



THE WEU SATELLITE CENTRE



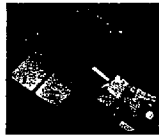
The Strategic Dimension of Space Observation

Space based observation provides repeated, unrestricted access to every corner of the globe, in full compliance with international law.

- 1. To EVALUATE RISKS before they turn into THREATS;**
- 2. To give ADVANCE NOTICE to the DECIDERS to carry out diplomatic, economic and humanitarian measures to prepare generic plans for military actions;**
- 3. To MANAGE CRISES and military operations.**

IMINT : Complementarity of sensors

STRATEGIC



**Global Access
Repetitive
Wide Angle**

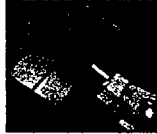
General Surveillance



Crises Management

IMINT : Complementarity of sensors

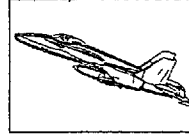
STRATEGIC



**Global Access
Repetitive
Wide Angle**

+

TACTICAL



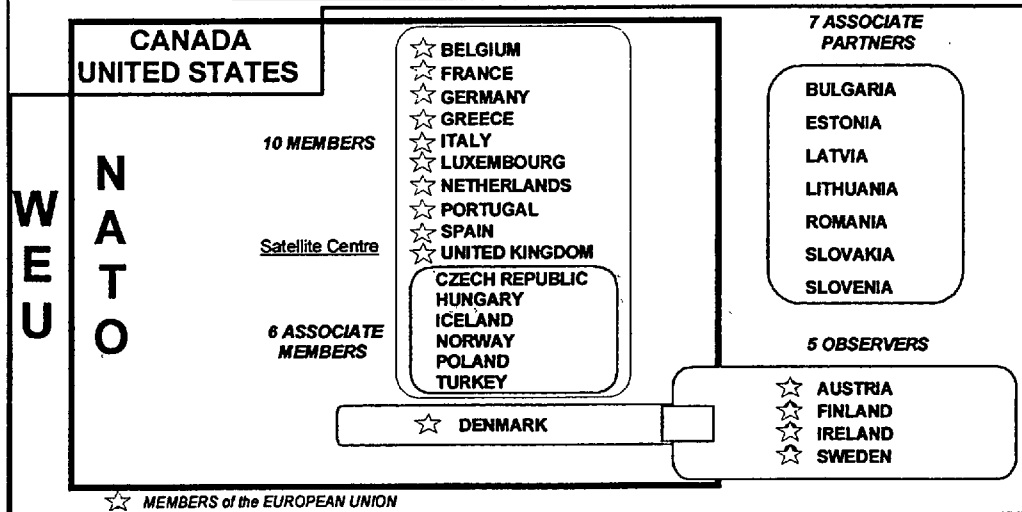
**Flexibility
Precision
Response Time**

General Surveillance

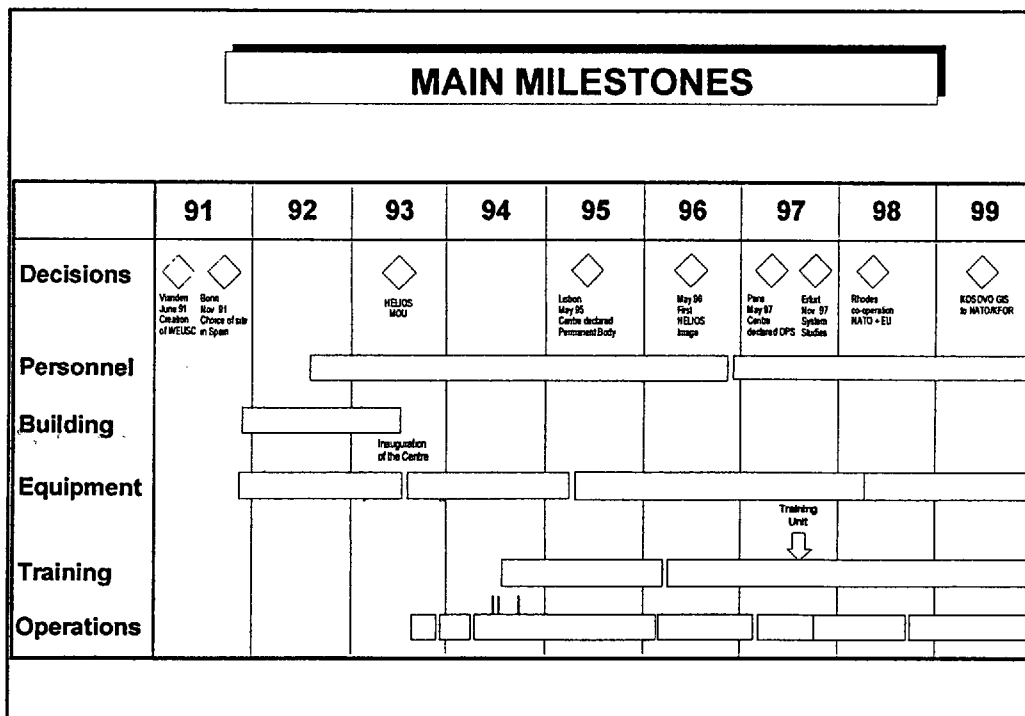
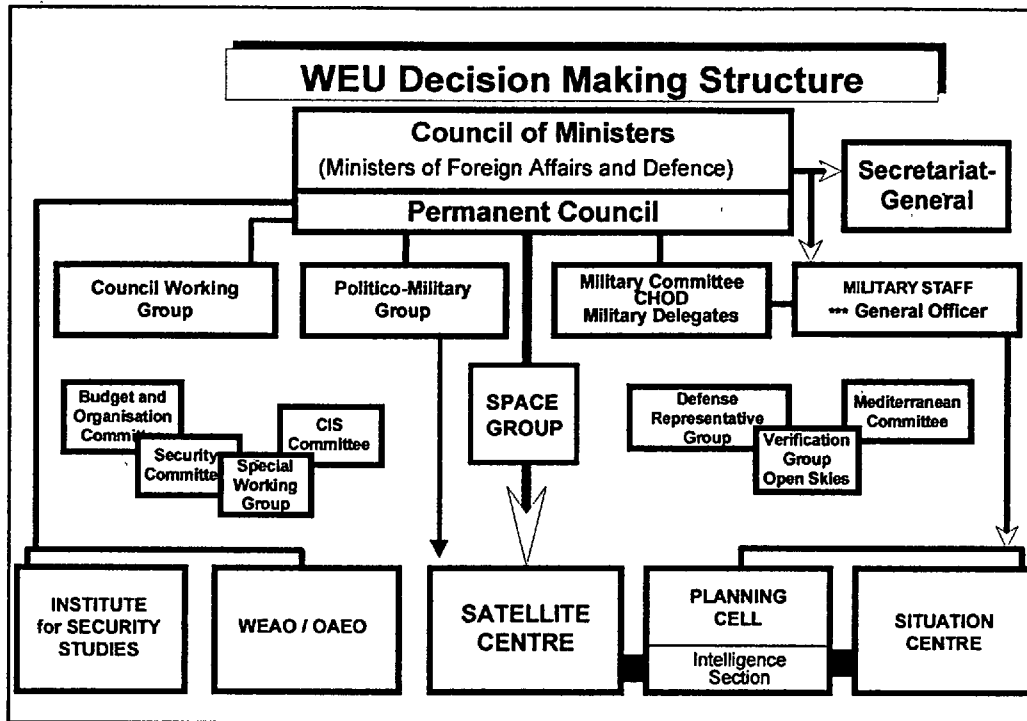


Crises Management

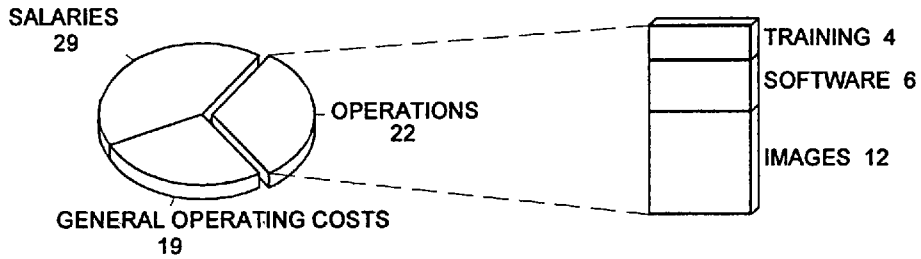
**WEU STATES IN THE
EUROPEAN SECURITY GEOMETRY**



ALBANIA, CEI (ARMENIA, AZERBAIDJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, MOLDOVA, UZBEKISTAN, RUSSIA, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE), F.Y.R. of MACEDONIA.

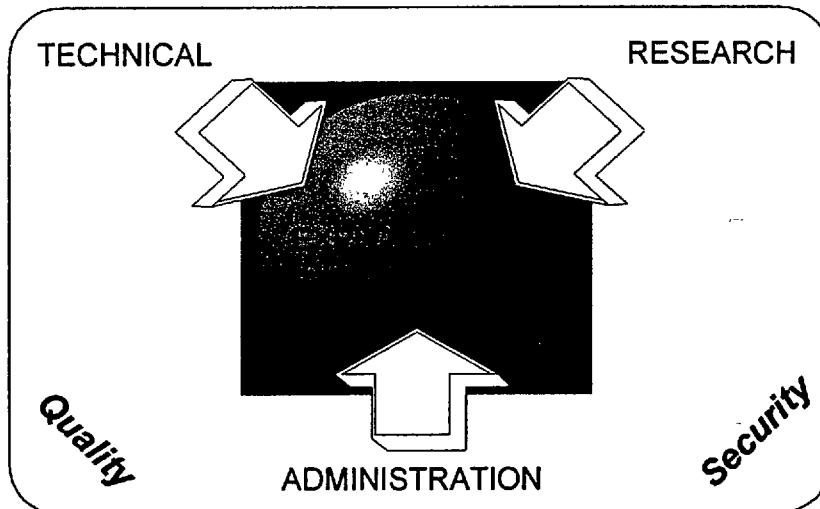


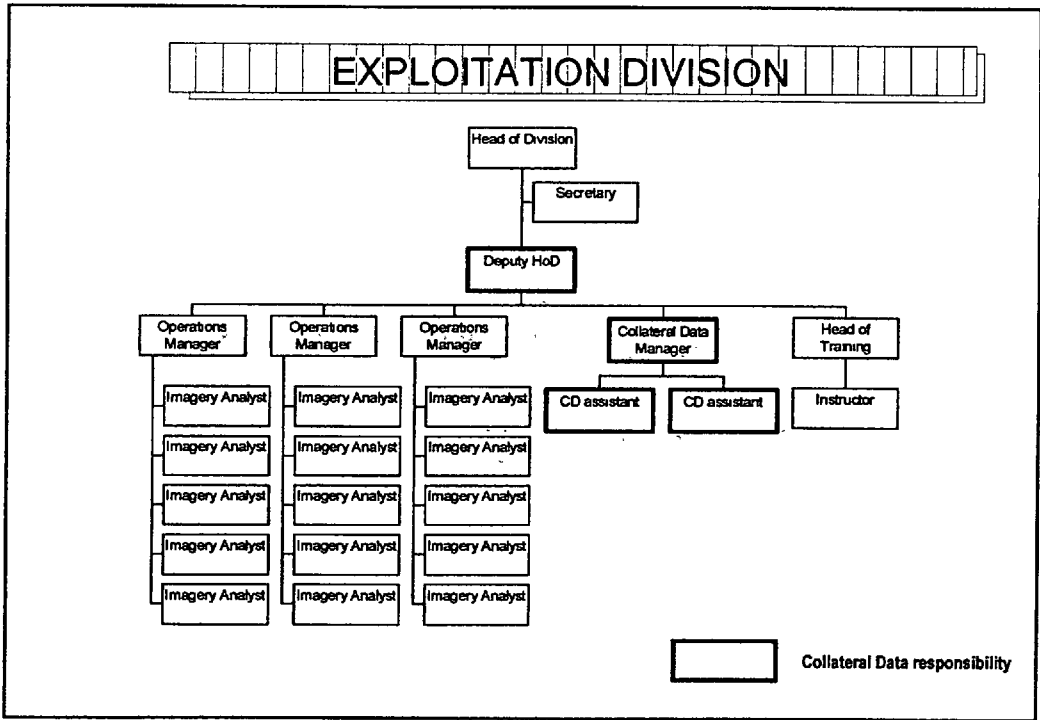
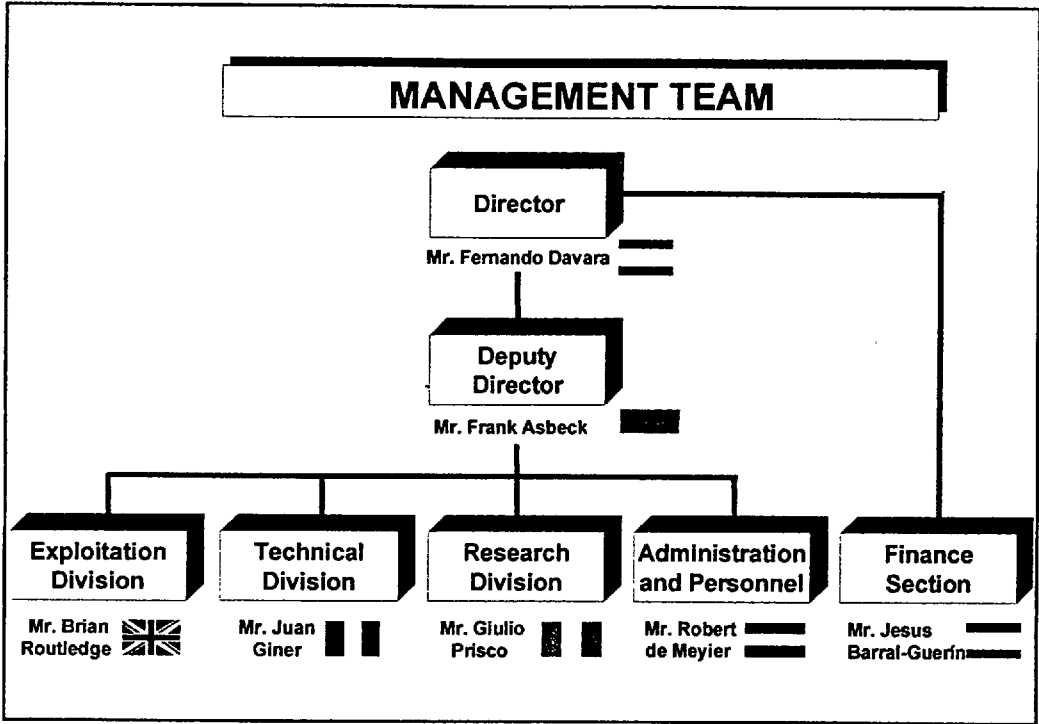
BUDGET of the SATELLITE CENTRE



Budget 1998 = 8,9 M EURO = 29,3% UEO

CONCEPT of OPERATION





MISSIONS of the SATELLITE CENTRE

Ref.: CM (97) 7 of 7 May 1997

- To supply WEU, Member States and Associate Members, in response to its task requests, with information resulting from the interpretation of space imagery supported by airborne imagery and other collateral information.
- To conduct training of the Centre's imagery analysts
- To develop techniques and procedures to increase the effectiveness of the WEU Satellite Centre.
- To supply image interpretation products to Observers and Associate Partners, and to International Organizations (e.g. EU, NATO, OSCE).

MISSION N°1

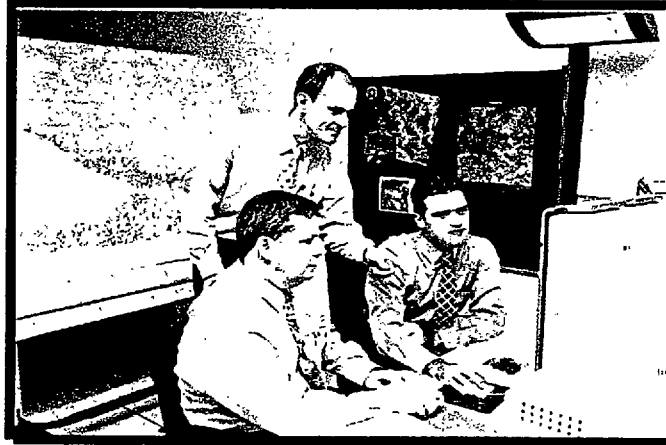
TASK TYPES

Ref.: CM (97) 7 of 7 May 1997

- 1. General Security Surveillance:**
 - general surveillance of areas of interest for WEU on the basis of a mandate of the Council defining the conditions of the surveillance mission;
 - support for treaty verification;
 - support of arms control and of proliferation control.
- 2. Support for "Petersberg" type missions:**
 - humanitarian and rescue;
 - peacekeeping;
 - tasks of combat forces in crisis management including peacemaking.
- 3. Surveillance in more specific spheres:**
 - maritime surveillance;
 - environmental surveillance.

MISSION N°2

TRAINING MISSION



To conduct training of the Centre's Imagery Analysts. Training of national personnel will be undertaken depending on availability of resources.

MISSION N°3

The Preparation for the Future



To develop techniques and procedures to increase the effectiveness of extracting information from remotely sensed data for the purpose of :

- Enhancing the Centre's efficiency
- Expertise for the benefit of WEU

10% of the budget is dedicated to TDP : Data Fusion, SAR DataHandling, 3D, GIS, Registration, Feature Detection

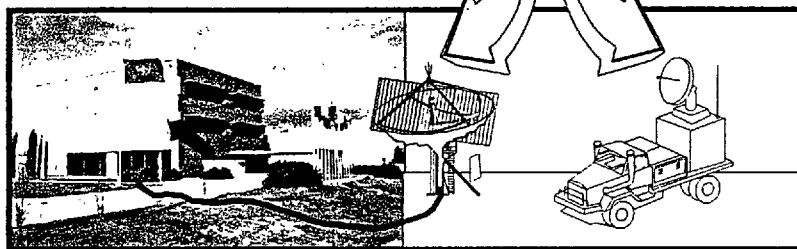
MISSION N°3

The Preparation for the Future

TOWARDS A EUROPEAN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM



ASI
CNES
DERA
DLR
INTA

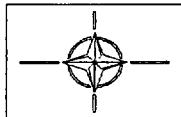


MISSION N°4

**MISSIONS to the benefit of other WEU
States and outside Organizations**

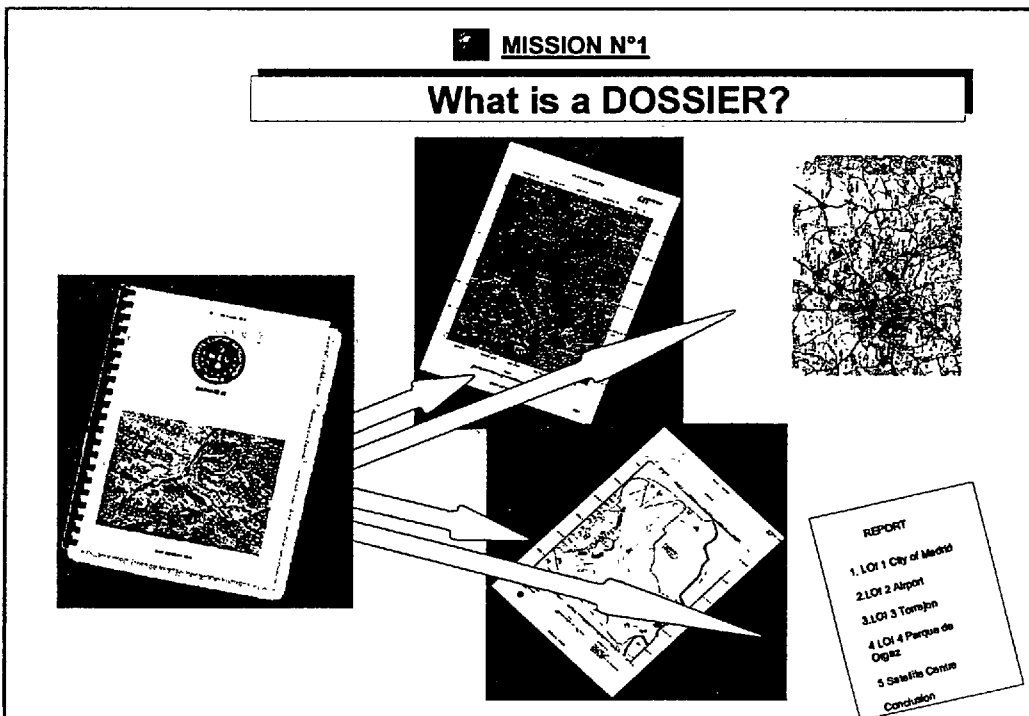
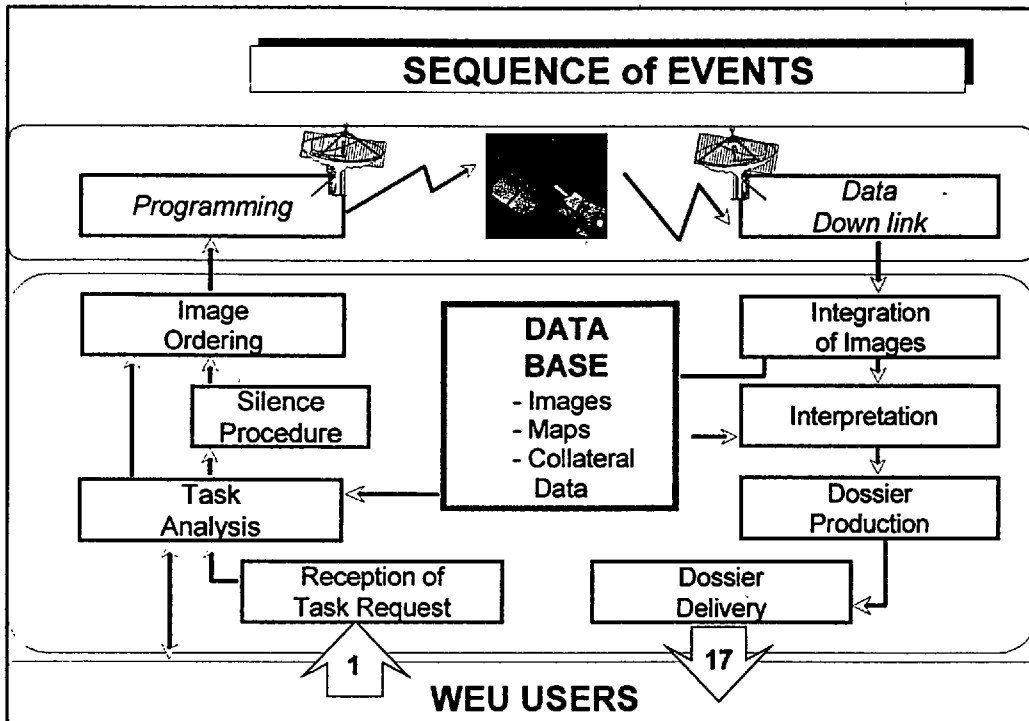


To supply image interpretation products to Observers and Associate Partners and to International Organizations in accordance with instructions and priorities given to it by the Council



OSCE





ELectronic DOssiers (ELDO)



- HTML/XML format
- Currently delivered on CD ROM
- Delivery on WEUNET planned
- Geographic co-ordinates (GeoTiff)
- Vector data and annotations
- Multimedia data types
- Easy import from WEU-SC database
- Easy export to user database
- ➔ Examples

Areas Tasked: Current



Sources of Satellite Imagery

Today

COMMERCIAL

OPTICAL

SPOT 1, 2 and 4 (*FRANCE*)
LANDSAT 4 et 5 (*UNITED STATES*)
IRS 1-C and D (*INDIA*)
RUSSIAN IMAGES
IKONOS (*UNITED STATES*)

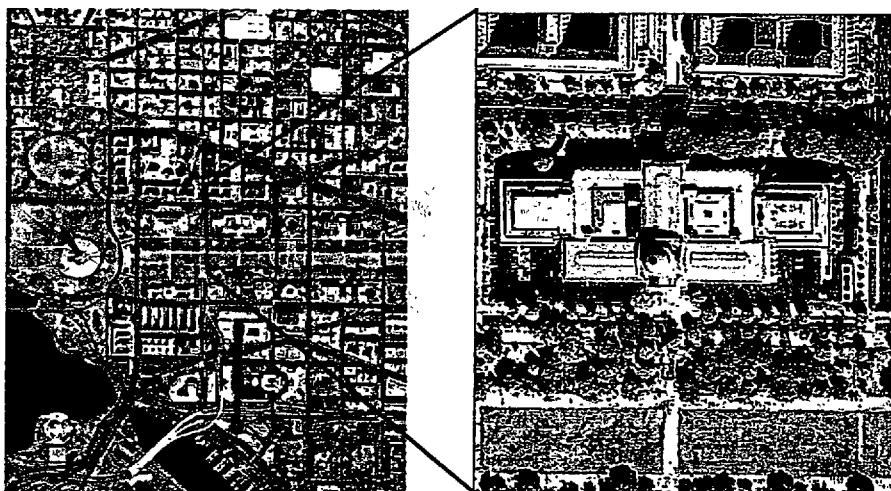
RADAR

ERS 1 and 2 (*EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY*)
RADARSAT (*CANADA*)

NON COMMERCIAL

HELIOS (*FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN*)

IKONOS SAMPLE-1



New Concepts for Intelligence

SPACE NEWS

VOL. 11 NO. 13 APRIL 3, 2000 A GANNETT NEWSPAPER \$3.50 USA, \$5.70 Non-USA

Visual Impact

The increasing availability of low-orbit satellite imagery is forcing analysts to rethink their methods. The major impact is the need to deal with the flood of data that is now being generated by the new generation of satellites. The challenge is to filter out the noise and find the information that is most useful.

How Sharp? The resolution of the imagery is a key factor in determining its value. Analysts must be able to identify objects of interest and track their movements over time.

Analysis The data must be processed and analyzed in a timely manner. This requires the use of advanced software and hardware. Analysts must also be able to interpret the data and provide meaningful information to decision-makers.

Deployment The deployment of new satellites is a complex process that involves many different agencies and organizations. It requires careful planning and coordination.

Conclusion The use of low-orbit satellite imagery is a rapidly growing field. It offers many opportunities for intelligence gathering, but it also presents many challenges. Analysts must be able to deal with the flood of data and find the information that is most useful.

Policy-Makers Not Ready for New Imagery

High-Resolution Photos Create Tough Problems for Diplomats

WASHINGTON — Policy-makers are not ready for the high-resolution satellite imagery that is now being generated by the new generation of satellites. The challenge is to filter out the noise and find the information that is most useful.

The increasing availability of low-orbit satellite imagery is forcing analysts to rethink their methods. The major impact is the need to deal with the flood of data that is now being generated by the new generation of satellites. The challenge is to filter out the noise and find the information that is most useful.

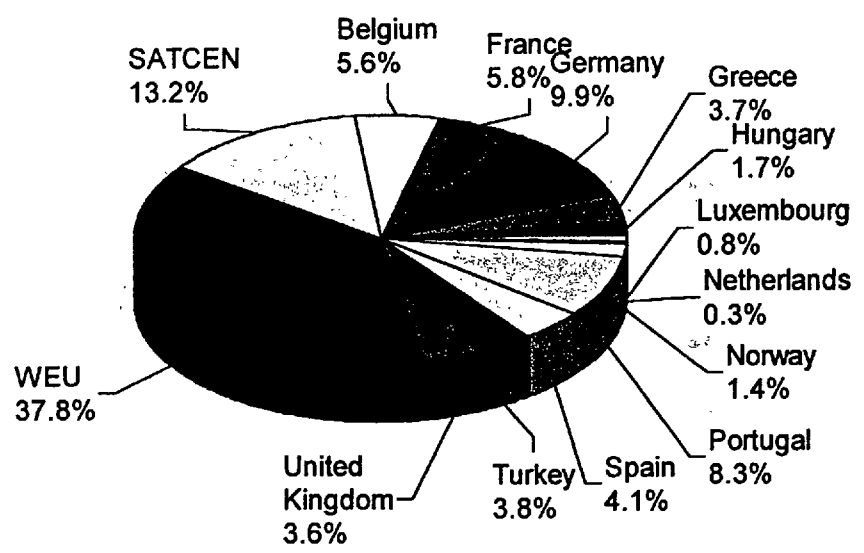
Analysts must be able to identify objects of interest and track their movements over time. This requires the use of advanced software and hardware. Analysts must also be able to interpret the data and provide meaningful information to decision-makers.

The deployment of new satellites is a complex process that involves many different agencies and organizations. It requires careful planning and coordination.

ANALYSIS
 High-resolution satellite imagery is a rapidly growing field. It offers many opportunities for intelligence gathering, but it also presents many challenges. Analysts must be able to deal with the flood of data and find the information that is most useful.

Military Planners Face Challenge, See Page 6

Resources Allocated in 1999 Image Analyst man days





NEXT STEPS

Towards Higher Resolution

**HELIOS MOU
OTHER SOURCES**

COMPLEMENTARITY

**NATIONAL and NATO ASSETS
OPTICAL and RADAR
AIR-BORNE and SPACE-BORNE
HR and MR
PAN and XS
2D and 3D**

REDUCTION of the DELAYS

**ACCESS to IMAGERY
DISSEMINATION of INFORMATION**

HUMAN INTERFACES

**ACCESS to DATA BASES
EASY to USE TOOLS (SAR +FUSION)**

INTEGRATION INTO the EU STRUCTURE

**Cologne European Council
3-4 June 1999**

Presidency Conclusions

...

Common European Security and Defence Policy

...

56. " The European Council invites the Council (General Affairs) to deal thoroughly with all discussions on aspects of security, with a view to enhancing and better coordinating the Union's and Member States's non-military crisis response tools".

...

**Cologne European Council
3-4 June 1999**

**Annex III: European Council Declaration on
strengthening the Common European Policy on Security
and Defence**

...

2. " We are convinced that to fully assume its tasks in the field of conflict prevention and crisis management the European Union must have at its disposal the appropriate capabilities and instruments. ... This requires the maintenance of a sustained defence effort, the implementation of the necessary adaptations and notably the reinforcement of our capabilities in the field of intelligence, strategic transport, command and control. ...".

5."...we task the ... Council ... to prepare ... the inclusion of those functions of the WEU which will be necessary for the EU ..."

...

**Cologne European Council
3-4 June 1999**

**Presidency Report on strengthening the Common European Policy on
Security and Defence**

...

2. Guiding Principles

" The aim is to strengthen the CFSP by the development of a common European policy on security and defence. This requires a capacity for autonomous action backed up by credible military capabilities and appropriate decision making bodies. ...".

" The focus of our efforts therefore would be to assure that the European union has at its disposal the necessary capabilities (including military capabilities) and appropriate structures for effective EU decision making in crisis management within the scope of the Petersberg tasks. ...".

Cologne European Council 3-4 June 1999

Presidency Report on strengthening the Common European Policy on Security and Defence

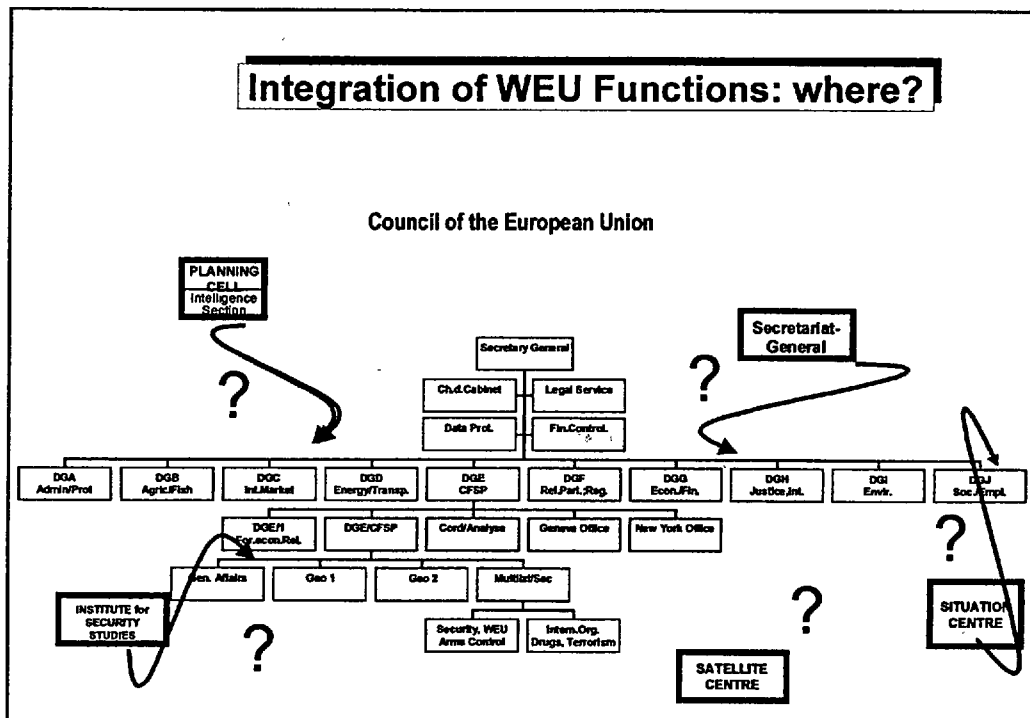
...

3. Decision Making

“ Furthermore, the EU will need a capacity for analysis of situations, sources of intelligence, and a capability for relevant strategic planning. This may require in particular:

- regular (or ad hoc) meetings of the General Affairs Council, as appropriate including Defence Ministers;
- a permanent body in Brussels (Political and Security Committee) consisting of representatives with pol/mil expertise;
- an EU Military Committee consisting of Military Representatives making recommendations to the Political and Security Committee;
- a EU Military Staff including a Situation Centre;
- other resources such as a Satellite Centre, Institute for Security Studies.”

Integration of WEU Functions: where?



OSS 21 PRIMER Essential Elements of Information Joint Planning, Operations Other Than War and Open Source Intelligence - Link Page

[Previous](#) [The birth of OSINT in Italy](#)

[Next](#) [Europol's Open Sources & Documentation Unit](#)

[Return to Electronic Index Page](#)