European Commission

Management Plan 2020

DG Defence Industry and Space

Contents

INTRODUCTION

DG Defence industry and space: Making EU more secure, sustainable and resilient

The year 2020 is an important one for the newly created Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space (DG DEFIS) marking a new begining[1]. DG DEFIS develops and carries out the Commission's policies on defence industry and space.

This **annual DG DEFIS management plan** outlines the key deliverables for 2020, in line with the strategic plan of DG DEFIS for the period 2020-2024. The outputs contribute to achieve the following four out of the six main political priorities of the von der Leyen Commission: 'A European Green Deal', 'A Europe fit for the digital age', 'A stronger Europe in the world' and 'Promoting our European way of life'.

The main priorities of DG DEFIS for 2020:

- Following a formal agreement on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) that is expected in 2020, to achieve adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the Regulation proposals for the new EU Space Programme and the EU Defence Programme. The preparation of implementation of these new programmes will be challenging considering the difficult timing and context;
- To respond to the aftermath of the coronavirus crisis for the aerospace and defence ecosystem as part of the Commission recovery plan;
- To roll out the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP) and unlock projects at EU level that otherwise would not have started, considering their financing needs or the technological risks involved;
- To ensure continuity of EU space services provision for EGNOS, Galileo and Copernicus in the transition towards the new EU Space Programme Regulation framework;
- To start preparatory actions of the GOVSATCOM component, with the launch of the procurement of its terrestrial segment (the hubs).

The main challenges faced in 2020:

- **BREXIT – the United Kingdom leaving the Union**
  Following the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the Union, a "Withdrawal Agreement"[2] was signed between both parties. Negotiations continue during the course of 2020 to set out the future cooperation for space and defence industry related matters while taking into account security aspects of the relevant programme.

[1] On 4 December 2019, the Commission created a new Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space (DG DEFIS) and this decision took effect as of 1 January 2020.

[2] The withdrawal agreement entered into force on 1 February 2020, setting out the arrangements for the UK's withdrawal from the Union and Euratom

- **Coronavirus pandemic - leading to an unpredictable context**

  As a consequence of the coronavirus pandemic and the ensuing massive reduction of economic activity, the global, national or EU context has become unpredictable in 2020 but also in the coming years. The aerospace and defence ecosystem is hard-hit with a drop in the turnover for aeronautical industry (almost 50%), space and defence (25%), as well as cancellation of domestic and export orders.

PART 1. Delivering on the Commission's priorities: main outputs for the year

The Commissons' ambition for **greener and sustainable, more digital and connected, resilient societies** are at the core of the DG DEFIS plans. Likewise, the strive for **open strategic autonomy** and **security for Europe**, whilst fostering a spirit of **international cooperation** are underlying concepts to the DG DEFIS missions. In this section, the DG DEFIS contributions to four of the von der Leyen Commission headline ambitions are set out in more detail.

A short reminder, the main responsibilities of the new Directorate-General in the area of **defence industry** are to promote the development of the European Defence Market, the competitiveness of the EU defence industry, as well as to foster its innovation capacity, notably through the effective implementation of the European Defence Fund.

In the area of **space**, the main responsibilities of DG DEFIS are to develop an EU space policy promoting an innovative and competitive EU space industry, and to manage the implementation of the future EU Space Programme and its components (Galileo and EGNOS (satellite navigation), Copernicus (Earth observation), SSA (space situational awareness) and GOVSATCOM (secure satellites communication).

In addition, DG DEFIS is responsible for the civil aeronautics industry, the strategy relating to the uptake of data and services provided by the future EU Space Programme, the strategy to capitalise on the synergies between space and defence industry, for the EU space research and innovation and for coordination of activities relating to countering hybrid threats and military mobility.

A European Green Deal

Specific objective 1.1: The reliable data and services of the EU Space Programme are cornerstones for the monitoring of, and transition to climate-neutrality and ecological sustainability

Space applications play key roles in our daily life activities and are core tools to support the Union striving to become the first climate-neutral continent[3]. The EU Space Programmes enable solutions to tackle global challenges such as sustainability and climate change, energy, safety and security, natural disasters and mobility. DG DEFIS is proactively

[3] European Climate Law enshrining the 2050 climate neutrality objective adopted under the Green Deal

targeting legislative initiatives under the Green Deal, as presented in the Commissions' 2020 Work Programme, to ensure mention of and contribution by the EU's space flagships to EU cross-sectoral strategies, like for instance: the strategy for Sustainable and Smart Mobility to modernise and green our transport, the strategy to Decarbonising energy, the Farm to Fork strategy supported with precision farming applications for the sustainability of food systems, the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the New EU Forest Strategy supported by the monitoring capacities of Copernicus for protecting our environment.

Copernicus, the EU's Earth Observation system, is able to make a major contribution to the Commissions' ambitions on fighting climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with its unique capability to **monitor** CO_2 emissions. The Copernicus climate change service routinely monitors the Earth's climate and evolution and provides **reliable information** about the past, present and future climate in Europe and the rest of the world. The service gives key indicators on a number of essential variables such as temperature, sea ice and CO_2. This makes it a powerful tool for supporting national policies, strategies and planning and the European adaptation and mitigation actions for successfully implementing the UN Paris Climate Agreement. The **annual European State of the Climate Report**[4] with key indicators of climate change was published in April 2020. The 2019 report shows for instance that 2019 was the warmest on record for Europe, with exceptionally hot weather in June and July, leading to record-breaking high temperatures. It is also reported that the annual surface air temperature over the European Arctic in 2019 was the lowest since 2010, and that the sea ice extent was lower than the 1981-2010 average, but well above the values recorded in six of the last seven years.

In addition, the Copernicus air monitoring service provides detailed reports and maps on air quality, especially useful to monitor pollution: the effects of the wide lock down of activities and mobility after the spread of the coronavirus in the air quality across Europe and elsewhere, are monitored and shown in specific maps. These data are also studied to establish a direct correlation between air pollution and viral spread.

Galileo, the EU's satellite navigation system, provides high accuracy positioning and navigation signals that are essential for transport solutions. Use of satellite navigation services enables **optimal routes** for cars, public transport, buses or boats by providing accurate positions. This allows significant reduction of the fuel and thus contributes to the reduction of CO_2 emissions. In air transport, using EGNOS (Europe's regional satellite-based augmentation system) for efficient definition of flight routes, permits reduced fuel burn and reduced CO_2 emissions.

In 2020, a study was launched to further analyse the 'EU Space environmental footprint' and to feed future activities. The overall objective of this analysis is to assess the EU Space Programme in the light of the EU's strategy for a climate-neutral goal. The study

[4] https://climate.copernicus.eu/ESOTC/2019

investigates the environmental impacts of the EU Space Programme activities and should recommend solutions to reduce these impacts as far as feasible, and contribute to a carbon neutral economy. It will also assess the overall balance achieved between environmental impacts the EU Space Programme activities and the benefits of using EU Space programme data and services, taking into account the Green Deal priorities.

DG DEFIS is also working closely with other DGs to reinforce activities of particular interest for supporting the Green Deal ambitions and the ecological and digital transition like for instance 'Destination Earth' (part of the Digital Europe Programme) that is reinforcing Europe's industrial and technology capabilities 'in simulation'. Copernicus will be a key contributor to this project, run by DG CNECT, by providing access to space Earth observation data and information products operated by the Copernicus services, supporting the implementation of the project. 'Destination Earth' aims to develop a dynamic, interactive, computing and data intensive "Digital Twin of the Earth": a digital multi-dimensional replica of a the Earth system. User groups will be allowed to interact with vast amounts of natural and socio-economic information to **continuously monitor the health of the Planet**, perform high precision, dynamic simulations of the natural systems of the Earth. The project will host a high-end and innovative cloud, high-performance computing resources, together with modelling and Artificial Intelligence technologies.

In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, communication activities were strongly impacted, either by being postponed or simply cancelled. DG DEFIS deploys strong efforts to turn as many planned events as possible into online events. As per its communication strategy, it is paramount to further **communicate on the concrete benefits and contribution of the EU Space Programme components to the European Green Deal**. The EU Space Programmes will continue to be promoted, notably through the angle of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. A set of new materials is to be delivered in 2020. The presence of DG DEFIS representatives in environment-related events will be reinforced.

General objective 1: A European Green Deal	
Specific objective 1.1 Reliable data and services of the EU Space Programme are cornerstones for the monitoring of, and transition to climate-neutrality and ecological sustainability	*Related to spending programme(s)* *EU Space Programmes (Copernicus, Galileo and EGNOS)*
Main outputs in 2020:	

External communication actions		
Output/ Result	**Indicator**	**Target**
Organisation of ecosystem workshops on the role of EU Space Programme for the Green deal	- Number of events organised - Number of participants	- 4 workshops - 1.000 participants
Organisation of a Green Month Campaign promoting the benefits of EU Space data	- Number of engagements through social media channels	- 2 Millions

Create an online platform to promote the use of Space data for a Green Recovery in the post-Covid19 context	- Number of visits	- 5.000 visits
Promotion of the benefits of EU Space data in international fora	- Number of events - Number of participants	- 5 events - 5.000 participants
Develop a set of factsheets on EU EU Space contribution to the respective UN Sustainable Development Goals	- Number of materials developed - Number of consultation of the set of materials	- 10 new thematic factsheets - 10.000 views of this new set
Other important outputs		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Annual European State of the Climate Report	Adoption by the Commission	April 2020
Contribute to the project "Destination Earth" by DG CNECT	Establish in a working document the relation between Copernicus and Destination Earth project	December 2020
EU Space environmental footprint analysis	Final report of the study	November 2020

A Europe fit for the digital age

Specific objective 2.1: Modern and well-functioning EU space-enabled services to support the Union's priorities

Space data are supporting the digital transformation and implementation of the 'European strategy for data[5]' that sets out the creation of sector-and domain-specific data spaces. The flagship programmes managed by DG DEFIS are particularly well placed to support the Commission in its overall ambition of empowering people with a new generation of technologies and to reinforce resilience in our economy and society. Space-enabled services and data provide the technical means for emerging technological innovations, such as the deployment of 5G networks, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence and applications in the field of autonomous driving. Space-enabled solutions also provide secure and reliable connectivity. This became even more relevant in times of crisis.

In light of the coronavirus pandemic, a number of space-based applications proved their value to help mitigate the impact of the crisis and provide support to public authorities. Space data and information can be useful to health authorities and epidemiology centres to

[5] COM(2020) 66 final

explore whether environmental conditions affect the spread of the virus. DG DEFIS is working closely with key partners to mobilise ideas and innovative solutions to promote existing tools. A dedicated webpage was created to promote **EU Space actions for the coronavirus pandemic:** https://www.euspace-programme.eu/coronavirus.

Given the severe societal and socio-economic consequences, DG DEFIS and the European Space Agency joined forces to create the '**Rapid Action Coronavirus Earth observation' dashboard** – also known as RACE. The RACE platform, which was unveiled during an online press event, uses Earth observation satellite data, mainly from Copernius, to measure the impact of the coronavirus lockdown and monitor post-lockdown recovery. The dashboard allows for the monitoring of key environmental parameters such as air and water quality changes, economic and human activities including industry, shipping, construction, traffic, as well as agricultural productivity.

Technological sovereignty and EU space service improvements

Apart from providing modern and well-functioning services that are nowadays indinsenspable in our daily lives, data provision that must be guaranteed for the strategic space infrastructures, safeguarded critical supply chains and evolution plans for the EU's next generation space systems are essential. The **Galileo second generation implementing act** is expected in 2020 and will set the level of ambition, proportionate to the level of funding under the MFF 2021-2027.

To maximize the uptake of products and information from Copernicus to support EU policies in various sectors, DG DEFIS leads the setting up of a **Knowledge Centre for Earth Observation** (KCEO) with the JRC that will provide the necessary support in the overall management and act as the implementation engine of the Knowledge Centre. This project is coordinated closely with other DGs, in particular DG R&I and CNECT. The KCEO aims to provide an efficient internal coordination mechanism inside the Commission to establish best practices in efforts to translate policy needs into concrete requirements for products and services, provide a forum for dialogue with the technical implementing entities associated with Copernicus, and raise awareness on next generation Earth Observation science and associated technologies to enhance the exploitation on Copernicus throughout the policy cycle[6].

Annual work programmes set out the detailed objectives, activities and budget spending plans to ensure continuity of EU space services provision for EGNOS, Galileo and Copernicus. A Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the European satellite navigation programmes (EGNOS and Galileo) and the adoption of the work programme for

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[6] The basis for the creation of the Knowledge Centre is the Communication to the Commission C(2016) 6626 Data, Information and Knowledge Management at the European Commission and the accompanying Staff Working Document SWD(2016) 333

2020, was adopted on 7 July 2020[7]. To be noted, the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the Copernicus Programme and on the adoption of the work programme for 2020, was adopted on 26 November 2019 [8].

Patent protection

In the course of work on the Galileo Programme, a new technical invention titled '**Method and System for protection against GNSS Spoofing Attacks'** was developed. The invented method is designed to protect GNSS receivers from spoofing attacks. To obtain a intellectual property right for the Union, it is necessary to seek protection of the invention by filing an application for a patent. A Decision by delegation will be signed by DG DEFIS in 2020 to allow JRC[9] to implement and apply for registration of the invention as a patent at the European Patent Office.

New EU Space Programme - Governance

In anticipation of the final adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the proposal for a Regulation establishing the EU Space Programme, preparatory works for the establishment of the new governance framework continue in 2020. Notably for setting up the Financial Framework Partnership Agreement (FFPA) between the Commission, the European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA) and the European Space Agency (ESA).

In 2020, the preparations of new contribution agreements with entrusted entities for the implementation of Copernicus in the 2021-2027 period started.

General objective 2: A Europe fit for the digital age		
***Specific objective 2.1**: Modern and well-functioning EU space-enabled services to support the Union's priorities*		*Related to spending programme(s): EU Space programmes (Copernicus, Galileo and EGNOS)*
Main outputs in 2020:		
New policy initiatives		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Commission implementing act on Galileo second generation	Adoption by the Commission	December 2020

[7] C(2020) 4429 final

[8] C(2019) 8388 final

[9] JRC is the entrusted service for providing support to the Commission with regard to intellectual property rights

External communication actions		
Output/ Result	**Indicator**	**Target**
Creation, animation and promotion of the RACE Platform, including press announcement	Number of visitors Media coverage	- 5.000 visits - 250 mentions in media
Creation and animation of a dedicated webpage on EU Space contribution to coronavirus	Number of visits	- 5.000 visits
Promotion of the potential of EU Space data at tech events	Number of events Number of participants	- 3 events - 2.000 participants
Other important outputs		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Contribute with the JRC to the setting up of a Knowledge Centre for Earth Observation purposes	Official launch	December 2020
Commission Implementing Decision on GNSS Work programme 2020	Adoption by the Commission	July 2020
Application for patent protection of invention to protect GNSS receivers from spoofing attacks- Decision by delegation	Adoption by the Commission	December 2020
Preparation and negotiations on the FFPA and the contribution agreements and preparation and approval of the Commission implementing acts as foreseen in the EU space regulation	Adoption by the Commission	- September 2020:Negotiations - December 2020: Adoption of agreements - Q1 2020: Adoption of implementing decisions
Preparation of new contribution agreements with entrusted entities for the implementation of Copernicus in the 2021-2027 period	Endorsement by the competent management committees	2021
Organisation of expert groups meetings to facilitate the preparatory work for the implementation of the EU Space Programme. The expert groups will be dissolved once the future EU Space Regulation enters into force allowing the creation of the Space Programme Committee foreseen in the new Regulation (8 meetings).	Number of meetings	December 2020

Specific objective 2.2: EU Space Programme maximises socio-economic benefits

Users of space-enabled services

It is positive that the number of Copernicus, Galileo[10] and EGNOS users is steadily on the increase, transforming our societies to become 'smarter' whilst modernising transport, enabling precision farming and influencing human behaviour in the cities and rural areas to become 'greener' and more 'sustainable'. Actions and projects to spark the uptake of Govsatcom users and space-enabled services for defence industry users are underway.

DG DEFIS is working with other DGs to **encourage the use of space data, information and service in EU policies** whenever they provide efficient solutions. Communication activities are key to further **promote the benefits of the EU Space Programmes towards new sectors and end-users.** A series of events will be organised[11], gathering industry representatives, start-ups and developers to inform them about the evolution of the EU Space Programmes. The main objective is to keep ensuring a permanent dialogue with the different members of DG DEFIS ecosystem. Efforts will also be further reinforced to increase the promotion of the EU Space Programme in mainstream media.

Research and innovation – Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe

DG DEFIS is at the forefront of designing and implementing research and innovation actions in order to foster the development of innovative and competitive European upstream and downstream space sectors. In 2020, it will continue the implementation of Horizon 2020 and will be adopting financing decisions for actions above EUR 2.5 millions. The detailed objectives, activities and budget spending plans are outlined in the Horizon 2020 work programme covering the period 2018-2020, in the section on 'Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies - Space'[12]. DG DEFIS will participate actively in the shaping of the Horizon Europe as far as the space research and innovation are concerned.

Supporting SMEs and start-ups

One of the main focus areas of DG DEFIS for space is on start-ups developing innovative solutions based on EU space technologies, space data and services. The EU Space Programme will promote the emergence of a European New Space eco-system to foster entrepreneurship and to promote the European space industry. The **new Space Entrepreneurship Initiative "CASSINI"** will offer comprehensive support to promising

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[10] By mid-2020, Galileo reached 1.5 billions users and is quickly increasing. This is the largest user base service ever provided by the EU

[11] In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, most of these events will be organised under the format of webinars or online conference

[12] Commission Implementing Decision C(2020)1862

space start-ups from the idea generation to business incubation, seed-funding and pre-commercial procurement. In 2020, DG DEFIS will work on defining the initiative and putting in place the framework for the activities to start as soon as possible.

Initiatives are unfolding in the area of defence to support SMEs and skills development. In 2020, DG DEFIS launched new projects with COSME funding to foster skills and further support the competitiveness of the defence sector. Another project bringing together industry, academia and research to collaboratively build training and related activities for the defence sector, kicked-off under Erasmus+.

Global systems with global reach

Development of standards covering the use of Galileo and EGNOS signals in different applications areas and market segments is a powerful tool for ensuring the use of these signals. Standards are also vital to ensure the interoperability of Galileo and EGNOS signals and receivers using them not only with other navigation systems, but also with other technologies. Nowadays, chipsets processing Galileo signals are widely available and there are already more than 1 billion Galileo enabled smartphones in use. However, existing industry standards prioritise GPS for the selection of satellite signals used to calculate the position, even when signals from other constellations may have better quality. Thus, Galileo signals are usually not fully utilised for position calculations within smartphones. Therefore, the priority for increasing the use of Galileo signals is to contribute to the promotion of technical specifications and standards referring directly to the use of Galileo signals.

In this context, the European Commission shall adopt in 2020 a Commission Implementing Decision **standardisation request for development of harmonised standards**, notably to ensure compatibility and interoperability of smartphones placed on the EU Internal Market with Galileo signals in order **to provide accurate location during calls to the European emergency number 112**. This standardisation request is addressed to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and it accompanies the Delegated Regulation 2019/320 ensuring caller location in emergency communications from smartphones.

The network of ambassadors of the EU Space Programme will be reinforced. Further synergies will be built between the Network of Copernicus Relays, the Network of Copernicus Academy and the recently created Galileo Info Centres. The objective is to ensure that the members of these networks that play a significant role in promoting the benefits of the Programme at regional and local levels, to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and local public authorities, play a role in the communication efforts accompanying the transition to a single EU Space Programme.

Strengthening Europe's role as **a strong global space actor**, implies a range of international engagements with third countries, international organisations, and concluding administrative arrangements and international agreements with key partners. DG DEFIS is working, in close cooperation with the EEAS (and relevant EU delegations) and other DGs, to

drive forward coordinated actions the support economic diplomacy and tailored market uptake activities that support the EU Space Programme on the global stage.

International cooperation enhances the Union's capacity to monitor implementation of global agreements such as the Paris Climate Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which has an intrinsic value to the EU in terms of reputation enhancement. In addition, the growing use of Copernicus data by the international scientific community (e.g. organisations like like the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), etc.) reinforces the EU's weight and reputation in international climate change talks and negotiations. For example, Copernicus data and products have been key for delivering products to support researchers and decision-makers on the international level during the COVID-19 crisis.

A number of **administrative arrangements** are currently under preparation and could be concluded during the year, namely with Argentina, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Panama, Thailand, Holy See, the Philippines, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), based on reciprocity and the EU's strategic interests. Copernicus data and products to support researchers and decision-makers during the COVID-19 crisis are being promoted at international events and further cooperation with international partners is encouraged.

Numerous **bilateral international agreements** and administrative arrangements have also been signed in the field of satellite navigation, namely to support the uptake of Galileo and EGNOS services worldwide and to promote technical cooperation with key international players. Multilateral partnerships offers the opportunity for the EU to orient the introduction of interoperable new services (such as High Accuracy Positioning, Safety of Life and the Emergency Warning Service) thereby promoting solutions and standards developed by EU industry for Galileo and EGNOS. Discussions are ongoing to expand cooperation with other strategic international partners, including for the Galileo Public Regulated Service where strategic alliances play a crucial role.

Similarly, the DG will continue to promote the EU Space Programme's operational needs and strategic interests through different international and multilateral fora, such as the International Telecommunications Union (for frequencies), International Committee on GNSS, COSPAS-SARSAT, Group on Earth Observations (GEO), Committee on Earth Observation satellites (CEOS), etc.

Space economic diplomacy is an important element of the EU Space Programme's international dimension as the European Commission seeks to translate significant investment in the EU Space Programme into business development opportunities for European industry abroad. This to ensure that EU space services are used as broadly as possible across the globe, and are positioned to support the EU's domestic and foreign

policy agenda. Many developing countries around the world represent significant commercial potential for the European space industry (i.e. notable interest from a range of countries in Africa and Latin America to use geo-positioning in their respective aviation sectors).

To this end, **special attention will be given to international events and organisations** where EU policies and achievements could be highlighted and EU interests proactively promoted and defended. This will be done in close cooperation with EU Delegations under the co-guidance and help of EEAS. Specific activities will include: targeted trainings for Delegation staff, promotion of EU space industries (upstream and downstream), intelligence gathering on issues of interest for EU Space and possibly defence policies, with suport and involvement of interested Member States as appropriate.

DG DEFIS will also implement a Global Action on international outreach activities concerning space which will cover the period 2021- 2023[13]. This action, supporting space diplomacy, is now under preparation and will target strategically important market uptake activities.

General objective 2: A Europe fit for the digital age		
***Specific objective 2.2**: EU Space Programme maximises socio-economic benefits*		*Related to spending programme(s) EU Space programmes (Copernicus, Galileo and EGNOS)*
Main outputs in 2020:		
New policy initiatives		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Commission Implementing Decision on a standardisation request to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute as regards hand-held mobile phones (smartphones)	Adoption by the Commission	September 2020
External communication actions		
Output/ Result	**Indicator**	**Target**
Co-organisation of the European Space Week 2020 under the German Presidency	Number of participants Media coverage	- 800 participants - 20 mentions in media
Creation of a dedicated website on Europa on DG DEFIS contribution to 'A Europe fit for the digital age'	Number of visits	- 2.500 visits

[13] EUR 6 million funded through the EU Foreign Policy Instrument (FPI).

Other important outputs		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Cooperation arrangements/agreements with international partners	Number of signed arrangements	December 2020
Global space diplomacy action	- Number of events organised - number of audiences reached	December 2020
Initiatives in support of the international community for the COVID – 19 pandemic	Number of international events with speakers on Copernicus data and products in support of the COVID-19 pandemic	December 2020

A stronger Europe in the world

Specific objective 4.1: Fostered innovation capacity and competitiveness of the European defence industry and strengthened EU defence supply chains due to increased cross-border R&D cooperation involving in particular SMEs and mid-caps

DG DEFIS marks its new role as '**the DG' for Defence Industries** by rolling out the Defence Industry activities and the actions under the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP) and the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (PADR).

The award decisions for the first EDIDP calls were adopted on 15 June and the signing of grant agreements with beneficiaries are planned in 2020. This work will be continued in 2021 for the 2020 calls. The EDIDP programme aims to support the competitiveness and innovative capacity of the EU defence industry, specifically in the development of prototypes, by supporting through the EU budget development projects jointly carried out by companies from at least three Member States. To be noted, the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the European Defence Industrial Development Programme and the adoption of the work programme for the years 2019 and 2020, was adopted on 19 March 2019[14].

[14] C(2019) 2205 final

The PADR proposals selected for funding focus on technologies with a high disruptive potential in a defence context such as artificial intelligence and quantum technologies.

Following an award decision, three grants on disruptive technologies for defence under the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (PADS) for collaborative research projects are also being implemented by the Commission. To be noted, the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the 'Preparatory action on Defence research' and the adoption of the work programme for 2019, was adopted on 19 March 2019[15].

Military mobility

DG DEFIS coordinates the Commission's activities contributing to improved military mobility within Europe. The Report on the implementation of the Action Plan on Military Mobility will be issued in the course of 2020. This will be a joint report, established in close cooperation with EEAS/MOVE.

General objective 4: A Stronger Europe in the World		
Specific objective 4.1: *Fostered innovation capacity and competitiveness of the European defence industry and strengthened EU defence supply chains due to increased cross-border R&D cooperation involving in particular SMEs and mid-caps*		*Related to spending programme(s) European Defence Industrial Development Programme, EU Space Programmes (Copernicus, Galileo and EGNOS)*
Main outputs in 2020:		
External communication actions		
Output/ Result	**Indicator**	**Target**
Creation of a dedicated websited on Europa on DG DEFIS contribution to 'A Stronger Europe in the World'	Number of visits	- 2.500 visits
Increase awareness of the achievements of PADR and EDIDP, as precursors of EDF	Media coverage	- 50 mentions - 500.000 engagements on social media channels
Other important outputs		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
EDIDP 2019 competitive calls - award decision - Commission Implementing Decision	Adoption by the Commission	June 2020
EDIDP 2019 direct award - award	Adoption by the Commission	December 2020

[15] C(2019) 1873 final

decision - Commission Implementing Decision		
PADR 2019 award decision delegated to the authorising officer	Adoption by the Commission	June 2020
Issue second implementation report on the Action Plan on Military Mobility (Joint Report DEFIS/ EEAS/MOVE)	Adoption by the Commission	July 2020

Promoting our European way of life

Specific objective 5.1: Security actors have access to EU autonomous tools, space-enabled services, and technologies, needed to build resilience to security threats, safety hazards and crisis situations

Safety and security (dual use) related services

DG DEFIS contributes to building resilience, safety and security in many forms. Timing data from global satellite navigation systems (GNSS) is already used for timing and synchronisation in many different applications, including in critical infrastructures. However, the critical infrastructures in Europe that use satellite navigation for timing and synchronisation currently depend largely on GPS. The use of Galileo signals for timing and synchronisation services could bring improved availability, resilience and redundancy to counter both intentional and unintentional disruption of timing and synchronisation operations and could gradually decrease dependence of European critical infrastructures on foreign satellite navigation systems.

In this context, the European Commission shall carry out in 2020 an **impact assessment on the possible use of Galileo signals for timing and synchronisation of critical infrastructures**. The impact assessement will analyse policy options for the most effective and proportionate mean to reduce the dependency of critical infrastructures that use non-European GNSS by fostering the use of Galileo and EGNOS for these applications. As part of the consultation strategy linked to this initiative, a twelve-week on-line open public consultation[16] was conducted to complement data collection by expanding it to any voluntary stakeholder or interested party, including consumer associations, trade unions, consumers, workers, citizens, environmental NGOs, etc. The consultation was launched in all EU languages, allowing for any potentially interested party to contribute.

[16] https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/2093-European-initiative-on-the-use-of-Galileo-in-Critical-infrastructures/public-consultation

Defence industries and the space sector has an inherent role of both functioning in a secure environment and provide secure services. It protects and guarantees both Union and Member States security interests. To that end, further efforts need to be made towards an environment with enhanced security (cyberdefence, space surveillance) and secure services.

The new initiative programme, **GOVSATCOM** is unfolding and will rely on pooling and sharing of private and Member State satellites to provide the critical means of communication, even in times of crisis. (e.g. satellite communication providing secure connectivity). Services can be used by governments (civilian and military) in emergency, peacekeeping and crisis management situations, thereby providing protection and strengthening the role of the EU as a security provider. Preparatory activities in 2020 include the consolidation of user needs through the establishment of a dedicated consultation platform, as well as the launch of the procurement for a ground infrastructure pooling and sharing existing satellite communication capacities. A communication and outreach strategy for GOVSATCOM will be also defined to ensure a timely uptake once the first initial services will be provided.

Based upon the specific GOVSATCOM component in the Space Programme DG DEFIS (together with DG CNECT) will be working towards complementing the Union's satellite navigation (GALILEO/EGNOS) and Earth Observation programmes (COPERNICUS) with a third initiative: a novel multi-orbital satellite secure communication system. A secure and resilient global connectivity capability is Europe's own reply to geopolitical and cybersecurity threats and the compelling digitisation of the economy calling for a Stronger Europe in the World. It aims to provide ubiqutous high-speed broadband capacity including dead zones, and reliable governmental communication services to support protection of critical infrastructures, surveillance, external actions and crisis management. Using quantum and 5G technologies and a fully European supply chain, the initiative will offer business opportunities to the whole industrial tissue in Europe, large enterprises, SMEs and start-ups.

With the operational **Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST**) capacity and in the near future, a reinforced Space Situational Awareness (SSA)[17] component as proposed under the new EU Space Programme**,** the Union will also have an increasingly autonomous way to monitor and protect its space assets. This is a major and tangible contribution to the strategic autonomy and resilience of the Union.

The Space Surveillance and Tracking framework (SST) is based on a consortium of Member States and contributes to ensuring the long-term availability of European and national space infrastructure, facilities and services which are essential for the safety and security of the economies, societies and citizen in Europe. DG DEFIS intends to propose a **Space**

[17] The SSA component will cover SST, Space Weather and Near Earth Objects (NEO), as well as an overall strengthening of security requirements when developing EU space systems.

Surveillance and Tracking coordination plan by means of Commision Implementing Decision by December 2020. As of the withdrawal date, the UK Space Agency no longer takes part in meetings of consortium set up in the SST. In 2020, DG DEFIS in close cooperation with the EU UK Task Force, intends to formalise the termination of participation of the UK in the Space Surveillance Tracking Framework by means of a Commission Decision (internal).

When it comes to **personal safety**, the Galileo's Search and Rescue service reduces drastically the time to detect emergency distress beacons from up to three hours to just ten minutes. As the location of the distress beacon is determined more accurately, people lost at sea or in the mountains can be rescued more quickly. Since January 2020, Galileo is offering a next generation unique functionality to **Search and Rescue**, **called the Return Link**, which provides an automatic acknowledgment message back to users in distress informing them that their request for help has been received.

The **Copernicus Emergency Management Service** is also being activated at times of natural disasters such as forest fires, floods, earthquakes or hurricanes in Europe and abroad, which helps to save human lives and property.

Ad-hoc communication activities will be launched to ensure the promotion of the EU Space Programme for individuals whenever one of the components of the Programme is mobilised to provide support in a crisis situation.

As part of the European Commission`s Quantum flagship initiative, and considering the quantum threat to cybersecurity, a declaration was signed at the Digital Assembly 2019 to explore **the development of a secure quantum communication infrastructure (QCI)** within the EU. DG DEFIS is working jointly with DG CNECT on the new generation technologies towards developing a fully fledged policy to define and implement this innovative initiative. DG DEFIS is in particular considering the use of quantum technologies in and/or for space, for example in the context of the development of a multi-orbital satellite secure communication system , the use of quantum sensors on-board satellites or the use of quantum computers for processing of space data. The European Commission initiated some early activities within the research network COST Action 'Quantum Technologies in Space'[18]. The development and use of quantum technologies requires a prior investment to develop and mature key components used on-board satellites or on ground. An open call for ideas for recommendations on R&D topics in quantum technologies for space based systems was launched by DG DEFIS to identify critical areas of R&I for which an EU investment is needed to allow the European Union to be non-dependent in this field.

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[18] COST stands for the European Cooperation in Science and Technology. See http://www.qtspace.eu/sites/testqtspace.eu/files/other_files/QT%20In%20Space%20-%20White%20Paper%20Final_0.pdf

Access to space and satellite launches in 2020

When it comes to **autonomous access to space**, provisions to support reliable and cost-effective access have been always an EU priority. The draft EU Space Programme Regulation reflects this need by promoting the procurement and aggregation of launching services and the development of space launch technologies and systems. In order to aggregate these services, the Commission intends to award following a negotiated procedure a framework contract with Arianespace. The Financial Regulation allows for a negotiated procedure without call for tender where the works, supplies or services can only be provided by a single economic operator where competition is absent for technical reasons;" Arianespace is the only EU operator technically capable of delivering on EU launching needs. Due to the COVID-19 crisis, fostering an autonomous access to space and thus the survival of the whole supply chain through the institutional market is more important than ever.

On the programmatic launches, the current planning assumes that the next Galileo satellites shall come out of the production chain by end of 2020 for a **Galileo launch** planned tentatively mid of 2021. As the programme intends to use the Ariane-6 launcher in a near future, the development of a specific dispenser to carry the Galileo satellites on-board Ariane-6 has also been initiated in 2019 and shall be completed by mid-2021.

Copernicus Sentinel 6A satellite launch is planned in 2020 that will allow for further service reinforcements and make it possible to provide improved and high-precision measurements of the sea level, with evident relevance for climate change observations. The launch is confirmed for November 2020, subject to potential delay brought by the coronavirus pandemic.

Communication campaigns will accompany the respective launches and will be developed and implemented in full cooperation with DG DEFIS partners to maximise impact. The key messages will be mainly focusing on the concrete benefits of space-based applications for end-users and the reinforcement of space data market in Europe in the post-COVID-19 recovery context.

Industrial strategic autonomy

The roll out of the **In-Orbit Demonstration and Validation (IOD/IOV**) initiative, intended to support the space research community and accelerate the deployment of innovative technology in space by testing them under real conditions, starts in 2020. A first launch from the European spaceport in Kourou will carry its first experiments into Space. Regular flight opportunities to validate innovative space technologies will be continued over the period 2020-22. The IOD/IOV initiative is funded under Horizon 2020 Union programme and fosters an innovative and competitive EU space sector.

Under the new industrial strategy for Europe, essential for the ecological and digital transitions, DG DEFIS focuses in 2020 in understanding and mapping the space and

defence industry ecosystems and their supply chains. Virtual workshops are organised with stakeholders to discuss the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on competitiveness, investment, research and development, skills and employment, as well as the resilience of key technologies and strategic value chains.

Hybrid threats

In the current geopolitical context, the nature of hybrid threats is quickly evolving and represents a complex challenge for both the EU and the Member States, undermining our unity, democratic values and decision-making process. Countering hybrid threats is mainly a national responsibility. However, as the threats are cross-border and common to all Member States – targeting public opinion, infrastructure and much more – they must increasingly be addressed at the EU level and in line with a whole-of-government approach. DG DEFIS is responsible for the overall coordination of Commission services activities with regards to EU's ability to prevent, detect, respond, and build resilience to hybrid threats. As part of the new EU Security Union Strategy, the fourth annual progress report on the implementation of the 2016 Joint Framework **on countering hybrid threats** and the 2018 Joint Communication on increasing resilience and bolstering capabilities to address hybrid threats, is expected to be released before summer. In parallel, DG DEFIS, together with EEAS, will present to the Member States a mapping of countering hybrid threats measures at EU level, as requested in the relevant Council conclusions in December 2019. This will help us to prepare for a potential modernisation of the countering hybrid threats policy framework,

The DG is also responsible for the **civil aeronautics industry**, which has strong ties with the defence and space domains. It is monitoring and supporting the competitiveness of the European industry. In recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of the emerging market of civil drones. The DG contributes closely with DG MOVE and EASA[19] to the development of a regulatory framework ensuring the safe operation of drones. It is, in particular, responsible for the development and the implementation of a product harmonisation regulation (CE marking), Commission delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945, laying down requirements for the design and manufacture of drones intended for use in operations that do not require prior approval from national aviation authorities. These operations cover the broad domain of leisure and low risk professional applications. In 2020, the scope of Regulation (EU) 2019/945 will be extended to cover new applications. The DG will continue to prepare the entry into force of this Regulation (1/1/2021). In particular, by way of a Commission Implementing Decision, **the standardisation of these drones** will be pursued. Publication of related harmonised standards in the Official Journal is planned for next year.

[19] European Union Safety Aviation Agency

General objective 5: Promoting our European way of life		
Specific objective 5.1*: Security actors have access to EU autonomous tools, space-enabled services, and technologies, needed to build resilience to security threats, safety hazards and crisis situations*		*Related to spending programme(s): EU Space programmes (Copernicus, Galileo and EGNOS), EU Defence programme*
Main outputs in 2020:		
New policy initiatives		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Proposal for a European initiative on the use of Galileo in Critical Infrastructures that depend on satellite navigation for timing and synchronisation	Finalisation of the impact assessment	December 2020
Standardisation of drones intended for use under the rules of the 'Open' category of operations - Commission Implementing Decision	Adoption by the Commission	July 2020
Public consultations		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Call for ideas on quantum technologies[20]:	Number of submissions	March 2020
External communication actions		
Output/ Result	**Indicator**	**Target**
Press announcement start of Galileo SAR return link	Number of views/impressions on social media	January 2020
Creation of a DG DEFIS dedicated website on Europa on DG DEFIS contribution to 'Promoting our European way of life'	Number of visits	2.500 visits
Increase awareness and promote the new EU Space Programme components SSA and GOVSATCOM	Media coverage	Q4 2020
Promotion of Sentinel-6A launch focusing on the benefits of related applications for individuals	Media coverage	November 2020

[20] https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/call-ideas-recommendations-research-and-innovation-topics-quantum-technologies-space-based_en

Promotion of Copernicus EMS activation and Galileo SAR stories	Media coverage	S2 2020
Other important outputs		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Negotiations with Arianespace on the framework programme for launchers	Adoption by the Commission (conclusion of the framework contract)	Q1 2021
Budget implementaion of GOVSATCOM Preparatory Action (10 M€)	Contribution Agreement concluded with GSA	Q2 2020
Annual report on the implementation of the 2016 Framework and 2018 Communication on countering hybrid threats. Staff Working Document (Joint DEFIS/EEAS)		July 2020
Mapping of countering hybrid threats measures at EU level (Joint DEFIS/EEAS)		July 2020

PART 2. Modernising the administration: main outputs for the year

DG DEFIS is a newly created DG, the main objectives is to ensure that there is a well functioning control system tailored to its particular needs and that staff is well aware of the objectives of the DG and the organisation in place.

Following the nomination of Commissioner Thierry Breton being in charge of DG DEFIS plus two other Directorates-Generals[21], a close cooperation and collaboration is expected among these three DGs.

With **a new organisational setup**, a dynamic working enviroment resulted. Making all the units and teams operational was the very first management priority in 2020.

The internal control framework supports sound management and decision-making. It notably ensures that risks to the achievement of objectives are taken into account and reduced to acceptable levels through cost-effective controls. DG DEFIS has established an internal control system tailored to its particular characteristics and circumstances. The effective functioning of the service's internal control system will be assessed on an ongoing basis throughout the year and be subject to a specific annual assessment covering all internal control principles.

A. Human resource management

DG DEFIS's HR Business Correspondent will have the responsibility for defining the HR strategy, in consultation with the management of DG DEFIS, and for facilitating and supporting the decision-making processes on HR issues. DG DEFIS will implement during 2020 the core values on which an effective HR strategy is based: people enablement, improvement of working conditions, learning and development framework delivery.

Enabling People

Depending on the sanitary conditions, an Away Day will take place as soon as possible to allow the staff of the DG DEFIS to better know each other, improve the staff awareness of the DG objectives, enhance the inter-unit collaboration and re-connect after the COVID-19 teleworking period.

More generally, the DG DEFIS wants to retain its talents and enable everyone to unlock their full potential by matching people's competencies and aspirations with corporate business needs. The HR Business Correspondent team will therefore focus on allocating the

[21] DG CNECT and DG DEFIS.

resources within the DG's establishment plan taking due account of the Commission's work programme and DEFIS's policy priorities.

The staffing budget will be managed centrally to allow for quick reaction to changing needs and the DG DEFIS will promote internal mobility and flexible staff allocation. In relation to gender balance, when selecting middle managers, the DG will adhere to the quantitative DG-specific targets for female first appointments to middle management functions.

Improvement of working conditions

Ensuring that people's efforts and commitment are supported by good working conditions is one of the core values of our HR strategy.

Following the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 crisis, DG DEFIS will contribute to HR reflexions on the working environment for a more dynamic and interconnected framework. The DG will work with the relevant services of the Commision to invest in adapted IT devices and ensure that technology matches the tasks. It will promote virtual and e-learning opportunities for colleagues (i.e. webinars, e-learning modules). Following the experience gained during the COVID-19 lockdown period, the way recruitment interviews are being conducted will slightly change through increased use of virtual means (video and phone interviews).

Objective: DG DEFIS employs a competent and engaged workforce and contrinbutes to gender equality at all levels of management to effectively deliver on the Commission's priorities and core business		
Main outputs in 2020:		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Reaching quantitative DG-specific targets for first female appointments to middle management functions.	First female appointment to middle management positions	1 by 2022
Promote virtual and e-learning opportunities for colleagues (i.e. webinars, e-learning modules)	Number of virtual and e-learning trainings followed by DEFIS staff	10 % of trainings followed by virtual means
Staff's emotional, cognitive and physical connection to the job, organisation and the people within it	Staff Engagement Index	70% in 2024
Internal communication actions		
Output/ Result	**Indicator**	**Target**
Creation of DG DEFIS intracomm website	Number of visits	1.000 visits
Creation of weekly internal newsletters 'DEFIS BUZZ'	Number of recipients and readers	200 readers
Creation of monthly Policy Briefs	- Number of editions	- 3 editions

	- Number of recipients and readers	- 200 readers
Organisation of a DG DEFIS Away-day	Number of participants and satisfaction survey	200 participants
Organisation of regular meeting(s) of the Director-General with the staff	Number of participants and quality of interactions	200 participants

B. Sound financial management

In the beginning of 2020, the drafting of a Control Strategy for the DG DEFIS started, based on the EC Internal Control Framework adopted in 2017. DG DEFIS will adopt this Control Strategy in the first semester of 2020 and ensure that it is applied at all levels of the DG.

As follows, activities related to the control systems, processes and procedures were transferred to DG DEFIS from DG GROW, including staff. These activities are currently under review in the context of the establishment of DG DEFIS and the draft of its control strategy.

DG DEFIS will ensure that all efforts are taken to reach the objectives set in the tables below. The review of all financial processes of the DG DEFIS was launched in the beginning of 2020 with the aim to both simplify the processes and ensure that the financial supervision is adequate. Finally, the reinforcement of the supervision (both budgetary and internal control) of entrusted entities supporting the implementation of DG DEFIS programmes will continue in the next MFF.

DG DEFIS will eventually take on a more active role to allow for a corporate common approach in financial management, such as eProcurement, the Public Procurement Management Tool (PPMT) as well as the management of expert groups (AGM, RegExp,...).

All the above actions and controls will ensure that DG DEFIS can manage adequately the risks relating to the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions, taking into account the multiannual character of the programmes, as well as, the nature of the payments concerned. The main control objective is to ensure that the estimated risk at closure is below 2% of the relevant expenditure (materiality threshold).

Objective: The authorising officer by delegation has reasonable assurance that resources have been used in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and that cost-effective controls are in place which give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of underlying transactions

Main outputs in 2020:

Output	Indicator	Target
Effective controls: Legal and regular transactions	Risk at payment	< 2 % of relevant expenditure
	Estimated risk at closure	< 2 % of relevant expenditure
Effective controls: Safeguarded assets	Percentage of write-off of the value of the assets	<1% of the total value of the assets

Effective Ex ante controls – public procurement and grant management verification	In-depth additional ex-ante legal controls in maximum 10 days	95% of procurements and grants above 139 kEUR
Effective Ex ante controls – financial verification	Financial ex-ante verification performed in maximum 4 days	95% of all transactions except low-value payments on budget lines below 5k EUR
Effective Ex-post controls	Audits planned in the Annual Audit plan	100 % execution before the year-end
Efficient controls - Legal time to execute the payment	Time to pay	< 2 % of payments are delayed
Efficient controls - Target date to register invoices within 7 calendar days	Time-to-register	< 1 % for invoices registered outside the 7 calendar days
Economical controls - Cost of controls of procurement process	% of overall cost of control in comparison to the total commitment appropriations consumed at the end of the year	Less than 10%
Economical controls - Cost of control of supervision process for entrusted entities	% of overall cost of control in comparison to the total annual amount delegated excluding any remuneration paid	Less than 5%
Follow-up on ECA –IAS audit recommendations	Number of critical recommendations from ECA-IAS overdue for more than 6 months	None at 31.12.2020

C. Fraud risk management

Following the creation of the DG DEFIS, the anti-fraud strategy of DG DEFIS will be established in 2020. This strategy, further detailed in a specific manual, will be elaborated on the basis of the methodology provided by OLAF. This strategy will become a key element aiming at developing a strong anti-fraud culture within the Directorate-General.

DG DEFIS will put a strong emphasis on ethics and fraud prevention by encouraging proportionate and targeted preventive ex-ante controls. Processes are put in place by the unit responsible for risk management to ensure that middle management is made aware of the importance of this anti-fraud culture. It will also ensure that any recommandations from the IAS or the OLAF are properly implemented in time.

Objective: The risk of fraud is minimised through the application of effective anti-fraud measures and the implementation of the Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy (CASF)[22] aimed at the prevention, detection and correction[23] of fraud		
Main outputs in 2020:		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Finalisation of Anti Fraud Strategy	Validation by DG DEFIS management of the updated anti-fraud strategy of DG DEFIS, in line with the Commission anti-fraud strategy and elaborated on the basis of the methodology provided by OLAF. Additional outputs will be determined following this finalisation of the Anti-Fraud Strategy and of its related DG DEFIS Manual.	By 31.12.2020

D. Digital transformation and information management

DG DEFIS responsibilities under this area are to a large extent shared with the Directorate-General Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (GROW). In order to reach economies and efficiencies on resources, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between DG DEFIS and DG GROW, applicable as from 1 January 2020. The objective of the MoU is to ensure business continuity in the two DGs with a smooth transition considering the most efficient use of existing staff resources, as well as the necessary synergies an efficiencies in terms of strategic horizontal services.

An Information Resource Manager (IRM) shall be appointed in the course of 2020 to help advancing the digital transformation in DG DEFIS in close cooperation with DG GROW, to support collaborative working methods in DG DEFIS and implementation of the Commission data governance and principles.

With the support of DG GROW, DG DEFIS will secure operations of available tools under, as follows:

IT tools under development:

1) **SUE (exchange of EU confidential info)**

[22] Communication from the Commission "Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy: enhanced action to protect the EU budget', COM(2019) 176 of 29 April 2019 – 'the CAFS Communication' – and the accompanying action plan, SWD(2019) 170 – 'the CAFS Action Plan'.

[23] Correction of fraud is an umbrella term, which notably refers to the recovery of amounts unduly spent and to administrative sanctions.

DG DEFIS participates in this corporate initiative that will prepare a classified IT system. The target system should handle any-to-any communication, meaning that all secured areas of the Commission and other users should be equipped with the system[24]. SUE will be able to support amongst other things the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Screening Regulation, The European Defence Fund (EDF) and its precursors, the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (PADR), the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP) and other exchanges of information up to SECRET UE/EU SECRET level.

Of particular importance for DG DEFIS is that SUE supports the management of European Defence Fund (and its precursors) along the whole project cycle of the grants funded by the programme. Also, that it includes links with a corporate tool like eGrants adapted to the needs of DG DEFIS programmes (allowing to handle sensitive documents).

2) **E-CERTIS system (owned by DG GROW):** An online mapping service for criteria, issuers and evidence in the EU, to be used for future defence procurements**.**

3) **CERTIDER** (owned by DG TRADE): Register for certified defence-related enterprises.

Reuse of existing tools[25]:

- In close cooperation with concerned DGs, possible adapatation and partial (or fully) utilisation of corporate eGrants tools are explored (e.g. SYGMA, COMPASS, SEP, EMI, CERTIDER) for the management of the European Defence Fund.

To ensure rigorous implementation of the data protection rules, DG DEFIS data protection contact point will in close cooperation with DG GROW data protection coordinator, focus efforts on three areas:

- finalising the conversion of legacy notifications to records;
- increasing awareness at all levels of DG DEFIS staff, focusing on the needs of every type of actor and on practical implementation;
- informing about the latest corporate developments.

[24] The system should provide for automatic registration of the files in line with the classified registry requirements of Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/444.

[25] As part of EC Digitial Strategy Action Plan on Reusable Solutions Platform

DG DEFIS will continue working on mapping the degree of implementation per Unit (to target awareness actions) and on ensuring that DEFIS IT systems comply with the data protection rules.

Objective: DG DEFIS is using innovative, trusted digital solutions for better policy-shaping, information management and administrative processes to forge a truly digitally transformed, user-focused and data-driven Commission

Main outputs in 2020:

Output	Indicator	Target
Issue a joint DEFIS/GROW modernisation plan	-	2020
Appoint an Information Resource Manager (IRM)	Number of staff	2020
Conversion of personal data legacy notifications into records.	Number of legacy notifications requiring conversion.	100% of legacy notifications fully converted.
Increase staff awareness in DG DEFIS on personal data protection rules.	- Percentage management attending awareness raising activities. - Percentage of staff attending awareness raising activities.	- Management: 20%. - staff: 20%.
Map degree of implementation of data protection procedures	- Number of records due. - Number of privacy statements due.	- Percentage of records prepared. - Percentage of privacy statements prepared.
DEFIS IT systems complying with data protection rules.	- Number of DEFIS IT systems.	- Percentage of DEFIS IT systems complying with data protection rules.

E. Sound environmental management

In 2020, an EMAS correspondent (ECOR) shall be appointed, to deal with the promotion of EMAS corporate campaigns and work with the Director General in the implementation of the Green Deal measures within the DG DEFIS. The ECOR will participate in cross-DG working groups and shall promote measures that can help reducing the environmental footprint of DG DEFIS.

In 2020, and taking into account the lessons learnt during the COVID-19 crisis, DG DEFIS will issue specific guidelines to rationalise the number of missions, limit the number of staff per mission and increase the use of videoconferencing tools and and encourage paperless working methods .

DG DEFIS will include environmental criteria in the Financial Framework Partnership Agreement to be signed with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the EU Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA) in order to promote sustainable implementation of the EU

Space Programme. DG DEFIS will also conclude a study regarding the environmental footprint and benefits of the EU Space Programme (see page 6 for more details,).

In addition, plastic waste reduction (end of cafeteria take-away cups) and the installation of water fountains will be promoted via internal communication channels.

Corporate campaigns will be handled in close partnership with OIB and DG GROW, with which DG DEFIS shares its building.

Objective: DG DEFIS takes full account of its environmental impact in all its actions and actively promotes measures to reduce the related day-to-day impact of the administration and its work		
Main results and outputs in 2020:		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Appoint an EMAS correspondent (ECOR)	Number of staff	2020
Issue DEFIS guidelines on EMAS	Distribution of guidelines	2020

F. Example(s) of initiatives to improve economy and efficiency of financial and non-financial activities

In order to reduce environmental impact, digital solutions are strongly encouraged in DG DEFIS whenever possible and appropriate. In close cooperation with DIGIT, investments in modern and secured equipement, allowing for holding professional videoconfencing instead of traveling worldwide intensively for negotiatons. Here are some concrete examples of actions:

- Reduction of the number of missions together with a limited number of staff per mission
    - Considerable reduction on mission budgets and reduction of carbon foot print of the DG

- Video conferencing investments
    - Galileo investment were made in 2019 benefiting all the space units in DG DEFIS.
    - in 2020, the Defence Directorate will follow this example and invest further in modern IT video conferencing tools.

- Substitute traditional promotional materials with sustainable goodies.

G. Security and Information

DG DEFIS handles a significant amount of sensitive and classified information. This information can be used against the interest of the Commission, and therefore needs to be protected.

The dedicated **Security Task Force** in DG DEFIS will monitor and ensure that the actions identified are implemented. Senior management is regularly made aware of the security status in the DG. It will also coordinate with HR.DS so that the local actions fit in the overall Commission Security Framework.

In the beginning of 2020, all staff in DG DEFIS were strongly encouraged to start the procedure for security clearance, if not already done.

A tailormade awareness and training plan fitting the needs of DG DEFIS will be established by September 2020 by the Security Task Force.

Objective: DG DEFIS is ensuring a high level of protection of the sensitive and classified information it manages		
Main results and outputs in 2020:		
Output	**Indicator**	**Target**
Encourage security trainings	- Percentage of management attending awareness raising activities. - Percentage of staff attending awareness raising activities.	- Management: 30%. - Staff: 30%.
Staff security accreditation clearance	- Percentage of staff with personal security clearance or in the process of being security cleared	- all DEFIS staff: 80 %