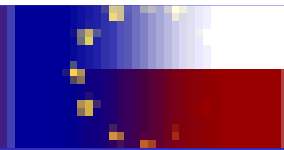


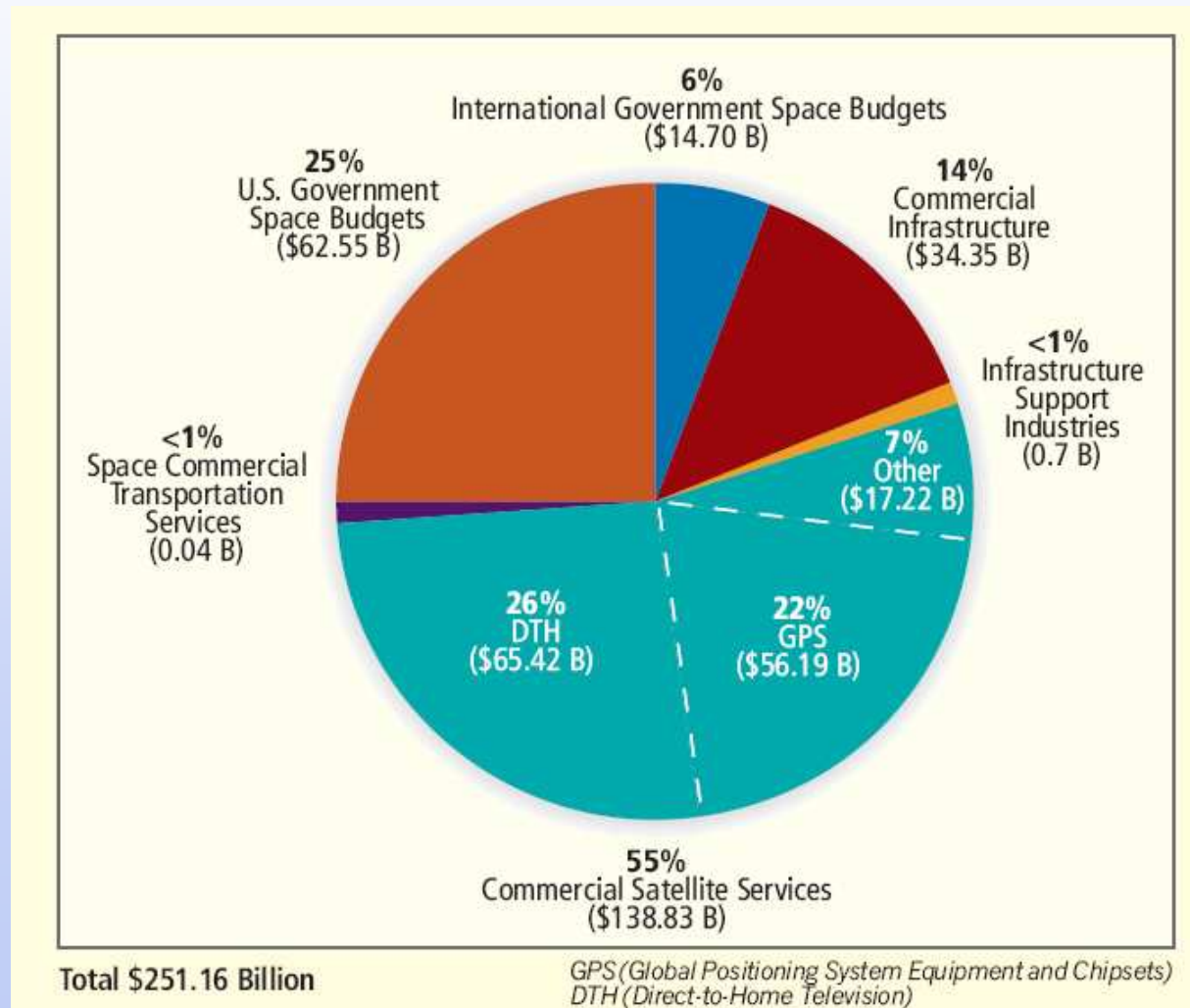
Polish Space Strategy

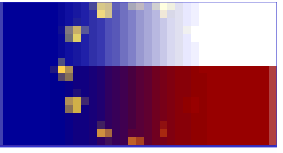
Anna Kobierzycka
Economy Development Department
Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Poland

ESA and EUMETSAT, a challenge for Poland
Warsaw, 16 December 2009



Why space in the Ministry of Economy?





European Space Policy

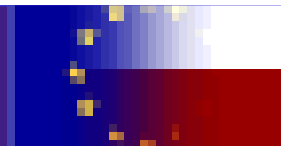
2 main initiatives of the EU:

- **GMES – Initial Operations Phase 2011 - 2013**
- **GALILEO – satellite navigation, to be operational 2013-2014**
- **Space exploration – EU/ESA conference in Prague**
- **Lisbon Treaty – space as a „shared competence”**

- **EU – ESA Framework Agreement**

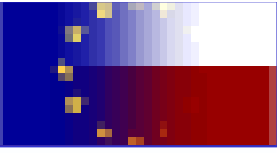
- **ESA as an implementing agency**
- **New initiatives, ex. Integrated Applications, Space Situation Awareness**

- **Other organizations: EDA, EUMETSAT**



Space and innovation

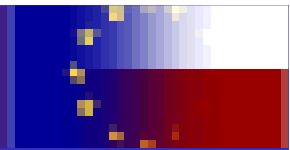
Unia Europejska uznała sektor kosmiczny za jedno z najważniejszych narzędzi realizacji odnowionej Strategii Lizbońskiej. Rada Europejska w dniach 11 i 12 grudnia 2008 roku w Brukseli przyjęła „Konkluzje prezydencji”, w których stwierdzono: „Europa musi nadal inwestować w swoją przyszłość. Zależy od tego jej dobrobyt w przyszłości. Rada Europejska apeluje o uruchomienie europejskiego planu na rzecz innowacji , w połączeniu z rozwojem europejskiej przestrzeni badawczej i z refleksją na temat przyszłości Strategii Lizbońskiej po roku 2010, obejmującego wszystkie warunki zrównoważonego rozwoju i podstawowe technologie przyszłości (w szczególności energię, technologie informacyjne, nanotechnologie, technologie kosmiczne i związane z nimi usługi oraz nauki biologiczne).” (pkt. 18).



Polish Space Strategy

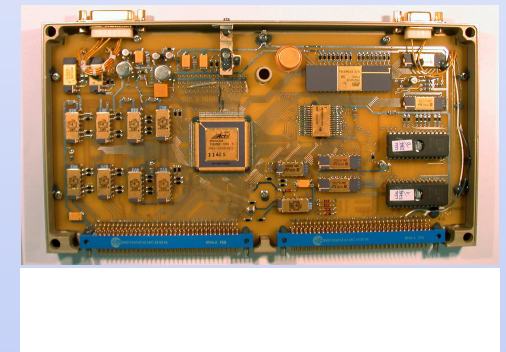
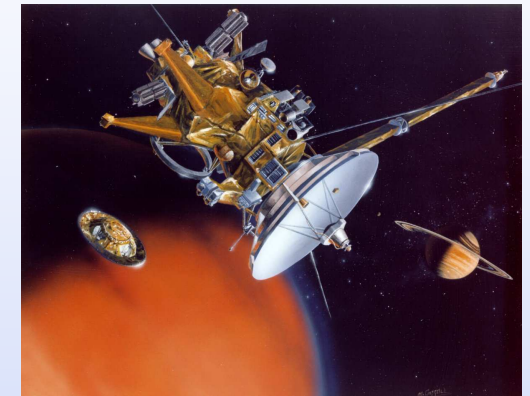
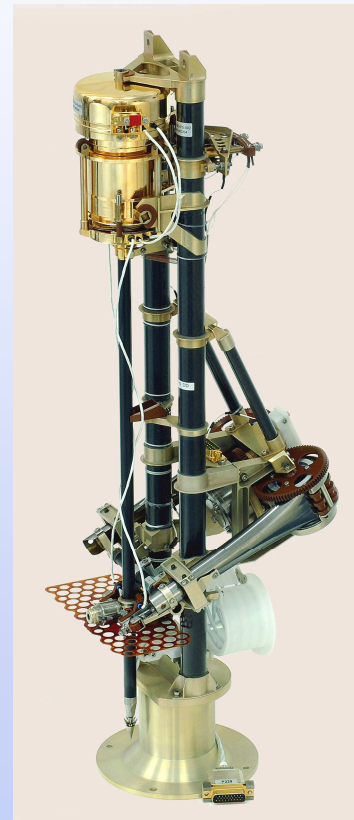
- **Ministry of Economy** - leadership
- **Interministerial Group on Space Strategy** – established in second half of 2008, representatives of other ministries (Science and Education, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Internal Affairs, Environment, Infrastructure), Chancellery of the Prime Minister, designated experts
- **SWOT** analysis of Polish space sector
- Possible **models of organization**
- **Recommendations**

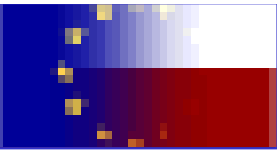
- Expected approval by the government in spring 2010



S – Strengths

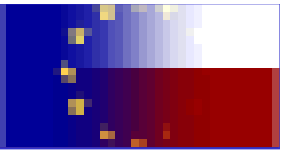
- ❖ Well-established scientific base
(Polish participation in a number of ESA space missions, including: Cassini - Huygens, Herschel, Integral, Mars Express, Rosetta, Venus Express)
- ❖ Quite well-developed industrial sector (experienced companies in some areas)
- ❖ Market size
- ❖ Highly-qualified workforce and developed IT sector





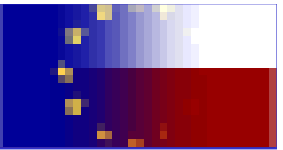
W – Weaknesses

- **Limited cooperation with ESA** (industry)
- **Lack of sufficient information** about Polish space sector and its scientific and technological potential among potential partners from abroad
- **Lack of coordinating structure** (no Polish Space Office)
- **Insufficient demand from public administration** (improving)



O – opportunities

- Development and implementation of European Space Policy
- Development of satellite applications and services (especially geoinformation-based)
- Space and security
- Cooperation with ESA and EUMETSAT



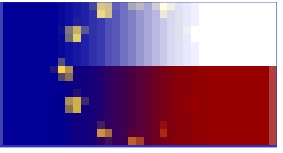
T - threats

- Economic crisis (esp. exchange rate)
- Brain drain
- Foreign competition

Poland – ESA

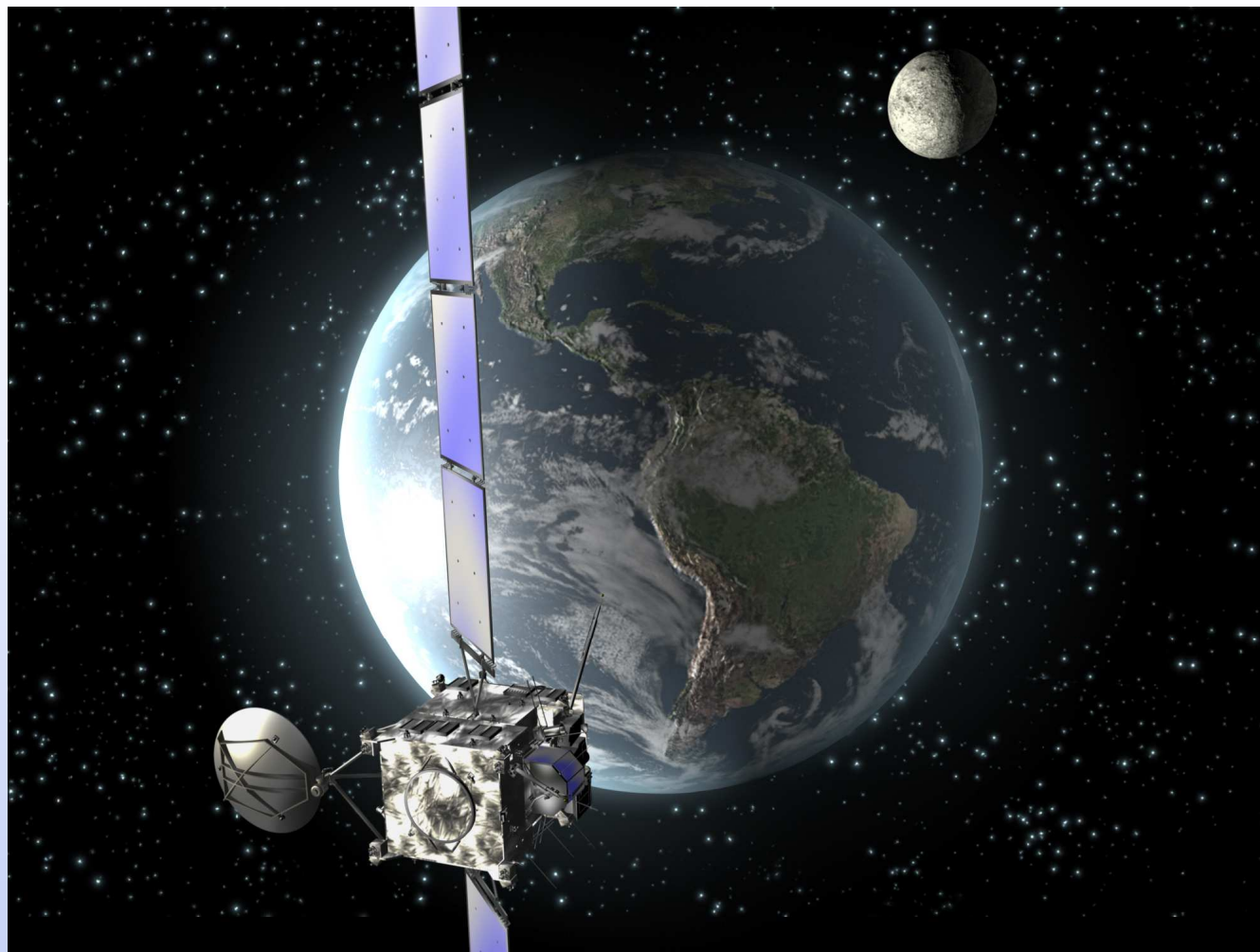
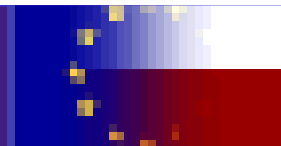
- ❖ 27 April 2007, Warsaw – signing of PECS agreement
- ❖ 28 April 2008, Warsaw – signing of PECS Charter
- ❖ 20 on-going PECS projects
- ❖ Future membership





Polish Space Office/Agency

- Clear need to establish a coordinating structure
- 3 possible models to choose from: small office (ex. Hungary), coordinating body (Romania, Great Britain), independent agency (France, Germany)
- Probable solution – second option (final decision yet to be made)



Thank you for your attention.