UAP Coalition
The Netherlands

Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena as a Strategic Uncertainty: A Call for Integration into EU Policy-Making

March 15th, 2025

UAP Coalition Netherlands Feedback to Call for Evidence for 2025 Strategic Foresight Report

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Summary

The 2025 Strategic Foresight Report presents an important opportunity for the European Commission to strengthen the EU's long-term resilience by identifying and addressing emerging strategic uncertainties. Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) represent one such uncertainty, with potential implications for security, aviation safety, energy infrastructure, and scientific research. UAP Coalition Netherlands, an independent non-profit organization representing aviation, armed forces, and law enforcement professionals, advocates for greater awareness, research, and policy measures to ensure that UAP are properly addressed within the EU's strategic planning.

Countries such as France, the United States, China, and Russia have already taken steps to investigate and regulate UAP. France's GEIPAN, the U.S. Department of Defense's AARO, and recent U.S. legislation on UAP highlight the increasing international recognition of this issue. Observations of UAP near critical infrastructure, including nuclear facilities and military sites, further demonstrate the importance of including UAP in EU policy discussions. Despite these developments, the EU has yet to establish a coordinated approach to UAP research, reporting, and risk assessment, leaving a critical gap in its resilience strategy.

As the 2025 Strategic Foresight Report seeks to enhance policy coherence and preparedness, UAP Coalition Netherlands urges the Commission to integrate UAP into key policy areas, including EU Space Law, Energy Security Architecture, EU Flight Safety and Research & Innovation. Such integration will ensure that the EU remains at the forefront of scientific innovation, security preparedness, and international cooperation.

Addressing UAP within this Call for Evidence will enable the Commission to strengthen transparency, enhance resilience, and align EU policy with global best practices. Moreover, this initiative echoes the formal written reply from September 2023 on behalf of President von der Leyen, in which the Commission highlighted the importance of detecting UAP in the space environment.

UAP Coalition
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What is UAP Coalition Netherlands?

UAP Coalition Netherlands[1] is an independent non profit NGO that represents the interests of professionals within aviation, armed forces and law enforcement who observe(d) Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena. We promote support, research, awareness, cooperation and regulations regarding UAP.

What are Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena?

Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) is anything in space and air, on land, and in the sea that cannot be identified. In the past, the term Unidentified Flying Object (UFO) was used but as improved sensor platforms started detecting more phenomena in other domains (in particular the sea), a new acronym and definition was adopted.

Why UAP Coalition Netherlands?

The Coalition was created out of necessity because professionals within aviation, armed forces and law enforcement do not feel safe and heard if they have experience with UAP.

The positive developments of legislation and regulations in other countries show that the European Union cannot lag behind on the topic of UAP. UAPCNL wants to inform, advise and support the EU government and involved organizations in the EU about UAP.

[1] https://uapcoalitienederland.nl/en

UAP Are Real

As technological progress increases, observations[2] are increasingly supported by a range of sensors and measuring instruments including radar, infrared, cameras and other sensor platforms. This is why it becomes more difficult to dismiss UAP as fiction.

Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena appear to demonstrate a particular focus on energy infrastructure, with a worrisome frequency of sightings reported near atomic facilities[3], nuclear-powered vessels, and military sites housing nuclear weapons[4].

France has an official government organization[5] (GEIPAN) that collects, analyzes, and reports on UAP. It operates under the French Space Agency[6] (CNES) and focuses exclusively on cases within France.

Former United States Presidents such as Barack Obama, current US President Donald Trump and other prominent figures have publicly spoken about UAP. In various interviews[7] they confirm the existence of objects that cannot be explained and that these are observed in American airspace and around the globe.

On 22 July 2022 the United States Pentagon created a department (AARO[8]) where government personnel can report their UAP sightings. So far over 1600 cases have been filed and AARO releases a report[9] every year on their findings. Several hundred are still not explained.

Since 2022 the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics has a special committee[10] dedicated to improving aerospace safety by increasing scientific knowledge about UAP and reducing stigma and barriers to the study of UAP.

On September 14, 2023, the NASA Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena Independent Study Team published its final report[11] with a series of recommendations on how the agency can advance their understanding of UAP. NASA promised to continue their research on UAP and appointed a special UAP Research Director.

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[2] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ygB4EZ7ggig

[3] https://www.explorescu.org/post/uap-indications-analysis-1945-1975-united-states-atomic-warfare-complex

[4] https://www.ufohastings.com/book

[5] https://www.cnes-geipan.fr/en

[6] https://cnes.fr/en

[7] https://youtu.be/xe4PecCSizk

[8] https://www.aaro.mil/

[9] https://media.defense.gov/2024/Nov/14/2003583603/-1/-1/0/FY24-CONSOLIDATED-ANNUAL-REPORT-ON-UAP-508.PDF

[10] https://aiaauap.org/

[11] https://www.nasa.gov/news-release/update-nasa-shares-uap-independent-study-report-names-director/

On December 14, 2023, legislation was passed[12] by the United States Senate specifically for UAP. In terms of content, the law is mainly about transparency and research.

On January 25, 2024, the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Inspector General released[13] a UAP report. The conclusion is *"We determined that the DoD has no overarching UAP policy and, as a result, it lacks assurance that national security and flight safety threats to the United States from UAP have been identified and mitigated"*.

On 13 November 2024 a joint US congressional subcommittee held a hearing[14] to explore a variety of observations and allegations regarding UAP. Four witnesses provided testimonies. The hearing provided a comprehensive exploration of evidence, concerns, and revelations about UAP and their implications for science, safety, and national security. Congress gave bipartisan support for legislative measures, including: a proposed Safe Airspace for Americans Act which encourages civilian pilots to report UAP without fear of stigma and a proposed UAP Disclosure Act that seeks to declassify UAP materials and establish oversight mechanisms.

Furthermore, many advocates for UAP transparency are urging the new Trump administration to take swift action, calling for an urgent investigation and greater government accountability[15].

A **special note** which must be mentioned is that China[16] and Russia[17] both take the UAP topic very seriously and consider UAP a security threat and flight safety risk. For example China uses artificial intelligence to conduct research into UAP.

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12 https://douglasjohnson.ghost.io/content/files/2023/12/UAP-pages-only--final--from-NDAA--HR-2670--and-Joint-Explanatory-Statement-12-6-23.pdf

13 https://www.dodig.mil/In-the-Spotlight/Article/3656428/press-release-evaluation-of-the-dods-actions-regarding-unidentified-anomalous-p/

14 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kT2iWKZr0qA

15 https://www.liberationtimes.com/home/trump-administration-urged-to-act-on-unknown-craft-that-defy-conventional-knowledge-calls-for-investigation-and-transparency

16 https://www.scmp.com/news/china/science/article/3136078/china-military-uses-ai-track-rapidly-increasing-ufos

17 https://tass.com/russia/1463895

Introduction

The European Commission's 2025 Strategic Foresight Report presents an important opportunity to strengthen the European Union's long-term resilience by anticipating challenges and formulating informed policy responses. As the EU navigates an increasingly complex and uncertain global landscape, it is essential to identify and address all potential strategic uncertainties—including those posed by Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP).

UAP Coalition Netherlands strongly supports the Commission's foresight-driven approach to policy making and urges the inclusion of UAP within the broader discourse on European resilience. There are four key reasons why UAP merit attention in this Call for Evidence:

UAP as a Strategic Uncertainty
UAP fall into the category of emerging and poorly understood phenomena that could have significant geopolitical, scientific, and security implications. As the EU seeks to anticipate and prepare for future disruptions, it is crucial to assess the potential risks and opportunities associated with UAP and ensure they are not overlooked in long-term policy considerations.

Scientific and Technological Relevance
The EU prioritizes research and innovation to maintain its competitive edge. A transparent and structured approach to UAP research can contribute to advancements in aerospace, sensor technology, and other scientific fields. By proactively addressing this topic, the EU can ensure that its policies remain aligned with cutting-edge technological and scientific developments.

Democratic Transparency and Public Trust
The EU is committed to openness and accountability, particularly in areas affecting security and public interest. A coherent approach to UAP—rooted in transparency and data sharing—can foster trust in EU institutions while ensuring that policymakers, scientists, and the public have access to reliable information.

Policy Synergies and Global Developments
Legislative advancements in other countries, such as the United States but also China and Russia, highlight the increasing international recognition of UAP as a relevant policy issue. The EU cannot afford to lag behind. Aligning EU policies with global best practices will strengthen cooperation, enhance preparedness, and ensure a coordinated approach across Member States.

By integrating UAP into strategic foresight discussions, the European Commission has the opportunity to address a growing area of concern, promote scientific progress, and reinforce the EU's commitment to resilience and preparedness. UAP Coalition Netherlands welcomes the chance to contribute to this dialogue and provide evidence-based insights to support the Commission's work.

Integrating UAP into EU Policy-Making

UAPCNL believes that integrating Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena into EU policy-making is essential for proactively addressing emerging risks and seizing new opportunities across key sectors. As technological advancements expand our detection capabilities, it becomes increasingly important to update regulatory and operational frameworks in line with international developments. This section outlines a comprehensive strategy for UAP integration, focusing on four critical areas: EU Space Law, Energy Security Architecture, EU Flight Safety and Research & Innovation.

UAPCNL has provided feedback on multiple Calls for Evidence issued by the European Commission, emphasizing the need to integrate Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) into key policy areas. In the upcoming EU Space Law[18] aligning legal frameworks with global best practices will enhance space surveillance and facilitate data sharing, ensuring the EU remains at the forefront of technological and security developments. In Energy Security Architecture[19], implementing robust reporting and risk assessment mechanisms will help protect critical infrastructure from potential UAP-related disruptions.

In October 2024 UAPCNL coordinated an urgent call for EU action on UAP to the European Parliament[20] by fifteen civil society organisations from ten EU countries, Norway and the United Kingdom.

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18 https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13971-EU-Space-Law-new-rules-for-safe-resilient-and-sustainable-space-activities/F3444826_en

19 https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14392-Energy-security-architecture-fitness-check/F3498145_en

20 https://uapcoalitienederland.nl/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/UAP-at-EU-level-A-Proposal-for-Action.pdf

EU Space Law

Our proposal[21] advocates integrating Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) into the EU Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) service managed by the EU Agency for the Space Programme (EUASP). This new addition aligns with the existing services of Collision Avoidance, Re-entry Analysis, and Fragmentation Analysis.

To comprehensively address UAP, the SST Research and Development plan should be expanded to assess existing and required sensor capabilities for UAP observation. Historical sensor data, including archived observations, should be scrutinized for past collision risks.

All UAP data, past, present, and future, should be made publicly accessible.

Additionally, the Near-Earth Objects (NEO) service, which monitors natural objects approaching Earth, should incorporate UAP data. This collaboration should be coordinated with the European Space Agency's (ESA) Near-Earth Object Coordination Centre (NEOCC), with a commitment to collecting, analyzing, and publicly sharing relevant NEO data.

Facilitating the reporting of UAP observations by astronauts and space agency personnel is emphasized, emphasizing a stigma-free environment. The EU Space Law needs to specifically address this.

A harmonized reporting system across EU Member States is recommended, with a central EU repository for data acquisition, handling, analysis and public reporting. The European Union may fund independent organizations such as UAP Coalition Netherlands. The UAP Coalition Netherlands is available to support the establishment of such a central EU repository, through advice on its design and operation. Eventually we could also participate in its operation depending on for example availability of funds and legal frameworks. This could also be done in collaboration with other relevant organizations.

Finally, our proposal suggests establishing a new EU UAP Space Research program at EUASP (and/or ESA), with a Research Director similar to what NASA recently has announced.

A **special note** that in September 2023 a formal reply[22] about UAP on behalf of President von der Leyen was written, in which the European Commission expressed their opinion on the importance of detecting UAP in the space environment. This emphasizes the need for UAP to be a part of the EU Space Law.

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21 https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13971-EU-Space-Law-new-rules-for-safe-resilient-and-sustainable-space-activities/F3444826_en

22 https://www.asktheeu.org/request/ufouapuctunknown_unidentified_cr_3#incoming-48762

Here, several videos are presented that originate from NASA, which were analyzed by independent experts. From these analyses it appears that the videos show UAP.

NASA footage STS-48 (1991)
https://youtu.be/qy0X-tAa3dw?si=YMAXVnTbCqSqGg27

NASA footage STS-75 (1996)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k5-84EnHZjk

NASA footage STS-80 (1996)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l5xbkbGUjw8

NASA footage STS-114 (2005)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8RtP3i-sMP0

NASA STS-115 object (2006)
https://www.space.com/2915-atlantis-landing-delayed-mystery-object-spotted.html

Here, several testimonies are presented from professionals, who are very experienced observers, such as radar operators, astronauts and astronomers. They present the UAP that they have observed (visually and/or instrumentally).

US General James McDivitt's testimony of an UAP during the Gemini 4 mission (1965)
https://youtu.be/qPoMxoV3m_I?si=1ewphM_QpL_X-111

US astronaut Buzz Aldrin's testimony about an UAP while he was in space (1969)
https://youtu.be/vpjvemHWHd4?si=nw33F5jOloDlckOq

USAF Radar operator Michael Smith testimony on how he tracked an UAP for 80 kilometers until it reached space (1970)
https://youtu.be/n75DTKA084I?si=3Jy8yC9eZ5_1TWWJ

Mr Aldo Matic, commander of the Kacarevo radar station (Serbia), testimony on how he tracked an UAP for 80 kilometers until it reached space (1977)
https://youtu.be/4DzjUBGkrJc?si=ksQQulOTG4WKQ66V

USAF advisor on UAP, astronomer J.Allen Hynek testimony (1977)
https://youtu.be/JvCmg3e4frQ?si=snKd4098qXlFfWms

Cosmonaut Victor Afanasyev testimony of an UAP in space (1979)
https://youtu.be/sE6tkunj6jU?si=__FRNEPyOxP056NV

Cosmonaut Musa Manarov's testimony and video of an UAP in space (1993)
https://youtu.be/nNdg8zJqJPI?si=Ug8xAD76EDCWTO6V

Cosmonaut Ivan Vagner video footage of UAP in space (2020)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bXjikQaMjc8

Unknown object entering Earth's atmosphere and NASA has no definite conclusion (2023)
https://www.wionews.com/science/nasa-baffled-by-minnesota-skys-mysterious-sonic-boom-and-flash-watch-659230

Energy Security Architecture

UAP Coalition Netherlands (UAPCNL) identified[23] significant gaps in the current EU energy security architecture in addressing the low-probability but high-risk threat posed by Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP). This oversight is concerning, especially as other countries recognize UAP as a legitimate security and safety risk. To address this, UAPCNL proposes three key actions namely;

Incorporating robust Investigation and Research for UAP into the EU's energy security framework is essential to future-proof Europe's critical infrastructure. By establishing formal reporting mechanisms and conducting thorough risk assessments the EU can ensure that its energy systems are resilient against all potential threats, including the challenges posed by UAP. Multi- and transdisciplinary research and innovative approaches are required, with sufficient funding through the EU research and innovation programme Horizon Europe.

Through proactive policies and measures, Europe can enhance the safety and reliability of its energy supply, regardless of the origin or nature of UAP. UAP integration in Energy Security Policies to address emerging challenges for energy security is necessary to ensure the protection of critical infrastructure. This should be done by integrating findings from investigation and research into existing security protocols and by integrating UAP monitoring into surveillance frameworks. Integration of UAP in a future EU preparedness strategy is also recommended. By expanding airspace and satellite surveillance, utilizing AI-driven detection, and coordinating efforts across borders, the EU can effectively monitor UAP activity and mitigate potential risks. Enhanced surveillance that accounts for UAP threats will fortify Europe's energy systems against both conventional and unconventional threats, ensuring a more secure and resilient energy future.

International Collaboration is crucial in strengthening the EU's energy security, particularly in the face of threats such as UAP. By building global partnerships, coordinating surveillance and monitoring efforts, sharing intelligence, and engaging in collaborative research, the EU can play a leading role in integrating UAP risks into energy security. A conference on UAP and energy security could be organized involving the EU institutions, Member States, UAP experts and stakeholders from the energy community.

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23 https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14392-Energy-security-architecture-fitness-check/F3498145_en

Here, several (video) articles are presented that focus on UAP & energy infrastructure or nuclear weapons;

Luis Elizondo, former Pentagon AATIP Director interview on UAP & Nuclear Technology
https://youtu.be/tioJj_lqtLU?si=lmtHZXEQRKlhyXNl

Castelo de Bode Hydroelectric dam, Portugal
https://youtu.be/f6hejjZi-r8?si=liWJ0H5WEaqoW9ln

UAP activated launch sequence of nuclear weapons in Ukraine
https://youtu.be/SR_Xv8ClS14?si=PoRjId09uCC0Py0e

Conisholme Wind Farm, UK
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/lincolnshire/7817378.stm

Hartlepool Power Plant, UK
https://world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/UFO-spotted-over-UK-nuclear-plant

Testimony by Robert Salas, former USAF Captain at Malmstrom Air Force Base in the US
https://youtu.be/JzlhmyEGHCU?si=3REf1m5tOvojjEim

Testimony by Charles Halt, retired USAF Colonel, Deputy Base Commander at RAF Bentwaters in the UK
https://youtu.be/y-62bjuU-Rg?si=giSuCmyjzxGcXDrZ

Hanford Plutonium Production Plant, US
https://youtu.be/_ieZB_nk3HY

St. Petersburg Nuclear Power Plant, Russia
https://www.newsweek.com/russia-ufo-nuclear-power-plant-sighting-st-petersburg-1792868

Leningrad Nuclear Power Plan, Russia
https://www.jpost.com/omg/article-738663

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, India
https://www.geo.tv/latest/536957-ufo-sighting-over-nuclear-power-plant-in-india-baffles-locals

Jamnagar Oil Refinery, India
https://www.ibtimes.co.in/mysterious-object-hovering-above-jamnagar-refinery-sparks-ufo-rumours-433413

Dimona Nuclear Plant, Israël
https://edition.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/meast/12/16/israel.negev.shootdown/index.html

EU Flight Safety

On 31 January 2024, a Member of Parliament raised three pivotal questions[24] regarding the reporting, analysis, and management of Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) under Regulation (EU) No 376/2014. In a response issued on 11 April 2024, the EC stated[25] that there was no need to amend the current legislation, as UAP are classified under “Unknown Airborne Objects” within the established civil aviation safety reporting framework.

However, research conducted by UAP Coalition Netherlands indicates that this category does not exist—in particular, the ECCAIRS2 reporting system does not feature a distinct category for UAP, a concern confirmed during discussions with DG MOVE on 9 July 2024. In light of these findings, UAPCNL proposed that the category “Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena” be adopted. This change would better align EU terminology with international standards, facilitate more accurate data collection, and ultimately enhance flight safety by establishing a harmonized, transparent, and participatory reporting system across Member States for civil, space, and military applications.

Unfortunately, a separate category has not been implemented, and the European Commission has not updated its response. As a result, inaccurate information is being disseminated, which undermines democratic principles. Although the EU is committed to openness and accountability—especially in areas affecting security and the public interest—this misinformation ultimately erodes public trust.

UAP Coalition Netherlands maintains a dedicated YouTube[26] channel featuring numerous witness testimonies from aviation professionals who express their concerns about flight safety.

[24] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2024-000314_EN.html
[25] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2024-000314-ASW_EN.html
[26] https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJFLCD7VLgH1UHCzEXT7sSlsczpEK_rOG

Research & Innovation: Advancing European Excellence in UAP Studies

Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena (UAP) represent a strategic area of inquiry with far-reaching implications across multiple scientific and technological domains. As the European Commission's 2025 Strategic Foresight Report calls for enhanced resilience and informed policy-making, it is imperative that research and innovation on UAP receive targeted attention and funding. Establishing clear research priorities and incorporating UAP into the EU Horizon programme will not only address potential security and safety concerns but also stimulate breakthroughs in fundamental science and advanced technology.

To harness the full potential of UAP research, the European Union should identify and prioritize opportunities that span a wide range of disciplines. Investigations into fundamental physics, astronomy, and meteorology can provide insights into the natural phenomena underlying UAP observations, while studies in biology and human health effects can assess any potential impacts on public well-being. In parallel, research into advanced materials, industrial manufacturing, and new technologies for energy, transport, and information and communication systems will drive innovations that benefit both the economy and society. The integration of artificial intelligence for data analysis is crucial in managing the large datasets generated by UAP observations, ensuring that insights are derived efficiently and accurately.

Targeted EU funding is essential to foster interdisciplinary research and innovation in this emerging field. We recommend that UAP be formally included in the EU Horizon programme, with dedicated funding streams provided through key agencies and institutes. In particular, the European Research Council, the European Innovation Council, and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology should be engaged to support fundamental and applied research projects. Additionally, leveraging the European Defence Fund can help bridge the gap between scientific exploration and national security applications. Such coordinated funding efforts will not only accelerate scientific discovery but also promote technological advancements that could have significant spin-off benefits across multiple sectors.

A comprehensive EU research strategy on UAP will position Europe as a global leader in addressing a phenomenon that touches on security, technological innovation, and scientific inquiry. By integrating UAP research into existing funding frameworks and establishing clear priorities, the European Commission can drive cross-disciplinary collaboration and ensure that emerging insights are translated into practical solutions. This proactive approach will enhance the EU's capacity for strategic foresight and resilience, aligning with broader goals of innovation and competitiveness on the international stage.

Recommendations

It is clear that UAP are not only real but also carry significant implications for safety, security, and scientific inquiry. Drawing on international developments and research, UAPCNL offers the following strategic recommendations in response to the Commission's Call for Evidence.

1. Integrate UAP into EU Space Law and Surveillance

- **EU Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST):** Incorporate UAP observations into the EU Space Surveillance and Tracking service managed by the EU Agency for the Space Programme (EUASP). Expanding the SST research and development plan to assess sensor capabilities for UAP detection and historical data analysis will strengthen our understanding of these phenomena.
- **Central Repository and Collaboration:** Establish a central EU repository for UAP data that is accessible to all stakeholders. Consider funding independent organizations, such as UAP Coalition Netherlands, to advise on the repository's design and operation. Moreover, integrate UAP data into the Near-Earth Objects (NEO) monitoring process in collaboration with the European Space Agency's (ESA) Near-Earth Object Coordination Centre (NEOCC).
- **Dedicated UAP Research Program:** Launch an EU UAP Space Research program at EUASP or in collaboration with ESA, modeled on successful initiatives from other countries in particular the US (NASA), to advance scientific research and policy recommendations.

2. Strengthen EU Energy Security Architecture

- **Incorporate UAP Risk Assessments:** Recognize UAP as a potential threat to critical energy infrastructure, such as nuclear facilities and energy grids. Integrate formal UAP reporting and risk assessment mechanisms into the EU's energy security framework.
- **Enhanced Surveillance and Monitoring:** Expand airspace and satellite surveillance, utilize AI-driven detection methods, and ensure coordinated cross-border monitoring of UAP activity. These measures will enhance the resilience of Europe's energy systems.
- **Foster International Collaboration:** Organize conferences and collaborative research initiatives involving EU institutions, Member States, UAP experts, and energy sector stakeholders to share insights and best practices on mitigating UAP-related risks.

3. Update Aviation Legislation and Reporting Framework

- **Adopt Updated Terminology:** Amend Regulation (EU) No 376/2014 to add "Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena." This change aligns with international wording standards and ensures that the terminology accurately reflects the broader range of phenomena now being observed.
- **Enhance Data Collection:** Modify the existing ECCAIRS2 reporting system to include a dedicated category for UAP. This will facilitate more accurate data collection, risk assessment, and analysis, supporting evidence-based decision-making in aviation safety.

5. Promote Transparency, Participation, and Public Trust

- **Harmonized, Participatory Reporting:** Develop a harmonized, transparent, and stigma-free reporting system for UAP across Member States. Ensure that all relevant stakeholders—including civil, space, and military personnel—can report observations without fear of negative repercussions.
- **Open Data and Accountability:** Publicly share UAP data to bolster accountability and foster trust in EU institutions. A participatory approach that includes the input of experts and affected professionals will reinforce the EU's commitment to openness and democratic accountability.

6. Establish priorities and provide funding for EU research on UAP

- **Identify opportunities for research and innovation** in for example fundamental physics, astronomy, meteorology, biology, human health effects, advanced materials, industrial manufacturing, new technologies for energy, transport, information and communication, and the use of artificial intelligence for data analysis.
- **Provide EU funding for research and innovation,** by including UAP in the EU Horizon programme through the main relevant EU agencies and institutes, such as the European Research Council, the European Innovation Council, the European Institute of Innovation and Technology, and the European Defence Fund.

Conclusion

By implementing these recommendations, the European Commission can address the strategic uncertainty posed by UAP while aligning with international best practices. These measures will enhance aviation safety, strengthen energy security, promote scientific progress, and ultimately build public trust. UAP Coalition Netherlands stands ready to contribute its expertise and support the development of a robust, forward-looking EU policy framework on UAP.

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