PNT as A Single Point of Failure for Critical Infrastructure - The Problem and Solutions

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**** NAV2805 - Title ****

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen!

It's 4 years now since the *first* of these sessions - sponsored by *EUGIN*, *IAIN & IALA* - in *Rotterdam*. In that period, the question of the *resilience of satellite navigation* has moved from being seen as the obsession of a group of difficult *eccentrics*, to a topic that now dominates many navigation conferences. "*The problem*" is now clearly understood. "*The solutions*" have proved more elusive. I want to talk today about a *route to solutions* that appears to be developing *here in the UK*.

Our *focus* then is "PNT" - the Position, Navigation and Timing provided by GPS and similar satellite systems.

*** NAV2291 - RAE Report headlines ****

This has become so *essential* to both *critical* and *non*-critical infrastructure that this Royal Academy of Engineering report struggled to find a *single sector* of *transportation*, or commerce, industry or telecomms in *Britain* that does *not* now *depend* on satellite navigation.

**** NAV2664 - The whole lot of GNSS ****

When *governments* realised *how* dependent on this technology their *economies* had become, some set up their *own* satellite systems. So, GPS - which in the Cold War had inspired the Soviet GLONASS - now begat China's Beidou and Japan's QZSS, Europe's Galileo and India's IRNSS. Plus a host of *augmentation* systems: WAAS, EGNOS and other *funny* names.

These newer "Global Navigation Satellite Systems" – we now say "GNSS" - had to be compatible with GPS: they're versions of the same technology, and they're squeezed into the same radio frequency bands – so they are rich in common modes of failure. What kinds of failure?

**** NAV2804 - GPS & GLONASS failures ****

Here, the final *atomic clock* in GPS satellite **SVN23** *failed*, causing position errors that built up slowly to *kilometres*. Then we saw a *double failure* of *GLONASS* – suddenly, errors of 55 kilometres.

On this day the *Sun* emitted *radio noise* so *intense* that GPS receivers *stopped working* across the entire sunlit side of the Earth.

GPS navigation was lost for two hours, across the San Diego area, due to accidental radio interference. In the city there, many mobile phone sites that use GPS synchronisation were impacted.

Recently a failure of the precise *timing that GPS delivers* took broadcasting systems off the air and impacted telecoms worldwide.

And *intentional jamming* appeared:

**** NAV2509 - Bob Cockshott's blue jammer ****

This little hand-held device, sold world-wide, has been carefully designed to block all the frequencies of *Galileo*, plus *Beidou* and *QZSS and all the GPS frequencies*. Oh, and of course, all the *augmentations* like EGNOS, as well.

**** NAV2806 - Hong Kong drones ****

A couple of weeks ago we saw a much more powerful jammer in the hands of a person of malicious intent cause substantial economic damage. We have *yet to see* high-powered jammers being operated by *technically-capable terrorists*.

**** NAV2347 - Korean jamming ****

But *several times now we have seen* a *sovereign state* – which shall be nameless - launch prolonged high-powered *GPS jamming* attacks on its neighbour, impacting *maritime navigation, aviation, cell-phones* and (no doubt the principal target) critical *military capabilities*.

**** NAV2652 - Spoofing threat ****

And now simple, low-cost, hacker-style *spoofers* have appeared. Spoofers transmit *false GPS signals* that *take over* a receiver. They can be used to drive a *ship off course*, to cover up a *vehicle hi-jacking* or shift the *GPS timing* used by *Stock Exchanges* or national *power grids*.

How should we *protect ourselves*? Well, *South* Korea has just announced *it* has adopted the eLoran *terrestrial* technology that has no common mode of failure with satellites:

**** NAV2540 - The eLoran technology ****

The *UK* took this *US* eLoran concept to a successful prototype system in the North Sea, with 10 metre accuracy for shipping in key harbours. It delivered timing as precise as that of GPS across much of Western Europe. But many European nations were simply not interested. Why, they had invested in Galileo, which they believed protected them from the vulnerabilities of GPS.

Now, this presentation will focus on the *UK's* way of addressing the *protection* & *resilience* of its *Critical Infrastructure*. Of course, the *UK*, as ever, needs to be *different*, think *Brexit*!

**** NAV2769 – GO-Science montage ****

UK Critical National Infrastructure is handled at Cabinet level. And because it is a highly technical matter, decisions such as the role of eLoran, fell into the lap of the Government's Chief Scientific Adviser, at that time the fine moustachioed figure of Professor Sir Mark Walport. A man who gives "scientific advice to the Prime Minister". So now the issue had gone to the highest level of our administration, well above the individual departments that in various countries have scrapped and bickered over these vulnerabilities — and done very little about them.

****NAV2737 - London Economics - Title ****

Government first *followed the money:* they commissioned an *economic* assessment of the *impact* on the UK of a disruption to satellite navigation. Given the ... widespread use, plus the vulnerability, of GNSS just what would happen if it were disrupted, temporarily? They estimated the loss of *Gross-Value Added* and *utility benefits*, including *damages*. They considered a *standalone* event of *whatever cause*.

The results were clear and dramatic!

**** NAV2773 - LE - Summary ****

The *economic impact* on the UK of a *5-day disruption of GNSS* was estimated at £5.2 *billion pounds*, 5.8 billion Euros. A lot of money in any currency. "5 days" is one of our standard periods for assessing Critical National Infrastructure. Notice: this is not a loss of *GPS* but of *GNSS*, so switching to Galileo is not a solution.

****NAV2738 - LE - Loss table and summary message ****

They *examined the impact* in each of these many domains: but 88% of it fell into just three: *road transport*, *emergency* and justice services and *maritime*.

****NAV2739 - LE - Road ****

In *road transport*, there is an immense *loss of utility*. When *navigation devices* fail, those *many* industries that now *depend* on them are *directly impacted*. But the economists predicted that the resulting *increase in congestion and journey times* would delay *all* drivers. They estimated the total *loss* in the *Road* sector at £1.9 billion.

**** NAV2740 – LE – Emergency and Justice ****

GNSS is built into our *first responder services* at multiple levels of *despatching* and *navigation* that would be affected directly. Plus *they too* will be slowed down by *congested roads*. So, £1.5 billion.

**** NAV2741 - LE - Maritime ****

Maritime: this one came as a *surprise* to those of us who are *navigators*. In our blinkered way, we had thought only about the loss of *safety*, the cost of *collisions*. But the *financial loss* turns out to be dominated by *slowing down* the *supply chains* that carry goods internationally for our industry and commerce. You don't need a port to be *closed*, just *disrupted* - £1.1 billion.

**** NAV2742 – LE – Migration technologies & Strategies ****

As for *mitigations*, the report concluded that there is *no silver bullet*. For *timing*: the better your clocks, the longer you can survive interruption. But "the most applicable mitigation strategies for the largest number of applications" – the *best bang for your buck* - are *eLoran* and the new system Satelles. And wherever you need very high location accuracy over a local area, maybe *Omnisense* or *Locata*.

**** NAV2743 – LE – Contribution of Public Funding ****

Finally, should the *government* put *its hand* in its pocket or just *leave* the solution to others? These economists say a resounding: "yes"; "there's a *strong economic case* for government intervention, with benefits of 4 to 5 times the *public investment*".

Now look, like all products of the "dismal science" that is *economics*, you and I may *disagree* with the *details*. But the *message* is *loud and clear*: a *loss* of GNSS can cost you *billions per day*. Our industry here is now that important!

This London Economics report

**** NAV2770 - Blackett - Foreword and Aims ****

was followed recently by this study of Critical Dependencies on Satellite PNT. Its aims: to lay out the breadth, scale and implications of our reliance on this "invisible utility", in our critical national infrastructure. To understand them and to improve our resilience so as to realise the full benefits of GNSS. Now, this report was produced by the Government Chief Scientific Adviser himself and approved at ministerial level.

**** NAV2771 - Blackett - What is it? ****

It's what we call a Blackett Review – *something so British that I'd* never heard of it either - a government expert panel for consulting departments and agencies, academia and industry on a challenging *technical* problem in the *security* domain. Sir Mark Walport *chaired* the review. I was one of the *experts*.

The report makes 10 specific recommendations to the Cabinet Office which I do suggest you study offline, because they're pretty indigestible; here's my quick-fire summaries of them.

**** NAV2745 - Blackett - Recommendations 1-7 ****

- First, Cabinet Office not some department *Cabinet Office* requires all *Critical National Infrastructure operators* in the UK to audit and report their dependence on GNSS.
- Then, we add this vulnerability to our National Risk Register, *in its own right*; at present it's just a dimension of *space weather*.
- 3: We take this PNT resilience into account in allocating *radio spectrum*, something that is a very hot political topic in Washington *Ligado* and could become so in Europe.
- Number 4 calls for *legal* sanctions against folk who jam or spoof GNSS – lock 'her up!

- 5: is about *monitoring interference* at our key sites, like ports.
- 6 one of great interest to me: we *must* employ *GNSS-independent backup systems*!
- 7: Then report back to *Cabinet Office*, via a cross-government group.

**** NAV2746 - Blackett - Recommendations 8-10 ****

• Nearly done with this "death by Powerpoint" list: we must specify performance standards for our CNI, map our national testing facilities and make them available to users and coordinate our academic and industrial expertise in PNT.

In summary: *Cabinet Office* – at the top of government - has taken *ownership* of the problem. On a personal note: throughout the Blackett consultations with multiple *departments* and *agencies of government, my own observation* was of *acceptance* of the vulnerabilities of GNSS and *agreement* on the *need* to tackle them.

**** NAV2747 - Blackett - Mitigations 1-4 ****

But what actual *mitigations* were recommended? Well, as you would expect: *very different* for each *sector*, as prescribed by the *specialists* in that sector. *Telecoms, Finance and Energy* all depend on GNSS

timing, so better hold-over clocks and more robust time distribution.

Emergency services look for multi-constellation receivers with

inertial backup. But notice: every sector here includes "a terrestrial

radio system".

**** NAV2748 - Blackett - Mitigations 5-8 ****

And that's the case, too, for the traditional *navigation* sectors: road, rail, maritime and aviation. Terrestrial radio systems have been "successfully demonstrated", "eLoran meets international standards", "would maximise safety". Plus, of course, the specialist requirements that will always be so different as between, say, rail and aviation.

**** NAV2772 - Noakes letter re eLoran ****

So, those are the *recommendations*. And, by the way, the day following publication of the Blackett Report the government released a response to a study into the viability of *eLoran* as a *mitigation*. They said: "The Government is *supportive* of any progress towards initiating and maintaining an *operational eLoran network* that can provide PNT services, and they'll *lend support* where appropriate to aid its establishment and continued use."

**** NAV2774 – So, what happens now? ****

Where does *government* go from here? Specifically, what *action* – "if anything" the cynics will say – will the *Cabinet Office* take, since they now own the problem?

**** NAV2775 - BRIG and PNTTG ****

Well, Cabinet Office almost immediately set up a *Blackett Revue Implementation Group*. It reports to the *National Security Council*. It brings together senior policy advisers from across government; it has been meeting at roughly 6-week intervals; it's their job to deal with the *How* and the *Who* to fix the problems.

But *they're* not *specialists* – they're all *Latin scholars*, *civil servants*. So, they have set up a *Technical Group* – rather as in the US (though rarely in *Europe*) – of government, industry and academia to provide *technical* input and policy advice.

**** NAV2803 - RNTF Prioritizing document ****

There is a parallel *very active debate* on this matter in the *US* currently. *The Senate* is expected to vote tomorrow on the authorisation of *eLoran*. You may want to *download this document*, issued by the non-profit Resilient Navigation and Timing Foundation.

**** NAV2802 - Title again ****

Those of us who've been *concerned* about the *resilience of GPS* and later *GNSS* – and I first spoke on this matter 24 years ago – have come to realise that *satellite navigation and timing* are now so deeply *embedded* in all our national systems that solutions cannot be found at the level of *individual* government departments or agencies, where the "*Tragedy of the Commons*" applies: that is, *no-one* wants to take on the *problems* that belong to *everyone*. The solutions can *only* be found at the *highest level* of government. Now, I don't know whether that will *happen* here in the United Kingdom, but I am *optimistic* that at last we do have the *attention* and *commitment* at the *only* level of government that can *protect* and provide *resilience* to all our *Critical National Infrastructure*.

Thank you.

17.5 minutes at a good clip

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