

GALILEO

Slide 1:

Galileo is the European programme of civil radio-navigation by satellite initiated by the European Commission and the European Space Agency. It will allow a multitude of applications for the general public and professionals on a worldwide scale. Satellite navigation works by meshing the time it takes for a signal to travel between a satellite and your receiver. 4 visible satellites are required to obtain optimum information.

Slide 2:

Upon its completion in 2008, the Galileo system will offer 2 advantages compared to the American GPS (15m). Since the Galileo program isn't military, it will provide a more precise (2m), continuous and guaranteed signal. This will improve existing uses and allow new ones to be developed.

Slide 3:

We will be able to not only find our way in a town but also in buildings. It will be possible to use the service to find your friends in a mall or locate the nearest hospital or cinema. The system will also make the roads a safer place. For instance if your car has broken down, you will be able to send SMS containing your position. The first experimental satellite has been launched in the end of 2005 to begin a test phase.

Slide 4:

This phase will be followed by the launch of the first 4 satellites, of a constellation of thirty satellites which will circle the earth in three different orbits. Galileo is compatible and interoperable with the American GPS.

Slide 5:

Financing the project are the EC and the ESA, in cooperation with Israel, India, China, Ukraine, Russia, S. Korea, Australia, the MEDA countries, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Mexico.

Slide 6:

The system will be deployed in partnership with the private sector as well. The economic benefits expected of Galileo are staggering and explain the commercial attraction of the programme and the commitment of the private sector.

Slide 7:

The market potential of Galileo is huge. It's estimated, that the market for radio-navigation will increase from close to 0 in 2001 to 300 billion € in 2010. Feeding this growth will be the general public. From 40% of the total usage of radio-navigation services in 2001, the mass market share will have increased to 75% by 2010. If we compare this income with the

investment Galileo requires – only 3,2B €, the equivalent of building 150 km of highway, we see that the potential profits are enormous.

Slide 8:

Galileo is the first major infrastructure to bring together all the EU states. It will create more than 100 000 direct jobs in Europe and 3B receivers will be in use by 2010. What is needed now, are the right operators and security systems.

Text on slides:

SLIDE 1:

1. The European programme of civil radio-navigation
2. Initiated by the EC and the ESA
3. Works by triangulation
4. 4 visible satellites are required

SLIDE 2:

1. Completion in 2008
2. The Galileo program isn't military
3. Will provide more precise information(2m) than GPS(15m)
4. Continuous and guaranteed signal

SLIDE 3:

1. Will allow geo-localised services
2. Has a safety role to play (roads)
3. First satellite already in orbit (2005)

SLIDE 4:

1. Next 4 satellites to be launched by the end of 2006
2. System will consist of 30 satellites
3. Satellites will circle the Earth in 3 orbits
4. Galileo is compatible and interoperable with the American GPS

SLIDE 5:

1. Co financing agreements signed with: Israel, India, China, Ukraine, Russia, S. Korea, Australia, the MEDA countries, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Mexico
2. Primary funds provided by EC and ESA

SLIDE 6:

1. The EC is to sign joint exploitation agreements with private sector

SLIDE 7:

1. Market will increase from close to 0 in 2001 to 300 billion € in 2010
2. Mass market usage of the service to increase from 40% in 2001 to 75% by 2010
3. Required investment only 3,2 billion €

SLIDE 8:

1. Galileo to be the first major infrastructure bringing together all the EU states

2. more than 100 000 direct jobs in Europe
3. 3 billion receivers will be in use by 2010