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NOTE

From:	Presidency
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee/Council
Subject:	*Preparation of the Competitiveness Council on 26 November 2021* Space Traffic Management *Presidency report*

Delegations will find in the Annex a Presidency report on Space Traffic Management in view of the presentation in the Competitiveness Council - Space part on 26 November 2021.

ANNEX

COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL - INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE - 26 November 2021

Presidency report

Space Traffic Management

I. Introduction – Background to STM

The space sector is evolving towards a new paradigm, characterised by an intensification of space activities worldwide, the emergence of new concepts, new actors, new technologies, new modes of operation and new safety critical missions. Although innovative technologies and services bring great benefits to all humankind, they pose a challenge to the long-term sustainability of outer space. Namely, the consequence of these developments is a significant increase in space traffic, collision risks and space debris – thus challenging the safety of space activities and access to space.

Therefore, without prejudice to the Member States' exercise of their competence, the EU should establish its position on Space Traffic Management (STM). Consolidation of an EU position is a prerequisite before expressing this EU position in other fora and before the establishment of a common position of the EU with third countries and international organisations. A coherent position of the MS is also seen as an important leverage to influence the international discussions on this matter, in particular in the UN COPUOS.

Despite being intensively discussed at multiple levels, the concept of STM has not yet been given a clear, precise and agreed definition[1] at the global or EU level. Moreover, the *content of future actions* and their level of implementation for an efficient STM (national, European, global) should not only respond to the increasing activities in the space sector but also anticipate its significant changes, and the need to be defined at EU level as well.

[1] More details on proposed definitions by different stakeholders in ESPI Report Towards a European Approach to Space Traffic Management, January 2020

Ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space as well as a safe and secure environment for both assets (infrastructure) and people is crucial for Europe to guarantee not only access to but also a sustainable use of outer space.

Space Traffic Management (STM) is one of the flagship projects of the Union *Action Plan on synergies between civil, defence and space industries*[2]. The flagship project aims to develop STM standards and rules, needed to avoid collision events that may result from the proliferation of satellites and space debris, to avoid non EU standards becoming the norm and to contribute towards building an international approach to STM in the future.

Two *non-papers on STM* from the Commission services aimed at receiving EU MS views on STM including on capabilities, activities (technical, legal, co-ordination and governance) and the level of their implementation were sent to the MS and were discussed in the Space Working Party, respectively during the Finnish Presidency in the second half of 2019 and the Portuguese Presidency in the first half of 2021.

Several research activities have been launched at the EU level. The European Parliament approved a pilot project on STM and two coordination and support actions are currently carried out within the framework of Horizon 2020.

Pursuant to the Policy Debate "Towards a better positioning of the EU in Space Traffic Management" at the Competitiveness Council on 28 May 2021, Ministers agreed that there was an urgent need to develop an EU approach on STM and endorsed a roadmap towards that aim, developed by the Portuguese Presidency within the Trio of Council presidencies with Germany and Slovenia, together with France and in cooperation with the Commission.

[2] COM (2020)70 of 22 February 2021.

The Slovenian Presidency of the Council continued to work towards providing a Presidency Report in accordance with the Council conclusions on the 'Orientations on the European contribution in establishing key principles for the global space economy' of 11 November 2020[3] and confirmed by the tenth EU-ESA Space Council. There, Ministers responsible for space recommended a coherent approach on STM in Europe, including holding a dedicated European conference to discuss the mapping exercise of current regulatory frameworks in Europe.

Following this holistic approach, the Working Party on Space discussed the elements considered essential in order to reach a common agreement on STM.

II. EU STM discussions during the Slovenian Presidency

STM is one of the Slovenian Presidency priorities.

The EU needs to have a clear vision on how to develop policies, regulations and technologies for STM in order to protect European citizens, the European space infrastructure and operations in order to contribute to and proactively influence the global discussions aiming to achieve an internationally acceptable approach.

The European Space Traffic Management Conference (STM) "Fostering a European approach on Space Traffic Management" was organised on 7 July 2021 during Slovenian Presidency - in line with the agreed aforementioned roadmap, aiming to define the European position on STM in the course of 2022. Representatives of Member States of the EU and the European Space Agency (ESA), the Commission, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the ESA Executive highlighted various elements, actors and perspectives relevant to fostering a European position on STM.

[3] 12851/20

The discussions during the preparation of the Conference, that included a hearing and a mapping of European capabilities and gaps, represent a part of the roadmap aimed at shaping an initial unified European approach towards STM.

The stakeholders of the STM conference welcomed *a written non-binding document – Outcomes of the European Space Management Conference titled »Fostering a European approach on Space Traffic Management*« as a contribution to the further STM debate in Europe.

The *Outcomes* highlight the views expressed by the delegations from the Member States of the EU and ESA, the Commission, EEAS and ESA on relevance of STM for Europe, state of play, needs and actors contributing to a European Approach to STM, as well as the necessary activities in the technological and regulatory areas that need to be taken for Europe to reach a common narrative on STM.

It has been clearly demonstrated that a coherent approach in the field of STM at the EU level is crucial to react to the global challenges.

An important step to further developing the common EU approach on STM was the launch of the Consultation Platform in September 2021 by DG DEFIS. The Platform intends to serve as a transparent mechanism to provide input for a Communication from the Commission on a EU approach on STM, planned for early 2022.

The discussions that took place during the Slovenian Presidency in the SWP highlighted the need to continue to work on all elements of the EU STM approach, with the aim of reaching a common position for these issues during the French Presidency of the Council in 2022.

III. The preliminary outcomes of the Member States' discussions

Member States have clearly expressed the imperative necessity to address STM at the European level for preserving EU interests in autonomously, securely and safely accessing and using space and for promoting the competitiveness of the European industry.

The many activities initiated during the last presidencies have paved the way to a better understanding of the STM concept. It also offered the opportunity to gather the positions of the Member States of the EU on this pressing issue. The main elements that emerged from these discussions are as follow:

First, Member States have stated the importance to respect Member States' competences. They intend to remain in charge of the development, supervision and the enforcement of STM rules. They consider that the margin of manoeuvre of the European Union has to be fully in line with Articles 4(3) and 189 TFEU. There is as well a clear willingness expressed by the Member States to closely monitor and steer the STM developments. For that reason, the EU should track and coordinate EU actions for the sustainable use of space and report all the activities for ensuring transparency. There should be cooperation of all relevant European actors according to their respective roles and responsibilities for avoiding unnecessary duplication of efforts.

Second, the role of the European Union should concentrate on the development of standards and soft law, including recommendation or incentive measures, where necessary. In addition, some Member States have indicated that binding obligations at EU level should not be ruled out. An important element to be taken into account, while acting in the field of STM, is that any measure adopted or promoted at EU level should not create unnecessary burdens to EU industry and should contribute to the common objective of ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space activities and preserving the freedom to peaceful exploration and use of outer space also for future generations.

Third, based on the last six years of activities, EU SST shall be the spearhead of all operational and research activities related to Space Surveillance and Tracking. SST and SSA capabilities are key in the development of STM, as it is the only way to operationally prevent collisions and to become a credible actor on this issue.

Finally, Member States are aware that the development of a European approach will not solve all the concerns raised by the increased number of satellites and space debris. Only an international answer can lead to the development of an efficient STM approach and a common EU approach would enable the EU to increase its international weight in this field. The work initiated by the UNCOPUOS through the 21 LTS guidelines is an important step in the right direction. Thus continued engagement with international partners/organisations, including UNCOPUOS, will be key in ensuring that the increased and coordinated European approach contributes to international STM discussions, in order to achieve an internationally acceptable approach. The EU should also promote the development of incentive measures in order to foster the implementation of measures adopted at the international level. This could be considered as a first step before the possible future adoption of international legally binding instruments. With increasing space traffic, in the medium and long-term, legally binding instruments will provide the necessary stability and normative basis for safe and sustainable activities in outer space.

IV. Way ahead

Following the Commission Communication on the EU approach on STM planned for early 2022, an examination process will be set up by the FR presidency to allow extensive discussions in the Space Working Party (SWP) with the ambition to define the EU position on STM during the FR presidency.

Member States will discuss on a holistic approach of the multi-dimensional STM question. This encompasses development of capabilities, regulatory, policy, research and innovation, capacity building, legal and operational elements at different levels including civil and military aspects, ensuring complementarity across all areas of EU space engagement.

To put the EU in a strong position, the Union needs an adequate level of autonomy in the space sector, including on STM. This requires building up capacity, which is an essential prerequisite for any management and coordination of the space traffic.

The EU has already built one of the most comprehensive Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) system in the world, which has a high potential to enhance EU's autonomy on SST. The EU SST consortium, that will become a larger partnership by the end of 2021, performs research and innovation activities, capability development and provides 24/7 operational services like the Collision Avoidance service for most European satellites (228). It will be essential, in the coming months, to strengthen the EU's capacities and capabilities in terms of knowledge (SSA) and surveillance (SST) of the space environment, increase the number and performance of services and reach more potential users to improve coordination of the space traffic and ensure safe space operations.

In terms of regulation, to ensure a safe and secure space and contribute to the long term sustainability of outer space activities, Member States should discuss a pragmatic and effective approach by aiming, in the immediate term, at realistic objectives. Indeed, it appears difficult to make progress in the short term on any legally binding international regulatory framework for space traffic management. Member States should support the implementation of the existing voluntary guidelines (LTS) adopted within the framework of COPUOS (and to adopt national measures in this direction) and a consistent EU approach at the UN on developing responsible behaviours could be a useful first step.

In the near future, the EU should help building a common understanding of what STM encompasses, and contribute to reaching a consensus for the development of common norms and standards. This development must in any case be pragmatic, gradual and incremental and based on the principle of reciprocity of those norms and standards, so as not to penalize the competitiveness of the European space industry, and the dual dimension of STM must be duly taken into account.

According to the level of convergence in the discussions on the different topics, a Presidency Note or council conclusions on an EU position on STM that could be adopted during the Competitiveness Council of June 2022 will be prepared by the FR presidency. This work will be held in close coordination with the EU SST partnership.

Annexes

1. Outcomes of the European Space Traffic Management Conference, 7 July 2021 “Fostering a European approach to Space Traffic Management”;

2. Draft roadmap to the background document in view of the policy debate in the Competitiveness Council - Space part on 17 May 2021 (8616/21 ADD1).

Annex 1 to the Annex

Outcomes of the European Space Traffic Management Conference, 7 July 2021

"Fostering a European approach to Space Traffic Management"

Outcomes

of the European Space Traffic Management Conference, 7 July 2021"Fostering a European approach on Space Traffic Management"

Representatives of Member States of EU and ESA, together with representatives of the European Commission, the European External Action Service and the Executive of the European Space Agency met at the European Space Traffic Management (STM) Conferenceon 7 July 2021.

The Conference was initiated by orientations affirmed by the EU-ESA Space Council of 20 November 2020 on the European contribution in establishing key principles for the global space economy. There, Ministers responsible for space from EU and ESA Member States recommended a coherent approach on STM in Europe including to hold a dedicated European conference to discuss the mapping exercise of current regulatory frameworks in Europe.

The Conference was prepared in an informal process encompassing the representatives of the Member States of EU and ESA, as well as representatives of the European Commission, the European External Action Service, and the Executive of the European Space Agency. Thisprocess included a Hearing on STM that took place on 24 March 2021, at the occasion of which EU and ESA Member States, space agencies, the EU Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) Consortium/Partnership, industry, academia and Europe's international partners presented their views on space traffic management, thus highlighting the various elements and actors and perspectives relevant to fostering a European position on STM. Based on the Hearing a mapping of European capabilities and gaps was carried out on 21 April 2021.

In the development of a European position on STM, continued engagement with international partners/organisations like UNCOPUOS will be key in ensuring that the increased coordinated European approach contributes to international STM discussions, in order to achieve an internationally acceptable approach.

The Conference noted with appreciation the European Union roadmap for STM, which was discussed at the EU Competitiveness Council (SPACE) on 28 May 2021.

The following Outcomes of the Conference are not binding to any participant, the Presidencies or institution but are offered as a contribution to the STM debate in Europe.

1. *Relevance of Space Traffic Management for Europe*

(1) Space Traffic Management is a very complex topic under the remit of multiple levels of competences from the multilateral United Nations, to the European actors and national governments. It requires action at multiple dimensions that need to be addressed through a close involvement of all relevant European actors, such as: i) research and innovation activities; ii) development of capabilities; as described in chapters 2 and 3, iii) operational coordination services iv) regulatory activities including standardization, v) security and dual dimension.

(2) Orbits are increasingly congested and contested. They constitute a limited natural resource. The dynamic evolution of space activities and the increasing emergence of a near-Earth ecosystem as an economic domain, attracting additional actors and investments, including from the commercial sector, and leading to the development of innovative applications and technologies is noted.

(3) There is an increase in space traffic and collision risks, thus challenging the safety of space activities, access to space, and the long-term sustainability (LTS) of outer space.

(4) Ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space as a safe and secure environment is a prerequisite for Europe to access and utilize outer space, as space data and applications are increasingly important for our societies as a whole and for implementing European Union and national policy objectives such as the digital and green transition and for socio-economic, security and defence goals. Moreover, the protection of European citizens and their Member States is a prerequisite to achieve at the earliest stage of any STM development.

(5) The need for ESA, the EU, and their respective Member States to foster a common approach on STM in order to react to the global challenges and to contribute to ongoing international discussions on STM is highlighted.

(6) A European contribution to the formulation of future international norms and standards related to STM as well as an increased coordinated approach and cooperation are of primary importance for preserving European interests in accessing and using space, public and private space infrastructure and to promote the competitiveness of the European industry and for contributing to a level-playing field for the global space economy.

(7) Europe should continue to foster its status as a role model for responsible behaviour in space.

2. *State of Play and Needs*

(1) STM constitutes a multi-dimensional concept encompassing legal, regulatory, policy, research and innovation, development of capabilities legal and operational elements at different levels. The civil, commercial, technological, security, and dual-use aspects should be duly taken into account.

(2) A comprehensive approach is necessary in fostering a European approach to STM, for which the mapping presented at the occasion of the Preparatory Meeting for the European Conference on Space Traffic Management on 21 April 2021 could be useful, identifying specific needs for action as a valuable tool for facilitating a structured approach towards shaping a European position on STM as well as the on-going research activities launched by European Actors such as the two ongoing H2020 STM actions and the EU SST Consortium/Partnership by the European Commission, an STM pilot project commissioned by the European Parliament, and the ongoing ESA Space Safety Programme.

(3) Europe should make use of all its resources and capabilities and bundle them in the most effective and efficient way, involving different EU, ESA, and national authorities and their contributions and responsibilities in their respective fields.

(4) In order to assess the needs to establish adequate coordination interfaces with air traffic management, a coordination with in particular International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), Eurocontrol and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) could be promoted.

(5) In order to ensure the safety, security and long-term sustainability of outer space activities, international coordination and technical standards as well as rules with universal applicability, in accordance with international space law become necessary, and in this case European Member States need to actively contribute to such development and its implementation in a coherent way.

(6) Europe should work on the implementation of the existing voluntary LTS guidelines adopted by UNCOPUOS and could develop standards and good practices; this development would be gradual and incremental and should be based on the principle of reciprocity, so as not to penalize the competitiveness of the European space industry, and taking into account strategic issues as well. As a long-term goal, Europe should strive to contribute to further consideration of an international regulatory framework on STM in collaboration with other nations and international organisations which might encompass as appropriate legal or voluntary instruments worked out within international organisations such as UNCOPUOS.

(7) Europe needs to promote its technological leadership to enhance the safety and sustainability of its space activities and reap the benefits of developing markets and fully use the opportunities provided by commercial capabilities and services, including as regards in-orbit servicing, active debris removal, space debris mitigation (with for example spacecraft design elements), space surveillance and tracking, space weather, and near-Earth objects.

(8) European and national SST capabilities are a prerequisite to any burden sharing, as well as an essential basis to monitor space objects and provide SST services related to space traffic. European and national investments in SST are therefore of capital importance.

3. *Actors Contributing to a European Approach to Space Traffic Management*

(1) The development of a comprehensive, coherent and jointly developed European approach on STM to contribute to the global discussion necessitates the inclusive involvement of all relevant actors, Member States of EU and ESA, the European Commission, the European External Action Service, the ESA Executive, the EU SST Consortium/Partnership, regulatory authorities, academia, industry, including service providers and civil society, based on the actors' competences, roles, and capabilities.

(2) The imperative role of Member States of EU and ESA in shaping the way forward due to the security, sovereignty and dual dimension of STM and the EU and ESA Member States' authority over their SST sensors needs to be taken into account. Other national initiatives and research and development through the ESA programmes should also be considered in the European approach in the future too. Also, the EU and ESA Member States' responsibilities under the United Nations treaties need to be taken into account.

(3) The EU SST programme is for EU member states the primary research and innovation capability development and operational capability for monitoring and coordinating space traffic through the SST Services (collision avoidance, re-entry, fragmentation, remediation and mitigation) as well as for providing services to institutional and commercial stakeholders, public and private, civil and military ones.

(4) The role of the European Commission should be emphasized in the implementation of the EU space programme, in particular with the SST sub-component which could contribute to a European STM, and other EU space activities in accordance with the EU treaties and international law. The European Commission is also announcing STM as one of the three flagship initiatives, stemming out of its Action Plan on Synergies between civil, defence and space industries. EU Member States have also provided, through the EU Competitiveness Council (SPACE), guidance for developing a European Union approach for STM. The European Commission was encouraged to prepare the declaration of acceptance of the rights and obligations under the United Nations space treaties, where applicable.

(5) ESA provides essential contributions and programme expertise in research and collaborative development and implementation of large European systems and also develops operational prototypes and precursor services in its Space Safety Programme. Furthermore, ESA performs research and development, in particular in the areas of in-orbit servicing, space debris mitigation, active debris removal, space weather, and near-Earth objects and sensor development, which could contribute to a European STM. ESA also has a strong and long experience in contributing in different international forums as the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC).

(6) An active involvement of European space industry including the downstream sector and service providers, financial service providers such as insurers, regulatory authorities, research establishments, academia, and civil society is important for the future development of technical, operational rules and standards in order to promote effective solutions and increase the European competitiveness and technological leadership.

(7) The collaboration between the EU standardization organisations European Committee for Standardization (CEN), European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), European Telecommunication Standardization Institute (ETSI) and the European Cooperation for Space Standardization (ECSS) should be further strengthened as an important platform for the development of standards relevant to STM. ESA, Member States of ESA and

EU and European industry have a strong experience in standard setting by contributing in different international forums like ECSS, CEN, CENELEC, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and European Organisation for Civil Aviation Equipment (EUROCAE).

4. Way Ahead

(1) The Conference welcomed the consensus reached at the occasion of the EU Competitiveness Council (SPACE) on 28 May 2021 on a European Union roadmap contributing to the way forward on a European position on Space Traffic Management and welcomed the further development of a step-wise European approach for a coherent and inclusive way ahead with all competent actors in particular EU, ESA and all their respective Member States.

Draft roadmap on Space Traffic Management

Competitiveness Council - Space part on 17 May 2021 (8616/21 ADD1)

i) **Preparatory (2019-Q2- 2021);**

ii) **Design and definition (Q3 2021-Q2 2022);**

iii) **Outreach (Q4 2022)**

	Date	Meeting	Topics	Documents/outputs	
				EU	**ESA**
	03/16	UNCOPUOS	UNCOPUOS Legal Subcommittee puts STM on its agenda		UN.Doc. A/AC105/C.2/ 2015/CRP.13
PREPARATORY PHASE					
Preparatory phase	22/10/19	SWP	COM submitted non-paper centred on new developments on a non-consensual definition for STM and the need for sustainability of Space. MS informed **about national competences and lack of national positions**	COM non-paper – State of play on STM (WKs 11506/19) and questionnaire (11512/19) Need to enhance knowledge from MS on STM and positions	

	14/01/20 and 12/05/20	Workshops in preparation of the German EU Council Presidency	Initiative "Establishing key principles for the global space economy" with one focus topic on STM	Presentations leading to Council Conclusions/ESA Resolution
	Autumn 2020	Studies for knowledge-base building launched by COM	2 Coordination and Support Actions 1.building STM capability.(01/21-08/22) 2. European industry competitiveness and economic sustainability (01/21-06/22), 3. Pilot project on legal and economic analysis(WK 2189/21 (01/21-01/22))	
	20/11/20	10th Space Council EU-ESA	Increase European coordinated approach, from a dialogue with stakeholders **for mapping exercise of regulatory framework in Europe to be discussed in a European Conference**	Council Conclusions (doc. 12851/20 - paras 14-15)/ESA Resolution To be taken forward in the respective settings

	5/01/21	SWP	PRES informed about the new developments on STM	COM presentation on ISO standardisation (WK 57/21)	
	28/01/21	1st meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	German initiative to put forward the steps included in the Space Council	Presentation Exploration of concept and roles with stakeholders	

	16/02/21	SWP	COM presented the scope of the two Coordination and Support Actions, and the Pilot project. PCY and COM presented coordinated Roadmap based on non-paper to identify major European issues for a European common approach and expecting for the mapping from the two pilots	2 Coordination and Support Actions 1.building STM capability.(01/21-08/22) 2. European industry competitiveness and economic sustainability (01/21-06/22), 3. Pilot project on legal and economic analysis(WK 2189/21 (01/21-01/22))	
	23/02/21	2nd meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	Explore a roadmap towards the conference based on hearing at global level	Presentation - calendar Preparation for the conference	

	17/03/21	SWP	COM presented non-paper on STM, including a questionnaire. Guiding questions to support MS to form their national position on STM; exchange of views with MS	COM non-Paper and questionnaire to MS	
	24/03/21	3rd meeting organised by DE - "Hearing" presentations from MS of the EU and ESA, other third countries, academics and think tanks, industry European and third countries	Presentations to enhance the understanding of participants on STM		

	21/04/21	3rd meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	Start of the mapping of European "state of play" (European participations in international fora, existing regulations and capabilities)		
	27/04/21	SWP	MS exchange of views on preliminary positions based on replies to Questionnaire	COM Presentation of results & conclusions from questionnaire	
	28/05/21	Competitiveness Council (Space)	Policy debate “Towards a better positioning of the EU in the Space Traffic Management”	Orientation paper on MS preliminary position towards a EU coordinated approach	

	13/05/21	4th meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	Follow-up of understanding of European "state of play" [and start of examination of technical enhancement]	
	3/06/21	5th meeting of the preparatory group organised by DE	Preparation of the Conference presenting mapping and technical possible future [synergies/common understandings/potential for joint actions] based on identified technical needs	

	7/07/21	Conference, following up on point 15. of CCs doc. 12851/20 "to start a European dialogue together with academia and industry, including a mapping exercise of current regulatory frameworks in Europe to be discussed in a dedicated European conference"	The conference will help to develop a common understanding in (1) importance of STM, (2) state-of-play and needs (tech., regulatory, etc.), (3) actors in STM contributing to the STM position-making in Europe	

DESIGN AND DEFINITION PHASE					
QDesign and definition phase	13/07/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Update by the Commission on STM	STM presentation	
	07/09/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Presentation of the initial results and outputs of the CSAs and the Pilot project	STM presentation	
	21/09/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Presentation of Presidency synthesis of the outcomes from May COMPET – Space policy debate, July's Conference on STM and initial results from CSAs and Pilot project: collecting views of delegations		
	12/10/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Presidency Report on STM: examination		
	26/10/21 (tbc.)	SWP	Presidency Report on STM: final examination		

	Nov/Dec				**Poss. to have STM in the ESA Interim Ministerial Meeting (30 Nov-1 Dec, tbc)**
	10/11/21	COREPER	Preparation of EU Competitiveness Council (Space)		
	26/11/21	**Competitiveness Council (Space)**	Tbc.: Presidency Report on STM	MS main highlights on STM to prepare an EU position	
	XX/01/22	COM-EP	Conference with EP, based on pilot project results		
	Q1 2022		Commission formal input towards EU coordinated position on STM	COM formal input	

	?/02/22	SWP	Exchange of views on a draft EU position on STM		
	XX/03/22	SWP	Exchange of views		
	XX/04/22	SWP	Examination of EU position		
	XX/05/22	SWP	Examination of EU position		
	XX/05 or 06/22 **(or 9/22)**	**COREPER**	Examination		
	[XX/05/22	**EU Competitiveness Council**	**Adoption of Council Conclusions? or I/A Note on EU position on STM – [Space Council]**	**EU position on STM**	
					Preparation of a programme proposal STM for CM22

OUTREACH PHASE				
Outreach phase	XX/XX/2022	MS-EU (COM + Council) - ESA dialogue		Preparation of an EU-ESA communication plan
	?	**MS together with COM, EEAS and ESA - outreach to third countries** **COPUOS, etc.**		

Council work

Commission work

DE work

ESA work (Consultations on 3SOS, work in CONOP for UN 1st Disarmament Committee/and SWP for COPUOS

EEAS work (consultations on 3SOS, work in CONOP for UN 1st Disarmament Committee/and SWP for COPUOS)