



# THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

Clare Mattok  
ESA Communication Dept

October 2012

[www.esa.int](http://www.esa.int)

European Space Agency

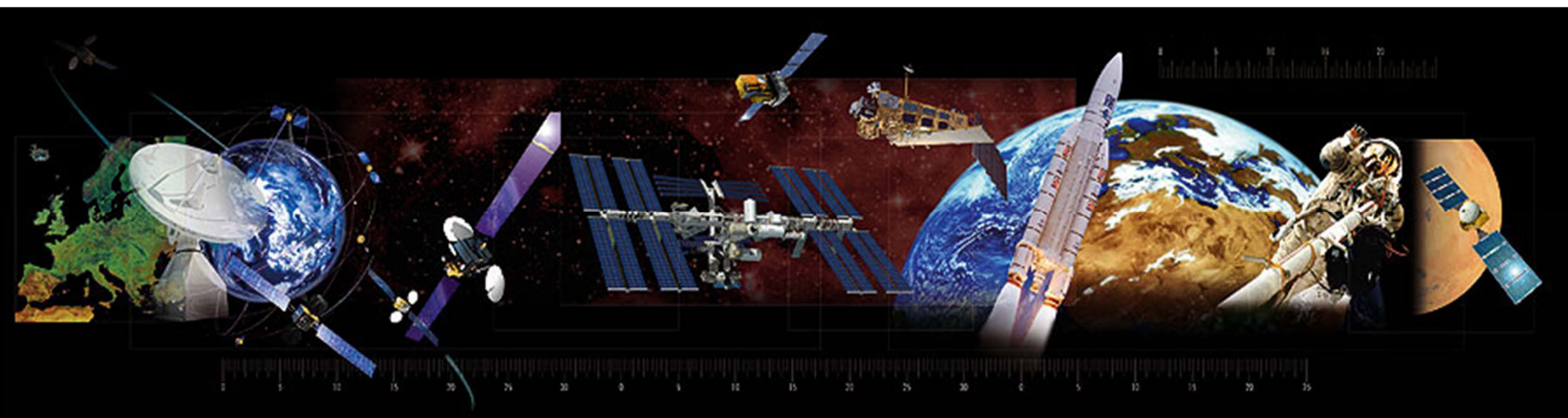
“To provide for and promote, for exclusively peaceful purposes, cooperation among European states in **space research** and **technology** and their **space applications**.”

**Article 2 of ESA Convention**



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

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





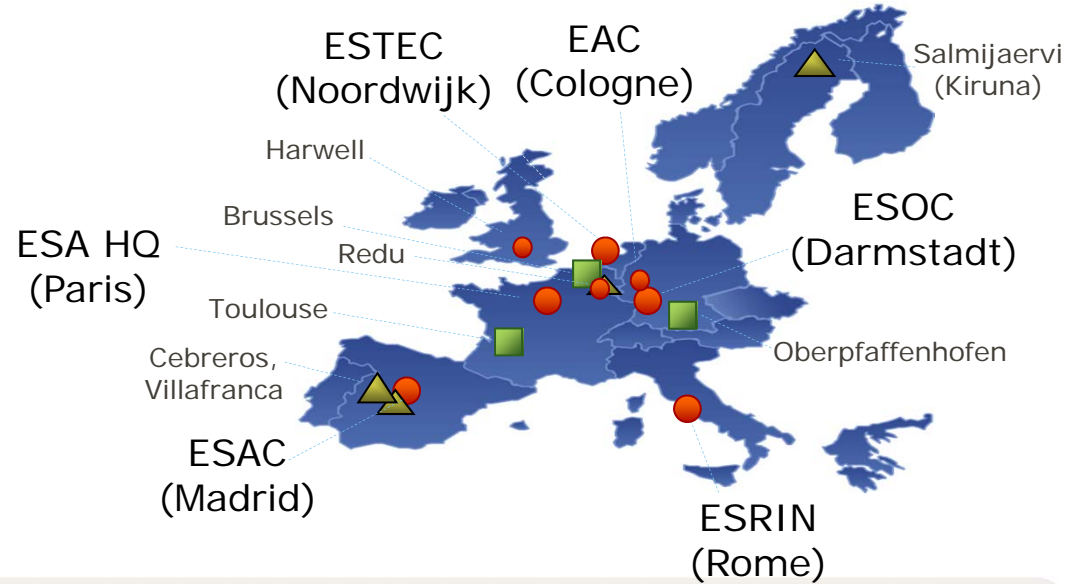
- Over 40 years of experience
- 19 Member States
- Five establishments in Europe, about 2200 staff
- 4 billion Euro budget (2012)
- Over 70 satellites designed, tested and operated in flight
- 17 scientific satellites in operation
- Six types of launcher developed
- Over 200 Ariane launches



# ESA'S LOCATIONS



- ESA sites/facilities
- Offices
- ▲ ESA ground stations



# 19 MEMBER STATES AND GROWING



**17 states of the EU (AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, IT, GR, IE, LU, NL, PT, RO, SE, UK).**

**Plus Norway and Switzerland.**

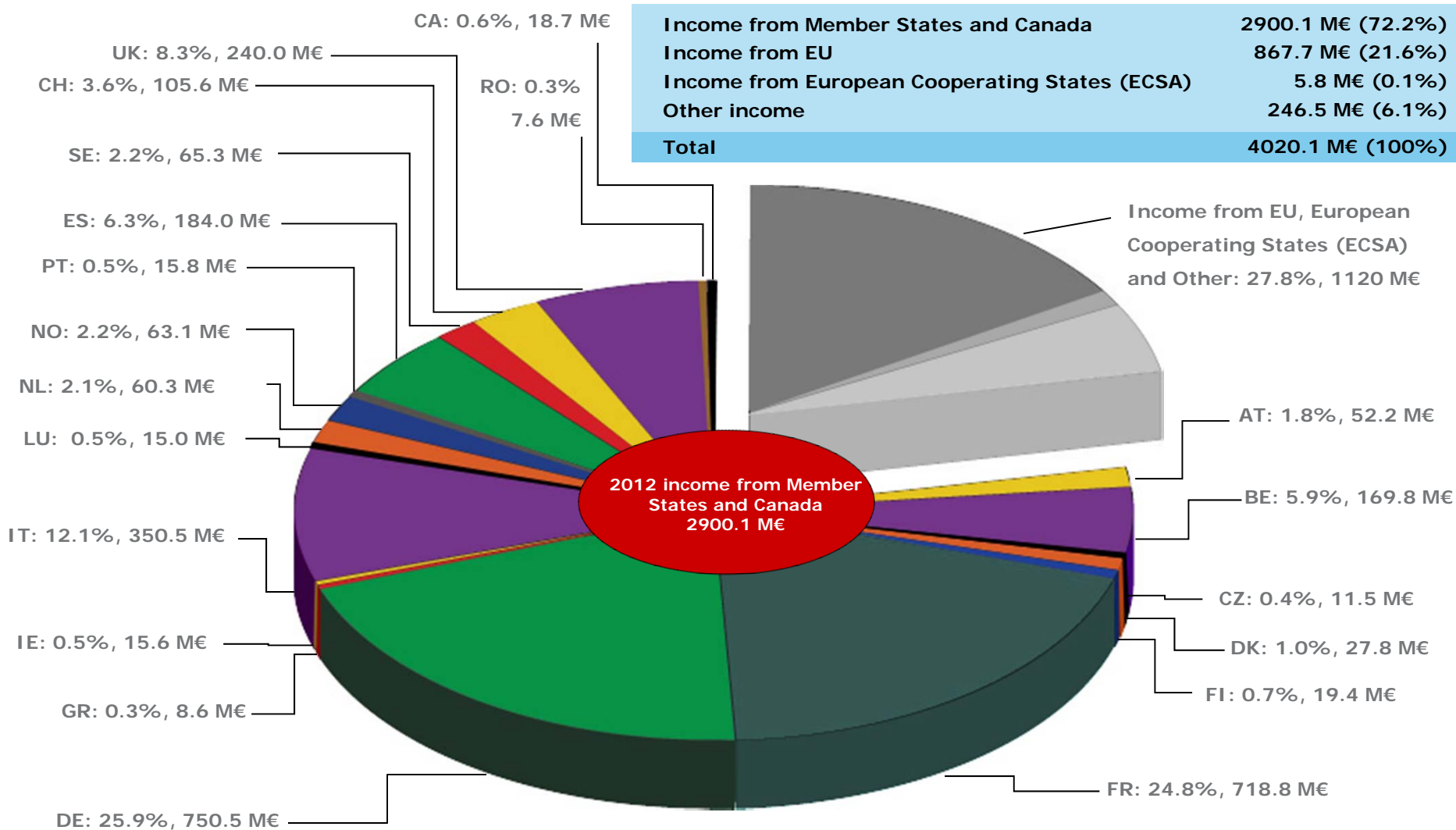
Poland to become 20th by end 2012.

Cooperation Agreements with seven other EU states: Estonia, Slovenia, Hungary, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania and the Slovak Republic. Bulgaria and Malta are in negotiation.

Canada takes part in some programmes under a Cooperation Agreement.



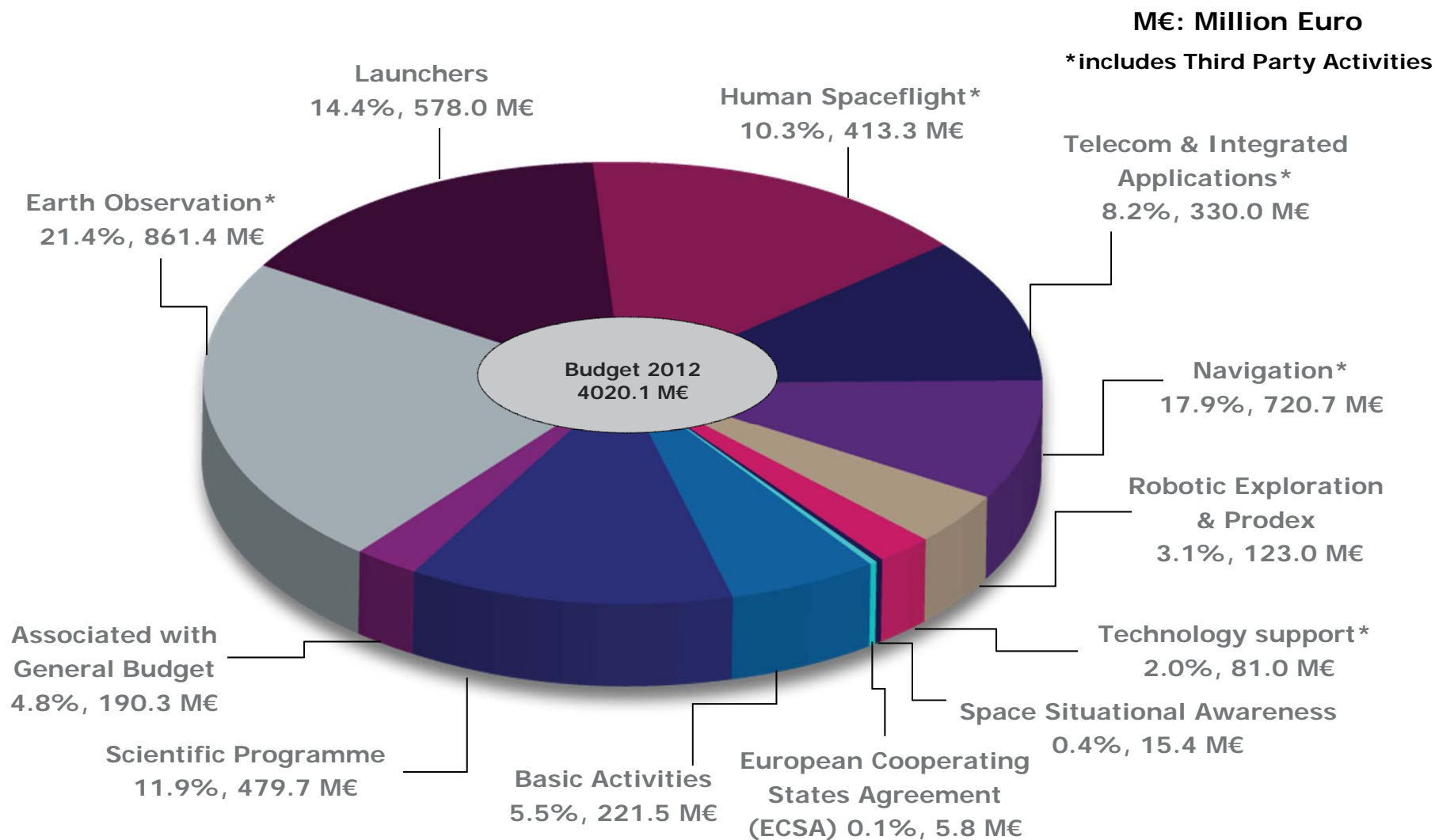
# ESA BUDGET FOR 2012



M€: Million Euro

European Space Agency

# ESA 2012 BUDGET BY DOMAIN





## Mandatory programmes

All Member States participate (on a GNP basis) in activities related to space science and a common set of programmes.

- General Budget: Future studies, technological research, education, common investments (facilities, laboratories, basic infrastructure)
- Science: Solar System science, astronomy and fundamental physics

## Optional programmes

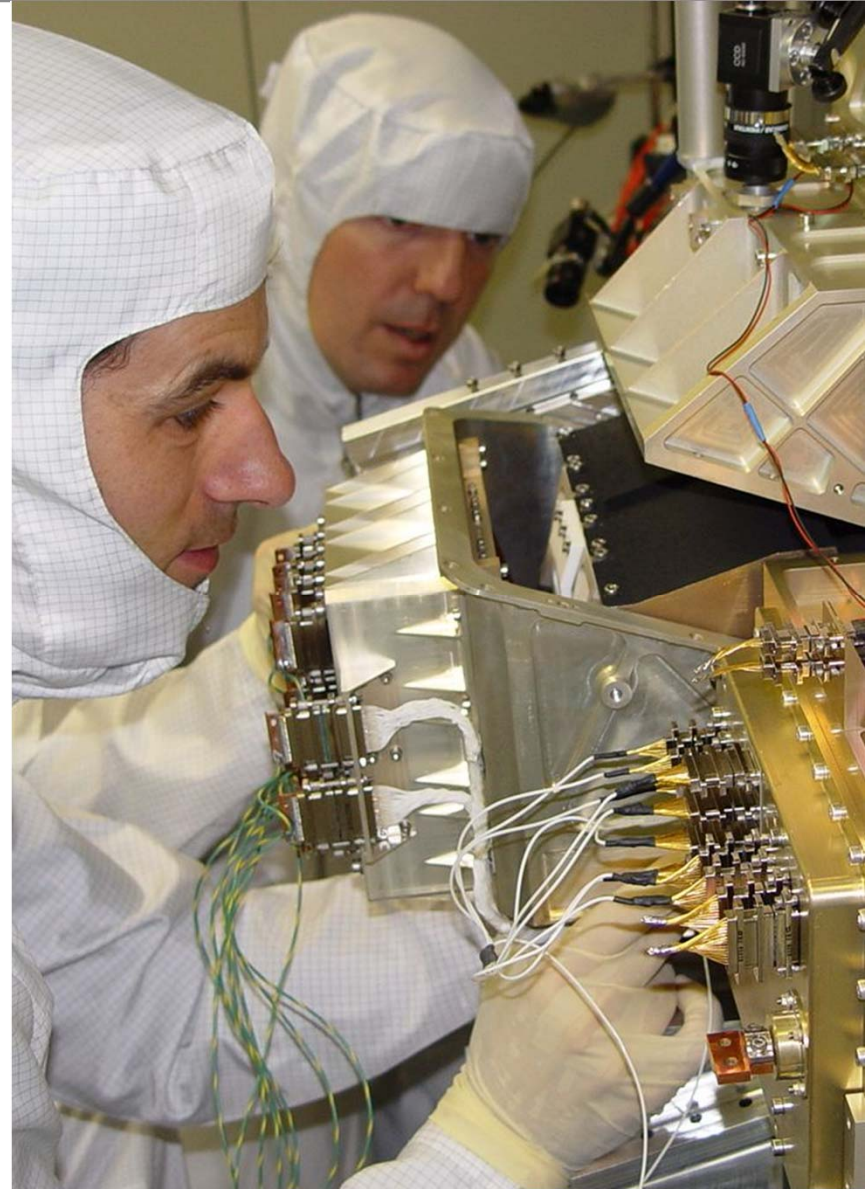
In addition, Member States choose their level of participation in **Optional** programmes.

- Human Spaceflight
- Telecommunications & Integrated Applications
- Earth Observation
- Launchers
- Navigation
- Robotic Exploration
- Space Situational Awareness

About 85% of ESA's budget is spent on contracts with European industry.

**ESA's industrial policy:**

- ensures that Member States get a fair return on their investment;
- improves competitiveness of European industry;
- maintains and develops space technology;
- exploits the advantages of free competitive bidding, except where incompatible with objectives of the industrial policy.



## ESA's 'catalyst' role

ESA is responsible for R&D of space projects. On completion of qualification, they are handed to outside entities for production and exploitation. Most of these entities emanated from ESA.

**Meteorology: Eumetsat**

**Launch services: Arianespace**

**Telecomms: Eutelsat and Inmarsat**



# COOPERATION WITH THE EU



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

Lisbon Treaty of 2009 reinforces case for space and role of ESA as R&D space agency.

European Space Policy sets out strategic objectives.

Two flagship programmes: Galileo, GMES





# ESA'S GOVERNANCE

## Three levels

ESA Council at ministerial level:

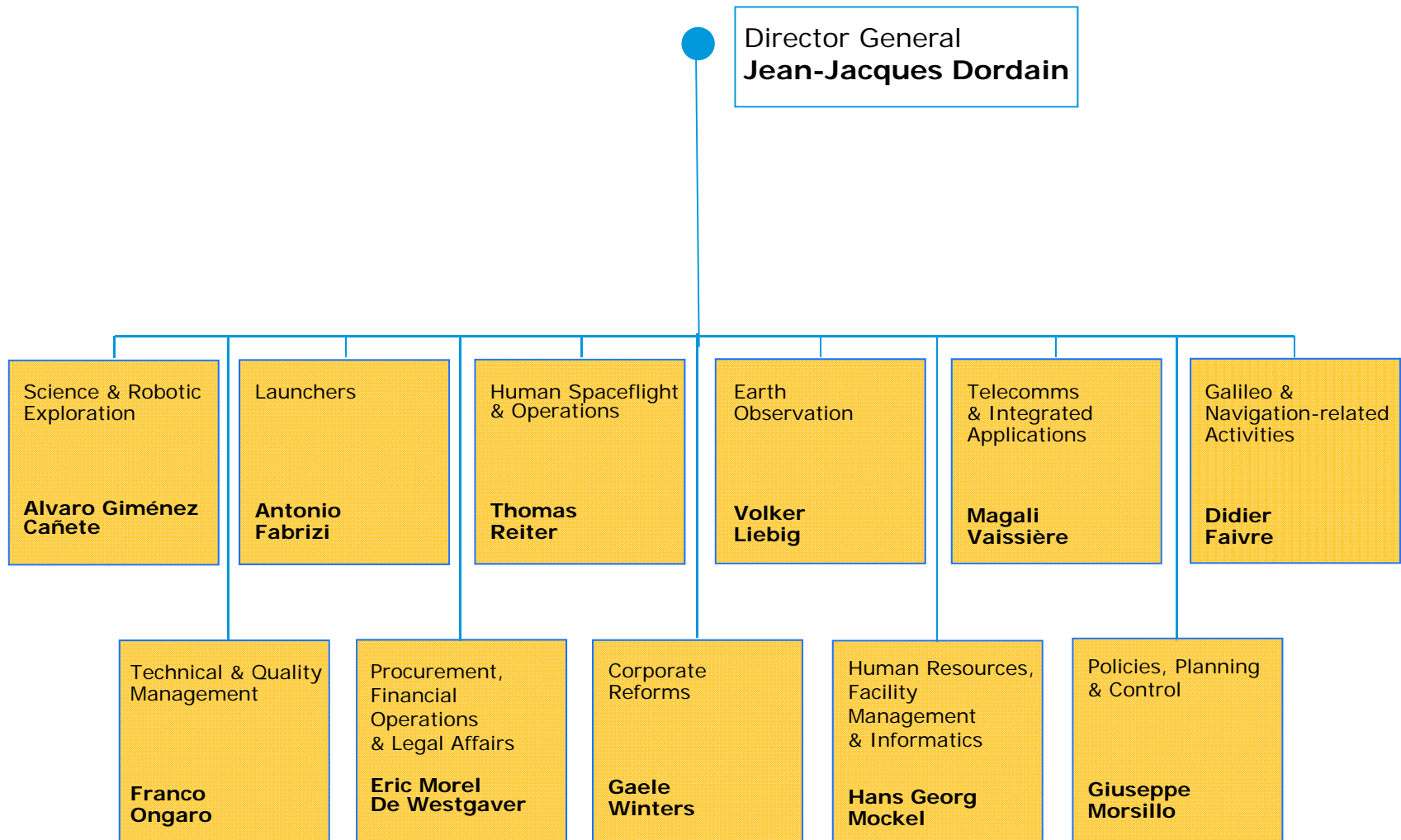
- About every three years
- Decisions on new and continuing programmes and financial commitment.

ESA Council:

- Basic policy guidelines for ESA's activities
- One vote per Member State
- Meets every three months.

Programme boards and administrative committees.









Would you like to know more?  
**[www.esa.int](http://www.esa.int)**

European Space Agency