



UAVs for EU Maritime Surveillance Missions

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European Defence Agency

Building Capabilities for a Secure Europe



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Outline of briefing

- EDA presentation
- How did EDA get involved in UAVs ?
- Present EDA activities
- Conclusions and way ahead



EDA presentation

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What is the European Defence Agency?

Europe under-performing on defence...

Partly under resourcing...

Unable to give full substance to ESDP...

Mainly fragmentation across Member States: capability requirements, standards, concepts, support, demand (equipment, materiel, R&T) and supply (industry)...

...

Fragmentation of process...

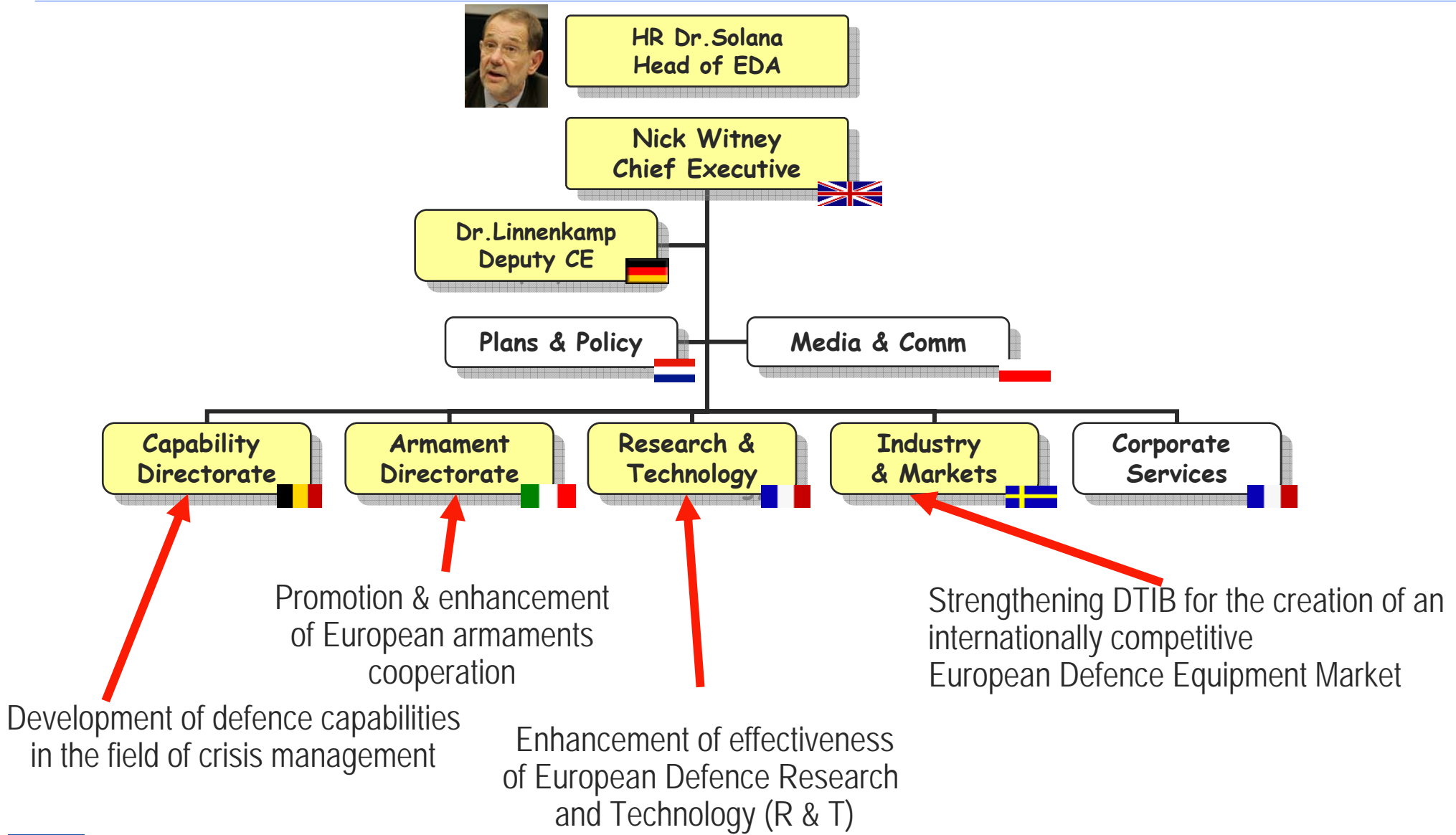
EDA functions all relate to:

- Improving Europe's Defence performance
- Promoting coherence in place of fragmentation
- Comprehensive approach to identifying capability needs
- Opportunities for industrial restructuring
- Progress towards continental-scale demand and market

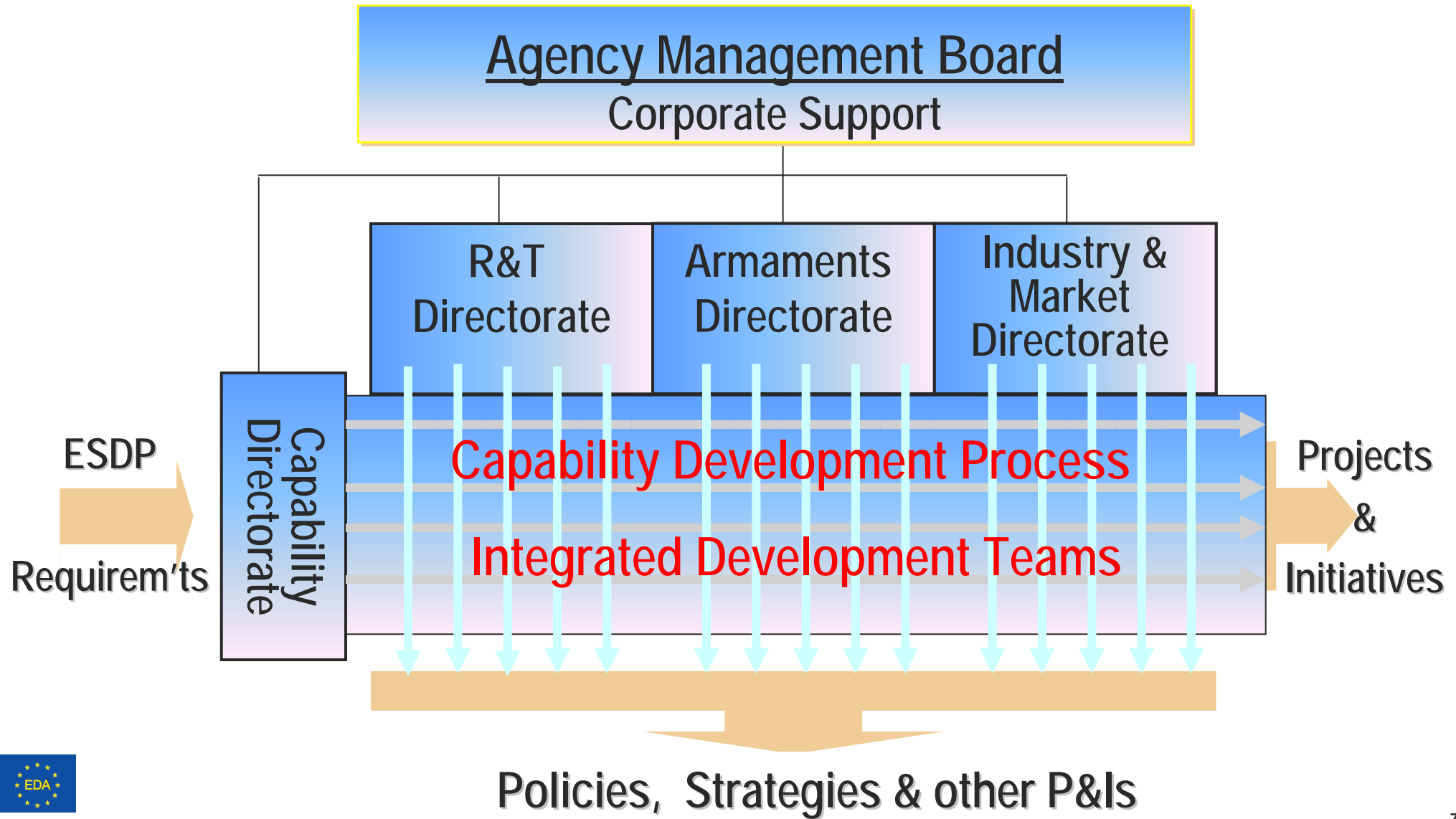
EDA Mission and Functions



EDA organisation



Agency way of working





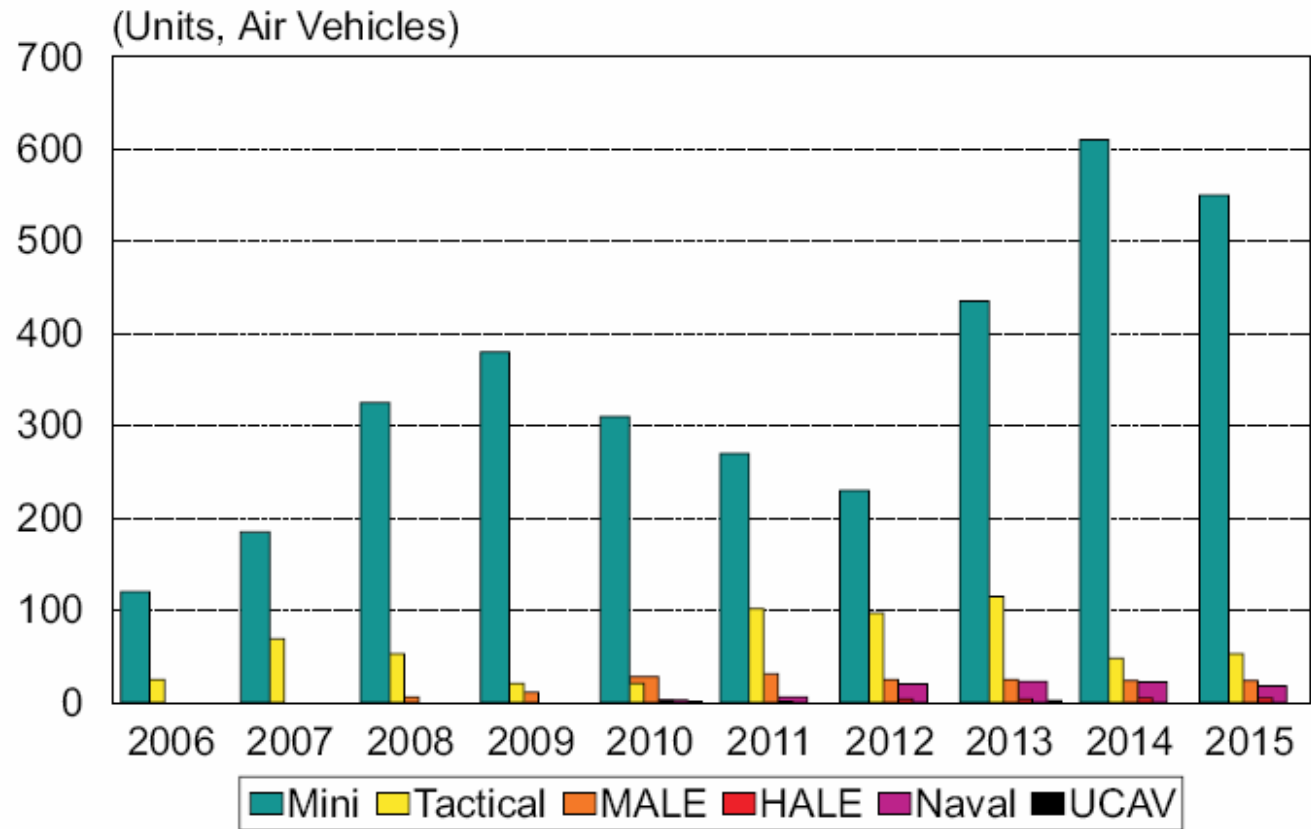
How did the EDA get involved in UAVs ? The facts

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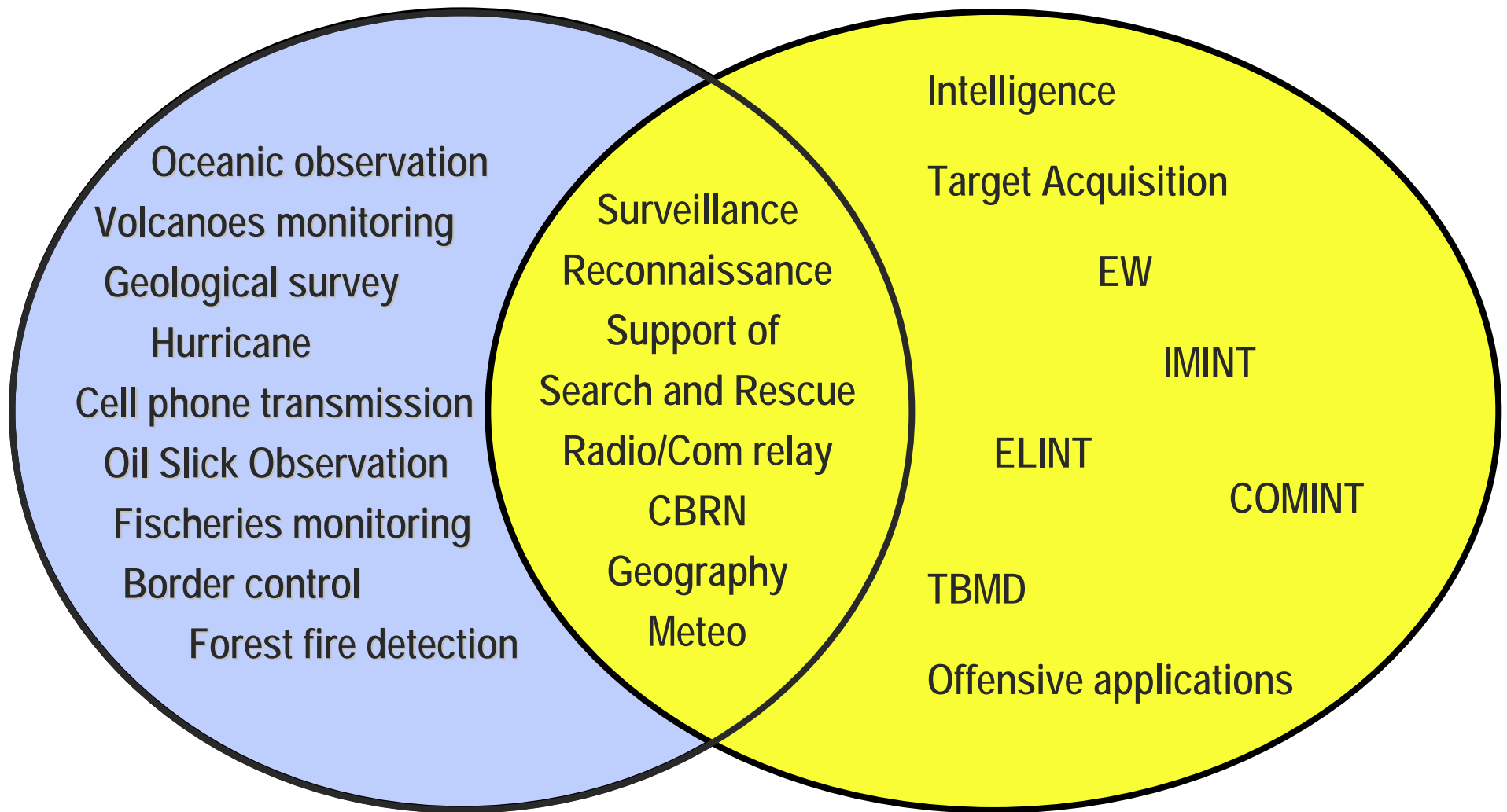


European Market UAV Forecast



- The military market for Mil UAVs will rise in the next years
- Insufficient „market space“ in Europe for full parallel UAV R&D
- Insufficient units in the high technology UAV segment (Tactical/MALE/HAAV)

UAVs Civilian/military applications



UAVs: EDA first orientations

- Harmonised EU approach:
 - Integration of UAVs in C4ISTAR
 - Concept of Employment for EU MALE /HALE UAVs
 - MALE UAV Staff Requirement
 - Open System Architecture document
 - Maritime Tactical UAVs Staff Target
- Definition of R&T key technologies
- Harmonisation of procurement after 2010
- The use on UAVs outside of segregated airspace and related air traffic management

Summary of the facts

- **Europe representing the second largest market** and the **second most significant center for high-tech research**, about 20% of the worldwide total
- **The UAV military requirements are known**
- **A civil UAV market will slowly emerge** over the next decade, **starting first with government organizations** requiring surveillance systems similar to military UAVs such as
 - coast guards
 - border patrol organizations
 - similar national security organizations
- **A commercial, non-governmental UAV market is unlikely to emerge** except in some niche markets **until the airspace access issue is fully resolved**
- The **single largest hurdle** to the growth of the civil UAV market is the **issue of UAV operations in controlled airspace**

Conclusions

- **There is a broad range of potential UAV operations**, varying by size, performance, and architecture
- **UAVs are a key element** in the future military capability and there is a **clear demand for the ability to operate UAVs in the airspace**
- **UAVs can provide a potential public benefit** for several applications
- Several projections indicate that **UAVs will be substantial for the civil users of the future Airspace**
- There is also a **broad range of potential policy options for ensuring safe integration** but the challenging task is to identify the right ones

There are high Military/Civil Synergies in design/production/operation which need to be explored. Europe needs to focus the efforts in the UAV technology sector



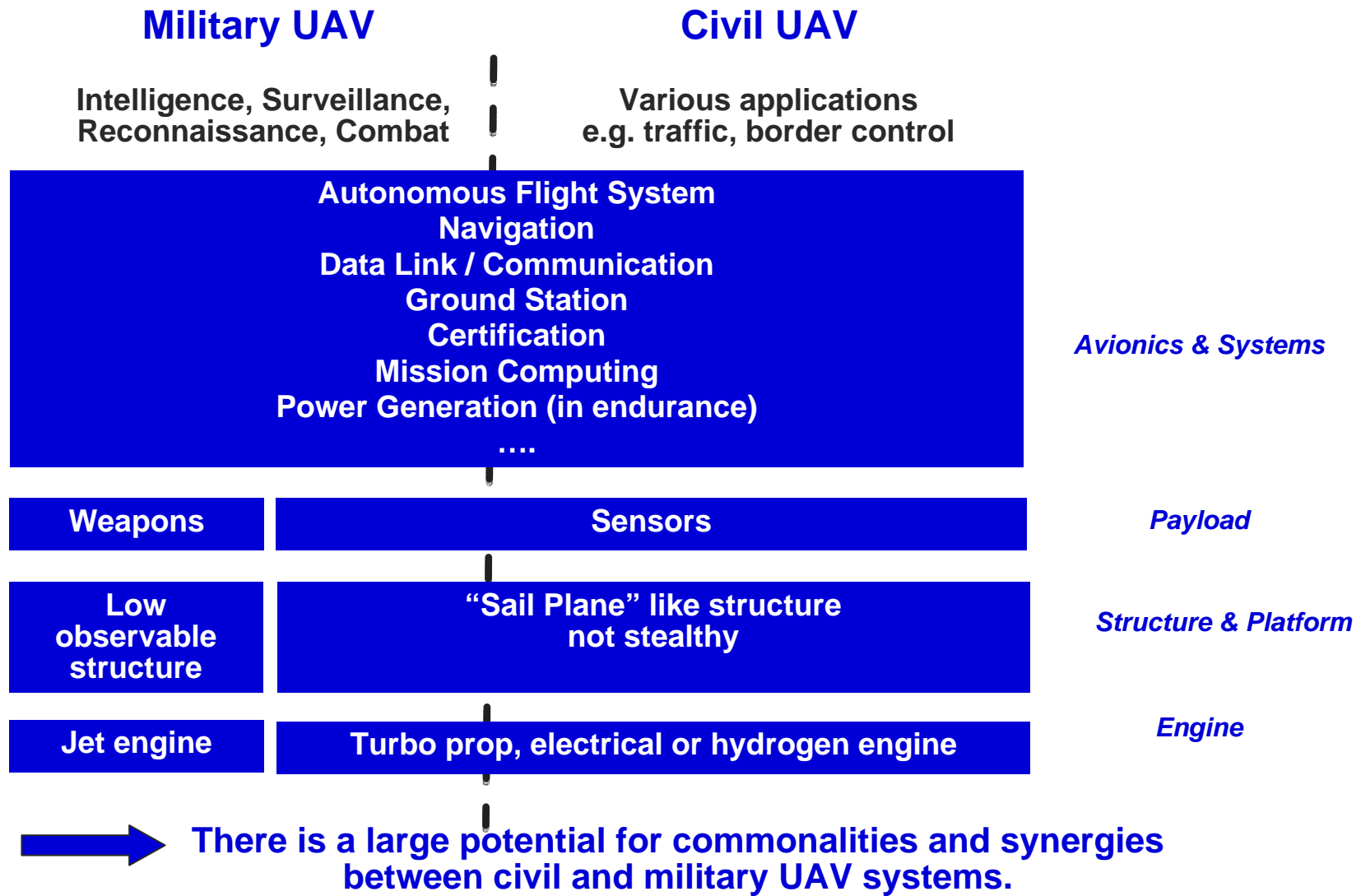
Present EDA activities

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Common Interest: Military / Civil UAV Systems



Common European Vision for Security & Defence UAVs

European Commission
European Defence Agency
European Industry

The scope of the European UAV Vision is broad, including small and micro systems, medium to large systems, fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, and lighter-than-air and near to space systems, covering both civil and military applications

- EU Government and Industry efforts have to be coordinated within the European Framework to ensure and to build up **technological advances** of the European Industry in the future.
- Future UAV Systems must be of **modular concept** to fulfill in synergy specific civil as well as military missions in future European Security and Defence (ESDP) environment.
- **UAVs must be integrated** with manned and space systems to operate safe in national and international airspace.
- The **airspace access** issue has to be fully resolved to open up the commercial and non-governmental UAV market.

To build up technological advances: Key Technologies

In 2005 EDA had started a R&T flagship project on UAVs to determine if there were critical technology area's that needed to be addressed by the R&T community.

10 key technologies were identified:

- Airworthiness
- Flight Control Systems
- Automatic Take-Off and Landing Systems
- Sense & Avoid Technologies
- Power Generation
- Health Monitoring System
- IMINT (Active Imagery, integration & miniaturization of payloads)
- sensor & image management and exploitation
- Digital LOS & BLOS Data Links
- Broadband Satellite Data Links

Key technologies



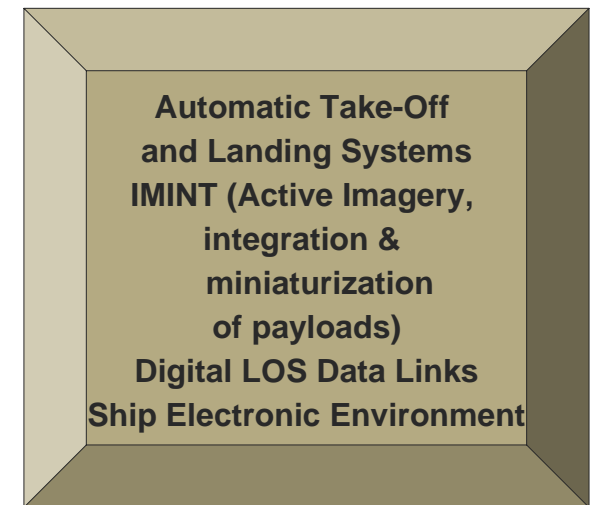
LE UAV



Communalities



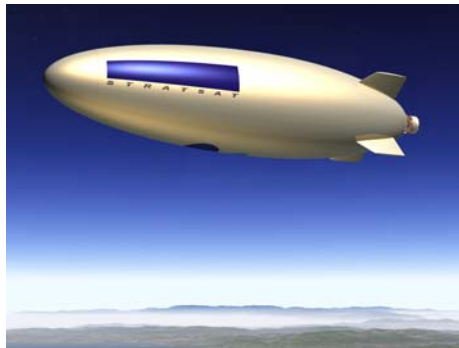
TAC UAV



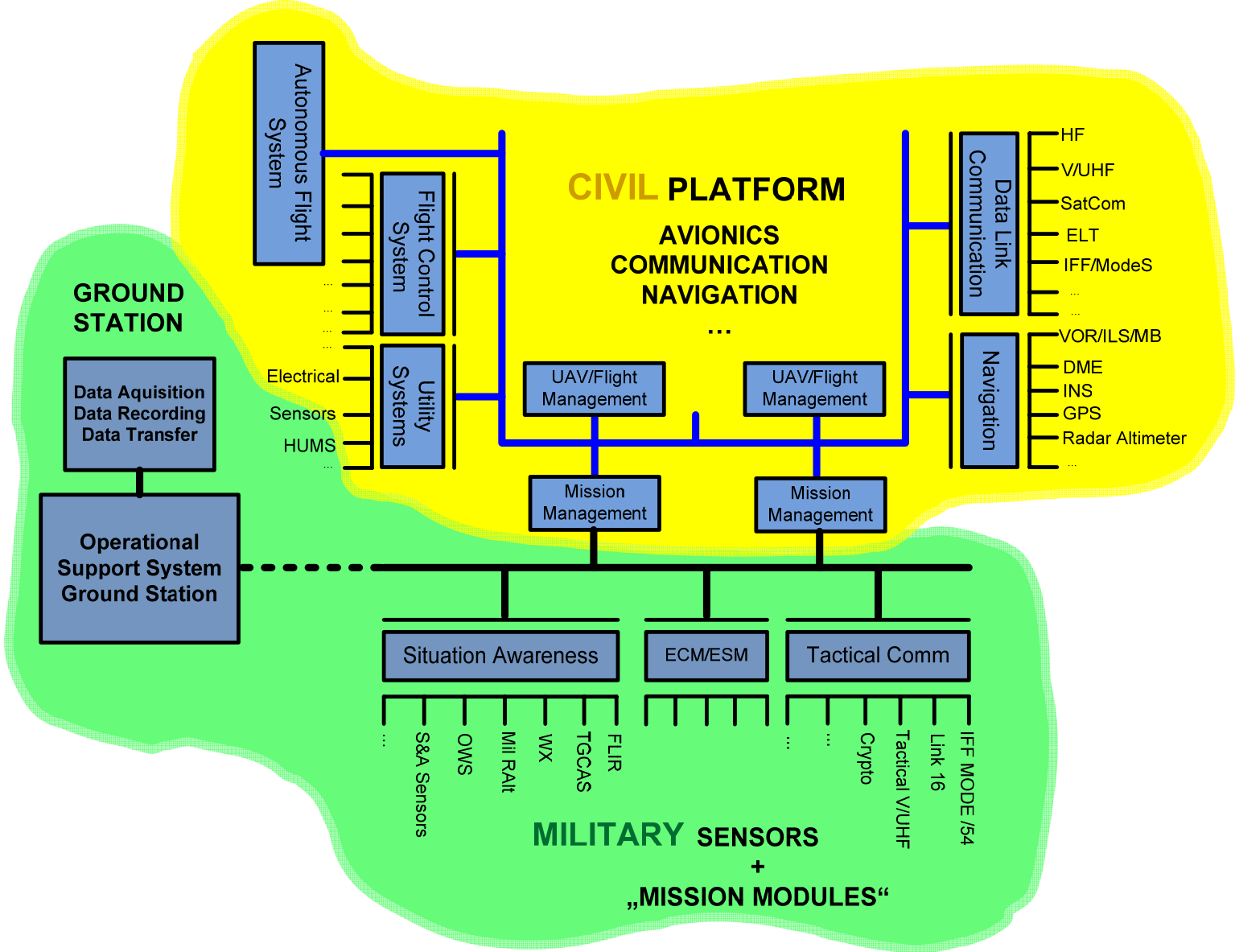
2 EDA studies initiated on data links and sense & avoid

Next Studies

- Cost analysis
 - Balance of investment study for ISR platforms (balance between satellites, HAAS and other manned and unmanned air vehicles)
- Tackle rest of identified critical technologies
 - Continue Critical Technology Path and establish a short to medium term roadmap (tackle the rest of the 10 critical technologies identified)



Future UAV Systems modular concept: making use of Security/Defence Synergies



Airspace access: Operate UAVs into General Air Traffic

- « The removal of the barriers to operating UAVs in European airspace will stimulate a new market for a variety of new systems giving Europe a chance to take the commercial lead in this rapidly developing market. To realise the true market and military/security mission potential of current and future European UAVs, the first step is the seamless integration of UAVs in controlled airspace ».
- Three prerequisites enable this step forward:
 - a common regulatory legal framework,
 - the implementation of common safety-relevant technologies, and
 - a joint organisational structure/reference body for coordinated action of all relevant stakeholders like EU-Commission, pMS, EDA and the European industry etc. .

UAVs – A NEW APPROACH

- New factors

European Commission interest, from security perspective

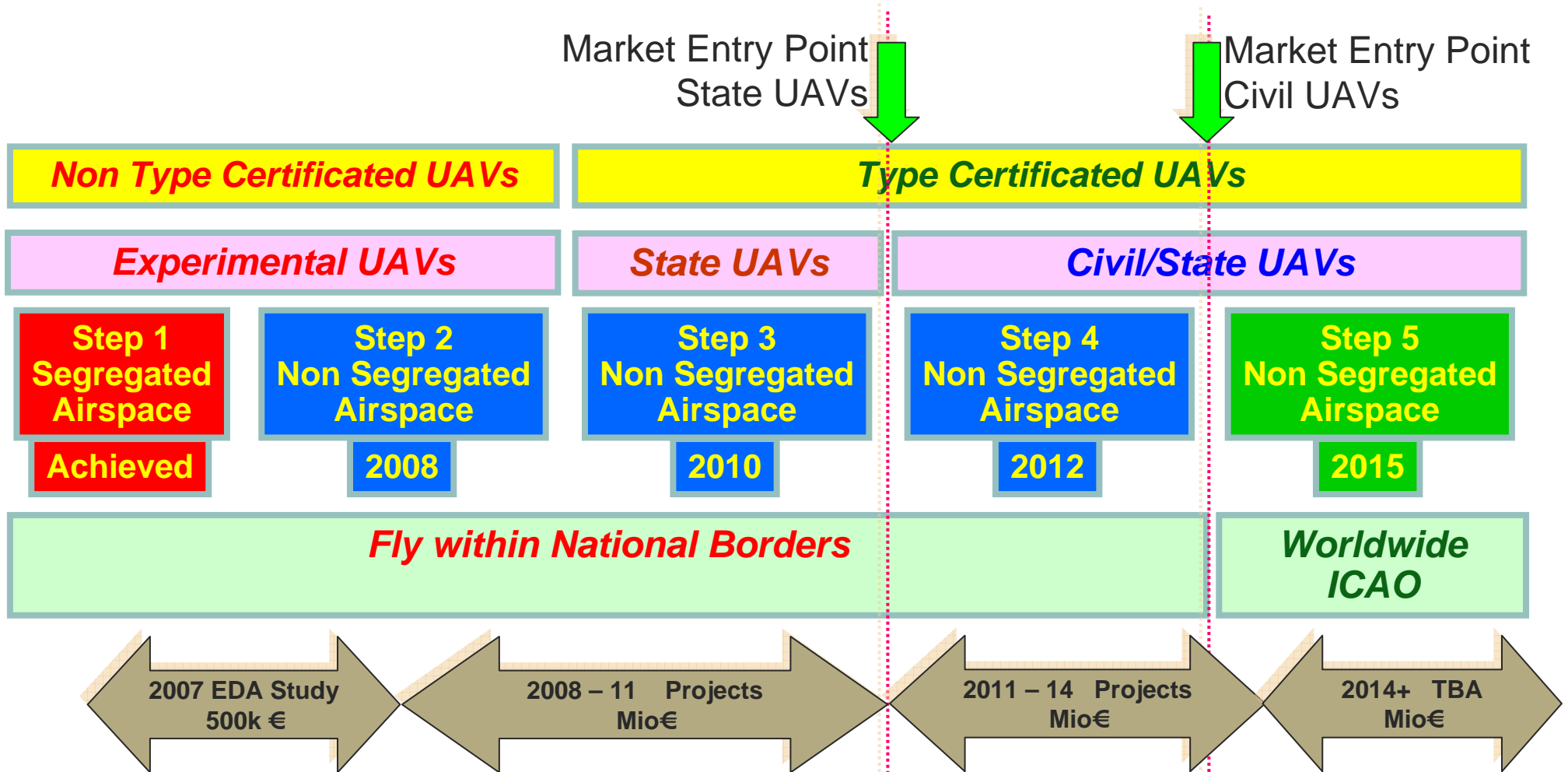
Industry call for

- Integrated civ/mil market
- “Strategic research agenda” focussed on UAVs

- EDA/European Commission/Industry proposal on Common Goal:

“To open European Air Space and have the required technology demonstrations in order to produce UAV Systems that can routinely fly across national borders”

"UAVs – A New European Effort ": UAV Insertion into General Air Traffic



Maritime Surveillance UAVs

- UAVs are **complementary elements** in a C4ISTAR environment
- Conflict between wide area search and identification mostly requires **dedicated platforms** for both tasks
- **Combination** of both LE UAV and Tactical UAV preferred
- Common Staff Requirements for LE UAV with a description of the maritime radar sensor
- Common Staff Target for Maritime Tactical UAV





Conclusions

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Conclusions

- Short term: to allow UAVs to fly over Europe by 2010
- Medium term: to work on the 3 parallel trends
 - LE UAV
 - Maritime tactical UAV
 - Feasibility studies (10 R&T priorities)
- Need to establish the organizational approach at EU level to meet the needs and requirements in order to:
 - coordinate Security/Defence UAV interests
 - coordinate priorities for technological drivers and applications
 - match between user requirements and technological excellence
- Support the build of teams/consortia of organizations and companies from across Europe to initiate the activities



QUESTIONS ??

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