



# The British Association of Remote Sensing Companies Members' Survey on BREXIT



All of the information contained within this report is anonymous and is a true and fair representation of the information collected from members of the British Association of Remote Sensing Companies

# Executive Summary

The result of the United Kingdom European Union Membership Referendum (commonly referred to, as the BREXIT Referendum) on 23rd June 2016, was that 51.9% of those who voted, did so in favour of the UK leaving the European Union.

According to Innovate UK; *'Market studies suggest the global [earth observation] industry is worth \$43.7 billion in 2017, expected to reach \$66.1 billion in 2020.'*

*'Analysis of the UK space industry suggests that UK EO industry income (including Meteorology) was worth £325 million in 2014/15... the UK EO industry income would almost double to £625 million by 2020.'*

These numbers show that the earth observation industry is a financially important one to UK PLC and hence it is vital that we try to understand how those working within it, view the approaching BREXIT deadline.

To do this, we designed a simple and short survey, which allowed members of BARSC to anonymously provide us with their thoughts and responses.

The thirty responses we received provide an excellent cross-section of the thoughts of those working within the British remote sensing industry.

In this report, we have listed the ten questions, with an accompanying graphic displaying the share of the results, a table describing the details of the responses, an Executive summary of those results and, where applicable, a copy of the comments that were received.

We hope that you enjoy learning about how the British remote sensing industry views BREXIT and that this report provides you with an insight into the thoughts and plans of the BARSC members who have responded.

Alistair Maclenan  
Chairman, BARSC



# The British Association of Remote Sensing Companies (BARSC)

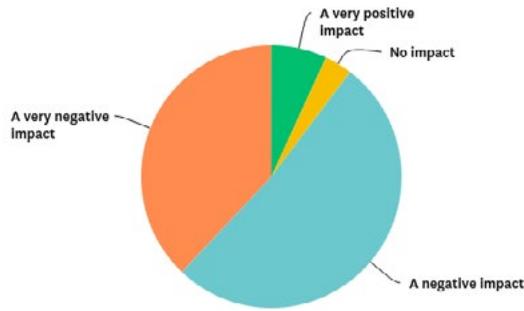
The British Association of Remote Sensing Companies (BARSC) is dedicated to furthering and promoting the interests of British-based commercial organisations and people working with remote sensing data, technology and hardware, within both home and international markets.

The BARSC membership includes more than thirty companies whose descriptions include one-person consultancies offering high-quality technical services, start-ups developing the latest earth observation applications and some of the biggest organisations within the industry, including; Telespazio Vega, Airbus and SSTL.

If you would like to join the British Association of Remote Sensing Companies (BARSC) you can apply on our website ([www.barsc.org.uk](http://www.barsc.org.uk)) where you will also be able to view details of the member companies, read industry news, connect with useful industry organisations and download useful background documents.



# Question 1: What impact do you think that BREXIT (however that is administered) will have on the British earth observation industry as a whole?



Answer Choices	Responses
A very positive impact	6.90%
A positive impact	0.00%
No impact	3.45%
A negative impact	51.72%
A very negative impact	37.93%

## BARSC Executive Summary

The results of our survey show a clear opinion amongst the BARSC membership that BREXIT will have a negative or very negative impact (89.65%) upon the British remote sensing industry.

The comments highlight the fear that the UK's influence over how the Copernicus programme will be developed and access to the wider EU space community will both be diminished by the decision.

## Comments from contributing BARSC Members:

“The Copernicus programme is the leading EO initiative in the world. By being part of the EU, the UK had a seat at the table as regards the decisions and development of Copernicus and the best possible access to contracts to support the space infrastructure and services.”

“A close partnership with Europe is critical for Copernicus”

“The British earth observation industry has grown up on European EO programmes and has therefore been able to achieve far more than would have been possible acting alone. Even if a deal is negotiated on Copernicus and/or H2020 Space, the UK is unlikely to remain an equal partner in setting the vision and direction of these programmes. We may like to think that strengthening our contribution to ESA will compensate for this, but ESA itself is increasingly dependent upon the EU for funding its operational programmes, and therefore UK influence on ESA programmes is also likely to be negatively impacted post-Brexit.”

“The EU is spending more money and budget on EO and remote sensing. The UK will (probably) no longer be part of these programmes and there as a nation and industry the UK loses out. We are seeing it on Navigation and EO will likely follow. Already we are being threatened to have our current EO contracts moved to an EU business.”

“The lack of ability to fully participate in the Copernicus and associated programmes will be a significant loss given it is one of the biggest Earth Observation project in the world. Add to this the loss of the ability to participate in certain research programmes and the reduction in access to potential skilled workers.”

# Question 1: What impact do you think that BREXIT (however that is administered) will have on the British earth observation industry as a whole? (cont.)

“Start-ups and many SME’s in this sector in the UK rely on various forms of grant funding from the EU during their start-up and commercialization phases and in many cases service delivery funding again from the EU often forms a major revenue source ongoing.”

“It depends. A no deal Brexit could be devastating for the UK economy as a whole, but probably will have the greatest impact on manufacturing industry, rather than our niche of the space sector.”

“In the short term the uncertainty will make organisations hesitant about doing business with the UK. And when the actual details (of an agreement) become clear, there will be a period of readjustment that will also take energy and momentum from the business itself.”

“Answer assumes we are denied participation in Copernicus.”

“It is important to differentiate between short term and longer term and also when actual Brexit happens, given the transition period (and if Brexit happens). Negative impact in the short term, because this is clearly a disruption, but it could be positive or negative in the long term, it depends on what the UK does post-Brexit and what it does or does not negotiate with the EU.”

“British industry will have less competitors.”

“There is a risk that the UK will not get priority access to the Copernicus data in the future - especially near real-time data. This will impact of the reliability and competitiveness of companies offering services based on this data.”

“We are part of a European earth observation industry”

“From a downstream perspective; reduced access to skills, reduced/no market access in EU, reduced/no access to H2020 research programmes, less collaboration across business, negative UK brand impact. Plus, longer term flow down knock on negative effects from reduced UK involvement in upstream space activity.”

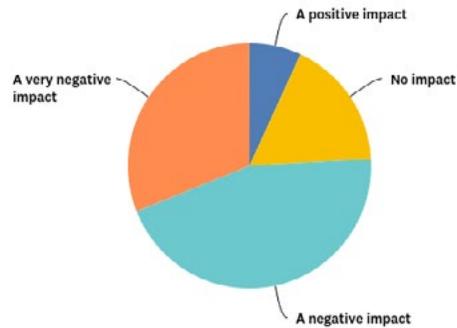
“The development and application of Remote sensing requires cooperative activities across Europe, and the open sharing of knowledge. These will all be severely adversely affected by any new restrictions between the UK and Europe following Brexit.”

“Probably a short to medium term negative impact as there is so much uncertainty but I imagine that longer term the impact will be negligible as organisations just get on with the business of business. It would in my opinion be more positive to not have Brexit, but there we are.”

“Access to EU funding and technical developments will be more difficult.”



## Question 2: What impact do you think that BREXIT (however that is administered) will have on your company?



Answer Choices	Responses
A very positive impact	0.00%
A positive impact	6.90%
No impact	17.42%
A negative impact	44.83%
A very negative impact	31.03%

### BARSC Executive Summary

Given the answers to Question 1, it is unsurprising to see BARSC members predict that BREXIT will have a negative impact on their own companies, as well as the industry as a whole.

The reasons appear to be more specific in the responses as they focus on the likely reduction in opportunities and access to fewer workers with the required skills.

### Comments from contributing BARSC Members:

“We work on a significant number of EU projects either for the EU directly, through contracts to the European Environment Agency and indirectly through sub contracts to non-UK companies.”

“We benefit from a lot of continental European immigration - many of our key staff are continental. European R&D programmes are also a key opportunity for us.”

“Fortunately, our business today is not dependent upon EU programmes. However, without Brexit, we would certainly have been targeting EU programmes as a significant additional source of business, as well as targeting commercial export opportunities all across Europe. Given Brexit, we are focusing efforts on exports outside of Europe, with good success, although at higher cost.”

“Our PLC will likely have to move its holding from the UK to an EU nation to retain its current business, which will cost the company a substantial amount of money. In addition to this some of our current work performed at our UK office will have to be repatriated to an EU nation. Staff who are EU nationals have resigned and returned to the EU. Yes, we are trying to export more but this takes time and is not certain to replenish the losses.”

“For the similar reasons as question one. We do have some exposure to Copernicus contracts and so there is likely to be a potential issue to be resolved, and potential loss.”

“A lot of the safety nets in-terms of grant funding and EO service provision from the EU will not be open to us and so the risk of the company running out of money if commercialization takes longer than anticipated is greater.”

## Question 2: What impact do you think that BREXIT (however that is administered) will have on your company? (cont.)

“In the past we have worked on several projects supported by the European Commission (FP7 & H2020). We have given up looking at this as an option.”

“I expect to have increased barriers to recruitment and deal-making and with some resources and areas of work (potentially) becoming unavailable (e.g. Copernicus).”

“We will lose our Copernicus contract.”

“Again, this is a short vs long term issue, but I am assuming that the question is directed towards the shorter term not the longer term. In our own case I don't see much if any direct impact from Brexit, there might be some indirect impact from more general disruption. In the longer term, there may be some opportunities, but again it is very difficult to forecast anything beyond some short-term disruption.”

“Dropping Europe and taking up new markets can be challenging at the beginning but definitely an opportunity.”

“We have already found recruitment difficult and European staff making choices to leave.”

“Our company is part of a European group, employs many EU citizens and has UK citizens working in the EU.”

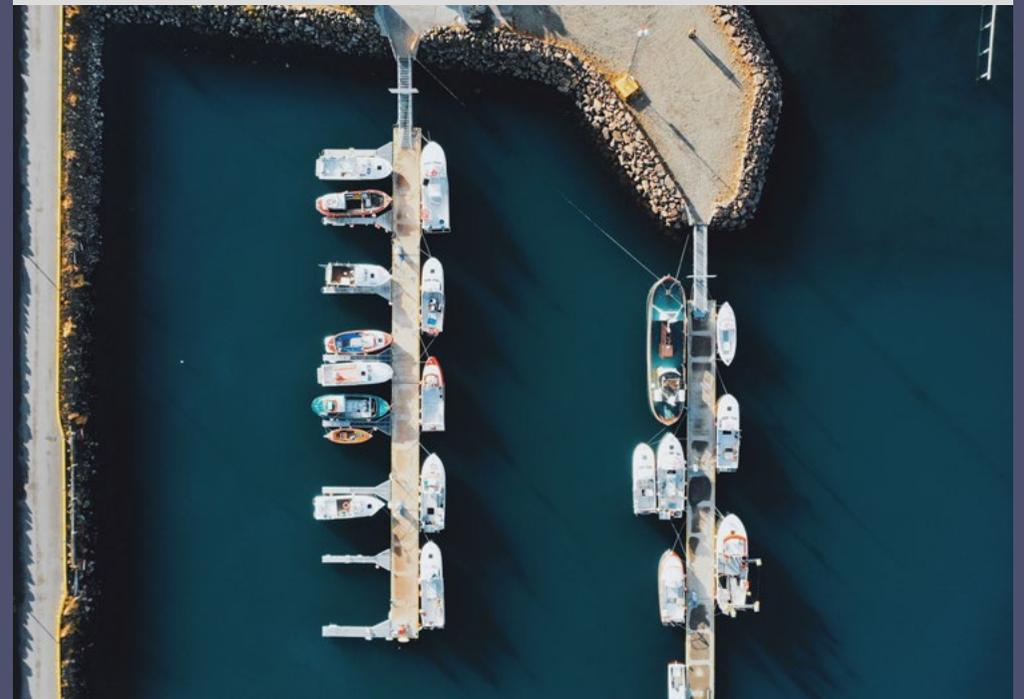
“Our company works primarily on joint projects with European partners. This will become significantly more difficult after Brexit”

“I'm a micro business offering B2B consulting services. Any market uncertainty

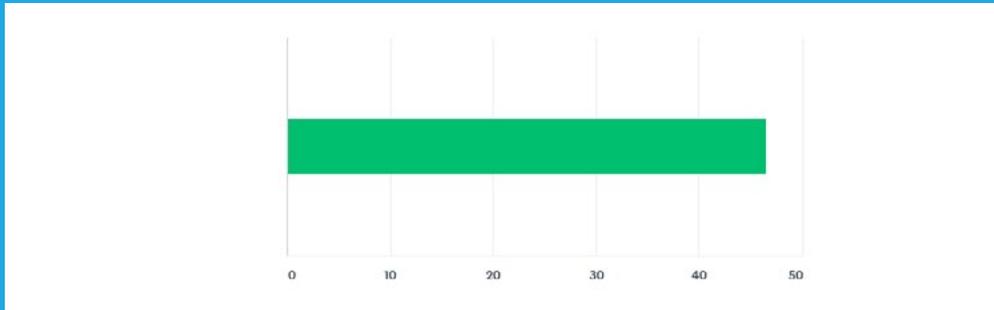
or economic downturn will affect me and my business disproportionately - conversely if BREXIT is well managed and markets rally, it might turn out the opposite.”

“EO is only a small part of what we do.”

“No immediate impact on my very small consultancy company, which currently does not have any European funding.”



Question 3: What percentage of your company's business do you think is directly dependant upon working with companies and organisations within the EU?



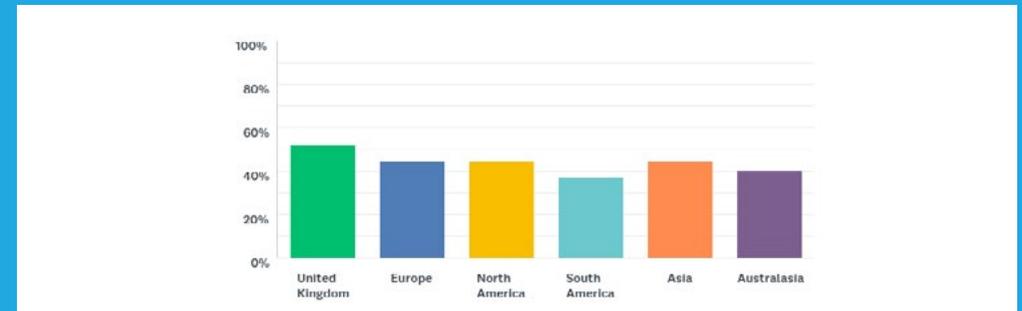
Answer Choices	Average Number
Average Percentage from all responses	47.00%

**BARSC Executive Summary**

On average, almost half of the British companies working within the remote sensing industry is dependant upon work that comes from companies and organisations based within the EU.

This highlights why the previous two questions were skewed so heavily towards the negative answers as this would be a lot of revenue to lose. Companies will need to work hard and invest to develop new market places.

Question 4: After BREXIT, which geographical regions of the world does your company view as the main targets for growth (you can make more than one selection)?

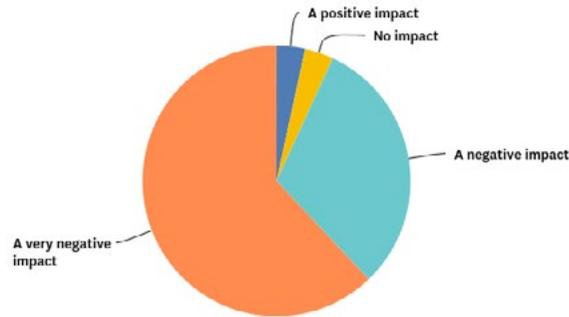


Answer Choices	Responses
United Kingdom	51.85%
Europe	44.44%
North America	44.44%
South America	37.04%
Asia	44.44%
Australasia	40.74%

**BARSC Executive Summary**

Given the even spread of answers for each of the options in this question, it appears the remote sensing industry has opportunities for our British-based membership, all around the World. If work from the European region does diminish, work to promote the British remote sensing industry into as many regions as possible, will need to be increased.

## Question 5: If access to bidding on future Copernicus programme projects is restricted for British-based companies, what would be the impact on the British earth observation industry?



Answer Choices	Responses
A very positive impact	0.00%
A positive impact	3.45%
No impact	3.45%
A negative impact	31.03%
A very negative impact	62.07%

### BARSC Executive Summary

Combining the answers for 'a negative impact' and 'a very negative impact' gives a percentage of over 93% of respondents which highlights a real fear amongst the British remote sensing community about the issue of access to the Copernicus programme.

These figures and the responses that follow show how important this project is to the EO industry as a whole.

### Comments from contributing BARSC Members:

"The profile of UK companies will be reduced as they will not be able to lead or possibly even take part directly in Copernicus projects. Current thinking suggests a sub-contractor role at best for UK companies if a deal on services is included. If there are too many hoops to jump through it is likely that EU companies will go elsewhere to get the support."

"Even if UK companies continue to have access to Copernicus free & open data, the impact is likely to be very negative - certainly for the upstream satellite/instrument EO sector where the UK has traditionally done well, as well as for the downstream services EO sector, where the UK has a strong position in the climate change service as well as in elements of the security and land services. Impacts will also be felt by the many universities and public institutions involved in Copernicus-related R&D and scientific programmes."

"There is the loss of British leadership and expertise in this domain. There is also the question of getting access to the data. BREXIT clearly does not help the UK in the EO domain. In space, more is achieved as a collective group than as a single nation especially when considering the budget, the UK makes available to the sector."

"Many small companies will die, killing innovation in the sector from the UK."

"There are no parallel programmes offered by the UK that can replace what Copernicus is offering."

"There was no room to comment on Question 4. We will look for growth all around the world as we always have done. Brexit will not in any way help with this but will significantly hinder us within Europe."

## Question 5: If access to bidding on future Copernicus programme projects is restricted for British-based companies, what would be the impact on the British earth observation industry? (cont.)

“Assuming the UK budget is utilised on additional, UK (exclusive) missions & supporting derived services from UK + open access data.”

“Very poor ROI considering the UK payments into the programme to date.”

“I am not certain, but I am assuming that a significant number of UK companies would be impacted by this. I am not sure how many though.”

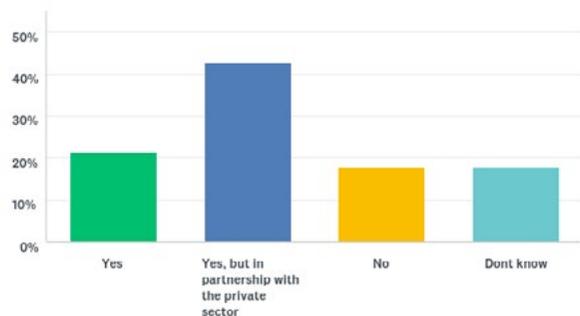
“We are confident in a clever negotiation which will leave Copernicus contracts for UK unchanged.”

“For instrument and equipment suppliers there will be an enormous impact, especially since the UK has already funded R&D in this area via ESA.”

“This would be a disaster.”



## Question 6: If access to Copernicus is restricted, should the Government develop a sovereign, state-owned earth observation capability?



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	21.43%
Yes but in partnership with the private sector	42.86%
No	17.86%
Don't know	17.86%

### BARSC Executive Summary

Following on from and possibly driven by the fear of losing access to the Copernicus programme, the majority of respondents believe that a sovereign earth observation capability should be pursued.

Two to one are in favour of the private sector working in partnership with the government to make this happen.

### Comments from contributing BARSC Members:

“There will still be access to Copernicus data, but the UK will have no influence on the way the programme will develop into the future. A UK state-owned EO capability would be nothing but a vanity project and would be the first thing to be cut when money get tighter. Better to just support the private sector service companies by exploiting freely available data sources and private sector EO satellite operators.”

“They should anyway.”

“We would like to see the UK government support private sector initiatives and procure its satellite data and geospatial information needs ‘as a service’ from industry, rather than investing in state-owned satellite infrastructure. Supporting the private sector in this way will enable industry to generate economic returns for the UK that will be several times the UK government’s investment in procuring its data and information as a service from industry.”

“There is a clear need for this, especially on the MOD side.”

“The costs of such a programme will be significant, but some form of partnership might be the way forward. However, any such programme will not be as comprehensive as Copernicus, plus there is an amount of associated support activities to make the programme a success as well as developing the capability.”

“I don’t get this question. Copernicus data is free and open source to everybody on the planet, there is no way they can restrict access to this data just for the UK. If access was restricted I would say that the first objective is to negotiate access terms as any new state owned EO capability will take years to deliver by which time the UK EO industry will be much slimmer.”

## Question 6: If access to Copernicus is restricted, should the Government develop a sovereign, state-owned earth observation capability? (cont.)

“It would be more efficient to pay to get access rather than building something in parallel.”

“For us access to data from the Sentinel satellites is very important. I don't think the UK should attempt to build its own Sentinel constellation. That would be crazy. If Copernicus includes H2020 and similar funding sources I think the UK should aim to remain in these. The whole point of participating in these European initiatives is to be a part of the best Science & Technology team in the World. A team of one isn't much of a team. But if we are no longer able to participate our contributions to EU programmes should be redirected to UK funding programmes.”

“Only using private sector partnerships on selected capabilities & if necessary.”

“Copernicus doesn't and won't address a wide variety of sovereignty issues that could usefully be addressed by UK capability. So, a UK capability would be a good idea in any case but is made more necessary without Copernicus.”

“We need to build our own spacecraft to have a good bargaining position with potential partners. There are several good options already being developed in CEOI and NSTP contracts.”

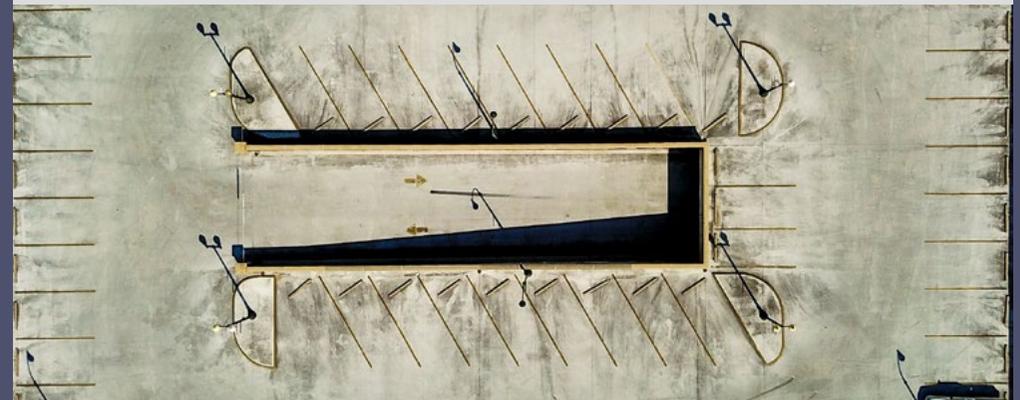
“It is clear to me that the UK should have a strategy for post-Brexit, but I don't see the necessity to make it wholly owned by the UK. For cost and other reasons, it should be built around international partnerships. I see more benefit from international partnerships involving the EU and other countries around the World, perhaps exploring bilateral deals that could be broadened to include ground segment and other collaborations rather than just space segment.”

“This seems unrealistic even if it were desirable since EO is not (yet) valued enough in government. The costs would potentially be large - unless we go for CubeSat constellations - and are unlikely to be able to match/replace the capability of Copernicus.”

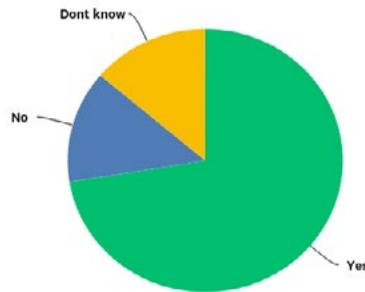
“But it would be better to be in Copernicus. The UK Government does not have a good track record in developing 'sovereign state owned' capability so it would need to make some major changes to policy and implement some procurement process improvements.”

“Copernicus data are currently available freely worldwide, this would have to change dramatically for it to be worth considering developing a state owned EO capability to match this.”

“There will be more urgent calls on the money I imagine, and despite the rhetoric I don't believe that the UK has the skills or will to create a system on its own that would be cutting edge - we'd end up with a system that was costly, unfit for purpose and just a bit 'meh'.”



# Question 7: Are you worried that BREXIT will make recruiting skilled remote sensing staff more difficult?



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	72.41%
No	13.79%
Don't know	13.79%

## BARSC Executive Summary

Nearly three quarters of the respondents are concerned that BREXIT will have a negative impact on access to skilled workers who have the capabilities to work within the British remote sensing industry. It appears from a number of the comments, that the reduction in people travelling to the UK to work has already started.

## Comments from contributing BARSC Members:

“As a one-man band it is not likely to be an issue in the short to medium term but

given the multi-national nature of the staff in the EO community, any restrictions on movement or any sentiment of non-UK workers being unwelcome can only be bad for the sector.”

“There is an acute shortage of skilled remote sensing staff in the UK. Prior to Brexit it was relatively easy to attract talented professionals from across Europe to move to the UK and take up employment here. We do not believe it is going to be quite as easy to attract talent from outside Europe in future, but we will have to try.”

“Applications from EU nationals are down.”

“So far, I have sourced my remote sensing staff from the UK but any job opening we have posted always elicits responses from good EU candidates giving us a much wider choice.”

“25% of our staff are non-UK EU. A minimum wage of 40K for all EU staff would be problematic.”

“We don't have enough home-grown talent to fill all the posts.”

“In the short term this could be an issue, because the Brexit vote is being read as a vote to reduce immigration. I hope that beyond some short-term issues, the UK will put in place an open immigration policy (extending beyond the EU).”

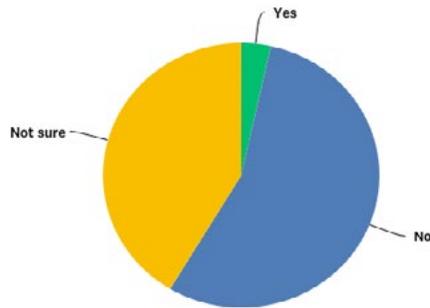
“Anything that makes the UK a more difficult place to work will be a problem.”

“This is our No. 1 issue.”

“Many Europeans currently work in this sector in the UK.”

“Yes. Skilled Europeans are keen to work in the UK, and the UK as a whole benefits from this.”

# Question 8: In your opinion, has the government supported and promoted the British earth observation industry sufficiently throughout the BREXIT process?



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	3.45%
No	55.17%
Don't know	41.38%

## BARSC Executive Summary

The responses, both in percentages and in the comments indicate that the British remote sensing community is looking for information about the BREXIT process – which of course, may not be available – and is looking for guidance.

## Comments from contributing BARSC Members:

“The UKSA suggesting we would ‘like’ to stay part of Copernicus and Galileo is stating the bleeding obvious. A clear decision that we will buy into these programmes and maintain our membership of the European Environment Agency is required at the bare minimum.”

“There has been almost no formal support or promotion of the British Earth Observation industry through the Brexit process. There have been informal reassurances via the UK space agency that they are doing what they can to ensure we remain a participant in the Copernicus programme, and that there is a lot going on behind the scenes, but none of this is publicly visible. The only formal references have been in the government’s white paper of July 2018 which makes a single mention of Copernicus, and in the ‘No Deal’ guidance paper of September 2018 which did not tell us anything we did not already know – answers to the key questions are still “being clarified”!”

“They have showed a lack of understanding of the whole issue. Their shock at the potential inability to bid for Galileo and Copernicus was something well known to the industry and simply illustrates how ill-informed they were for this process.”  
 “No but then I think that is true of most industries.”

“The UK Government’s handling of Brexit is a complete shambles. New support for UKSA is welcome. We are working on projects as a part of the UKSA IPP programme. This is or now very important for us now that EU funding looks unlikely.”

“Although ‘Yes’, we’ve seen UK government financial support (project awards) go to EU competitors to the detriment of our UK business. Hopefully the constraints on the ‘supporting agencies’ will not exist after Brexit.”

“I haven’t really noticed them doing anything...”

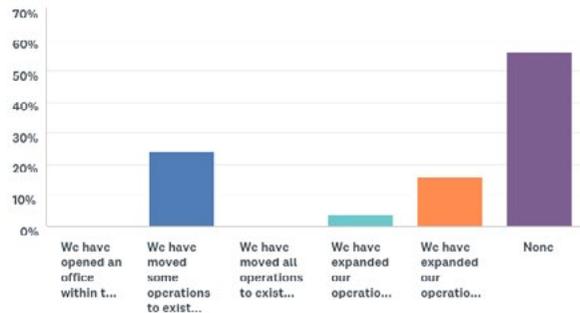
“I guess they’ve done their best. Not sure what more they could have done.”  
 “I don’t have visibility on what they are or are not doing but would not necessarily expect to have.”

“The UKSA has done their best but they are just a small part of government. Unlike Galileo, Copernicus does not seem to have registered at higher-levels of government.”  
 “They should be focusing on stopping Brexit”

“I’ve not seen much/anything about it. Maybe that means it should be a ‘no’ rather than ‘not sure’.”

“Very little relevant information has been disseminated.”

# Question 9: What actions, if any has your company taken since the announcement of BREXIT?



Answer Choices	Responses
We have opened an office within the EU	0.00%
We have moved some operations to existing EU offices	24.00%
We have moved all operations to existing EU offices	0.00%
We have expanded our operations within the UK	4.00%
We have expanded our operations outside of the EU	16.00%
None	56.00%

## BARSC Executive Summary

Given the concern about the BREXIT process which appears prevalent throughout this Questionnaire it is somewhat surprising to see that over half of the respondents have not taken any action to reduce the risks, as they see them. Of course, this maybe because it is hard or in some cases impossible to take any action.

## Comments from contributing BARSC Members:

“None of the above, but we are promoting our company harder with the UK and the EU to increase UK business and hopefully maintain some links with EU organisations and companies after Brexit.”

“We continue to expand our operations in the UK and outside of the EU. We are also investigating the possibility of opening an office in the EU. We have already opened an office in the US.”

“We are transferring, as mandated by the EU or else risking our contracts, our EU related work to our offices in the EU. In addition to this we are exploring options of opening a further office in another EU country.”

“Watching brief on BREXIT but no formal response yet.”

“We are awaiting the exact outcome before making the decision.”

“As a start-up it isn’t that we have made major changes but because of Brexit we are making sure that doors remain open, for example: We have a legal entity in the EU through which we could run invoicing etc. if needed We will not be keeping large sums of money in GBP in our bank account but converting to stable currencies such that our cash does not devalue too much We expect commercial imagery supply prices to remain unchanged initially but to adjust in the two months after and we need to be ready to respond to that.”

“We already had an office within the EU before the BREXIT referendum.”

“Our main action has been to not bother looking at H2020 initiatives any more.”  
 “We are planning expanded operations in the UK to support UK customers.”

## Question 9: What actions, if any has your company taken since the announcement of BREXIT? (cont.)

“We have made preparations to set up a business in the EU and are just deciding on a location for the office.”

“We already have an office in Spain.”

“We are opening new markets in African countries. Why Africa is not listed in the list of geographical regions above in point 4?”

“We already had EU offices but have had to make UK staff focus more on non-EU activities.”

“We have been trying to keep our business going while the government is in chaos.”

“As an SME we now focus all our new strategic efforts outside UK/EU.”

“I have diversified my skills base so that I will (potentially) be more employable outside of EO.”



# Question 10. What actions do you want BARSC to take on your behalf, both before and after BREXIT? (Open Responses)

## Comments from contributing BARSC Members:

"I would like to see BARSC make a strong statement about the likely impacts of Brexit on our sector in the UK. I would also like to see a statement on the benefits of international collaborations that have brought us to Copernicus and how ridiculous talk of sovereign systems to replace Galileo and Copernicus and UK launch facilities sound compared to what we are already part of."

"Do even more of what you're already doing!"

"Make our industry's position clear to government stakeholders involved in negotiating Brexit (particularly in UKSA and in DEXEU). Our strong preference would be to continue to participate fully in the Copernicus Programme and in associated R&D actions such as the Horizon 2020 Space programme and its successor programme in the next MFF. "Participate fully" means being a member of the governing committees and user forum, with an equal voice to other members. Failing this, we would like continued access to Copernicus data and continued ability to participate in Copernicus-funded projects and contracts. Failing this, the UK government must make alternative national arrangements to secure an operational flow of Earth Observation data for UK industry, government and research needs, and replace the EU R&D programmes with national alternatives to ensure UK remains at the leading edge of the sector."

"Lobby UKSA. Do we need to release a statement as was done by EARSC?"

"Promote UK EO as much as possible."

"Ensure that we are represented within the UK, and maybe work with EARSC to ensure continuity with companies on the continent."

"Ensure the industry's voice and concerns are heard and try to have as much

involvement in the key programmes like Galileo and Copernicus as possible."

"Clarity from government on how they see replacing the grant/R&D and other forms of EU funding that flows through UK companies in this sector. Clarity on access to Copernicus data - although I believe that that is clear as it is free to all."

"Just stop it happening!"

"Brexit is not inevitable. I think it would be helpful if your survey and other material made this clear."

"Support access to Copernicus programme and European space programmes. Ensure continued support for ESA involvement."

"To lobby to impact Brexit effects."

"Before: To not place pressure on UK government to feel it's necessary to make any commitments in exchange for retaining involvement in EU programmes. We must be free to use existing UK budget on specialised UK programmes. Actions after would depend on the agreement so can't be second guessed at this stage."

"Lobby government to support UK industry through domestic programmes (addressing shortfall from closure of EU programmes to UK) and providing support to R&D and promotion of UK capabilities."

"Lobby to retain a participation in Copernicus and if this fails, use the money saved to set up a national EO satellite programme."

"BARSC could help communicate to members what plans the UK is making post-Brexit so we get a sense of how the strategy is evolving and we can figure this into our own long term planning."

# Question 10. What actions do you want BARSC to take on your behalf, both before and after BREXIT?

“Work with the likes of UKSA, UKSpace, EARSC to lobby for continued “first class” involvement of the UK in the Copernicus.”

“1. Lobby to stop Brexit 2. If Brexit happens, lobby to keep UK in all EU satellite programme without restriction 3. Keep UK in single market and customs union 4. Retain freedom of movement.”

“Free movement of people across EU, access to the single market, access to the H2020 (and future equivalent) programmes.”

“Push for continued UK SA IPP funding for worldwide application projects. Also, push for second referendum!”

“Minimise the impact by campaigning strongly for a soft brexit that maintains freedom of movement and services.”

“Beforehand, it might be helpful to create a one pager explaining the different routes and pathways, which can be updated as the process becomes more clear. Although related to personal finance, this is a clear overview (I find) of what the process could be and what some of the impacts might be: <https://pensioncraft.com/how-to-invest-during-brexit/> Something similar but with an EO slant would be good - maybe incorporating the results of this questionnaire.”

“Recommend that the UK remains part of the Copernicus programme.”

“Please keep us informed of opportunities for UK EO and also of disadvantages to the UK EO industry as we don't have time to horizon scan - many thanks.”

“Continue to encourage UKSA to support EO.”





# The British Association of Remote Sensing Companies Members' Survey on BREXIT



This questionnaire and report was designed, created and produced by  
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