

Recommendation for Committee Decision

Prepared by: Working Group S

Date of Submission: 23 October 2025

Issue Title: GNSS Monitoring

Background/Brief Description of the Issue:

An increasing number of GNSS signal disruption incidents reported by users globally highlights the risk of electromagnetic interference, which would place unacceptable risks to the safety of flights, maritime and land operation including individuals daily lives supported by critical infrastructure. Multiple international organizations in these service domains already recognized this global critical issue as indicated in the following published memoranda statements below;

- International Maritime Organization (IMO) MSC.1/Circ. 1644 dated 18 October 2021
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assembly Resolution A41-8/C approved in 2022
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Resolution 676 (WRC-23) approved in 2023
- Joint Statement by The secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union, The Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization, The Secretary General of the International Maritime Organization regarding Protection of the Radio Navigation Satellite Service from Harmful Interference signed on 18 March 2025

Discussion/Analyses:

Given the global safety and economic benefits that GNSS services provide many nations have the need to monitor GNSS/RNSS signal environment conditions for their situational awareness and decision making in the continued use of such services, particularly for safety of life applications. However, not all governments deployed GNSS interference monitoring or information gathering systems to receive signal disruption reports in particular associated with malicious or illegal jamming or spoofing activity.

The goal of GNSS interference monitoring for protecting the GNSS/RNSS signal environment is to find a balance between the safety requirements of civil transportation and critical infrastructure dependent on GNSS availability and national security interests. Coordination among various government agencies and industry for GNSS/RNSS interference monitoring is critical for real-time situational awareness to avoid placing civil GNSS users in a hazardous environment created by the GNSS/RNSS signal disruption.

Recommendation of Committee Action:

ICG encourages member states to consider use of national and/or global interference monitoring to timely inform users where interference may cause GNSS/RNSS to be unavailable (jammed) or errant (spoofed).

Members Consensus Reached _____; **No Consensus Reached** _____

Chairperson Signature: _____ **Date:** _____