

China's Counterspace Capabilities

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Counterspace Capabilities

- Direct Ascent: weapons that use ground, air-, or sea-launched missiles with interceptors that are
 used to kinetically destroy satellites through force of impact, but are not placed into orbit
 themselves;
- **Co-orbital:** weapons that are placed into orbit and then maneuver to approach the target to attack it by various means, including destructive and non-destructive;
- **Directed Energy:** weapons that use focused energy, such as laser, particle, or microwave beams to interfere or destroy space systems;
- **Electronic Warfare:** weapons that use radiofrequency energy to interfere with or jam the communications to or from satellites;
- **Cyber:** weapons that use software and network techniques to compromise, control, interfere, or destroy computer systems.
- **Space Situational Awareness:** knowledge about the space environment and human space activities that enables both offensive and defense counterspace operations



Overall Assessment for 2021

	R&D	Testing	Operational	Use in Conflict
LEO Direct Ascent	G	G	G	R
MEO/GEO Direct Ascent	Y	Y	-	R
LEO Co-Orbital	Y	?	-	R
MEO/GEO Co-Orbital	Y	-	-	R
Directed Energy	G	Y	-	R
Electronic Warfare	G	G	G	?
Space Situational Awareness	G	G	G	?

<u>Legend</u>: none R some Y significant G uncertain "?" no data "-"

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Commercial imagery



TEL on southeast launch pad at Xichang, April 3, 2013 (Image courtesy of Digital Globe)



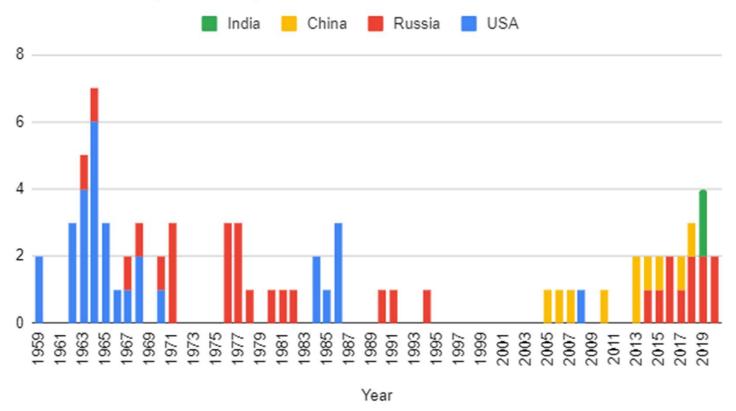
Potential directed energy site near Bohu, Xinjiang, Nov. 15, 2013 (Image courtesy of Maxar Technologies)

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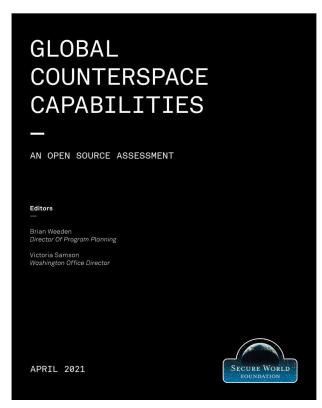
History of ASAT Tests in Space

ASAT Tests By Country and Year









Secure World Foundation (2021)



<u>Center for Strategic and International</u> <u>Studies (2021)</u>