

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) & Space Revisited- The Challenges Ahead

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Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) & Space Revisited

I. Introducing Space to ESDP

*II. Embedding Security and Defence in the
European Space Policy*

*III. Meeting Security and Defence Needs with
respect to Space*

*IV. The CSDP Side of H2020's Space Research:
The Challenges Ahead*

***Common Security and Defence Policy
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I. Introducing Space to ESDP

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- **The European Framework:**
 - In the '90s: Western European Union (WEU) as the defense branch of the European Union
 - 1993 : The Maastricht Treaty, defined the Common Foreign and Security Policy (**CFSP**)
 - 1999: Cologne European Council
 - Launch of a **common** European Security and Defence Policy (**ESDP, now CSDP**) as the CFSP's operational branch
 - **Transfer** of WEU functions to the European Union.
 - 2000: The European Space Strategy makes **no** reference to CFSP/ESDP

I. Introducing Space to ESDP

- **Relevant Achievements of past Hellenic Presidencies:**
 - **In the Western European Union (1998):**
 - Initiative *“WEU Space Policy”*, an overarching policy under which the Satellite Centre (established in 1991 to support decision making of WEU) should function, was approved by WEU Council of Ministers

I. Introducing Space to ESDP

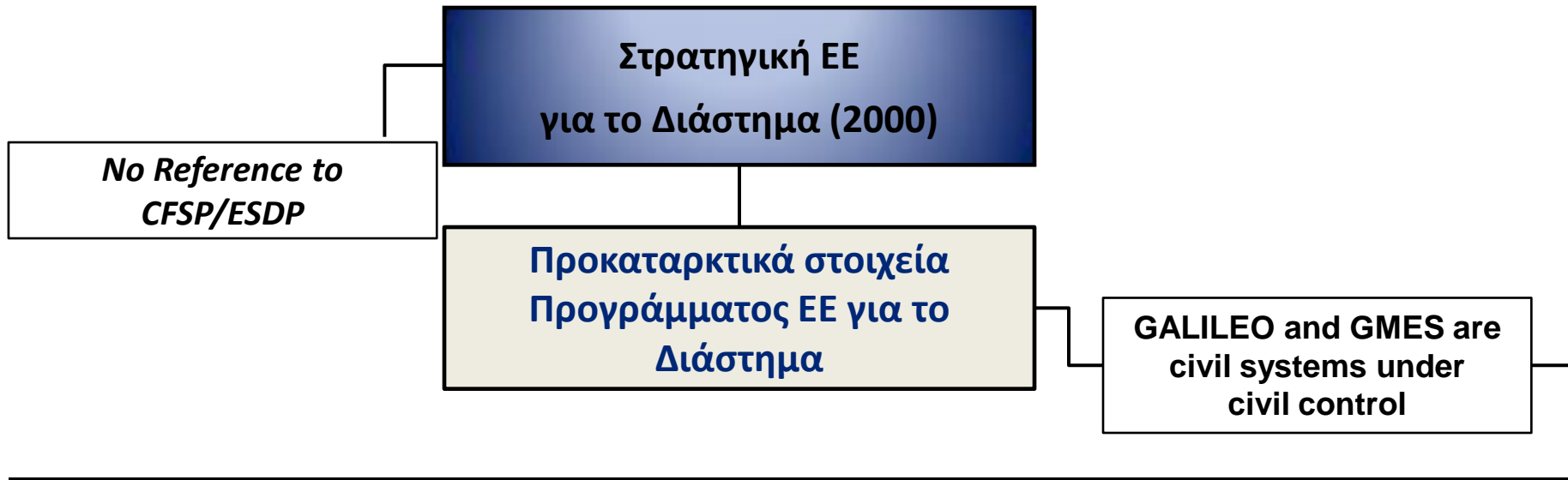
“WEU Space Policy”,

Rome Declaration, WEU Council of Ministers,
Rome, 16-17 November 1998

- 10 -

5. Ministers welcomed the increasing contribution of the Satellite Centre in support of WEU's missions. They took note of the report on the evaluation of the possibilities of WEU's participation in a developing multilateral European Programme, approved the recommendations contained and tasked the Permanent Council to take this work forward. Ministers appreciated the finalization of work on a conceptual framework paper concerning WEU's Space Policy, initiated by the Greek Presidency, and they took note of the relevant document, defining this policy. Ministers noted the decision on the arrangements for implementing the Council decisions on the possible secondment of image analysts from Member States and Associate Members to the Satellite Centre. Ministers further noted with interest the reflection on the possibilities of participation in space activities for Associate Partners and Observers and tasked the Permanent Council to continue this work as a matter of priority.

6. Ministers welcomed the progress made in further enhancing the participation of Associate Partners in WEU's operational activities. In this context, they noted the



Πλοήγηση GALILEO (Dec. 2000)

Υπηρεσίες Εντοπισμού, Χρονισμού & Πορείας (Galileo/EGNOS)

Πρωτοβουλία στη Παρατήρηση Γης (GMES Initiative - Initial Period 2001-03)

Εικόνες για Συλλογή Πληροφοριών - χαρτογραφία	Μετεωρολογία-Ωκεανογραφία
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I. Introducing Space to ESDP

“ESDP and Space”: Range of space missions needed (EUMC, 9/02):

Generic Areas of Space Related Domains	Identified Shortfalls	Generic requirement in various EU docs
1. Command, Control, Communications and Information (C3I)		Secure Communications
2. Intelligence, Surveillance, target acquisition, reconnaissance	Strategic satellite Imagery	
3. Early warning	Warning Satellites	
4. Signal Intelligence	SIGINT Satellite	
5. Position, navigation and timing		Precision Guidance
6. Weather, oceanography, mapping		Weather forecasting-mapping
7. Combat Search and rescue		Search and Rescue
8. Space Surveillance		

I. Introducing Space to ESDP

- **Achievements of the EU Hellenic Presidency (2002-03):**

- *“ESDP and Space”*

- The General Affairs and External Relations **Council recognized** the importance of space applications and functions needed in order to enhance EU capabilities to carry out crisis management operations (GAERC, 19 May 2003)

- Participation to EC’s *“Green Paper on the future of the European Space Policy”* :


- Addressed the *“The **Security Dimension**”*, in *“European Space Policy Consultation-Closing Conference”* (Paris, 23/6/03).

I. Introducing Space to ESDP

"ESDP and Space ", 11616/3/04

register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/04/st11/st11616-re03.en04.pdf

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**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 16 November 2004

**11616/3/04
REV 3**

LIMITE

**COSDP 456
RECH 153
COMPET 130
IND 103
TRANS 259
POLARM 25**

NOTE

From : General Secretariat

To : COREPER / Council

Subject : European Space Policy: "ESDP and Space"

1. Following a detailed study of the military needs issued by the Hellenic presidency on 15 March 2003, the importance of space applications and functions was recognised by the Council on 19 May 2003 as well as in the Presidency report on ESDP, endorsed by the European Council at Thessaloniki on 19-20 June 2003.



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**II. Embedding Security and Defence
in the European Space Policy**

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A Stepping Stone Process

Ελληνική Πρωτοβουλία
«ΚΕΠΑΑ και Διάστημα»
(2002, Απόφαση Ευρ.
Συμβουλίου 2003-04)»



Λευκή Βίβλος ΕΕ για
το Διάστημα (2003)



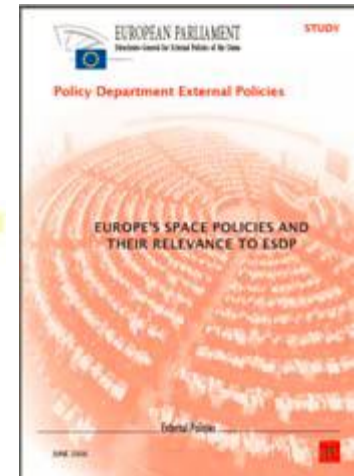
Αναφορά Ειδικών για
το Διάστημα και την
Ασφάλεια (2005)



Ευρωπαϊκή Πολιτική
Διαστήματος
(Απόφαση Ευρ.
Συμβουλίου 2007)



Απόφαση Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου
για το Διάστημα και την ΚΕΠΑΑ (2008)



European Space Policy (2007)



II. ...Embedding Security and Defence in the European Space Policy...

- SETS as a **strategic objective** of meeting security and defence needs with respect to space
- IDENTIFIES space and security as one of **priority** areas for its further implementation.
- RECOGNIZES that Europe can, in a **user-driven** approach, improve **coordination** between defence and civilian space programmes

II. Embedding Security and Defence in the European Space Policy

- ESP recognizes :
 - Space technologies are often **dual-use** in nature and common between civilian and defence applications
 - The need to set up a structured **dialogue** with the competent bodies for optimizing **synergies**
 - Priority should be given to **user driven** approaches

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**III. Meeting Security and Defence
Needs with respect to Space**

III. Meeting Security and Defence Needs with respect to Space

- The European Space policy is Implemented in a developing EU Space Programme, taking into account, amongst other:
 - The ESDP needs and requirements coming from:
 - The new strategic environment (the Internal Security Strategy identified new threats like crime, terrorism, border security, disasters)
 - The Lessons Learned from ESDP operations
 - The financial Constraints

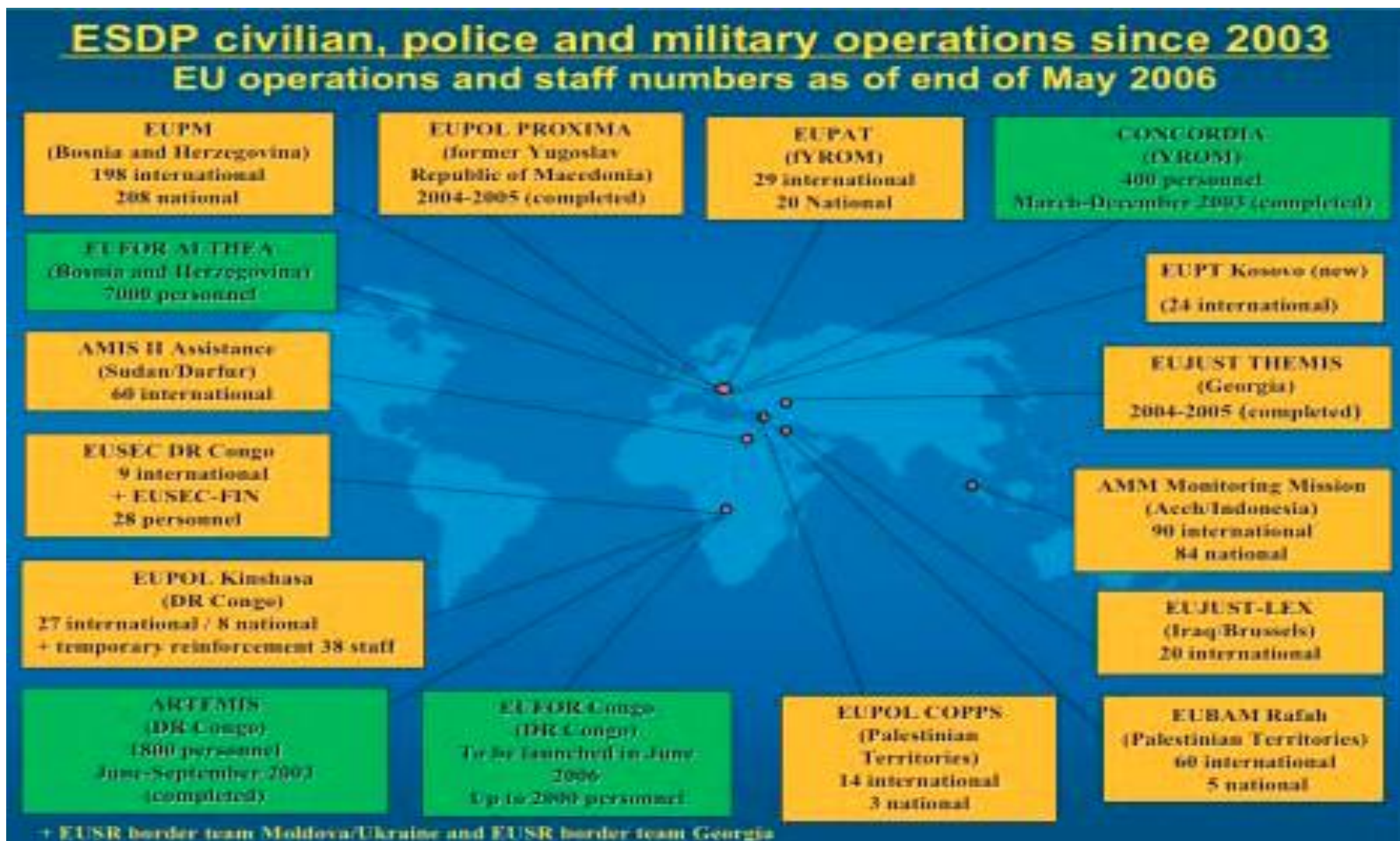
III. Meeting Security and Defence Needs with respect to Space

- New Security Environment: Internal Security Strategy
 - The needs and requirements for space systems in the planning & conduct of military crisis management operations are **equally** applicable to civilian crisis management operations.
 - ESP builds on existing **structures** and ensures that existing capabilities are used and reinforced

III. Meeting Security and Defence Needs with respect to Space

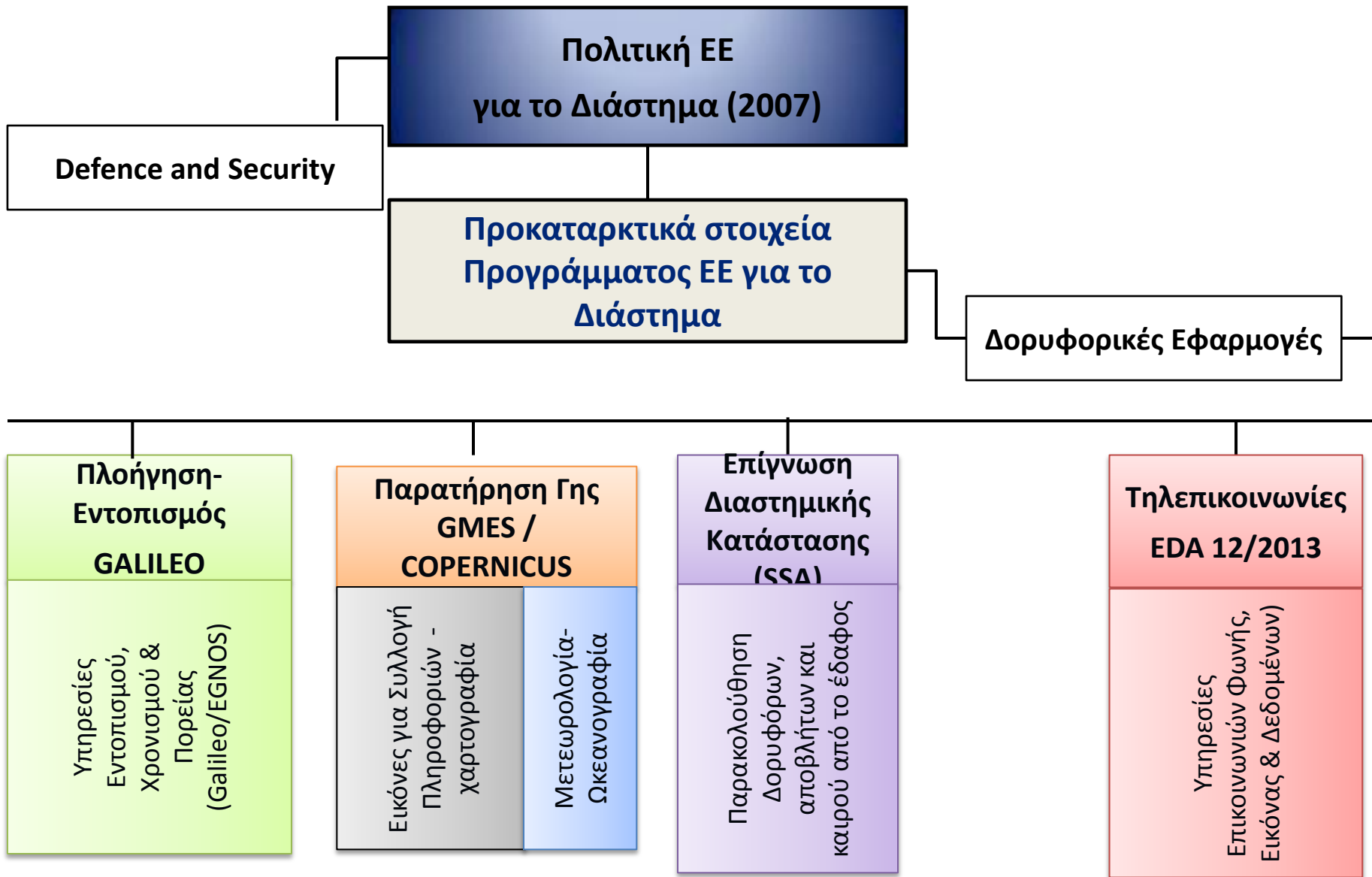
- Constraints on the financial resources available
 - The high cost of space-based assets indicate the need to take advantage of the **synergy** inherent in **dual-use** systems, where appropriate.
 - A permanent inter-Pillar **dialogue** should be established to ensure global coherence of all EU needs and requirements, with a view to optimize all programmes since the initial design phase and **avoid unnecessary duplications and spending**

III. Meeting Security and Defence Needs with respect to Space



III. Meeting Security and Defence Needs with respect to Space

- Lessons Learned from ESDP operations, identify the most serious weaknesses with the following hierarchy:
 - Communication systems
 - Contextual Information
 - Mapping And Imagery - Weather Forecasting (Earth observation)
 - Signal Intelligence (no EU capability)
 - Tracking, Positioning, Navigation, Search and Rescue

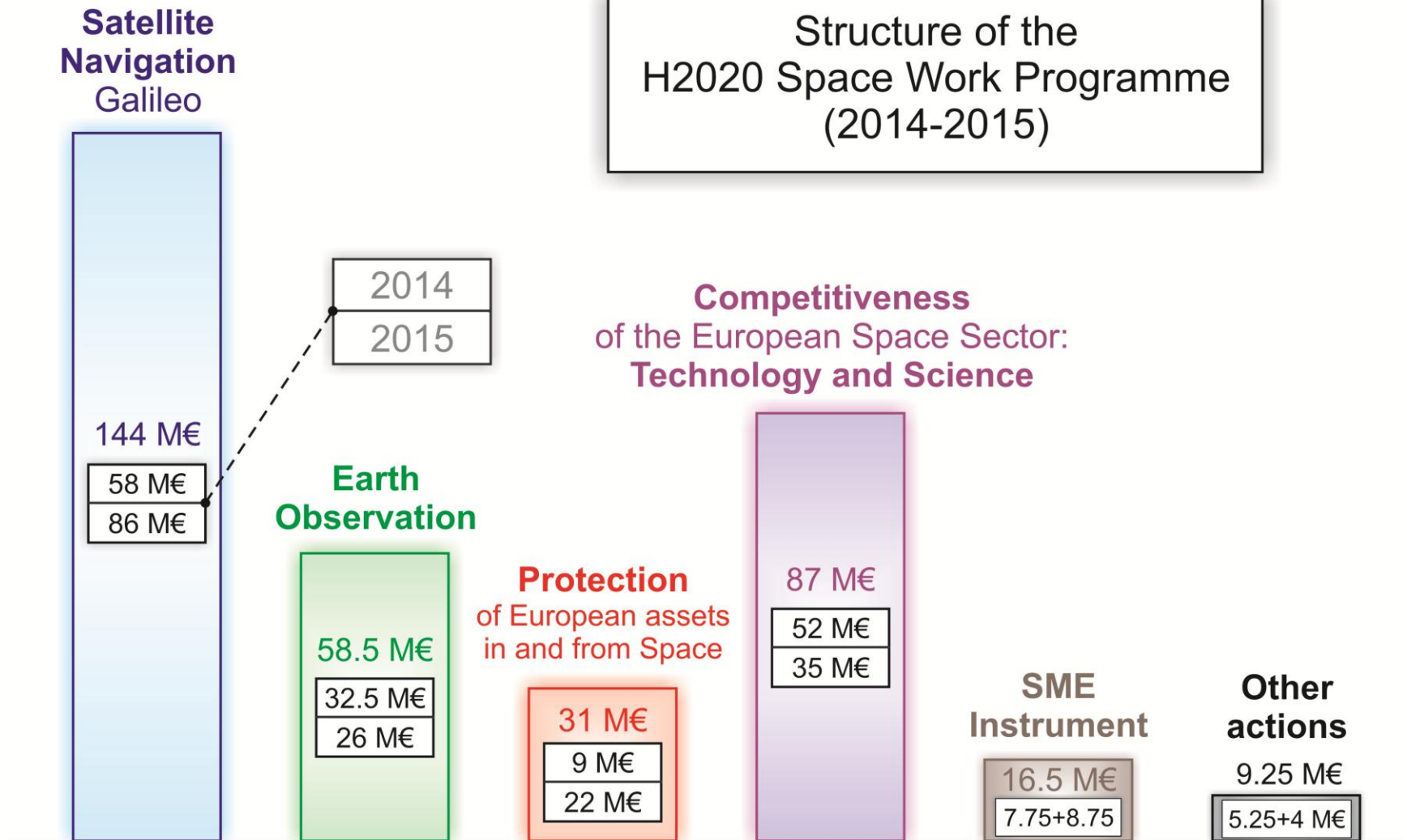


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**IV. The CSDP Side
of H2020's Space Research:
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The CSDP Side of H2020's Space Research: The Challenges Ahead

Structure of the H2020 Space Work Programme (2014-2015)



The CSDP Side of H2020's Space Research: The Challenges Ahead

- Position, navigation and timing
 - Galileo is a civil system under civil control
 - Nothing prevents the Member States to use it for military purposes (DG ENTR website)
 - Galileo's Public Regulated Service (PRS) can have important impacts on the Europe's CFSP & CSDP.

The CSDP Side of H2020's Space Research: The Challenges Ahead

- Satellite Navigation (GNSS / Galileo)
 - Galileo must address the needs of military users which so far use navigation systems that are out of Europe's control
 - Areas of national challenge:
 - Galileo's Public Regulated Service:
 - Definition of user communities/applications
 - Governance Issues (PRS Authority, policy)
 - Feasibility of dual mode GPS and Galileo receivers

The CSDP Side of H2020's Space Research: The Challenges Ahead

- Earth Observation: The Copernicus component is organized in six thematic services:
 - Three Monitoring Services (Atmosphere, Marine Environment and Land)
 - Climate Change Service
 - Emergency Management Service and
 - **Security Service**
 - The border surveillance to support the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR/FRONTEX)
 - The maritime surveillance service domain, supporting European Maritime Safety Agency's (EMSA)

The CSDP Side of H2020's Space Research: The Challenges Ahead

- Earth Observation (Copernicus)
 - Achieving interoperability
 - Integrating with positioning and telecommunications capabilities
 - Improving the response time
 - Updating the operational requirements for space and security capabilities
 - Data policy and data security standards

The CSDP Side of H2020's Space Research: The Challenges Ahead

- Competitiveness
 - Raising the awareness/educating the diversity of user communities how space can meet their Security and Defence needs
 - Changing the way space professionals think about space systems may prove the most formidable challenge

The CSDP Side of H2020's Space Research: The Challenges Ahead

- H2020: An opportunity to:
 - Examine how we have fared in **practice**
 - Give guidelines how to **update** the needs and requirements
 - Indicate how to **adapt** space programmes to the characteristics of **applications** rather than to space systems
 - Recommend what can be done to **improve** implementation of the European Space Policy, in order to bring Space closer to **Earth**