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DRAFT REPORT

on space capabilities for European security and defence
(2015/2276(INI))

Committee on Foreign Affairs

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

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The European Parliament,

- having regard to Title V of the Treaty on European Union (TEU),
- having regard to Titles XVII and XIX of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),
- having regard to the request by France of 17 November 2015 for aid and assistance under Article 42(7) TEU,
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 20 November 2015 on enhancing the criminal justice response to radicalisation leading to terrorism and violent extremism,
- having regard to the European Council conclusions of 18 December 2013 and of 25-26 June 2015,
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 25 November 2013 and of 18 November 2014 on the common security and defence policy,
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 20-21 February 2014 on space policy,
- having regard to the progress report of 7 July 2014 by the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) and the Head of the European Defence Agency on the implementation of the European Council conclusions of December 2013,
- having regard to the Commission's report of 8 May 2015 on the implementation of its communication on defence,
- having regard to the joint communication of 11 December 2013 by the VP/HR and the Commission entitled 'The EU's comprehensive approach to external conflicts and crises' (JOIN(2013)0030), and to the related Council conclusions of 12 May 2014,
- having regard to the statement made by North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg at the European Parliament on 30 March 2015 on closer EU-NATO cooperation,
- having regard to the statements made by US Deputy Defence Secretary Bob Work on 28 January 2015 and 10 September 2015 on the third US Offset Strategy and its implications for partners and allies,
- having regard to the joint communication of 18 November 2015 by the VP/HR and the Commission entitled 'Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy' (JOIN(2015)0050),

- having regard to Regulation (EU) No 377/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing the Copernicus Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 911/2010¹,
 - having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1285/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the implementation and exploitation of European satellite navigation systems,
 - having regard to Rule 52 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (A8-0000/2016),
- A. whereas the increasingly dangerous and challenging security environment within and outside the Union, characterised by terrorist attacks and mass murder which affects all Members States and demands a coordinated response~~no Member State can cope with alone~~, calls for the strengthening of the EU's security and defence policy to make it a more effective policy instrument and a real guarantee of the safety of EU citizens and the promotion of European interests and values;
 - B. whereas the Union needs to contribute to the fight against terrorism at home and abroad, including by supporting third countries in combating terrorism; whereas the Union needs to make its external borders more secure;
 - C. whereas the Union needs to strengthen its resilience through cooperation and coordination with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, with the United Nations and with its neighbours and regional partners;
 - D. whereas the Union needs to address the root causes of the challenges to our security, of unrest in our neighbourhood, of migration, of the degradation of people's livelihoods by state and non-state actors, and of the erosion of states and regional orders, including as a result of climate change and poverty, through a comprehensive and values-based approach to managing crises both inside and outside the Union;
 - E. whereas the European Council of June 2015, which focused on defence, called for the fostering of greater and more systematic European defence cooperation with a view to delivering key capabilities, including through the use of EU funds;
 - F. whereas space capabilities for European security and defence are appropriate for a range of situations, ranging from day-to-day peacetime use to crisis management and even full-scale warfare; whereas the development of such capabilities is a long-term venture; whereas the development of future capabilities needs to be programmed when current capabilities are being deployed;
 - G. whereas in the area of defence and security the Union acts through such institutions as the European Defence Agency and the EU Satellite Centre;
 - H. whereas European space assets have been developed over the last five decades thanks to

¹ OJ L 122, 24.4.2014, p. 44.

the coordinated efforts of the European Space Agency and national space agencies;

- I. whereas developing and sustaining space capabilities for security and defence in Europe requires effective cooperation among Member States and with the European and transatlantic institutions;
1. Considers that space-based capabilities and services play a key role in the context of European security and defence; is convinced that current and future space-based capabilities and services will provide Member States and the Union with improved operational capacity for the implementation of the common security and defence policy and of other EU policies in areas such as external action, border management, maritime security, agriculture, the environment, climate action, energy security, disaster management, humanitarian aid and transport;
 2. Believes that the Union should improve space-based communication, situational awareness, precision navigation and Earth observation capabilities, and ensure European non-dependence as regards critical space technologies and access to space;
 3. Recalls that the Union's space policy promotes scientific and technical progress, industrial competitiveness and the implementation of all EU policies, including security and defence policy; invites the Council, the VP/HR and the Commission to ensure that European space programmes develop space-based capabilities and services for European security and defence, [namely through the allocation of adequate funds for research](#);
 4. Considers a holistic, integrated and long-term approach to the space sector at an EU level to be necessary; believes that the space sector should be one of the priorities for the new EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy, bearing in mind the need to develop EU civil space programmes that can be used for both civil and military purposes;
 5. Stresses that cooperation between the Commission, the European External Action Service, the European Defence Agency, the European Space Agency and the Member States is crucial to improving European space capabilities and services; takes the view that the Union should coordinate, facilitate and support such cooperation in the area of security and defence;
 6. Recognises the crucial nature of the relationship between the Union and the European Space Agency; is convinced that the European Space Agency should play a significant role in the implementation of security and defence policy; invites the VP/HR to coordinate and advance the necessary initiatives and efforts to this end;
 7. Encourages the Member States to carry out joint programmes and initiatives in the area of defence and security, including the Multinational Space-based Imaging System for Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Observation (MUSIS), and declares its support for such programmes and initiatives;
 8. Is convinced that the EU-US relationship in the field of security and defence policy should be further developed; considers that EU-US cooperation on future space-based capabilities and services for security and defence purposes would be mutually

beneficial; notes the work undertaken towards the third US Offset Strategy; urges the Union to take this development into account when preparing its own Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy, and to include space-based capabilities for security and defence within the remit of that strategy; invites the VP/HR to discuss with defence ministers the strategic approach to be taken, and to inform Parliament as that debate unfolds;

9. Recalls the need for stronger cooperation between the EU and NATO in the area of security and defence; is convinced that EU-NATO cooperation should cover the building of resilience by the two bodies and in conjunction with our neighbours, as well as defence investment; considers that cooperation on space-based capabilities and services offers prospects for improving compatibility and synergy between the two frameworks; is convinced that this would also strengthen NATO's role in security and defence policy and in collective defence;
10. Considers that the protection of space-based capabilities and services for security and defence against cyber-attacks and other harmful interference offers prospects for strengthened EU-NATO cooperation; invites the VP/HR to advance EU-NATO cooperation in this area and to inform Parliament as it evolves;
11. Considers that the EU programmes in the space domain that provide capabilities and services relevant to the Union's security and defence policy, including the next stages of evolution of the Copernicus and Galileo systems, need to take security- and defence-related requirements into account from their inception; considers that space situational awareness, satellite communication, electronic intelligence and early warning are areas in need of EU-level cooperation in the public and private sectors, continuous investment by, and support for, agencies in the space, security and defence fields, such as the European Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) Agency;
12. Notes that effective promotion among Europeans of the applications of EU space programmes that have a direct impact on users, such as Galileo services, is crucial for the success of those programmes;
13. Draws attention to the need to improve the process of disseminating information from satellites to users, including by building the necessary technological infrastructure;
14. Remains cautious about the risks associated with privatisation of the space sector;
15. Believes that the EU should lead initiatives that make European space capabilities and services more robust, resilient and responsive; is convinced that a rapid reaction capability to replace or restore damaged or degraded assets in space as a crisis unfolds can only be developed effectively at the European level;
16. Encourages the Commission and the European agencies in the space, security, and defence fields to join forces to develop a catalogue of training requirements vis-à-vis the use of space-based capabilities and services for security and defence; takes the view that EU resources should be mobilised for pilot courses in those areas in which Member States and the competent European agencies have identified an imminent need;
17. Welcomes the process and plans for the development of new European launcher

Ariane 6, and considers the development of this launcher to be crucial for the long-term viability and independence of the European space programmes that serve defence and security purposes;

18. Considers that the Union should encourage all actors in the technology and know-how supply chains to turn their attention to space-based capabilities and services for security and defence, and should promote the development of innovative applications and new business ideas in this area, with a particular focus on small and medium-sized companies and on developing entrepreneurship in this sector; calls for a plan for the use of dual-use space technologies in the space sector, aimed at contributing to the development of the European military industry and to greater competition;
19. Is convinced that EU-level investments in security and defence capabilities foster greater and more systematic European defence cooperation with a view to delivering key capabilities; welcomes, therefore, the European Council conclusions of June 2015; urges the Council, the VP/HR and the Commission to develop the necessary framework for EU-level funding;
20. Takes the view that an EU-level ‘white book’ on security and defence would be the appropriate means of structuring future EU engagement and investment in space-based security and defence capabilities; takes the view that this would also allow coherent development across all capability domains in relation to peace-keeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and the progressive framing of a common EU defence policy;
21. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the European Council, the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Director-General of the European Space Agency, and the national parliaments.