



Commission Communication COM(2003)
600: “A Coherent Framework for Aerospace
- a Response to the STAR 21* Report”

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* Strategic Aerospace Review for the 21st Century

Aerospace Communication: Overall context

- Sector specific analysis in line with the Commission's overall industrial policy.
- Framework to put into perspective specific initiatives affecting aerospace (defence, space, the operating environment or governance of civil aviation).

Industrial Background

- Aerospace is a key contributor to Europe's economy and defence.
- Aerospace has become a truly European industry operating on a European level.
- The European aerospace industry needs a coherent framework in Europe to compete successfully on world markets.

The STAR 21 initiative

Objectives of the STAR 21 panel (7 industry chairmen, EU High Representative, 2 MEPs, 5 Commissioners):

- Analyse the political and regulatory framework for the European aerospace industry.
- Highlight deficiencies and make proposals for improvement.

STAR 21 recommendations (1): World markets

Civil and defence:

- Ensure fair competition in world markets.

Defence:

- Improve access to world markets, especially that of the US.
- Simplify export controls on products with US components.

STAR 21 recommendations (2): Operating environment

- Improve cross-border mobility of staff.
- Better coordinate aeronautics research in Europe.
- Allocate sufficient resources to sustain a long-term research strategy.

STAR 21 recommendations (3): Governance of civil aviation

- EU must take on the role of policy maker and regulator in civil aviation
- EU should become member in international organisations like ICAO.
- Improve Air Traffic Management in Europe under the Single European Sky initiative.

STAR 21 recommendations (4): Defence

- Ultimate goal: European armaments policy.
- Harmonisation of military requirements, planning of procurement budgets and defence research spending.
- Work towards the establishment of a European defence equipment market.

STAR 21 recommendations (5): Space

- Develop a consolidated European space policy.
- Key programmes: Galileo and GMES.
- Maintain independent European access to space.

STAR 21 general assessment of progress

- Important ongoing developments in areas such as improved coordination of civil aeronautics research.
- New initiatives needed in areas such as space and defence (European defence equipment market and armaments policy).

Aerospace Communication: Rationale

- To define the Commission's position on the STAR 21 recommendations.
- To put specific aerospace related issues into perspective.
- To formalise discussions on a European level and with Member States.

Aerospace Communication: The Commission's key messages (1)

- Aerospace has consolidated on a European scale. Therefore it needs a coherent policy framework with a European perspective.
- The positive Airbus experience should serve as benchmark for defence and space.
- Defence is the area where need for progress is greatest.

Aerospace Communication:

The Commission's key messages (2)

Important developments since 2002:

- Space: Launch of Galileo programme, development of a European space policy.
- Defence: Establishment of the European Defence Agency in 2004, Preparatory action for security research (2004-2006).
- Civil aviation: Implementation of EASA and Single European Sky, launch of EU-US discussions on air service agreements.

Aerospace Communication: Next Steps

- Commission will continue its efforts in improving the European framework.
- Member States hold important responsibilities (e.g. R&D programmes, launch aid, ESA contributions, defence procurement, EDA).
- Work should focus on particularly important areas: defence, space, research.