

MUNICH SATELLITE NAVIGATION SUMMIT 2007:

Session 5 – Do we know more about the use of the Galileo Public Regulated Service (PRS) now?

The Chairman Dr Mario Caporale, Head of Satellite Navigation, Telecommunication and Navigation Unit, Italian Space Agency, welcomed everybody to the Session5 which deals with PRS: Do We Know More About The Use Of The Galileo Public Regulated Service (PRS) Now?. He stressed that many workshops are held to define, to structure and to finalize the user concept of the Galileo PRS. He raised the questions if the European member states are ready to consider themselves as customers and moreover if they are willing to fund this service.



Caporale, Duthie, Bou, Bellouard, Roma, Crop (left to right)

He asked where the applications are and mentioned that representatives of the EU member states are discussing the state-of-the-art. Questionnaires were circulated from European Commission, filled by Member States to identify possible use of PRS at various governmental applications. Which is the assessment of PRS use in Europe? Mario Caporale gave a short overview on Galileo

and especially PRS and asked the panellists to give their point of view.

The first panellist, Patrick Bellouard, the Galileo National Coordinator of the French Government, mentioned the necessity to control the use of navigation information, to refuse the access to hostile users and to guarantee continuity of services as the main drivers for the development of the PRS. There have been council conclusions in December 2004 on PRS. However, there are still aspects being under discussion, e.g. the policy of access to PRS, the Galileo export control regime, the PRS access price, the public European structure for PRS control and the implementation of the agreed access conditions in the concession contract. France answered the questionnaire sent by the EC. Bellouard summarised that coordinated actions of the French government are carried out with respect to studies to better understand how the different Galileo services could satisfy the national needs at best.

Jean-François Bou, Speaker of the Galileo Concession Consortium, pointed out that PRS is one of the key Galileo differentiators. This means due to PRS Galileo will be a dual use system. PRS service provision stakeholders are the GSA, the GOC, authorised nations and organisations, PRS users and consumers as well as PRS service providers, of course. The Galileo Operation Company is far away of being matured right now. However, Bou gave an idea of a tentative organisation with respect to the PRS tasks. The GOC headquarter (HQ) will be in charge of legal and financial aspects of the concession contract. Under the HQ, there are several entities dealing with the future PRS. The EU PRS service provider is a very important entity within the GOC dealing on the basis of



revenue consolidation. Moreover, there is the TSE (Tech Sec Expertise) entity which will be responsible for the validation of the PRS signal and which will play a major role in questions concerning the security module standardization in PRS receivers. Signal performance investigations will be done within the PEC entity. The Galileo Control Centres (GCC) are the location where the security operations will take place, system status is delivered and interference declaration is stated.

Olivier Crop, PRS Security Officer, Security Department, European GNSS Supervisory Authority (GSA), described the PRS access policy in general. As he underlined, all the member states will be granted to the PRS signal and equally responsible for it. At the beginning of his presentation he gave an overview of the survey organised by the EC on answers on the use of PRS for different applications. Different aspects related to the various fields and the readiness of the different member states to use the PRS were given also, showing the priorities of the different countries.

Finally, results of the PACIFIC study on potential and most likely use for the different countries and on the different applications were shown.

The UK representative Elizabeth Duthie, Senior Manager, Department for Transport stated from the very beginning, that UK has proved to be very skeptic in all issues related to the PRS. Duthie cited a study of the UK government to identify potential users of PRS. The result was not positive for the PRS in general. Currently, there are issues to be resolved in terms of technical performance, threat analysis, operational management, price regulation as well as costs and cost/benefit for specific applications. Duthie concluded stating that there are still a lot of question to be solved.

Delfín Mariño from the Spanish National Security Authority and Delegate to 3SC Group

of European GNSS Supervisor Authority, presented the PRS Access Policy of Spain. The first step in the definition of the PRS Access Policy in Spain was the creation of the "PRS Working Subgroup" under the auspices of the Ministry of Transports of Spain and within the framework of the Interministerial Group for the monitoring of Galileo, supported by the designated National Security Authority for the European Union. Under the Interministerial Group for the monitoring of Galileo, the PRS Subgroup aims at proposing the organisation of the PRS User Groups and identifying the bodies able to implement the PRS access policy in Spain. Delfin continued describing the different Ministries that are engaged in the PRS subgroup and functions of each of them. Moreover, taking into consideration the operational community, shared security and common management criteria recommended by the Galileo Security Board, different PRS User Groups were identified. At the end, Delfin described how the National Key Distribution Authority will proceed.

The last speaker before the start of the discussion was Prof. Alfredo Roma the Galileo Coordinator at the Presidency of Council. He said that EU member states agreed that the use of PRS is an optional basis for each individual member state. He believes that the majority of the 27 member states will see the need of the PRS. From the Italian point of view, a lot of applications can be proposed which have also been expressed within the questionnaire of the EC. A pilot project has just been suggested integrating different key technologies in order to serve for controlling the territory for the citizens' security. This integrated approach is based on three main components: satellite navigation, satellite telecommunication and earth observation.

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