



EU Standardisation policy context



Introduction

- The European Union and standards
- The standardization in the field of space
- The role of standards in the new Space Regulation
- The potential needs for evolution

Regulation on European Standardisation



L 316/12

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

14.11.2012

REGULATION (EU) No 1025/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 October 2012

on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

(1) The primary objective of standardisation is the definition of voluntary technical or quality specifications with which current or future products, production processes or services may comply. Standardisation can cover various issues, such as standardisation of different grades or sizes of a particular product or technical specifications in product or services markets where compatibility and interoperability with other products or systems are essential.

(2) European standardisation is organised by and for the stakeholders concerned based on national representation (the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (Cenelec)) and direct participation (the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)), and is founded on the principles recognised by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in the field of standardisation

standardisation process. National standardisation bodies should also encourage and facilitate the participation of stakeholders.

(3) European standardisation also helps to boost the competitiveness of enterprises by facilitating in particular the free movement of goods and services, network interoperability, means of communication, technological development and innovation. European standardisation reinforces the global competitiveness of European industry especially when established in coordination with the international standardisation bodies, namely the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Standards produce significant positive economic effects, for example by promoting economic interpenetration on the internal market and encouraging the development of new and improved products or markets and improved supply conditions. Standards thus normally increase competition and lower output and sales costs, benefiting economies as a whole and consumers in particular. Standards may maintain and enhance quality, provide information and ensure interoperability and compatibility, thereby increasing safety and value for consumers.

(4) European standards are adopted by the European standardisation organisations, namely CEN, Cenelec and ETSI.

(5) European standards play a very important role within the internal market, for instance through the use of harmonised standards in the presumption of conformity of products to be made available on the market with the essential requirements relating to those products laid down in the relevant Union harmonisation legislation. Those requirements should be precisely defined in order to avoid misinterpretation on the part of the European standardisation organisations.

From Art. 1. This Regulation establishes rules with regard to:

- the cooperation between standardisation actors and stakeholders
- the establishment of European standards
- the financing of:
 - European standardization
 - stakeholder participation

Communication on Harmonised standard



Brussels, 22.11.2018
COM(2018) 764 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE**

**Harmonised standards: Enhancing transparency and legal certainty for a fully
functioning Single Market**

- Provides an overview of the functioning of the European standardisation system
- Explains the actions taken recently by the Commission to further improve the system
- Includes specific actions that the Commission will take in the immediate future



- **Numerous actors**
 - National level (NSBs and national space agencies)
 - European level (CEN/CENELEC, ETSI, ESA/ECSS)
 - International level (ISO, CCSDS)
- **Needs for some impetus from the European Union to connect the different actors**

Mandate M/496 to CEN, CENELEC and ETSI



SCOPE: **ESTABLISHES A PROGRAMME FOR SPACE RELATED STANDARDS**

- Ensure an adequate assurance and resilience of space hardware and services in Europe
- Foster the European projects: national, ESA and European Union ones
- Stimulate the emergence of European new markets, services and end-user terminals
- Increase the synergy between civil and military applications and programmes
- Mitigate space related threats in the framework of European SSA activities
- Support the international competitiveness of the European space industry
- Expand international cooperation.



In 2011 COM mandated CEN/CENELEC to develop European standards for the space industry

- 10 sectorial dossiers covering upstream and downstream
 - The Galileo satellite navigation system,
 - The GMES programme and other satellite applications for the environment, safety & security,
 - The activities related to European Space Situational Awareness,
 - Other space application fields such as telecommunications and Earth observation,
 - Dual use (civil and military purposes) space programmes,
 - Launch systems at the Europe's Spaceport in Kourou,
 - The "value chain" of commercial space systems,
 - Downstream activities to facilitate users needs developments,
 - The International Space Station and other international co-operative programmes.



Taking into account of the ECSS standards

In 2013, Memorandum of Understanding between CEN/CENELEC and ECSS setting

- Cooperation between ECSS and CEN
- Transfer and maintenance of existing ECSS standards as European Norms (EN)



Actions within Mandate M/496 are implemented through Specific Grant Agreements (SGA) with CEN/CENELEC

- **SGA CEN/2014-10** "Space – Transfer of European Cooperation for Space Standardisation (ECSS) Standards", ended June 2018. Tasks:
 - Management of CEN-CENELEC/ECSS JTC5
 - Adoption of ECSS standards as EN standards almost complete
- **SGA CEN/2018-09** "Space - Generation of upstream and Space Situation Awareness", signed December 2018. Tasks:
 - Management of CEN-CENELEC/ECSS JTC5
 - New standards in the area of SSA
 - Translating ECSS handbooks into EN Technical Reports
- **Parallel SGA to cover GNSS standardisation needs**

Commission proposal for Establishing the Space Programme



Brussels, 6.6.2018
COM(2018) 447 final

2018/0236 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

**establishing the space programme of the Union and the European Union Agency for the
Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013,
(EU) No 377/2014 and Decision 541/2014/EU**

(Text with EEA relevance)

{SWD(2018) 327 final} - {SWD(2018) 328 final}



State of play of the negotiation

- On 13 March 2019, the COREPER confirmed the Common Understanding.
- On 17 April 2019, the Parliament adopted the first reading.
- The negotiation will start again in September/October 2019





The Common Understanding confirms the need for standardisation and certification:

- **General provisions**

Art. 6: Actions in support of an innovative and competitive Union space sector

1. The Programme shall promote capacity building across the Union and thus support:

- certification and standardization

- **Galileo EGNOS**

Art. 43: Eligible actions

The exploitation of Galileo and EGNOS shall cover the following eligible actions:

the support of certification and standardisation activities related to Galileo and EGNOS, in particular in the transport sector;



Commission proposal for the Space Programme references the need for standardisation and certification:

- **Galileo EGNOS**

Article 47 Compatibility, interoperability and standardization

- **Govsatcom**

Article 61: Scope of GOVSATCOM

“measures enhancing the interoperability standardisation of user equipment shall be comprised in GOVSATCOM component”



- Cartography of the current standardisation and certification processes applied to the European space sector
- Fit-check of current context/programme(s) for space related standards
- Define a set of evolution options, accounting for EU intervention, and assess impacts



Thank you for your attention

European Commission
DG Grow
Unit I1 Space Policy and research
Rodolphe.munoz@ec.europa.eu