

Europe's eyes on space

Facts and figures

About SSA

The **Space Situational Awareness (SSA)** component of the EU Space Programme aims at providing accurate information on the space environment and helps to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of space-based services for citizens and societies on Earth. It is therefore essential for fostering the strategic autonomy of the EU and its Member States.

SSA is **a holistic approach**: it includes the comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the main space hazards, encompassing collisions between space objects, fragmentation

and re-entry of space objects into the atmosphere, space weather events, and near-Earth objects.

Space Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2021/696):

"Space Situational Awareness or 'SSA' means a holistic approach, including comprehensive knowledge and understanding, of the main space hazards, encompassing collision between space objects, fragmentation and re-entry of space objects into the atmosphere, space weather events, and near-Earth objects"

SSA is composed of three subcomponents:



Space Surveillance and Tracking



Space Weather Events



a system of networked sensors to survey and track space objects together with processing capabilities to provide data, information and services on objects that

capabilities to monitor naturally occuring variations in the space environment at the Sun and around the Earth potentially impacting Earth and space-based capabilities to monitor the risk of natural objects, such as comets and asteroids (space rocks) in the solar system, which are



Find out more on https://defence-industry-space.ec.europa.eu/space-situational-awareness_en



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SSA subcomponents

Ensuring space safety and sustainability

- consists of a sensor network of 15 EU Member States forming the EU SST Partnership
- surveys and tracks more than 400 objects in space and feeds hundreds of thousands of measurements on space objects daily into an EU database
- provides 24/7 collision avoidance, fragmentation analysis and re-entry analysis services to more than 190 organisations through the EU SST Front Desk at EUSPA
- is key to strengthening the EU industry and achieving a higher level of EU strategic autonomy

Monitoring space weather

- supports activities leading to the establishment of a space weather service
- assesses and identifies user needs
- performs an impact assessment of different service scenarios
- supports the development of space weather models
- supports the development, testing and validation of new space weather prediction capabilities

Observing space objects

- supports the mapping of Member States' capabilities to detect and monitor NEOs
- supports the promotion of networking among Member States' facilities and research centres
- supports the development of a European catalogue of physical properties of NEOs
- supports the development of a routine rapid response service that can characterize newly detected NEOs

Strengthening the EU space economy

By enhancing these capabilities, SSA fosters the development of a strong EU space economy





