

**Chairman's Introduction Speech**  
**Session 3 : GALILEO ON THE WAY TO A DUAL SYSTEM ?**

- GNSS Services for the Public Sector –

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Good Afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen. Welcome to the Session 3 of Munich Satellite Navigation Summit 2006. I wish to thank the Organizers of the Summit for giving the possibility to debate such a challenging topic and the Panelists who have to contribute actively to this debate.

By definition a “dual” system is a system that can answer the requirements of both civil and defence.

And Satellite navigation and positioning technology has inescapably this "dual use" character.

From the EU document: “White Paper: An action plan for implementing the European Space Policy” it is said:

*“Space has a security dimension and security has a space dimension Space technology, infrastructure and services are an essential support to one of the most rapidly evolving EU policies – the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) including European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). Most space systems are inherently capable of multiple use and the credibility of the above policies will be significantly strengthened by taking better advantage of space applications.”*

And further:

*“...the full exploitation of the dual-use nature of space technology through joint civil and defence technology R&D, AIMS to the benefit of an expanding institutional market.”*

And

*“GALILEO is both an important element of European space policy and an innovative solution to Europe's indispensable requirement for navigation, timing and positioning.”*

GALILEO system provides an excellent opportunity for the EU to cope with space management, and with “security and defense” issues. Whatever the use of GALILEO is, the system will need to be highly-protected against already identifiable threats.

The European Space Policy develops the concept of a single “global space policy” merging both the civilian and the military space policies. The EU contribution to the implementation of this “dual policy” would take the form of co-funding programs such as EGNOS, GALILEO, GMES and SATCOM (digital divide).

But the military capabilities will remain within the sole remit of EU Member States.

The “dual use” approach will only be viable if all the shareholders find their benefit and if they can accept the constraints induced by their partners.

To rest on “dual use” will permit the military to focus their scarce resources on capabilities that are exclusive to their use.

For the military, key criteria are priority, confidentiality, availability, readiness, responsiveness, integrity, reliability, security, and protection. The implementation of such criteria has a cost that the civilians are not necessarily prepared to bear for space capabilities developed in a pure “security and defense” framework.

However, some international comments on GALILEO (GPS World – April 2003 - From: An Evaluation of the Military Benefits of the Galileo System Apr 1, 2003, By: James Hasik, Michael Rip) have highlighted that

*“In reality, Galileo would resolve unfulfilled military needs in four areas:*

- *greater availability in northern latitudes,*
- *logistical automation through greater integrity,*
- *greater accuracy for all navigation satellite services through somewhat friendly competition, and*
- *improved availability in urban areas.”*

GALILEO system, as a Critical Infrastructure in itself, is going to be developed as a secure system. It is capable to provide secure services to Governmental users through its PRS service.

It is worthwhile to recall that GALILEO is a civil system, operated under public control. Does this limit the use of GALILEO for civil use only ?

The Use of PRS is, anyway, monitored and controlled by the Council Joint Action 2004/552/CFSP which states that *“In situations where the operation of the system may affect the security of the European Union or its Member States, the Council should decide on the necessary measures to be taken”* and that the Political and Security Committee shall provide an opinion to the Council as appropriate.

A part from the political implications, what kind of implications on the system itself, in case GALILEO is going to be used by Member States for military applications ?