

**59th CONFERENCE OF
DIRECTORS GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION
ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONS**

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AGENDA ITEM 4: AIR NAVIGATION

**GLOBAL NAVIGATION SATELLITE SYSTEM RADIO FREQUENCY
INTERFERENCE (GNSS RFI)**

(Presented by the International Air Transport Association)

SUMMARY

During the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) World Radiocommunications Conference in 2023 (WRC23), the ITU issued a resolution on Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Radio Frequency Interference (RFI). That resolution recognizes the right of States, as per the ITU Constitution, to interfere with Radio Navigation Satellite Service (RNSS) for security purposes meaning non-NOTAM interference with GNSS is unlikely to decrease in the near term due to the number of global conflict zones.

Deliberate and non-NOTAM'd interference with essential GNSS based navigation has drastic impacts on civil aviation operations and creates high safety risks for flight crew and passengers.

This paper invites States to consider actions to ensure that the impacts of deliberate interference with GNSS are reduced as much as possible.

GLOBAL NAVIGATION SATELLITE SYSTEM RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (GNSS RFI)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Since the inception of satellite navigation, the aviation industry as well as ICAO have been moving towards an operational environment whereby GNSS is central to air navigation, based on the assumption that it provides required navigation and timing performance for a wide range of flight procedures and exhibits the required level of availability.

1.2 Based on this transition to GNSS for a significant portion of navigation and timing requirements, airlines, and Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs) have worked to rationalize ground-based navigation aids (GBNA) towards a minimal operational network (MON).

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 GNSS RFI – Persistent Consequences

2.1.1 Mitigating against GNSS RFI has become a critical risk management activity for airlines with few pragmatic options currently available to guarantee operational integrity, considering increasing levels of deliberate RFI, jamming, and spoofing. This is unlikely to change in the near term due to the number of conflict zones, globally.

2.1.2 Differences in avionic suites and disparate airline specific pilot actions adds layers of complexity to in-flight procedural mitigation, as does the varying approaches to certifying contingency procedures by State regulators.

2.1.3 The airspace where GNSS becomes unusable also plays a significant role in determining the process of reverting from GNSS to traditional ground-based navigation aids. Losing other GNSS dependent avionic capabilities and services may elevate safety concerns when operating in oceanic and remote airspace.

2.1.4 Even in continental airspace with available fallback GBNA, issues with aircraft systems such as TAWS also elevates the risks to safety of flight.

2.1.5 Using a sample size of approximately 370,000 flights, IATA data shows that when exposed to RFI, airborne GNSS receiver recovery time can, in a significant number of cases, exceed 30 minutes with consequent elevation in the risk of operational disruption. Some aircraft/GNSS receiver combinations may need a ground maintenance reset to restore normal GNSS operation.

2.1.6 In some instances aircraft may be refused entry into oceanic airspace if GNSS derived services are deficient, e.g., loss of data comm prior to oceanic entry waypoint.

2.1.7 Even though the 40th session of the ICAO Assembly urged States to coordinate with the Air Navigation Services Provider (ANSP) responsible for the affected airspace (in cases of military or other State-authorized security or defence-related operations or

training potentially causing any form of jamming or spoofing), this coordination can only be pragmatically achieved if ANSPs are given timely and appropriate notice. In many cases, it is the deliberate non-NOTAM interference which presents the greatest challenge to ANSPs, airlines and controllers.

2.1.8 Prompted by the operational impacts of non-NOTAM GNSS RFI and the unlikely termination of such harmful activity in the short-term, IATA invited member airlines to specify GBNA they consider could be decommissioned without significantly impacting safety of flight.

2.1.9 Airlines responded by listing GBNA they consider can be de-commissioned at end of life (not replaced) without compromising safety, assuming GNSS is unavailable. The IATA survey remains open for additional airline input as the GNSS RFI situation evolves, globally.

2.2 At a regional level ICAO has issued State Letters referencing airspace subject to GNSS RFI and encouraging relevant State rectification action. ICAO State Letter [Ref.: E 3/5-24/54 dated 30 April 2024] addresses the issue at a global scale since, reflecting the fact that GNSS RFI is now a widespread phenomenon across multiple regions and airspace blocks.

2.3 A significant portion of current GNSS RFI is military in nature and advanced coordination with civil aviation authorities is not always possible. Therefore, safety of flight consideration is driving additional investigation into Alternate Positioning Navigation and Timing (APNT) options. However, pragmatic implementation of globally applicable APNT is not a viable near-term solution to GNSS RFI.

2.4 Despite ICAO and ITU resolutions, the aviation sector is still suffering from GNSS RFI, and therefore additional measures and actions are needed to ensure safety.

3. ACTION BY THE CONFERENCE

3.1 The Conference is invited to agree to the following recommendations:

That Asia and Pacific States:

- a) ensure that necessary action is taken to reduce to the extent possible interference with essential GNSS based navigation and timing services in the interests of the safety of civil aviation;
- b) continue to update operators regarding what conventional GBNA are available and what alternative procedures can be used based on those GBNA should an aircraft experience interference;
- c) maintain adequate infrastructure to enable aircraft operator use of conventional navigation aids during GNSS RFI jamming or spoofing;
- d) work with aircraft and avionics manufacturers to provide additional recommendations for pilot mitigations to in-flight GNSS RFI; and
- e) foster enhanced civil-military coordination and cooperation to mitigate GNSS RFI.