



THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

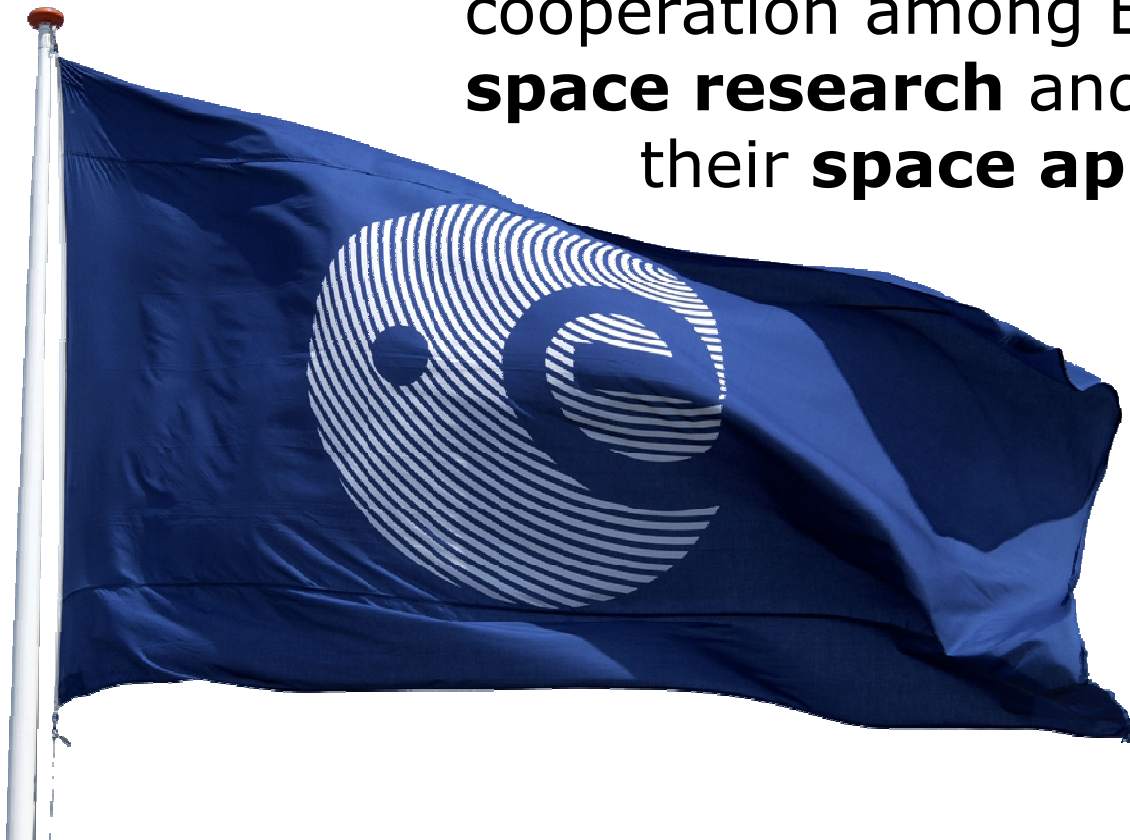
How to cooperate with ESA?

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European Space Agency

"To provide for and promote, for exclusively peaceful purposes, cooperation among European states in **space research** and **technology** and their **space applications**."



- **Article 2 of
ESA Convention**



- Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
- Canada takes part in some projects under a cooperation agreement.
- Hungary, Romania, Poland and Estonia are European Cooperating States.

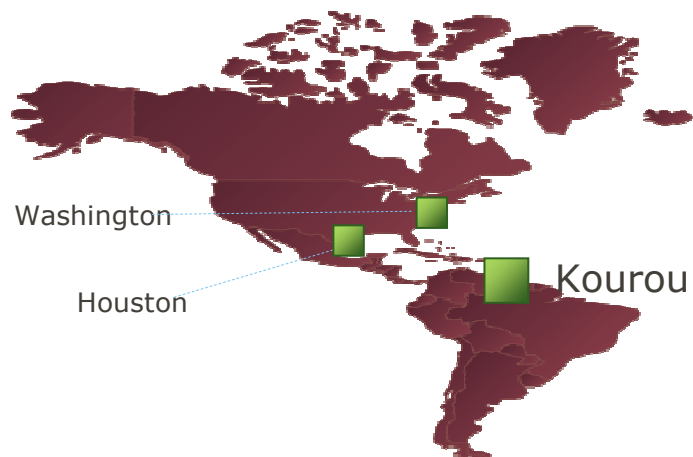
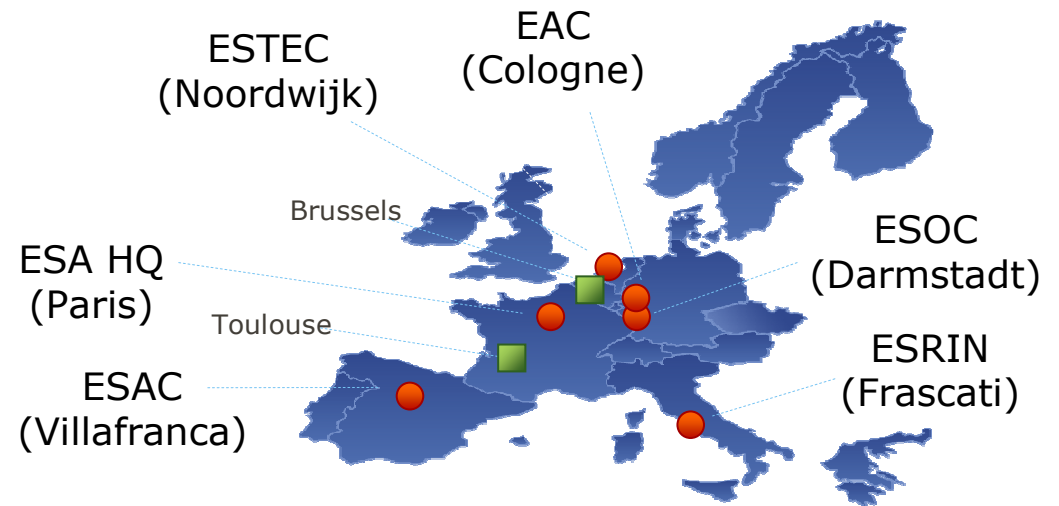


ESA is one of the few space agencies in the world to combine responsibility in all areas of space activity.

- **Space science**
- **Human spaceflight**
- **Exploration**
- **Earth observation**
- **Launchers**
- **Navigation**
- **Telecommunications**
- **Technology**
- **Operations**



-  Establishments & Centres
-  Offices



- **Over 30 years of experience**
- **18 Member States**
- **Five establishments, 2043 staff**
- **3 600 million Euros budget (2009)**
- **Over 60 satellites designed and tested**
- **14 scientific satellites in operation**
- **Five types of launcher developed**
- **More than 180 launches made**



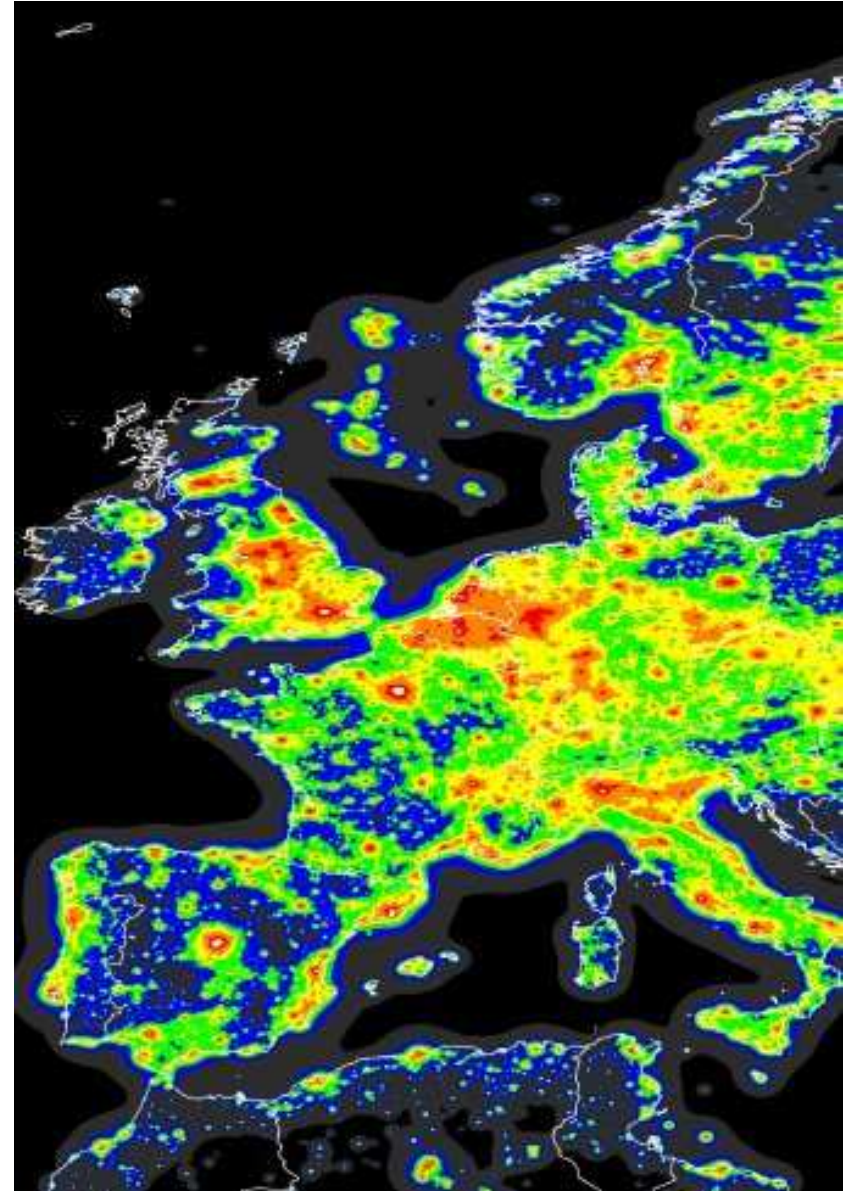


ESA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union and ESA share a common aim: to strengthen Europe and benefit its citizens.

Closer ties and an increased cooperation between ESA and the EU will bring substantial benefits to Europe by:

- guaranteeing Europe's full and unrestricted access to services provided by space systems for its policies, and
- encouraging the increasing use of space to improve the lives of its citizens.



Strategic objectives of space for Europe:

- develop space applications to serve Europe's public policies, enterprises and citizens;
- meet Europe's security and defense needs;
- foster competitive and innovative industries;
- contribute to the knowledge-based society;
- secure access to technologies, systems and capabilities for independence and cooperation.

In May 2007, 29 European countries (17 Member States of ESA and 27 Member States of the EU) adopted a Resolution on the **European Space Policy**, adding a new dimension to European space activities.



- Informal cooperation (e.g. exchange of information)
- Cooperation Agreements (Article XIV.1 of the ESA Convention)
- **European Cooperating States (Article XIV.1)**
- Associate membership (Article XIV.3)
- Accession to the ESA Convention (Article XXII)

ESA Convention - Article XIV.1 states that:

“The Agency may, upon decisions of the Council taken by unanimous votes of all Member States, cooperate with other international organisations and institutions and with Governments, organisations and institutions of non-member States, and conclude agreements with them to this effect.”

- Cooperation Agreements
 - Privileges and immunities
 - exchange of information
 - training programmes
 - exchange of scientists
 - Implementing Arrangements for specific projects
- Cooperation Agreements with Canada (cooperating State)
- Agreements with International Organisations (EUMETSAT, ESO)
- EU Framework Agreement

1. Formal request to start to cooperate
2. Negotiation of the Agreement
3. Recommendation of the relevant Programme Board, the International Relations Committee (IRC) and the Administrative and Finance Committee (AFC)
4. Final approval by Council by a unanimous vote of all Member States
5. Signature of the Agreement by the Director General

- Estonia signed a Cooperation Agreement in June 2007. The ECS has been recently signed on 10 November 2009.
- Slovenia signed a Cooperation Agreement in May 2008. Discussions on the ECS Agreement started.
- Latvia and Cyprus signed a Cooperation Agreement: July and August 2009.
- Slovakia is about to conclude its internal approval process of the Cooperation Agreement.
- Discussions are ongoing with a number of countries. ESA welcomes all EU Member States in order to associate them with the European space effort, including the Agency's programmes.

- Status created in 2001 and granted to European Union States that want to accede to the ESA Convention;
- Main aim: prepare this European State in the most efficient manner for accession;
- Hungary, the Czech Republic, Romania, Poland and Estonia have to date signed an ECS Agreement ;
- Duration of the Agreement: in principle five years;
- This Agreement is associated to the participation in a specific : “Plan for European Cooperating States” (PECS).

- Distinction between international co-operation (Article XIV) and accession to the Agency (Article XXII) both status being dealt with under very different Articles of the ESA Convention
- Article XXII lays down a procedure for admission by accession following a unanimous Council decision on the Membership application

- ESA welcomes all EU Member States as partners.
- ESA will make every effort to prepare these countries and their industry for a fruitful cooperation and future membership.
- Strong cooperation and membership enhance the coherence of Europe as a whole and contributes to stability and sustainable development of the region.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION



European Space Agency