

Citizens' debate on Space for Europe



Context



- A Council at ministerial level by end 2016
- A lack of visibility of the space sector for citizens
- A changing environment in Europe and world wide where space can play a major role
- A lack of clarity in the distribution of roles concerning space matters in Europe
- A weak knowledge of the ESA 'branding' and space from the citizens perspective

























Goals





Citizens

To get citizens perceptions and views from 22 countries on the role of space in their lives, in public policies and in the private sector



ESA's role

To address ESA's role in the European space policy



Strategy

To get a participatory assessment of the current situation and nurture space vision and strategy for the next 10, 30, 50 years



Image

To promote space image and ESA image towards citizens

Citizens: our main stakeholders



A debate

To consider them

It was a way to lend an ear to our stakeholders as a matter of responsibility, accountability and respect towards them, and to open a new dialogue and collect their views, ideas, concerns and even dreams about space issues. And get from them in our common interest:

Elements of information and inspiration for drawing up the future of space strategy for Europe.

In terms of governance, this debate although being an illustration of participatory democracy was not meant to interfere with the institutional decision-making process of ESA with its Member-States but on the contrary to nurture, to support it.

Foreseen outputs



Knowledge

 Material for the Member States in the context of the Ministerial Conference and for their own policies (place of space in their respective country, in Europe)



Communication

Material for communicating internally and externally



Internal focus

- Elements of communication for ESA staff on their culture, work, identity
 - for building up pride and connection with citizens
 - For strengthening the feeling of belonging to both a country, a space agency (united space for Europe) and a space community



























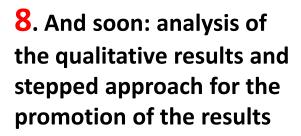


The Citizens' debate on space for Europe method





1. Recruitment of the citizens





5. Discussions & production of collective work in small groups (5-8 persons)



7. Live upload and first analysis of the quantitative results within 72 hours



6. Individual vote

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about the debate

4. Information videos























September 10, 2016



- 23 debates in the 22 ESA Member States and in 17 languages
- Over 2000 persons mobilised, from 15 to 89 years old
- 1610 participants, 400 volunteers and organisers to facilitate the discussions and transcript the results
- A satisfaction rate of 93% after the debate









SEQUENCE 1 ESA and me



































- A strong interest of the participants for Space (67%) but an important part classified as novice (33%)
- Participants came mostly to learn more about space and ESA (48%) but also because they liked the idea of exchanging with fellow citizens (28%) & they wished to give their opinion to ESA and Member States (10%)

1+1

- A strong trust in space agencies (82%) and in the European Space Agency (88%) (question 0.5)
- 90% of the participants say Space should be considered as a common good for humanity (question 1.3)
- 89% do not agree with the affirmation: "Space should be considered as an empty and not very relevant place" (question 1.3)
- 77% think Space should be considered as a source for commerce, industry and economic development (question 1.3)









The film, TV programme, book or game that best illustrates what Space is for the participants (question 0.6):







To the participants, a space activity is... (question 1.2)





on Space for Europe



































SEQUENCE 2 The role of Europe in space exploration and exploitation

































99% think Space is a source of scientific development & research (question 1.3)



- 96% consider Space should be considered as a universe of possibilities and opportunities (question 1.3)
- 84% think Space should be considered as a place that should be protected from polluting and potentially harmful human activities (question 1.3)
- Participants were allowed to add a proposition, what they wrote showed they
 also perceive space as a place for cooperation, inspiration and for the future of
 humanity

For the participants, in terms of interest ("this is a very motivating goal"), space programmes should contribute mainly to (question 1.4):

Citizens' debate on Space for Europe

- 70.71% of the participants consider the most interesting programmes are about science (producing knowledge, exploring new territories & going beyond technological limits)
- 7.86% of the participants consider the most interesting programmes are about international cooperation & prestige (stepping up international cooperation & increasing the prestige of States and continents)
- 21.43% of the participants consider the most interesting programmes are about services to society (anticipating and preventing disasters, creating new services for everyday life and industry, protecting the planet from extraterrestrial threats).

Some quotes from the participants

- · "We cannot use the space the same way we use the air space and put up flags everywhere", a participant from Luxembourg
- Citizens' debate on Space for Europe

- · "Space is a source for trade and industry", Tomasz, 55, Poland
- · "Space represents opportunity of discoveries and to go beyond our current knowledge", Joao, 28, Portugal.
- "The space shouldn't be an escape. We have to solve the problems on Earth." Simone, 44, the Netherlands.
- "Explore the unknown is in the nature of human mankind. It results in new technologies and new knowledge. What is not possible today, will be possible tomorrow." Chris, 30, Switzerland.
- "There is a lack of vision and missions. The vision has to be universal. The most universal goal is survival of civilization." Petr, 36, Czech Republic



- Participants consider that in economic terms (job creation, economic citizen growth), space activities led by ESA should mainly benefit European Member States (35%) and the world (29%) (question 2.3)
- 49% of the participants consider fair return is a good principle and should be kept, 21% consider it shouldn't matter in which country or how much the country contributed as long as the resources are spent in Europe and 21% consider it should be the principle of best value for money (whatever the origin of service or product) (question 2.4)



- 69% of the participants consider ESA should develop specific
 programmes aimed at improving security when 16% consider it
 shouldn't develop programmes in the security field (question 2.5).
- 80% of the participants consider it would be acceptable for international institutions to exploit natural resources (raw materials, energy, etc.) with no appropriation. Also, 39% consider that governments should be able to exploit resources, 47% that they shouldn't. 37% say private sector should be able and 49% that they shouldn't. The same goes for private-public partnerships (53% yes -32% no) (question 3.1).

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SEQUENCE 3 The governance of space

































- A large majority is against claims of sovereignty over parts of space by governments (79%), private sector (81%) or public/private sector partnerships (81%) but 43% consider a claim of an international institution would be acceptable (question 3.2)
- Citizens consider that the first most important guiding principles for European space activities in the area of politics & geopolitics should be (question 3.3):
 - ✓ Address global challenges → 78%
 - ✓ Strengthen cooperation between space agencies → 74%
 - ✓ Strengthen cooperation between space agencies and private sector → 61%





- 54% consider that a global body should be in charge of controlling, reducing & preventing debris (question 3.4)
- 73% consider that those responsible should pay (question 3.5)
- A majority agree (68%) a global body (such as a UN agency) should have control over space traffic (e.g. decisions on orbits, launches, trajectories) (question 3.7)

Some quotes from the participants



on Space for Europe

- "It would be catastrophic if organizations were allowed to exploit the resources for themselves. We should not fight over resources just like on the Earth", Lars, Denmark
- "Space debris belongs to everyone. There should be a mediator organization between the 'cleaning' and the paying party. The organization producing debris should pay for cleaning. Space service providers will take into account the cost of cleaning into the fees" Laura, 32, Hungary
- "I volunteer as space police for junk collecting!" Sunna, 46, Norway





SEQUENCE 4 Let's go into space!































The participants most like to meet in the Space sector:

Lawrence.Krauss Claudie.Haignere Tim.PeakeFrank.de.winne

Dumitru.Prunariu

Luca.Parmitano







SEQUENCE 5 Preparing the future of space for Europe

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1+1

- 39% consider the main purpose of sending human into space should be to create knowledge and/or technologies useful to life on Earth, 37% to prepare human settlements beyond Earth and 20% to educate, inspire and motivate people (question 5.1).
 Many participants also made complementary propositions about "wisedom" and building a "universal mentality".
- 84% consider it is important to send European astronauts into space but they do not agree on the main purpose of sending them (question 5.2).
- 84% of the participants consider it is a priority to maintain a human presence in space beyond 2024 and 70% consider space agencies should do everything to maintain the International Space Station after 2024 (question 5.3).

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Citizens' debate on Space for Europe

- 84% consider ESA should speed up the opening up of space programmes and space activities to non-space traditional actors (such as NGOs, start-ups specialised in new services on mobile devices and internet-connected objects, citizens, clubs, and schools and universities) (question 5.7)
- 84% would be in favor of increasing resources available for space activities (question 5.10)
- 89% would be in favor of giving the possibility to citizens of contributing on a voluntary basis to space programmes (question 5.12)



Some quotes from the participants

- "Sending people into space gives us a certain kind of hope", Kristian, 24, Norway
- "There is no point for humans into space, except for colonization (we should start with robots)", Hendrick, 23, Estonia.
- "Be warned about why spatial tourism activities should be developed and by who", Valeria, 48, Italy.
- "Space tourism should not be left only to the private companies".
 Michal, Czech Republic.
- "We need a bombastic project of Apollo type: it would raise a great interest from the side of public", Jan, 27, Czech Republic.
- "People should have a bigger influence on ESA' decisions", Andrea, 25,
 Denmark







Citizens' debate on Space for Europe

CITIZENS' DEBATE ON SPACE FOR EUROPE

42 Épingles 0 Abonné(e)





3.1

Top 10 tweets in Germany and Italy







全国国内的工程







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Actual outputs after the 10 September debate



Knowledge

 Material for the Member States in the context of the Ministerial Conference and for their own policies (place of space in their respective country, in Europe) → a rich and substantial material both on a quantitative and qualitative aspects and a strong support to space matters expressed by citizens



Communication

 Material for communicating internally and externally → written and audio-visual materials and products for better informing our stakeholders and interacting with them



Internal focus

- Elements of communication for ESA staff on their culture, work, identity
 - for building up pride and connection with citizens → call for ESA staff and contractors volunteers to support the debate (as table facilitators or helpers): very successful and rewarding.
 - For strengthening the feeling of belonging to both a country, a space agency (united space for Europe) and a space community → dialogue and links between space and non-space communities: a great human experience



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