

CURRENT STATUS OF GALILEO PRS SERVICE AND USER SEGMENT DEVELOPMENT

THE FUTURE GALILEO PRS SESSION SATELLITE MASTERS CONFERENCE 2014 BERLIN, 24 OCTOBER 2014

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THREATS to GNSS

Interference
Jamming
Spoofing
Misuse



The Public Regulated Service

(PRS) is an encrypted navigation service designed to provide resistance to jamming, involuntary interference and spoofing

User NEEDS

Better Availability
High Continuity
Authentication
Access Control



Public Regulated Service (PRS)

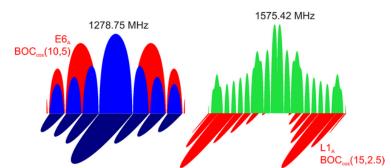
- Dual band signal (E1 + E6) in order to be more resistant to interference, jamming, and bad propagation conditions
- Better continuity of service
- Better accuracy thanks to the high bandwidth
- Encrypted ranging codes and data
- Access Control mechanisms
- Protection against spoofing
- Authentication of the signal

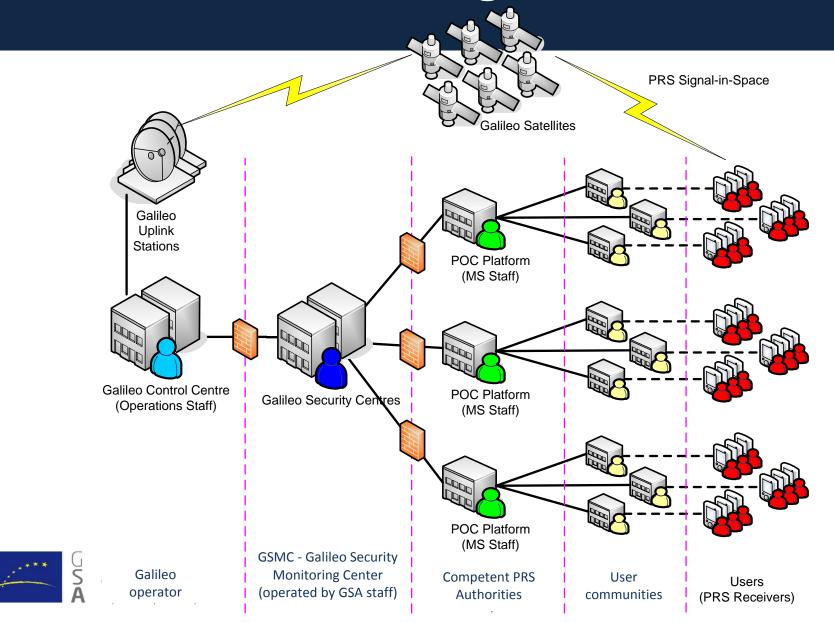
PRS is a trustable Position Velocity Timing service

Access to the PRS is controlled through key management systems

 Users who have not been granted access to the secure features of the PRS signal will not be able to determine any information from this signal







Access to PRS is regulated by Decision 1104/2011/EU

- Primarily intended for EU Member State Governments. Also Commission, Council and EEAS are PRS users. Potentially EU agencies, Third countries and international organisations (under specific arrangements) can be granted the access
 - US, Norway and Switzerland have manifested their interest to have access to PRS
 - Typical user communities are: Emergency services, Police, Coastguard, Border control, Customs, Critical Infrastructures, etc.

Decision 1104/2011/EU requires Member States participating in PRS to designate a Competent PRS Authority (CPA)

To manage and control the production and the use of PRS receivers

PRS is a governmental market

- According to Decision 1104, industry has to rely on its Member State and in particular to its CPA
 - To manufacture PRS material
 - In addition, it has to follow a security accreditation process
 - National Competent PRS Authorities monitor compliance with the Common Minimum Standards



The Galileo Implementation Plan

Full Operational Capability Full services, 30 satellites From 2018/2020

Galileo is implemented in a step-wise approach

Initial Operational Capability Early services for OS, SAR, PRS, and demonstrator for CS

2015





In-Orbit Validation 4 fully operational satellites and ground segment

2013



GIOVE A/B 2 test satellites 2005/2008



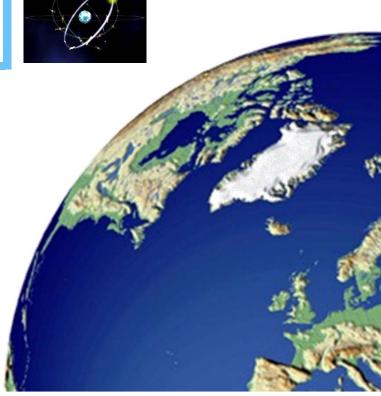
Galileo System Testbed v1 Validation of critical algorithms

2003









Recent developments in PRS

Since 2013, PRS has been proven to provide independent and secure GNSS service

 As demonstrated by ESA IOV campaign and PRS Participant Trials in IOV (PPTI) in which several MSs successfully participated

Several MSs (14) have established their Competent PRS Authority and confirmed their interest on PRS Pilot Projects through a Call for Engagement from EC supported by GSA and presented their plans for PRS Pilot Project Activities starting from Early Services

 Bilateral meetings with Member States have been organised and conducted by EC, GSA and ESA

The first CPA Workshop has been organised in GSA premises in Prague the 9th and

10th of July 2014

GSMC staff relocated to its final sites and development of operations already started



PRS User Segment and technology development

GSA, in coordination with EC and relative CPAs, has organised an industry consultation in the months of April and May 2014

 To prepare future activities in support of the PRS user segment development and market uptake

At the end of 2013 GSA launched P3RS2

Development of PRS pre-operational receivers

PRS user segment technological roadmap

- Specific H2020 and Fundamental Elements topics in PRS User
 Segment under preparation
- Both currently under discussion with CPAs





THANK YOU

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