



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

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*Committee on Foreign Affairs*

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**2011/0392(COD)**

10.7.2012

## **OPINION**

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council  
on the implementation and exploitation of European satellite navigation  
systems  
(COM(2011)0814 – C7-0464/2011 – 2011/0392(COD))

Rapporteur: Sampo Terho

PA\_Legam

## **SHORT JUSTIFICATION**

The European satellite navigation systems - established under the Galileo and EGNOS programmes - are flagship projects of the European Union. They are managed by the Union and their purpose is to guarantee strategic independence and autonomy both to the Union and its Member States, in particular in the field of global navigation and positioning.

The current European dependence on the United States based GPS system has been a basic argument for the Galileo project since the beginning. In peaceful times and under normal conditions this dependence is less problematic, but in times of crisis and emergency situations it is vital that the security and other personnel have a reliable system at their disposal governed by Europeans, thus giving added value regarding the crisis management of the Union and its Member States.

The Galileo programme has political, operational, industrial and technological aspects, and moreover, security and defence potential. The essential security purposes and benefits of the Galileo system are in particular positioning and navigation, search and rescue support services (SAR) and CSDP missions and operations. The rapporteur considers that the last-mentioned should be tackled more profoundly in the European Commission's proposal, and he thus believes that the dual-use aspect of this capability should be taken into consideration.

In addition, the Galileo programme has been estimated to cost about 20 billion Euros all in all, of which much has already been spent. Therefore, the rapporteur accordingly advises the Union and the Member States to use of the full potential of the system. The use of the security potential of the system should be optional for the Member States, and they should decide whether or not to use the system. Some may decide not to do so, but many Member States already have indicated that they are interested in utilising this aspect of the system. It should be the legislator's duty to provide them with guidance and the possibility to do so. However, when it comes to the Union and its programmes, the rapporteur is of the view that the full use of Galileo's capabilities and potential should be mandatory. The rapporteur supports transparency within this issue, as it is evident that the European satellite navigation systems will be used by European security forces including military.

The Galileo system should be controlled by civil administration. However, the rapporteur deems it convenient to increase the civil-military synergies and to improve the coordination between the different programmes. The final question remains how the system should be managed in the best manner so that the independence is guaranteed in crisis and emergency situations. Herein, it is important to note the experience and lessons learned from e.g. the Libya conflict regarding the future satellite navigation systems. Comprehensive benefits will be gained by shared administration and controlling. In this light, the possibility to connect the satellite navigation systems on the expertise level to the European External Action Service should be considered in line with the role and mandate of this Service.

## **AMENDMENTS**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy,

as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following amendments in its report:

## Amendment 1

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 2

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) The aim of the Galileo programme is to establish and operate the first global satellite navigation and positioning infrastructure specifically designed for civilian purposes. The system established under the Galileo programme **is completely independent** of other existing or potential systems.

##### *Amendment*

(2) The aim of the Galileo programme is to establish and operate the first global satellite navigation and positioning infrastructure specifically designed for civilian purposes ***which can be used by a variety of European actors, states and agencies.*** The system established under the Galileo programme ***functions independently*** of other existing or potential systems, ***thus contributing to the strategic autonomy of the Union, as emphasised in 2007 by the European Parliament and the Council.***

## Amendment 2

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 3 a (new)

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

##### *Amendment*

***(3a) The Union recognises that, by definition, no space policy can be undertaken in isolation from other relevant actors in space. International co-operation is a fundamental part of the Galileo programme and the Commission, working closely with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the European External Action Service (EEAS), should continue to lead on space dialogues with strategic partners and emerging space powers.***

## Amendment 3

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(4a) The Council, in its Conclusions on Common Security and Defence Policy of 1 December 2011, emphasised the growing demand for the European Union to become a more capable, coherent and strategic global actor, reiterated the continuing need for a comprehensive approach and underlined the importance of the common security and defence policy (CSDP) which needs to be underpinned by sufficient and adequate capabilities – in terms of personnel, assets and intelligence analytical support. Moreover, the Council welcomed Member States' commitments in specific concrete projects, facilitated by the European Defence Agency (EDA) like in the fields of: Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance including Space Situational Awareness and Military Satellite Communications, and stated that it looked forward to the concrete definition of these projects as soon as possible, as well as the development of other pooling projects on the basis of existing initiatives, such as: maritime surveillance and Satellite Communication.*

**Amendment 4**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 4 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(4b) The Council, in its 7th Space Council Resolution of 25 November 2010, invited the European Commission, the European Council, assisted by EDA, together with Member States and the European Space Agency (ESA), to explore ways to support*

*current and future capability needs for crisis management through cost-effective access to robust, secure and reactive space assets and services (integrating global satellite communications, Earth observation, positioning and timing), taking full advantage of dual-use synergies as appropriate. Accordingly, it welcomed the growing support of the EU Satellite Centre (EUSC) to EU missions and operations and recommended the setting up of appropriate arrangements to improve the effectiveness of EUSC service provision to EU missions and operations, and to facilitate access to national programme imagery. In addition, the Council acknowledged the increasing dependence of the European economy and policies, in particular the Common Foreign and Security Policy, on space assets and the critical nature of space infrastructures for autonomous European decision-making, and the need to define and introduce appropriate measures to monitor and protect these assets, including at the outset of their development.*

## Amendment 5

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 5

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(5) Since the programmes are at an advanced development stage leading to systems in an exploitation phase, a specific legal basis is required which can meet their needs, particularly in terms of governance and to satisfy the requirement for sound financial management.

#### *Amendment*

(5) Since the programmes are at an advanced development stage leading to systems in an exploitation phase, a specific legal basis is required which can meet their needs, particularly in terms of governance, ***mutual ownership and utilisation, as well as security of the systems,*** and to satisfy the requirement for sound financial management.

## Amendment 6

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 6

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(6) The systems established under the European satellite navigation programmes are infrastructures set up as trans-European networks of which the usage extends well beyond the national boundaries of the Member States. Furthermore, the services offered through these systems contribute, in particular, to the development of trans-European networks in the areas of transport, telecommunications and energy infrastructures.

*Amendment*

(6) The systems established under the European satellite navigation programmes are infrastructures set up as trans-European networks of which the usage extends well beyond the national boundaries of the Member States. Furthermore, the services offered through these systems contribute, in particular, to the development of trans-European networks in the areas of transport, telecommunications and energy infrastructures. ***The use of the services by the Union and the Member States in other areas such as police, border management, crisis management and defence should be encouraged, thus giving greater impetus to civil-military cooperation.***

## Amendment 7

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 8

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Given the increasing usage of satellite navigation across a great number of fields of activity, an interruption in the supply of services could lead to significant harm to modern society. In addition, due to their strategic aspect, satellite navigation systems are sensitive infrastructures, that could be susceptible to malicious use. The abovementioned aspects could affect the security of the Union and its Member States. Security requirements must therefore be taken into account in the design, implementation and operation of the infrastructures emerging from the Galileo and EGNOS programmes.

*Amendment*

(8) Given the increasing usage of satellite navigation across a great number of fields of activity, an interruption in the supply of services could lead to significant harm to modern society. ***Both the Galileo and EGNOS programmes contribute considerably to the strategic independence and autonomy of the Union. In addition*** due to ***their*** strategic aspect, satellite navigation systems are sensitive infrastructures, that could be susceptible to malicious use ***by state and non- state actors***. The abovementioned aspects could affect the security of the Union, its Member States ***and its citizens***. Security requirements must therefore be taken into

account in the design, implementation and operation of the infrastructures emerging from the Galileo and EGNOS programmes, *in accordance with standard practices and agreed upon by all operators of the system. Capabilities at Member State level, as well as in the framework of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), should be developed in order to prevent spoofing and/or jamming attacks against the encrypted public regulated service (PRS) signal and to ensure the security of critical infrastructure. The Commission and the Council should therefore create the appropriate procedural security conditions to ensure that the open service can be restricted geographically or switched off in order to prevent any malicious use.*

## **Amendment 8**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 11**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) In order to optimise the use of the services provided, the systems, networks and services emerging from the Galileo and EGNOS programmes must be compatible and interoperable with one another and, insofar as possible, with other satellite navigation systems and conventional means of radio navigation.

*Amendment*

(11) In order to optimise the use of the services provided, the systems, networks and services emerging from the Galileo and EGNOS programmes must be compatible and interoperable with one another and, insofar as possible, with other satellite navigation systems and conventional means of radio navigation. *Interoperability should be in line with the objective of strategic independence of the systems.*

## **Amendment 9**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Since the Union is responsible, in

*Amendment*

(12) Since the Union is responsible, in



principle, for financing the programmes in full, provision should be made for it to own all tangible and intangible assets created or developed under these programmes. In order to comply fully with any fundamental rights relating to ownership, the necessary arrangements with existing owners should be made, particularly for essential elements of the infrastructures and their security. In order to facilitate adoption of satellite navigation by the markets, there is a need to ensure that third parties can make optimum use in particular of the intellectual property rights arising from the programmes which belong to the Union, in particular at social and economic level.

principle, for financing the programmes in full, ***the governance and operation of the European GNSS should remain under civilian control within the Union and*** provision should be made for it to own all tangible and intangible assets created or developed under these programmes. In order to comply fully with any fundamental rights relating to ownership, the necessary arrangements with existing owners should be made, particularly for essential elements of the infrastructures and their security. In order to facilitate adoption of satellite navigation by the markets, there is a need to ensure that third parties can make optimum use in particular of the intellectual property rights arising from the programmes which belong to the Union, in particular at social and economic level.

## **Amendment 10**

### **Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(12a) Galileo is the first complete civil positioning system. However, certain services of Galileo, particularly PRS, are of a dual-use nature and can also be used for security defence purposes and applications within the Member States and support CSDP missions, including crisis-management and humanitarian operations. Galileo will be of key importance in the event of implementation of Union solidarity and mutual-assistance clauses, as provided for by Article 222 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and Article 42 (7) of the Treaty on European Union, respectively.***

## **Amendment 11**

## Proposal for a regulation

### Recital 13

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(13) The deployment and exploitation phases of the Galileo programme and the exploitation phase of the EGNOS programme should, in principle, be entirely financed by the Union. However in accordance with Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities, the Member States should be able to provide additional funding to the programmes or a contribution in kind, on the basis of appropriate agreements, in order to fund additional programme elements requested by them, e.g. concerning the system architecture or particular security needs. Third countries and international organisations should also be able to contribute to the programmes.

#### *Amendment*

(13) The deployment and exploitation phases of the Galileo programme and the exploitation phase of the EGNOS programme should, in principle, be entirely financed by the Union. However in accordance with *Council* Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the *Financial Regulation* applicable to the general budget of the European Communities, the Member States should be able to provide additional funding to the programmes or a contribution in kind, on the basis of appropriate agreements, in order to fund additional programme elements requested by them, e.g. concerning the system architecture or particular security needs. Third countries and international organisations should also be able to contribute to the programmes, ***to the extent that the independence of the global navigation satellite system of the Union is not affected.***

## Amendment 12

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 17

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(17) It is important to note that the investment and operating costs of the systems as estimated for the period 2014-2020 do not take account of unforeseen financial obligations which the Union may be obliged to bear, in particular those relating to non-contractual liability arising from the public ownership of the systems, especially with regard to force majeure and catastrophic failure. These obligations are the subject of a specific analysis by the

#### *Amendment*

(17) It is important to note that the investment and operating costs of the systems as estimated for the period 2014-2020 do not take account of unforeseen financial obligations which the Union may be obliged to bear, in particular those relating to non-contractual liability arising from the public ownership of the systems, especially with regard to force majeure and catastrophic failure. These obligations are the subject of a specific analysis by the Commission ***and will be communicated to***

Commission.

*the Council and the European Parliament*

### Amendment 13

#### Proposal for a regulation

##### Recital 25

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(25) Responsibility for the progress of the programmes includes, in particular, responsibility for their security and the security of their systems and operation. Except in the case of application of Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP of 12 July 2004 on aspects of the operation of the European satellite radio-navigation system affecting the security of the European Union, which **could** be adapted **if necessary** to changes in the programmes, their governance and the Lisbon Treaty, the Commission is responsible for security, even if certain security-related tasks are entrusted to the European GNSS Agency. It is the responsibility of the Commission to establish mechanisms to ensure suitable coordination between the various entities responsible for security.

Amendment 14  
Proposal for a regulation  
Recital 25 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(25) Responsibility for the progress of the programmes includes, in particular, responsibility for their security and the security of their systems and operation. Except in the case of application of Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP of 12 July 2004 on aspects of the operation of the European satellite radio-navigation system affecting the security of the European Union, which **must necessarily** be adapted to changes in the programmes, their governance and the Lisbon Treaty, the Commission is responsible for security, even if certain security-related tasks are entrusted to the European GNSS Agency. It is the responsibility of the Commission to establish mechanisms to ensure suitable coordination between the various entities responsible for security, ***under the authority of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.***

*Amendment*

***(25a) It is of utmost importance to review Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP1, as it does not take into account the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and specifically the appointment of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the establishment of the European External Action Service (EEAS). Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP***

*describes the exceptional and urgent cases of threats to the Union or a Member State arising from the operation or use of the system, or in the event of a threat to the operation of the system, in particular as a result of an international crisis. There is a need to clarify the role of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy pursuant to the urgency procedure according to Articles 3 and 4 of Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP on the rules, procedures and measures to be taken in the event of a threat to the security of the Union or a Member State, notably where PRS receivers are lost, misused or compromised. An amendment of Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP should also take into account the expertise of the EEAS in the field of early warning, situational awareness, security and defence.*

## **Amendment 15**

### **Proposal for a regulation Recital 28 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(28a) Exports outside the Union of dual-use equipment or technology and software relating to PRS use and relating to the development of and manufacturing for the PRS, regardless of whether that equipment, software or technology is listed in Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items<sup>1</sup>, should be restricted to those third countries which are duly authorised to access the PRS under an international agreement with the Union. The Union list of controlled items is based on control lists adopted by international export control regimes, such as the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australia*

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 134, 29.5.2009, p. 1.

**Amendment 16**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 30 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(30a) The services offered by Public Regulated Service (PRS) might play an important role for different weapon systems, especially concerning navigation and guidance. It is therefore important that the Commission, the Council, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Member States act in accordance with the 1967 Outer Space Treaty and that Member States and the EEAS increase their efforts regarding the possible revision of the international legal framework or, alternatively, regarding a new treaty or code which takes into account the technological progress since the 1960s and effectively prevents an arms race in outer space. The Union should furthermore strengthen the legal framework created by the Outer Space Treaty to safeguard a peaceful and secure functioning of space infrastructure. The Union should therefore strengthen its capabilities to achieve space situational awareness together with its partners in the framework of a multilateral space surveillance system.*

## Amendment 17

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 31

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(31) In view of the global nature of the systems, it is essential that the Union can enter into agreements with third countries and international organisations in the context of programmes under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in particular to ensure their smooth implementation, optimise services provided to citizens of the Union and meet the needs of third countries and international organisations. It is also useful, where necessary, to adapt existing agreements to changes in the programmes. When preparing or implementing these agreements, the Commission may have recourse to the assistance of the European External Action Service, the European Space Agency and the European GNSS Agency, within the limits of the tasks allocated to them under this Regulation.

#### *Amendment*

(31) In view of the global nature of the systems, it is essential that the Union can enter into agreements with third countries and international organisations in the context of programmes under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in particular to ensure their smooth implementation, optimise services provided to citizens of the Union, ***ensure the full security of the system, regulate the revenue regime*** and meet the needs of third countries and international organisations. It is also useful, where necessary, to adapt existing agreements to changes in the programmes. When preparing or implementing these agreements, the Commission may have recourse to the assistance of the European External Action Service, the European Space Agency and the European GNSS Agency, within the limits of the tasks allocated to them under this Regulation ***duly taking into account the rights of the European Parliament under Article 218. In particular, these agreements should be in accordance with the security and defence policy interests of the Union and the Member States. It should equally take into account the sensitive and strategic nature of some of the system's services such as PRS, thus ensuring full compliance with the criteria and guidelines laid down in Council common position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment and Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.***

## Amendment 18

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 1 – paragraph 4 – point d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) to offer a public regulated service (PRS) restricted to government-authorised users, for *sensitive* applications which require a high level of service continuity; this service uses strong, encrypted signals;

*Amendment*

(d) to offer a public regulated service (PRS) restricted to government-authorised users, ***in particular for applications with sensitive content or of strategic importance*** which require a high level of service continuity; this service uses strong, encrypted signals;;

## Amendment 19

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 14 - paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The systems and their operation shall be secure.

*Amendment*

1. The systems and their operation shall be secure ***in view of their implications for the security and defence policy interests of the Union and the Member States.***

## Amendment 20

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 15 – paragraph 1 – point a – point ii

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(ii) the operation of the Galileo security centre, in accordance with the standards and requirements referred to in Article 14 and the instructions provided under Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP referred to in Article 17;

*Amendment*

(ii) the operation of the Galileo security centre, in accordance with the standards and requirements referred to in Article 14 and the instructions provided under Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP referred to in Article 17, ***currently under revision;***

## Amendment 21

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 16 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 16a**

***The role of the European Parliament***

***The European Parliament, in view of its budgetary control competences and thematic work, shall, through its relevant committees, scrutinize the creation, implementation and operation of the system and shall be kept informed by the relevant bodies on the programme at regular intervals.***

**Amendment 22**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 18 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 18a**

***Usage for security and defence purposes***

***1. The operating agencies shall enact special provisions for the operation of the systems by the Member States, as well as the Union, for security and defence purposes, concerning technologies, guidance systems as well as usage in operations and missions, in order to ensure the security of this type of usage.***

***2. The Commission shall enact binding security measures for the integrity of the system when used by security actors, in accordance with the Union legislation in force.***



## Amendment 23

### Proposal for a regulation Article 27 - paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The Member States shall not take measures which could harm the progress of the programmes, in particular concerning intellectual property rights and the continuity of the operation of the infrastructures.

*Amendment*

1. The Member States shall not take measures which could harm the progress of the programmes, in particular concerning intellectual property rights and the continuity of the operation of the infrastructures ***or which could harm the security and defence policy interests of the Union or the Member States.***

## Amendment 24

### Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 2 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2a) The Member States shall take all necessary measures to safeguard the EU's strategic autonomy, so that in the long term civil and military actors in the field of internal and external security are in a position to make full use of the public regulated and safety-of-life services under the Galileo programme.***

## Amendment 25

### Proposal for a regulation Article 27 – paragraph 2 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2 b) The Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of the Union's space infrastructure. In particular, the Member States shall foster the legal framework in outer space and adhere to the principals of the EU Code of Conduct in Outer***

*Space activities, including the prohibition of harmful interference with space objects, the prohibition of action that creates harmful space debris, the adherence to the UN space debris mitigation guidelines and the creation of transparency and security building measures in outer space.*

## **Amendment 26**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 28**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

The Union may enter into agreements with third countries and international organisations in the context of the programmes, in particular, cooperation agreements in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

#### *Amendment*

The Union may enter into agreements with third countries and international organisations in the context of the programmes, in particular, cooperation agreements in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. *Any form of cooperation with third countries shall take account of the strategic nature of the programmes, be in accordance with the security and defence policy interests of the Union and the Member States and respect the principle of mutuality. The European Parliament shall be consulted and/or give its consent, as appropriate.*

## **Amendment 27**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 28 – paragraph 1 a (new)**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

#### *Amendment*

*When negotiating agreements with third countries or when entering into agreements with third countries, the Union shall ensure full compliance with the criteria and guidelines laid down in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules*

*governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment<sup>1</sup> and Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items<sup>2</sup>.*

*The Union shall foster the legal framework created by the Outer Space Treaty to safeguard a peaceful and secure functioning of space infrastructure. The Union therefore shall strengthen its capabilities to achieve space situational awareness together with its partners in the framework of a multilateral space surveillance system.*

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 335, 13.12.2008, p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 134, 29.5.2009, p. 1.

## **Amendment 28**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 29 - paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*Any technical assistance shall respect the security and defence policy interests of the Union and the Member States.*

## **Amendment 29**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 33 - paragraph 1- subparagraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. By 30 June 2018, the Commission shall present an evaluation report to the European Parliament and the Council, with a view to a decision being taken on the renewal, modification or suspension of the measures taken pursuant to this Regulation concerning:

1. By **30 June 2015**, the Commission shall present **a mid-term evaluation report and by 30 June 2018**, an evaluation report to the European Parliament and the Council, with a view to a decision being taken on the renewal, modification or suspension of the measures taken pursuant to this

Regulation concerning:

## **Amendment 30**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 35 - paragraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

4. Representatives of the European GNSS Agency and the European Space Agency may be involved as observers in the work of the Committee under the conditions laid down in its rules of procedure.

*Amendment*

4. Representatives of the European GNSS Agency and the European Space Agency may be involved as observers in the work of the Committee under the conditions laid down in its rules of procedure. ***If needed, representatives of the European External Action Service, the European Defence Agency, the European Parliament or national experts on security and defence matters may also be involved as observers in the work of the Committee.***

## **Amendment 31**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 35 - paragraph 5 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***5a. The Commission shall provide the Committee referred to in paragraph 1 with all relevant information pertaining to the programmes in a timely manner.***

## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	Implementation and exploitation of European satellite navigation systems		
<b>References</b>	COM(2011)0814 – C7-0464/2011 – 2011/0392(COD)		
<b>Committee responsible</b> Date announced in plenary	ITRE 15.12.2011		
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	AFET 15.12.2011		
<b>Rapporteur</b> Date appointed	Sampo Terho 6.3.2012		
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	25.4.2012	29.5.2012	20.6.2012
<b>Date adopted</b>	5.7.2012		
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 47 -: 4 0: 3		
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Pino Arlacchi, Elmar Brok, Jerzy Buzek, Tarja Cronberg, Arnaud Danjean, Michael Gahler, Marietta Giannakou, Andrzej Grzyb, Anna Ibrisagic, Liisa Jaakonsaari, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jelko Kacin, Ioannis Kasoulides, Evgeni Kirilov, Maria Eleni Koppa, Andrey Kovatchev, Paweł Robert Kowal, Eduard Kukan, Vytautas Landsbergis, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Krzysztof Lisek, Sabine Lösing, Ulrike Lunacek, Mario Mauro, Francisco José Millán Mon, Alexander Mirsky, Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, Norica Nicolai, Ria Oomen-Ruijten, Pier Antonio Panzeri, Alojz Peterle, Bernd Posselt, Hans-Gert Pöttering, Libor Rouček, Tokia Saïfi, Nikolaos Salavrakos, Werner Schulz, Marek Siwiec, Geoffrey Van Orden, Kristian Vigenin, Sir Graham Watson, Boris Zala		
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Charalampos Angourakis, Jean-Jacob Bicep, Véronique De Keyser, Andrew Duff, Tanja Fajon, Carmen Romero López, Helmut Scholz, Indrek Tarand, Dominique Vlasto, Joachim Zeller		
<b>Substitute(s) under Rule 187(2) present for the final vote</b>	Catherine Bearder, Petru Constantin Luhan		