European space industry more support to face the competition coming from outside Europe.

## **SPACE POLICY AND ESDP**

11. In the Commission’s White Paper already mentioned, it is stated: “*Space has a security dimension and security has a space dimension*”. For its part, Mrs Alliot-Marie, French Minister of Defence, declared on the occasion of the launch of Helios II A, a reconnaissance satellite: “*Space superiority is the next challenge that the Europeans shall take together. Outer-space is an important question for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. France and Europe cannot avoid this challenge. Our country, which at the moment is carrying out an ambitious policy to modernise its space applications, shall keep pulling on its European partners in this path*”.

In November 2004, the Council recognised the added value that space assets could bring to ESDP. In the document entitled “European Space Policy: ESDP and Space”, the Council set three objectives:

- to identify the space assets needed both civilian and military for ESDP,
- to take them into account into a Comprehensive Space Policy and the corresponding European Space Programme,
- to promote a better cooperation within Europe and a better use of dual or multiple use technologies.

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<sup>8</sup> Out of this amount, 1,200 Mio € is foreseen for GMES

In June 2005, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) adopted a roadmap to fulfil these objectives:

- the space assets needed, as identified by the Council, will be integrated by the Commission into the development of a Comprehensive Space Policy and a European Space Programme;
- the EUMS will define more precisely what is required, not only in term of systems but in term of data and services needed;
- finally, it was recognised that the civilian and military needs converged, which led to a regular cross-pillar dialogue between Commission and Council.

12. The European Space Council gave a mandate to the Commission and ESA to prepare an EU Space Policy and a European Space Programme. The EU Space Policy will set up strategic objectives which will be translated into priorities. These priorities will include security aspects and their concrete applications. The European Space Programme for its part will tackle the economic and financial aspects of these priorities and applications.

13. It is widely recognised that space assets are pivotal for crisis management: observation, electronic surveillance, data transmission, navigation, ballistic surveillance and early warning. The EUMS, for example, makes great use of the expertise of the EU Satellite Centre in Torrejon. Both are associated in defining their future needs in the context of GMES.

14. The assets that can be put by the Members States at the disposal of ESDP are the following:

- Communications: Syracuse III, Sicral, Skynet, Satcom BW, Spainsat and Paradigm;
- Intelligence and reconnaissance : Cosmo-SkyMed, Pleiades, Helios, SarLupe, Spirale;
- Navigation : EGNOS, Galileo (to be used in parallel with the US GPS)..

Not all these assets are compatible. If certain forms of cooperation are foreseen for reconnaissance satellites<sup>9</sup>, the problem is that the troops on the ground would need different reception stations if they had to make use of the different systems available.

For the future, a country like France is developing an ELINT<sup>10</sup> capability (2012) and would like to develop with other European countries a space-based early warning capability to detect the launches of missiles.

The Network Centric Warfare will make use of space assets because it is based on the collecting and processing of information in the shortest time possible (quick decision process).

Until now, 23 military satellites (22 for Europe, 1 for Australia) were launched by Arianespace.

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<sup>9</sup> Helios is a programme led by France, with the participation of Italy, Belgium, Germany, Greece and Sweden; Cosmo-SkyMed, Pleiades and Helios are operated under the Turin Agreement, while SAR Lupe and Helios are part of the Schwerin agreement.

<sup>10</sup> Electronic intelligence

It is worth taking note of the gap that exists between Europe and the United States: when Europe spends 1 billion \$ on space for military purposes, the US spends 20 billion \$. In the civilian sector, this relation is 1 to 5.

## **THE PROTECTION OF THE GSC OR EUROPE'S SPACE PORT**

15. At their request, the delegation of the European Parliament was given two briefings on as how the Guyanese Space Centre is protected.

French Guyana with a population of around 200,000 inhabitants is an overseas department (DOM) and therefore belongs to the European Union. It shares a long border with Brazil (630 km) and Surinam (520 km). Even if the average income in French Guyana represents 50 % of the average income in continental France, it is much higher than the average income in the region, attracting immigrants from the neighbouring countries, the West Indies and Haiti.

16. The GSC is a strategic asset for Europe but it is vulnerable because of
- the internal weakness of the Guyanese society (poverty, immigration),
  - its natural environment (it is difficult for the armed forces to move in the jungle but for terrorists as well),
  - the infrastructures (launch pads, assembly halls, propellant factory) are scattered on a huge area (690 km<sup>2</sup>),
  - the possibility of sabotages on the launcher itself.

The protection of GSC/Europe's Space Port is a shared responsibility between CNES and the Préfet of French Guyana, who has at his disposal the French Armed Forces in Guyana (Forces Armées en Guyane or FAG), the Gendarmerie and the Police. Furthermore 50 firemen with military status (Pompiers de Paris) are available on a daily basis.

17. The French Armed Forces in Guyana are responsible for the protection of the whole "department", included the external security of GSC/Europe's Space Port. To this end, the FAG can dispose of a total of 3500 soldiers (Army, Navy, Air Force and Gendarmerie) to monitor the borders with Surinam and Brazil and the territorial waters. Their tasks are to fight illegal immigration, terrorism (especially to protect Europe's Space Port), illegal gold mining and drug and arms trafficking. They also control fishing activities.

The land forces (Army) consist of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Régiment Etranger d'Infanterie (Foreign Legion), with 700 soldiers who secure also Europe's Space Port, and the 9<sup>th</sup> Régiment d'Infanterie de Marine (something like the US Marines Corps), with 800 soldiers. Only half of each Régiment is deployed in French Guyana, the rest being in reserve in continental France.

The French Air Force in Guyana is 250 airmen strong and operates an Air Force base at Rochambeau and a Military Air Control Centre. It has 4 medium helicopters Puma (air transport, SAR, MEDEVAC) and 3 light helicopters Fennec (which are used to patrol in and around Europe's space port).

The Navy (180 seamen) uses a naval base at "Dégrad des Cannes" and operates 2 patrol boats P400, 2 Gendarmerie launches (smaller patrol boats) and 1 light launch. If needed, these means can be reinforced by a maritime patrol aircraft and 1 frigate.

The Guyanese Space Centre is protected on a daily basis by the three arms. Normally, 80 soldiers are concerned by this task. One Fenec patrols the airspace every day and one launch monitors the waters off Kourou every three days.

When a launch is imminent, the military presence is reinforced. 450 soldiers are on alert, 3 helicopters patrol every day the airspace around the Guyanese Space Centre and maritime surveillance is performed by an additional patrol boat P400 and a Falcon reconnaissance aircraft.

If the launching takes place during a period with threat (this is the case when a military satellite is to be launched or if the satellites come from sensitive countries like the US or Israel), 700 soldiers are put on alert, an additional launch is provided and the surveillance of the airspace is reinforced by 3 Mirage jetfighters, 1 AWACS E-3F and 1 KC-135 F for air refuelling.

18. The internal security of GSC/Europe's Space Port is under the responsibility of the director of CNES and its sub-directorate for protection, safeguard and the environment. This sub-directorate has been assigned four missions:
  - to protect the individuals and the goods on the ground and during the flight of a launcher,
  - to protect the environment (especially when an accident occurs),
  - to secure the infrastructures of GSC/Europe's Space Port,
  - to act in case of a fire and help the victims,
  - to implement the emergency plans in case of a major accident.

It must be noted that around 1300 persons work in the Guyanese Space Centre. This area is an area with restricted access and protected by a no-fly zone. A Specific Protection Plan (Plan Spécifique de Protection or PSP) describes the responsibilities of each actor and the measures to be taken to secure this asset. These measures vary accordingly with the level of threat (e.g. when VIGIPIRATE, an emergency scheme, is activated) and the activities of the GSC (launching period). This document is classified.

19. CNES is responsible for implementing the legislation on labour and explosion risks, the so-called "Seveso" Directive on major risks for the environment, and the international law on space (UN Convention of 29 March 1972). For example, the risks linked with a launch must be taken into account, like the trajectory of the boosters or the different stages of the launchers when they will fall on Earth, or what would happen if the launcher would have to be destroyed because it deviates from its track.

**THE EUROPEAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY SPACE CONFERENCE<sup>11</sup>**

The European Interparliamentary Space Conference (EISC) was established in 1999 as a permanent forum for cooperation between the European national parliaments. It aims to develop a continuing dialogue on space policy issues and support national governments and European institutions in their efforts to achieve a common European Space Policy for the maximum benefit of Europe's citizens.

Every year a Conference is held in order to discuss issues relating to space exploration and utilisation. Apart from members of the respective national parliamentary space groups, representatives of the European Commission, the European Space Agency, national space agencies, industry and observers from other space-faring countries also participate in the conferences.

In 2006, the European Parliament was for the first time invited to participate in the Conference.

The EISC encourages closer cooperation between the European Commission, the European Space Agency, the European Union, the respective national space agencies and experts from science and industry, with the aim of creating a permanent and effective mechanism for implementing and maintaining a genuine European space strategy.

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<sup>11</sup> On the website below, it is possible to find the relevant information on the 8<sup>th</sup> EISC [http://www.belspo.be/belspo/eisc/p\\_eisc\\_en.stm](http://www.belspo.be/belspo/eisc/p_eisc_en.stm)

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE**

**Delegation to Kourou (French Guyana)**

*(18 - 22 September 2006)*

**PROGRAMME**

**Monday 18 September 2006**

- 10.45**            **Departure from Paris-Orly (Terminal W) (Flight AF618 - Air France)**
- 14.45**            **Arrival at Cayenne-Rochambeau**  
Transfer to the Novotel Hotel in Cayenne
- 19.00**            Cocktail of welcome offered by CNES

**Tuesday 19 September 2006**

- 07.45**            Departure from the hotel to Kourou
- 09.00**            Visit of EUROPROPULSION (Boosters)
- 11.00**            Departure to the Galilée Building
- 11.15**            Contacts with representatives of CNES, ESA and Arianespace
- 13.00**            Lunch in Hôtel du Fleuve hosted by CNES
- 15.00**            Visit to the Iles du Salut
- 18.00**            Departure to Hôtel des Roches
- 19.00**            Welcome dinner in Restaurant Le Creolia in Hotel des Roches, hosted by CNES
- 22.00**            Return to the hotel

**Wednesday 20 September 2006**

- 07.15**            Departure from Novotel to the Guyanese Space Centre/Europe Space Port (Kourou)
- 08.00**            Group photo in front of the Ariane 5 mock-up
- 08.20**            Departure to the Jupiter room (GSC/ESP)
- 08.30**            Welcome by Jean-Pierre Laflaquière, Préfet of French Guyana

- 08.40** Welcome by:
- Mr Jean-Louis Marcé, Director of CNES at the Guyanese Space Centre
  - Mr Michel Bartholomey, Director of Arianespace in French Guyana
  - Mr Jörn Tjaden, ESA Representative in French Guyana
- 09.00** **Colloquy on Space, Defence and Security**<sup>12</sup>  
*Opening by*
- Mr Jean-Pierre Masseret, President of the WEU Assembly
  - Mr François Roelants du Vivier, President of the 8th European Interparliamentary Space Conference
  - Mr Edward O'Hara, MP, Chairman of the Technological and Aerospace Committee of the WEU Assembly
  - Mr Jean-Yves Legall, Director General, ARIANESPACE
- 10.15** Visit of the launch facilities of Ariane 5 and Vega
- 13.00** Lunch offered by ARIANESPACE in the Mercure Ariatel Hotel
- 15.00** **Colloquy on Space, Defence and Security**  
*First session: the different aspects of a European Space Policy*  
**Chair:** Mr François Roelants du Vivier, President of the 8th European Interparliamentary Space Conference
- Mr Jean-Jacques Dordain, Director General of ESA
  - Mr Yannick d'Escatha, President of CNES
  - Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Vice-President of the European Parliament
  - Mr Hans Bracquené, Head of the Science Policy Unit in the Cabinet of Mr Marc Verwilghen, Minister of Belgium for Economy, Energy, International Trade and Scientific Policy
  - Contre-Amiral Guy Poulain, French General Staff, Space Affairs
  - Capitaine de Corvette Guillaume Dandrieux (French Navy), specialist on space issues at the EU Military Staff
  - Mr Tomaz Lovrencic, Deputy Director of the EU Satellite Centre
- 19.30** Dinner hosted by ESA in Restaurant "Instant Café" in Kourou

**Thursday 21 September 2006**

- 08.00** Departure from Novotel Hotel
- 08.15-09.15** Visit to the French Armed Forces in Guyana: briefing on the protection of the Guyanese Space Centre and the neighbouring area (land and sea) (*for the EP delegation*)
- 09.15** Departure to the Guyanese Space Centre, Jupiter Centre
- 10.00** **Colloquy on Space, Defence and Security**  
*Second session: industrial and technological capacities*  
**Chair:** Mr Alain Gaubert, Director General of Eurospace
- Mr Alain Charneau, Director General of EADS Space Transportation

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<sup>12</sup> The EP delegation has been invited by Mr François Roelants du Vivier, President of the 8th European Interparliamentary Space Conference

- Mr Jean-Paul Herteman, Director General of the Aeronautical and Space Propulsion Branch of the SAFRAN Group
- Mr José Maria Marti Fluxa, Director General of INDRA ESPACIO
- Mr Remo Pellichero, Director General of SABCA
- Mrs Pascale Sourisse, CEO of ALCATEL-ALENIA SPACE

**12.00-13.00** Briefing on the protection of the Guyanese Space Centre and security measures in case of a launch by CNES (*for the EP delegation*)

**13.00** Lunch offered by ASTRIUM under the Jupiter Hall, with welcome speech by Mr François Auque, CEO of ASTRIUM

**15.30 Colloquy on Space, Defence and Security**

*Third session: General debate*

**Chair:** Mr Edward O'Hara, Chairman of the Technological and Aerospace Committee of the WEU Assembly

**18.00 Conclusions:**

- Mr Edward O'Hara, Chairman of the Technological and Aerospace Committee
- Mr François Roelants du Vivier, President of the 8th European Interparliamentary Space Conference

**19.30** Dinner offered by CNES in restaurant Le Creolia in Hôtel des Roches

**Friday 22 September 2006**

**06.50-07.00** Possibility of watching an annular solar eclipse

**as from 08.30** Check-out from the hotel

**10.00-11.30** Visit of Cayenne

**11.30-12.30** Meeting with the Conseil Général de Guyane (Guyanese Regional Council)

**13.00** Lunch in the Novotel

**15.00** Departure to the airport

**17.55** **Departure from Cayenne-Rochambeau (Flight AF607 - Air France)**

**7.25** **Arrival at Paris-Orly (Terminal W) (On Saturday 23 September 2006)**