

ROADMAP			
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE	Recommendation for a Council decision authorising the opening of negotiations on an agreement between the EU and Ukraine on the terms and conditions for the provision of satellite-based Augmentation Services in Ukraine based on the European satellite Navigation Programmes EGNOS.		
LEAD DG – RESPONSIBLE UNIT	GROW L3	DATE OF ROADMAP	6 / 2015
This indicative roadmap is provided for information purposes only and is subject to change. It does not prejudice the final decision of the Commission on whether this initiative will be pursued or on its final content and structure.			

A. Context and problem definition
(1) What is the political context of the initiative? (2) How does it relate to past and possible future initiatives, and to other EU policies? (3) What ex-post analysis of existing policy has been carried out? What results are relevant for this initiative?
<p>1. Cooperation on satellite navigation between Ukraine and the EU is based on the Cooperation Agreement on Satellite navigation between the EU and its Member States and Ukraine, signed in 2005 and entered into force in December 2013. The Agreement spells out the possibility to extend EGNOS to the Ukrainian territory.</p> <p>On 15 November 2013, the Commission and Ukrainian Vice-Prime Minister signed a Joint Statement expressing both sides' intention to extend EGNOS to Ukraine.</p> <p>On 15 August 2014, the Commission and the Ukrainian Minister for Industrial development and Trade signed the Financing Agreement containing an envelope of 5 Million € from the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument to carry out the EGNOS extension to Ukraine.</p> <p>In order to extend EGNOS to Ukraine and use it in Ukraine, a, international agreement is needed in accordance with Article 2(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1285/2013.</p> <p>2. From 2008 to 2011 the Twinning project 'Boosting Ukrainian Space Cooperation with the European Union' was implemented by the French Space Agency CNES (Centre National des Etudes Spatiales) and the German Space Agency DLR (Deutsche Luft- und Raumfahrt Agentur) together with the Ukrainian Space Agency.</p> <p>The overall objective of this project was to accelerate the approximation between Ukraine and the EU in the area of space. The Twinning Project concluded by recommending the extension of EGNOS to Ukraine.</p> <p>A second Twinning Project kicked off in October 2013 and is entitled 'Institutional Capacity Strengthening of the Ukrainian Space Agency regarding the realisation of the European Space Programmes in the area of satellite navigation (EGNOS/Galileo) and remote sensing of the Earth'. It continues to focus on the EGNOS extension to Ukraine.</p> <p>Apart from ensuring the coverage of Ukraine by EGNOS, the deployment of EGNOS stations in Ukraine will also contribute to completing the EGNOS coverage of the Southeast of the EU, particularly Romania, as well as of the Mediterranean basin, thereby reducing the cost for the coverage of the EU.</p> <p>EGNOS is a catalyst for the Single European Sky. The extension to Ukraine will contribute to the defragmentation of aviation navigation services across the continent. The Ukrainian coverage of EGNOS will also contribute to the creation of a Single European Transport Area covering 1 billion people in the EU and its neighbouring countries.</p> <p>3. There is no existing policy in the area of EGNOS in Ukraine. However, important socio-economic benefits are expected from a possible EGNOS extension to Ukraine as indicated in the report entitled 'The Assessment on a possible Extension of the EGNOS Coverage over Ukraine' following an identification mission that was carried out in 2011)(see hereunder) for Ukraine and for the European space industry .</p>
What are the main problems which this initiative will address?
<p>The deployment of EGNOS stations in Ukraine will not only ensure the coverage of Ukraine by EGNOS but will also contribute to completing the EGNOS coverage of the Southeast of the EU, particularly Romania, as well as of the Mediterranean basin, thereby reducing the cost for the coverage of the EU.</p> <p>Ukraine is a long-standing member of Eurocontrol and is in the process of adopting the Single European Sky legislation.</p>

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Who will be affected by it?
The initiative will affect a broad range of stakeholders such as GNSS industry (producers of SBAS Satellite Based Augmentation System hardware and software, chipset and receiver manufacturers, application developers), service providers (air navigation, agriculture, inland waterways, maritime, rail and land management), commercial users and individual consumers (personal transport, Location Based Services (LBS), etc.), and Safety of Life services using GNSS.
Is EU action justified on grounds of subsidiarity? Why can Member States not achieve the objectives of the proposed action sufficiently by themselves? Can the EU achieve the objectives better?
The objectives of the proposal cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States because the EGNOS satellite navigation programme is a European initiative managed by the Commission. Any alternative solution would bear the risk of inefficiencies, delays and contradictions which could quickly translate into higher costs to be borne by the Union budget.
Article 29 of the GNSS Regulation (Regulation (EU) N° 1285/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the implementation and exploitation of European satellite navigation systems) explicitly provides that the Union may enter into agreements with third countries and international organisations in the context of the programmes in accordance with the procedures laid down in article 218 of the TFEU.

B. Objectives of the initiative

What are the main policy objectives?
The main policy objectives are to reinforce coverage of EGNOS in the EU and to extend coverage of EGNOS to Ukraine, to strengthen the EU's strategic autonomy in the field of GNSS, to increase the socio-economic benefits stemming from EGNOS for the EU industry and users of SBAS technology.
Do the objectives imply developing EU policy in new areas?
No, this policy only focuses and reinforces the EU activities in the field of GNSS and Internal Market.

C. Options

(1) What are the policy options (including exemptions/adapted regimes e.g. for SMEs) being considered? (2) What legislative or 'soft law' instruments could be considered? (3) How do the options respect the proportionality principle?
1. Policy options: Option 1: not to take any EU action in this field. Option 2: adopt the Recommendation authorising the opening of negotiations with Ukraine in view of an international agreement to extend EGNOS to Ukraine.

D. Initial assessment of impacts

What are the benefits and costs of each of the policy options?
Option 1: The lack of an EU-Ukraine international agreement would prevent the EGNOS extension to Ukraine, risk that EGNOS will not satisfactorily cover the EU for Safety-of-Life applications, and hinder the creation of a Single European Transport Area. In addition, important socio-economic benefits would not be realised by Ukraine. Options 2: Option 2 would achieve the objectives set. It would enable the extension at zero cost for the European GNSS programmes, given that the extension will be financed through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. It would also lead to benefits for the EU space industry and for final users in Ukraine and in the EU.
Could any or all of the options have significant impacts on (i) simplification, (ii) administrative burden and (iii) on relations with other countries, (iv) implementation arrangements? And (v) could any be difficult to transpose for certain Member States?
With option 2, no specific implementation problems are expected in the Member States. The EGNOS extension to Ukraine will be conducted in parallel with work on EGNOS extension in southern neighbourhood countries.

<p>The extension projects, both in Ukraine and in North-Africa, will mutually benefit from each other in terms of procedures to be followed, flight tests to be carried out and lessons learnt. The project will not affect our relations with third countries.</p>
<p>(1) Will an IA be carried out for this initiative and/or possible follow-up initiatives? (2) When will the IA work start? (3) When will you set up the IA Steering Group and how often will it meet? (4) What DGs will be invited?</p>
<p>1. No, an in depth assessment and analysis has already been carried out. 2. The assessment and analysis was carried out in 2011. The final report of the study 'Assessment on a possible extension of EGNOS Coverage to Ukraine' underlined the positive effects of EGNOS for Ukraine and highlighted aviation and agriculture as the first and most mature domains that will benefit from EGNOS. The cost-benefit analysis carried out estimated that the net benefit deriving from the implementation of EGNOS in Ukraine between 2015 and 2035 will reach around 3,1 billion € with the first source of revenues going to agriculture, followed by aviation and navigation on inland waterways. 3. NA 4. The following DGs are closely involved in this activity: SG, LS, EEAS, NEAR and MOVE.</p>
<p>(1) Is any option likely to have impacts on the EU budget above € 5m? (2) If so, will this IA serve also as an ex-ante evaluation, as required by the Financial Regulation? If not, provide information about the timing of the ex-ante evaluation.</p>
<p>There are no budgetary implications resulting from this agreement for the budget allocated to the European GNSS programmes. This action is financed with 5m€ from the EU Budget under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument.</p>

E. Evidence base, planning of further work and consultation

<p>(1) What information and data are already available? Will existing IA and evaluation work be used? (2) What further information needs to be gathered, how will this be done (e.g. internally or by an external contractor), and by when? (3) What is the timing for the procurement process & the contract for any external contracts that you are planning (e.g. for analytical studies, information gathering, etc.)? (4) Is any particular communication or information activity foreseen? If so, what, and by when?</p>
<p>1. The socio-economic benefits derived from the utilisation of SBAS in Ukraine, in different user domains, have been assessed through a dedicated study and report following an Identification Mission in Ukraine in September and October 2011. In particular, a Cost-benefit Analysis (CBA) has studied the adoption of SBAS technology in Ukraine. The final report of the Identification Mission recommended extending EGNOS to Ukraine in particular for the use in aviation, agriculture and inland waterways. 2. An external contractor gathered all the necessary information in a final report entitled 'Assessment on a possible extension of the EGNOS coverage to Ukraine' The cost-benefit analysis carried out estimated that the net benefit deriving from the implementation of EGNOS in Ukraine between 2015 and 2035 will reach around 3,1 billion € with the first source of revenues going to agriculture, followed by aviation and navigation on inland waterways. 3. A specific contract was concluded in Q4 of 2011 which lead to the final report entitled 'Assessment on a possible extension of the EGNOS coverage to Ukraine'(see above). 4. No specific external communication and information activities are foreseen for the time being. - On the occasion of the signing of the Joint Statement between the Commission and Ukraine (15 November 2013) on the intention to extend EGNOS to Ukraine, the Commission issued a press release.</p>
<p>Which stakeholders & experts have been or will be consulted, how, and at what stage?</p>
<p>In the frame of the external contract that lead to the report entitled the 'Assessment on a possible extension of the EGNOS coverage to Ukraine' the consulted stakeholders and experts included: Satellite navigation experts, experts in the domains concerned by the utilisation of precise satellite positioning (aviation, agriculture, maritime, rail, land management, etc.), satellite navigation industry, space industry, the European Space Agency, the Ukrainian Space Agency. The EU Member States were consulted on various occasions. The EU MS specifically approved the Joint Statement signed on 15 November 2013 between the Commission and Ukraine which expressed both sides' intention to extend EGNOS to Ukraine.</p>