Trends in the Space Domain and Security Challenges

Brian Weeden
Technical Advisor
Secure World Foundation



Main points

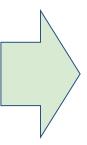
- Space is becoming more like other domains (air, land, sea, etc)
- Space situational awareness (SSA) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO) are key capabilities to deal with increasing risks, but also present security challenges
- Improving safety of spaceflight hinges on broader access to SSA data, and more robust governance structures for private sector oversight
- Diversification and resilience are the best options for dealing with threats to space objects
- Canada can play a key role in spurring international enforcement, developing verification capabilities, and facilitating discussions on "rules" for military activities



Broad space domain trends

Old Space Paradigm

- National
- > Secret
- Military-led
- > Independent
- > Strategic



New Space Paradigm

- International
- > Transparent
- > Commercial-led
- > Interdependent
- > All levels of war

Space is becoming "normalized"

Secure World FOUNDATION Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

Implications

- Private sector will have increasing share of space activities
 - Driver of innovation, capability development, & norms of behavior
- Unilateral military strategies and power increasingly less effective
 - Overall diffusion of power, more complex geopolitical environment
- Growing diversity of space actors, rationales, and interests
 - Less likelihood of global consensus, growing importance of regional issues and relationships
- Space activities will become more transparent for all actors
 - Non-military sources of data will proliferate & innovate faster than controls
- Military activities in space will look more like military activities in air/land/sea
 - Space more likely to be part of future conflicts, but also more "rules"



Technology (capability) linkages

Rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO)

- Ability to maneuver into same/similar orbit as another space object
- Critical capability for human spaceflight, on-orbit satellite servicing, active debris removal, and on-orbit assembly and manufacturing
- Also enables co-orbital ASATs and intelligence collection/inspection

Space situational awareness (SSA)

- Ground and space-based sensors to collect information on the space environment, human activities, and determine potential threats
- Enables targeting of satellites for counterspace capabilities

SECURE WORLD FOUNDATION Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

Improving safety of spaceflight

- Biggest challenge at the moment is lack of information
 - Goal should to be to provide as much data, from as many diverse sources, about the space environment to as many space actors as possible
 - Single "keeper" of data = single point of failure
 - More sources = more likely to find/fix errors
 - More open access = more eyeballs & innovation in analytics
- Create more robust governance structures to encourage & oversee private sector activities
 - Old regime of licensing remote sensing & spectrum ill-suited for current trends
 - What does "space traffic management" look like?



Addressing safety & security challenges

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

- Environmental threats will continue to be a challenge
 - Adoption & enforcement of debris mitigation guidelines
 - Development & demonstration of remediation technologies
 - Broader international cooperation on space weather forecasting/warnings
- Intentional threats will be difficult to protect against directly
 - Harder/more expensive to protect than to attack (at least for time being)
- Key is diversification and resilience
 - Focus on national niches (specific technologies/sectors, geographical advantages, relationships)
 - Complement with international partnerships and commercial capabilities

SECURE WORLD FOUNDATION Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

Role for Canada

- Call for enforcement of existing treaties and commitments
- Help develop verification groundwork for future binding agreements, including test bans
 - Focus on verifying actions and behavior, not objects/capabilities
 - Foster international, public, & commercial SSA capabilities and information
- Facilitate discussions on "rules" for military space activities, including RPO, close approaches, and kinetic testing
 - Define and distinguish between "normal" and "hostile" actions
 - Define "self-defense" in context of space, and application of Law of Armed Conflict



THANK YOU

bweeden@swfound.org