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Committee on Foreign Affairs

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DRAFT OPINION

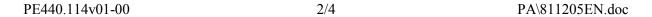
of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the mid-term review of the European satellite navigation programmes: implementation assessment, future challenges and financing perspectives (2009/2226(INI))

Rapporteur: Maria Eleni Koppa

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SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

- 1. Stresses its support for Galileo, the European global satellite radio-navigation programme, as a useful tool that will strengthen the economic development, security and strategic autonomy of the EU, while recognising that by definition no space policy can be undertaken in isolation from other relevant actors in space;
- 2. Notes that the Commission and the European Space Agency are engaged in a dialogue and cooperation with providers of other Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), namely the USA, Russia, China, India and Japan, with a view to ensuring the compatibility and, where possible, interoperability of the GNSS systems;
- 3. Notes the reaction of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China to the letter from the President of the Commission on the issue of the frequency bands and calls for a solution that will make the Compass and Galileo systems compatible;
- 4. Insists that the provision of Galileo services must be consistent with the principle that Galileo is a civil system under civil control, and that all uses thereof must comply with international law, the UN Charter and the EU Treaties;
- 5. Calls on the Commission, as programme manager, to establish the necessary criteria for technical safeguards criteria and the specific procedures governing access to the Public Regulated Service, in order to minimise the scope for unauthorised use of Galileo, and also to draw up a monitoring regime for the transfer of sensitive GALILEO-specific items and technology;
- 6. Insists that the EU Member States fully recognise the sensitive nature of GNSS, namely the impact on the security of the EU and its citizens and the impacts on the European GNSS programmes, when considering export-control requests for GNSS-related items from their industries, in particular when these are covered by international export-control regimes, such as the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies;
- 7. Reiterates, however, in view of the vast investment from the general budget of the European Union, its position that the Galileo system should be deployable in support of CFSP/CSDP, including crisis-management operations, and of the implementation of EU solidarity and mutual-assistance clauses;
- 8. Stresses that under no circumstances should European space policy contribute to the overall militarisation and weaponisation of space, and reaffirms its commitment to the principles laid down in the UN Outer Space Treaty, in particular
 - the use of outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes;

- the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space;
- the liability of the launching authority in the event of damage being caused to a third state, as further specified in the UN Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects;
- 9. Supports the efforts in the UN to establish rules to govern activities in outer space and further develop the codification of International Space Law; welcomes, in this respect, the adoption of the EU Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities, which also takes account of the need for debris reduction and remains open for signing by all non-EU countries; reiterates its call that the Code be transformed into a legally binding instrument;
- 10. Supports the creation of a European Space Situational Awareness Capacity in order to protect critical European infrastructure in space;

