Basic information

2003/2041(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
GALILEO, satellite navigation programme: state of progress, integration of the Egnos programme **Subject** 3.30.03.06 Communications by satellite	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy	PIÉTRASANTA Yves (V /ALE)	12/11/2002

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
BUDG Budgets	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
RETT Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism	DHAENE Jan (V/ALE)	18/02/2003

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	2452	2002-10-03
Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	2472	2002-12-05
Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	2515	2003-06-05

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Energy and Transport	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
24/09/2002	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2002)0518	Summary
03/10/2002	Debate in Council		
05/12/2002	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		

13/03/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
05/06/2003	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		
12/01/2004	Vote in committee		Summary
12/01/2004	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0003/2004	
28/01/2004	Debate in Parliament		
29/01/2004	Decision by Parliament	T5-0051/2004	Summary
29/01/2004	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2003/2041(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/5/19323

GALILEO, satellite navigation programme: state of progress, integration of the Egnos programme

2003/2041(INI) - 24/09/2002 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE : to present the communication on the state of progress with the programme in which it discusses various services offered by GALILEO. CONTENT : six months after the Council of Ministers finally launched the GALILEO European Satellite Radionavigation Project, the European Commission is continuing the development of this first major programme bringing together the EU and the European Space Agency. It adopted today a communication on the state of progress with the programme in which it discusses the various services offered by GALILEO, security questions, relations with the US, and international cooperation with other third countries. This communication takes stock of various major aspects of the development of the Galileo Programme. 1) Setting up the Galileo joint undertaking: there have been delays in setting setting up the Galileo Joint Undertaking following problems within the European Space Agency in finalising the respective contributions of the participating States contained in the programme declaration relating to Galileo. Some Member States are, mainly for political reasons, claiming the status of the foremost contributor to the programme, difficult situation to deal with in the framework of the European Space Agency Convention. If no solution is found in the short term, the matter will have to be referred to the European Union. The Joint Undertaking must be set up as quickly as possible so that the plan for the call for tenders for the development phase can be approved. If no decision is taken on this, the industrial operators involved will have the greatest difficulties in keeping their teams of engineers working on the project. When these problems have been overcome, the first meeting of the Administrative Board of the Joint Undertaking can be held, preceded by the meeting of the Supervisory Board in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulation. The Commission's representative on the Administrative Board of the Joint Undertaking has been appointed.According to the statutes, the Administrative Board must decide the following at its first meeting: the rules of procedure of the Administrative Board; the Agreement between the Joint Undertaking and the European Space Agency; the 2002 budget of the Joint Undertaking; the appointment of the Director of the Joint Undertaking, based on a proposal from the Commission. 2) System Security: the GALILEO Security Board has started its work. Its tasks are as follows: - defining the technical characteristics of the system with regard to security (encryption, etc.); - assisting the Commission in its negotiations with third countries, particularly on the issue of sharing frequencies with the US; - helping to draw up the proposal for the future security structure for GALILEO operational activities. 3) Defining services and the frequency plan: this definition is important in order to prepare for the next World Radiocommunications Conference (WRC) in July 2003. Galileo will offer several service levels, from open access to restricted access of various levels: - an open, free basic service, mainly involving applications for the general public and services of general interest. This services is comparable to that provided by civil GPS, which isfree of cost for these applications, but with improved quality and reliability; - a commercial service facilitating the development of professional applications and offering enhanced performance compared with the basic service, particularly in terms of service guarantee. - A "vital" service (Safety of Life Service) of a very high quality and integrity for safety-critical applications, such as aviation and shipping. - A search and rescue service that will greatly improve existing relief and rescue services. - A public regulated service (PRS), encrypted and resistant to jamming and interference, reserved principally for the public authorities responsible for civil protection, national security and law enforcement which demand a high level of continuity. It will enable secured applications to be developed in the European Union, and could prove in particular to be an important tool in improving the instruments used by the European Union to combat illegal exports and illegal immigration. 4) Relations with third countries : GALILEO is a worldwide system. It is therefore intended to serve users all over the world, and its deployment will necessitate a large measure of international cooperation to make it possible to derive maximum benefit from the GALILEO programme: it should help to increase European know-how and develop the satellite radionavigation market in third countires (ground-based equipment and applications). - Relations with the United States relations with the United States : the aim is to reach a

cooperation agreement with the United States by the end of 2003, outlining the principles of interoperability and governing the commercial questions related to the use of Galileo and GPS. International cooperation is based in particular on the interoperability of GALILEO with the existing American and Russian systems so as to enable each user to receive signals from different systems using the same receiver. In this context, the negotiations with the US are reaching a decisive phase and the security questions concerning the procedures for using or interrupting signals in the event of a crisis were addressed at the latest meetings with the American authorities. - relations with other third countries : In its communication the Commission proposes guidelines for cooperation with a number of third countries. The means of association considered ranged from scientific and technical cooperation to full participation in the Joint Undertaking responsible for completing the development phase and preparing the subsequent phases of the programme. Many projects have already been launched to develop satellite radionavigation applications in the Mediterranean area, Latin America and the accession candidate countries. Activities are also being launched with China, Canada, Australia, Japan, Ukraine and India.

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2003/2041(INI) - 29/01/2004 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Yves PIETRASANTA (Greens/EFA, F) on the progress of the Galileo programme. (Please see the document 13/01/04.) Parliament stressed the enormous significance of Galileo for the European Union's industrial, transport, technological and environmental policy development, and hence for the achievement of the Lisbon Strategy. The Joint Undertaking should be assigned the following tasks: - supervising the management of EGNOS following completion of the Operational Readiness Review in April 2004, - concluding a contract with an economic operator to be responsible for running EGNOS from April 2004 onwards; - making recommendations on suitable arrangements for the ownership of EGNOS assets, intellectual property rights and commercial exploitation rights. Parliament highlighted the public interest of the programme and, while recognising the vital need to open it up to private capital, hoped that the principle that basic services of general interest should be available to users free - or almost free - of charge will not be called into question. Because Galileo is financed from public funds, the resulting intellectual property rights will belong to all citizens. It went on stress the importance of Galileo as a significant contribution to achieving the Community objective of an environmentally and economically sustainable transport policy and to pursuing the objective of a wider application of satellite systems in the field of telecommunications. The Commission and ESA should develop transport applications of the Galileo project in traffic control and management in the fields of road transport, water-borne transport and air transport with particular reference to speed management and safety, driver's working time, logistics, rail freight wagons' tracking and tracing, interoperability of rail transport, public transport services, safety and security in water-borne transport and pricing of transport infrastructure. Special attention should be paid to maritime safety. Finally, Parliament warned that, if third countries are involved in the joint undertaking, action must be taken to ensure that encryption technology and sensitive information concerning the future Public Regulated Service (PRS) remain exclusively under EU control.

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2003/2041(INI) - 19/03/2003 - Document attached to the procedure

The EGNOS system demonstrates Europe's capability as regards offering a satellite radionavigation system. This system, which will improve the service offered by the GPS satellites, will facilitate market penetration by GALILEO thanks to the rapid development of a large number of satellite navigation applications, in particular in transport, agriculture, fisheries and telecommunications. Apart from the technical coming-together of these two programmes, the Commission is proposing to place the EGNOS programme under the supervision of the GALILEO Joint Undertaking as of now. Concerning the EGNOS programme, the development of the EGNOS programme was decided upon by the Council in 1994. It is based on a tripartite agreement between the European Community, represented by the European Commission, the European Space Agency and Eurocontrol. To recall, EGNOS stands for "European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service" It makes it possible to offer now services similar to those that will be offered in the future by GALILEO, in particular through the transmission of an integrity message. It is, however, dependent on the GPS system. EGNOS is the first phase of the European Union's policy on a global navigation satellite system, the second phase being the Galileo programme and the launch of a new constellation of radionavigation satellites. EGNOS, which should be fully operational in 2004, is also Europe's contribution to the international satellite radionavigation system devised by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). Moreover, EGNOS contributes significantly to the success of GALILEO by acting as a precursor. It will facilitate GALILEO's entry into service by greatly increasing satellite navigation applications and contributing to the completion of the necessary certification and approval procedures. On the institutional level, integrating the management of the EGNOS and GALILEO programmes into a single entity will be the best solution to ensure optimum complementarity. The Commission therefore proposes placing the EGNOS programme under the supervision of the GALILEO Joint Undertaking. It is therefore recommended that: - the EGNOS programme should be continued and EGNOS used both as a precursor to Galileo and as an instrument enabling Galileo to penetrate rapidly the market for the various satellite radio navigation services; - the EGNOS programme should henceforth be placed under the control of the Galileo Joint Undertaking and the Undertaking should be entrusted with: - the task of supervising the operation of EGNOS after the Operational Readiness Review is completed in June 2004, - the launch as soon as possible of a call for tenders in order to conclude a concession agreement with an economic operator charged with operating EGNOS from June 2004; - the management of EGNOS should be an integral part of the future concession agreement for the management of Galileo; - the basic EGNOS system should receive public funding of EUR 33 million annually, from 2004 to 2008; - the extension of EGNOS to other parts of the world should be promoted to share its operation with these regions.