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RESILIENT PNT RESOURCES PORTAL

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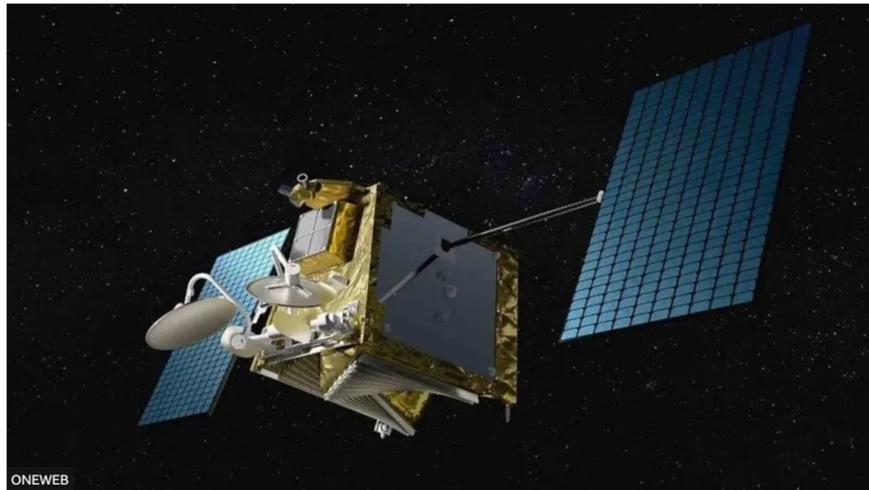
NEWS

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Politics | Parliaments | Brexit

Brexit: UK starts work on buying own sat-nav system to rival Galileo

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ONEWEB

Artwork: OneWeb had launched 74 spacecraft before it collapsed

United Kingdom Global Navigation Satellite System

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **United Kingdom Global Navigation Satellite System (UK GNSS)** was a [United Kingdom Space Agency](#) research programme which, between May 2018 and September 2020, developed outline proposals for a UK-owned and operated conventional [satellite navigation](#) system, as a British alternative to the European Union's [Galileo](#) system. The main motivation was to provide a national and independent system, to ensure UK security following its withdrawal from the EU as a result of [Brexit](#). The programme was supported by the [Ministry of Defence](#).

In September 2020, the UK GNSS programme concluded; it was relaunched as a new entity, the United Kingdom Space Based Positioning, Navigation and Timing Programme (UK SBPNTP).

United Kingdom Global Navigation Satellite System

Country/ies of origin	United Kingdom
Operator(s)	UK Space Agency , part of HM Government
Type	Military, civilian
Status	Reset into new programme
Coverage	Global
Orbital characteristics	
Regime(s)	<i>proposed:</i> Medium Earth orbit
Other details	
Cost	<i>projected:</i> £5 bn ^{[1][2][3]}

History [\[edit \]](#)

With the now universal reliance on the output provided by [satellite navigation systems](#) in many



NEWS > EU-UK

UK scraps Brexit alternative to EU's Galileo satellite system

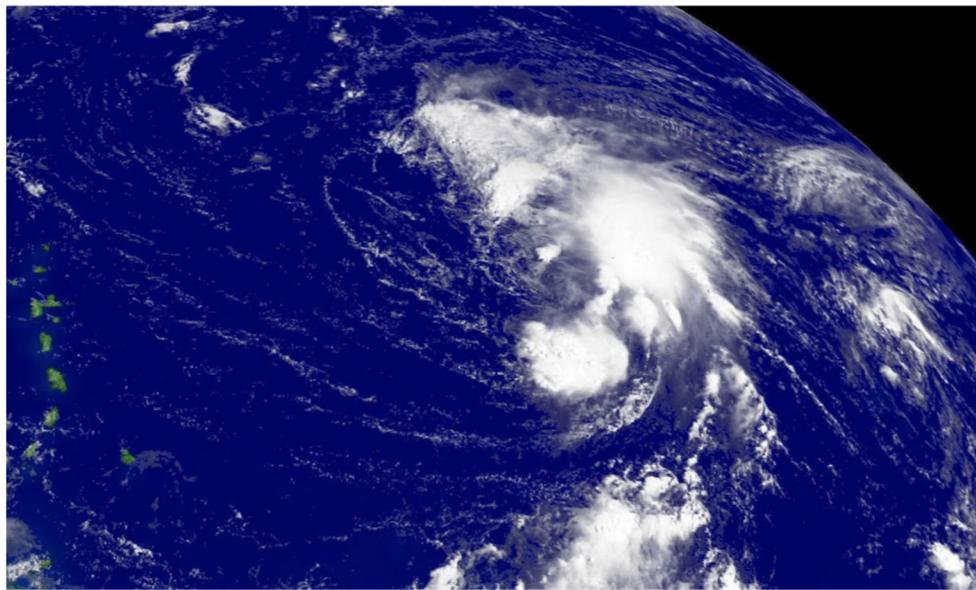
Boris Johnson's government seeks 'more realistic' approach than Theresa May's plan.

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We'll make sense of it

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National Preparedness Council paper

2017-20

UK GNSS Programme

2021

RIN Created PNT
Advisory Group
(PNTAG)

2023

Formation of UK PNT
Office (NPNTO)

2020-22

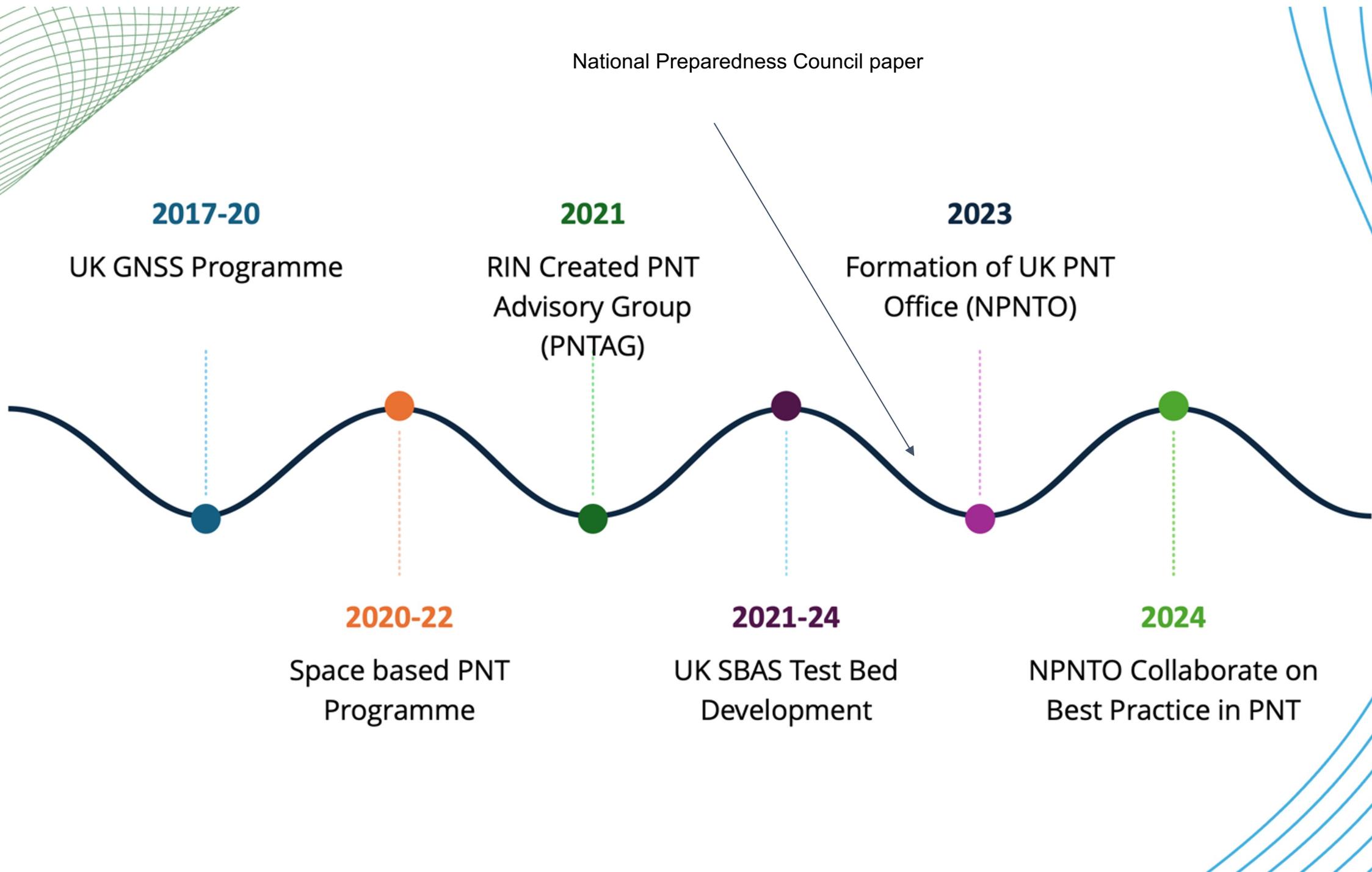
Space based PNT
Programme

2021-24

UK SBAS Test Bed
Development

2024

NPNTO Collaborate on
Best Practice in PNT



REPORT

Preparing for a Loss of Position and Timing

Royal Institute of Navigation

UK PNT Advisory Group

October 2023



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

This paper has described what has become an over-reliance on satellite-derived time and position, particularly for critical infrastructure and where safety and/or commercial considerations are important. There is no single answer to enable improved performance and resilient positioning, navigation and timing systems. Generically the answer is a so-called system-of-systems approach, blending the strengths of multiple technologies to provide required performance.

Given the endemic nature of dependency, and the reality that the implications of failure vary widely, understanding is key to proper risk management. The vulnerabilities should not be viewed as a one-off problem, something to be solved once, but rather as evolving. The response, therefore, should provide enduring leadership and a framework to keep one step ahead or, at least, to be fit to respond to developments within context and with confidence and clarity.

Our recommendation is that Government must lead. While ownership of risks can be distributed, leadership lies with Government. To achieve this, we see the establishment of a PNT Office in Government as essential. There are many opportunities for UK growth and leadership as the challenge of improving positioning and timing resilience are addressed. In the context of this paper, a core role of the PNT Office must be to ensure adequate preparedness for a loss of positioning and timing services.

PNT Resilience

PNT (Positioning, Navigation and Timing), is a technology vital to the functioning of Critical National Infrastructure and underpins many everyday activities in modern society.

Why PNT matters

PNT underpins the safe operation of Critical National Infrastructure and many everyday activities in modern society including:

- Our travel - cars, trains and planes
- Our personal navigation - maps on mobile phones
- Our telecommunications - phones and TV
- Our finances - touch payments and mobile banking
- Our computers and internet
- Our emergency services - ambulance, police and fire

Why PNT is at risk

The UK's PNT is almost completely provided through Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), primarily the US Global Positioning System (GPS), which is operated by the US Space Force.

There are many potential major disruptions to GNSS provided PNT, including hazards like severe space weather and catastrophic technical failure, and threats like cyber and physical attacks.

What is PNT?

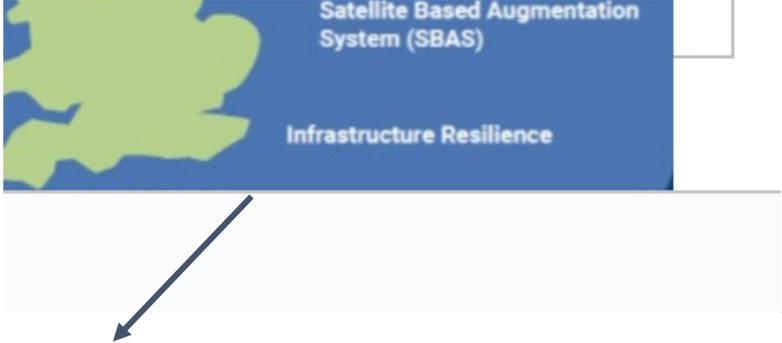
- Positioning, the ability to determine location and orientation.
- Navigation, the ability to determine current and desired position.
- Timing, the ability to acquire and maintain accurate and precise time from a standard anywhere in the world.

What will HMG do?

Strengthen the resilience of the PNT services on which our Critical National Infrastructure and economy depend by scoping a new Government Policy Framework for Greater PNT Resilience.

Government Policy Framework for Greater PNT Resilience will scope the proposals below





PNTAG <> NPNTO Partnership
on Resilient PNT Best
Practices



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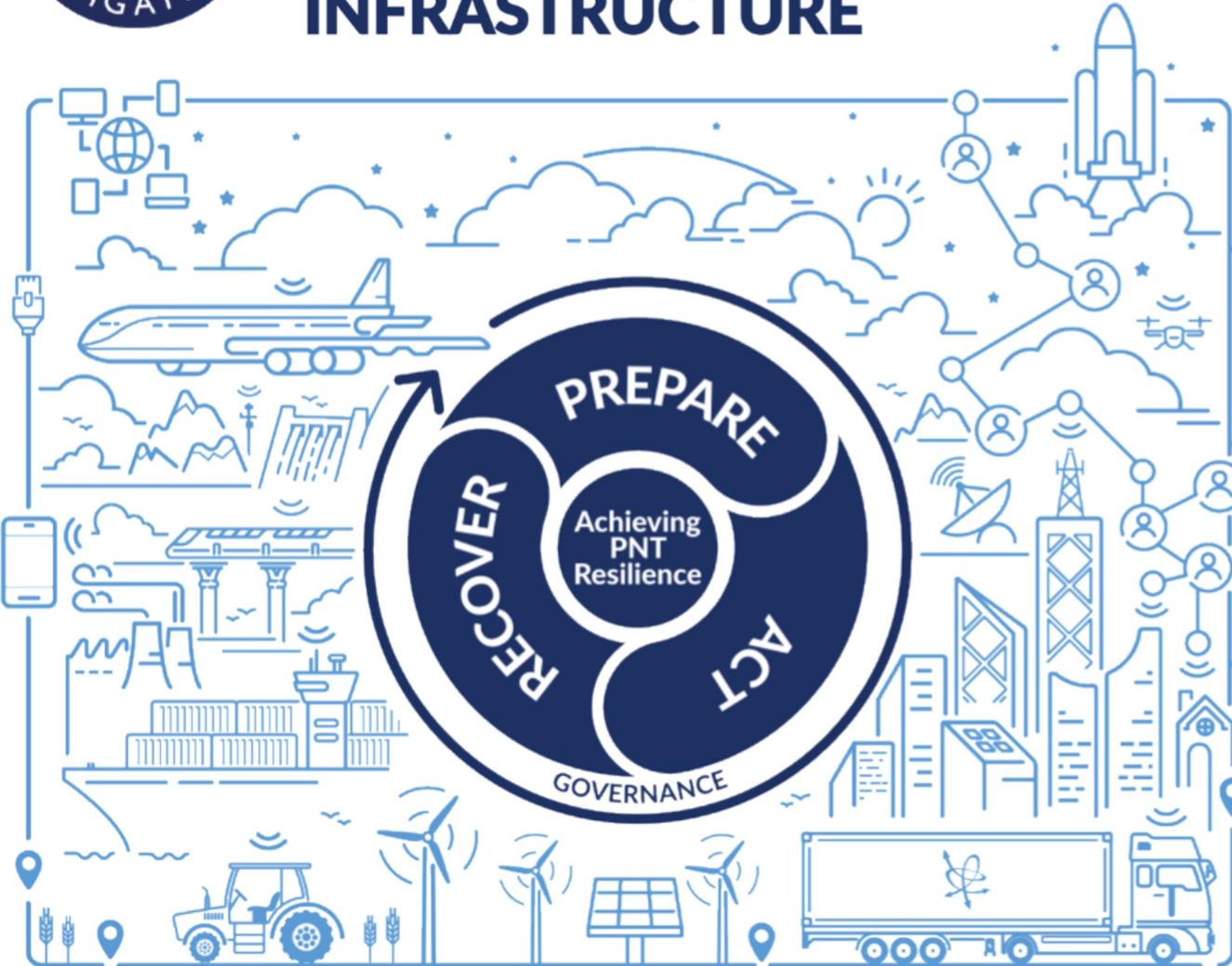
Best Practice Guidelines

Key info for this audience

- PNT leaders are already very well-versed in resilient PNT and the concepts within the Best Practice Guidelines
- These guidance materials are for the Critical National Infrastructure operational and delivery streams
- The Guidance provides
 - “Key principles on a page” - Board level / senior management discussions
 - Checklists - actionable and metricating progress in improvements
 - Mitigation plans - help to visualise where current gaps are
 - Still in development: annual “fire drills” for PNT



THREE STAGES FOR ACHIEVING PNT RESILIENCE IN CRITICAL NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE



All CNI sectors rely on Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) services from satellite systems and other sources. Organisations should develop, implement, and embed a Prepare-Act-Recover PNT resilience framework to ensure systems that rely on PNT services can recover effectively from disruption caused by technological failures, naturally occurring events, or malicious activity.

PREPARE FOR PNT DISRUPTIONS

- 1 Include PNT resilience in existing governance, cyber-risk, and business continuity frameworks.
- 2 Test system responses to understand effects of PNT disruptions on system behaviour.
- 3 Build a mitigation strategy to improve resilience and preserve safety, security and economic performance.

ACT WHEN PNT DISRUPTIONS OCCUR

- 1 Detect disruption events as soon as possible after they occur.
- 2 Take planned steps to preserve essential levels of safety, security, and economic wellbeing.
- 3 Monitor, measure, and record the impact of disruptions on system performance.

RECOVER FROM PNT DISRUPTIONS

- 1 Return to standard operations when safe and secure to do so.
- 2 Assess mitigation effectiveness and update response plans and continuity frameworks.
- 3 Share lessons learned when reporting incidents and their associated impacts.



GET THE PNT RESILIENCE CHECKLIST

Loss of PNT services is now a critical risk on the UK's National Risk Register.

Checklist and resources: www.rin.org.uk/resilient_pnt

Key Principles for Resilient PNT

PREPARE FOR PNT DISRUPTIONS

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GPS SPOOFING GUIDANCE

FOLLOW OPERATOR AND OEM GUIDANCE FIRST

OPS GROUP
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PRE-FLIGHT

- **Pre-Flight Briefing** Spoofing area locations, intentions, ground-based navaids, likely system losses, indications of spoofing, contingencies/emergencies.
- **Spoofing Maps** - Review
- **GPWS** - Review likely impacts, action plan
- **IRS** Full alignment, manually if in spoofing area
- **Flight Planning** - File on navaid-based airways, review Cb activity (Wx Radar failure), avoid RNP approaches.
- **Sync watches, Check MEL** items, refresh technical understanding.

PRE-SPOOFING

- **Prepare** setup by 45 mins/300nm prior spoofing area
- **Re-Brief Plan** - actions, signs, systems loss
- **Monitor** - EPU/ANP, open sensor/POS REF page, anticipate jamming first, monitor clock.
- **Increase Vigilance** - Unusual system behavior, cross check to handheld GPS, alerting app, ATC reports
- **Set up aircraft systems** - Follow OEM/Opr guidance, de-select GPS to FMS, de-select IRS Hybrid, clock to INT, inhibit EGPWS Look-ahead mode, stow HUD.

IN SPOOFING

- **Aviate, navigate, communicate** - back to basics.
- **Note time** on personal watch, record on log
- **Check system settings** correct for spoof protection
- **Check GPS input** de-selected
- **Check IRS Hybrid mode** de-selected
- **Heading mode** if needed
- **Confirm Nav source** in FMS
- **Report to ATC**, request vectors if needed
- **Inhibit EGPWS** at cruise alt, if procedure allowed

JAMMING Indications

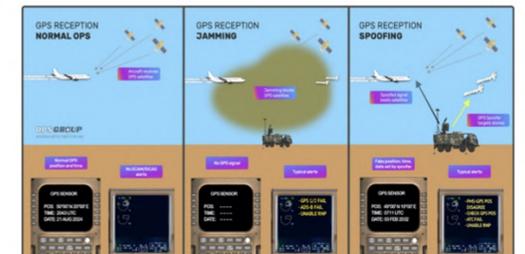
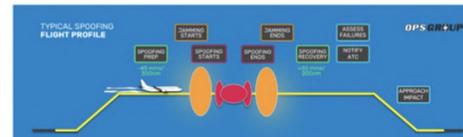
- GPS Failure message
- ADS-B Failure/Warning
- GPWS Terrain caution message
- SATCOM loss
- EGPWS Terrain fail
- Loss of SVS

SPOOFING Indications

- GPS position disagree message
- Rapid EPU/ANP increase
- Aircraft Clock time change
- Transponder fail
- Uncommanded autopilot turn
- Synthetic vision reversion
- Wind indicator illogical
- GPS posn on ND differs from FMS posn
- See full guidance text for complete list

RECOVERY

- **Be certain spoofing finished**
- **Check GPS sensor page** for correct time, date, GS, alt.
- **Assess** all systems for failures
- If allowed, carry out in-flight reset of MMR/GPS/GPWS
- Re-select GPS sensor input to FMS
- Advise ATC of remaining failures
- **Oceanic:** early message to OACC of RNP/CPDLC/ADS-C failures, anticipate lower crossing alt/reroute.
- **Approach:** Avoid RNP approaches, advise ATC, brief intentions re. EGPWS false alerts, basic modes, possible ECAM/EICAS alerts, check alternates



Self-scoring tools

10 Questions to Gauge Your Organisation's Preparedness

All CNI organisations should assess their preparedness for PNT disruptions. The checklist below will help you to gauge your level of resilience and start to identify gaps to address:

1	Does your organisation maintain a list of all systems (including suppliers) that are connected to, or rely upon, PNT information?	Yes / No
2	Does your organisation maintain a record of why each connected/reliant system needs a source of PNT and what effect the degradation or loss of PNT would have on it?	Yes / No
3	Is the degradation or loss of PNT services (e.g. GNSS) captured on your risk register?	Yes / No
4	Is there a designated person or team within your organisation who is responsible for ensuring the availability and quality of PNT information to all of the systems that require it?	Yes / No
5	Do your critical systems all use multiple independent sources of PNT to remove the risks of single points of failure?	Yes / No
6	Do you have a detailed and documented understanding of how your systems respond to the degradation or loss of PNT information for extended periods of time? <i>e.g. for 1 minute, 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week, 1 month</i>	Yes / No
7	Do you have mitigation plans in place for what to do if these systems lose access to PNT for extended periods of time? <i>e.g. for 1 minute, 1 hour, 1 day, 1 week, 1 month</i>	Yes / No
8	Do you conduct regular testing on your systems to validate the PNT risks that you have identified and assess the effectiveness of the mitigations you have put in place?	Yes / No
9	Do you have internal roadmaps in place that address improving your resilience to PNT outages as new threats evolve?	Yes / No
10	Does your organisation monitor PNT technology trends and assess when to upgrade its systems as more resilient technologies become available?	Yes / No

More information: www.rin.org.uk/resilient_pnt

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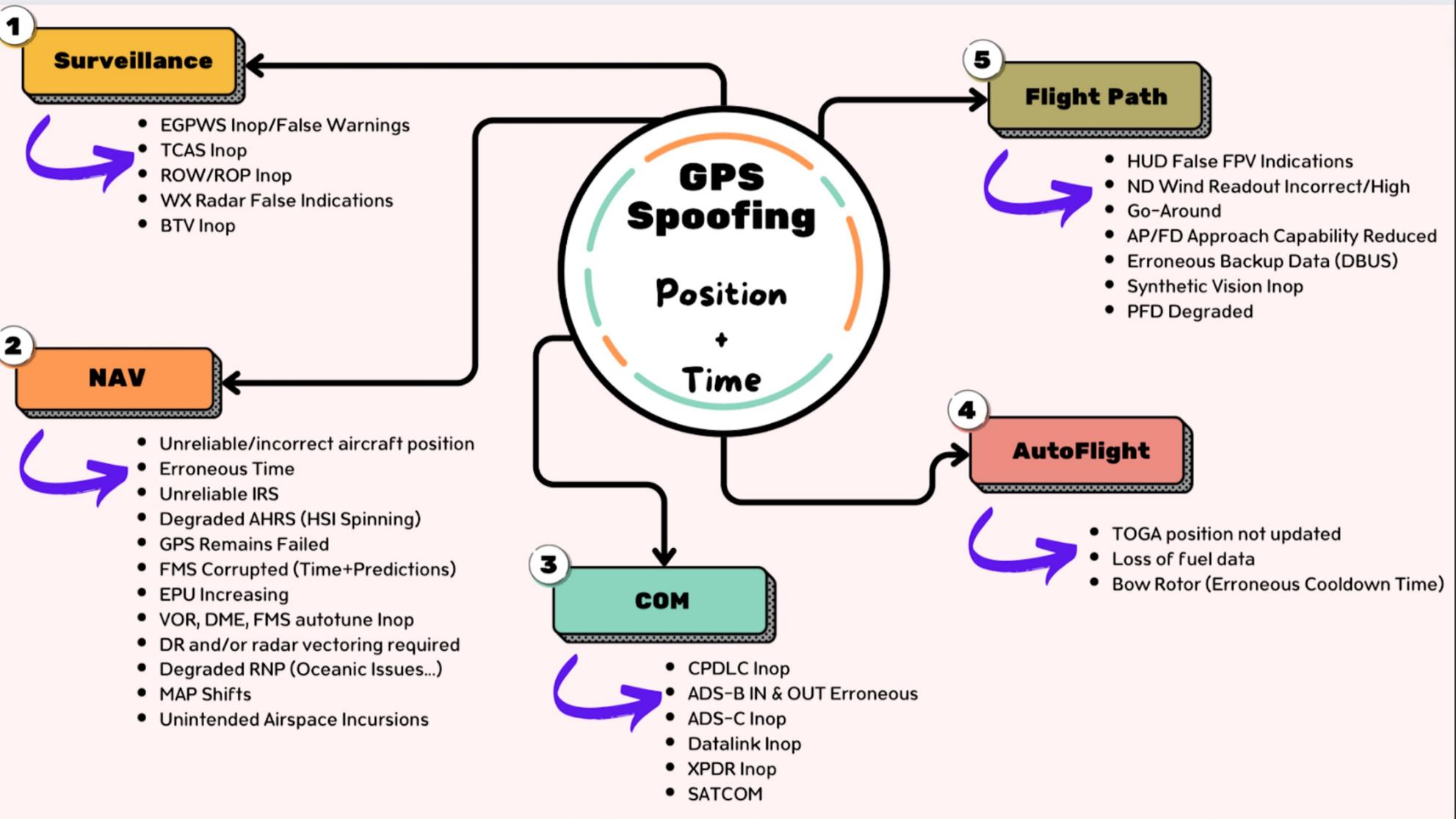
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OpsGroup report example connectivity map



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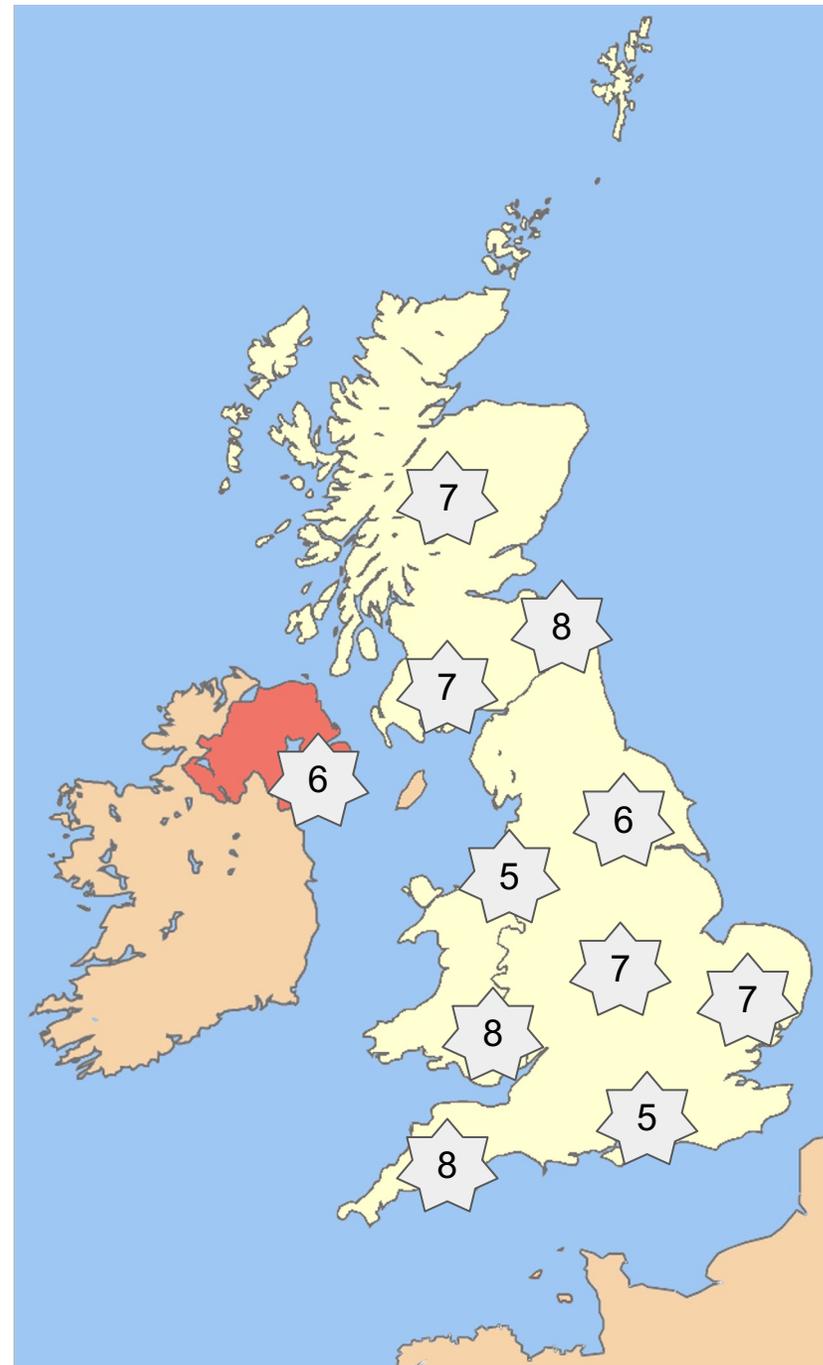
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Resilience checklist

- Scope for providing KPIs or similar metric to help assess how the UK's providers for any given sector/CNI are faring
- Scope for a multi-year "getting to ten" strategy for resilient PNT for each CNI
- Can help with gap analyses in existing/ongoing programmes



Example mitigation plan

Example mitigation plans for a fleet of delivery drivers serving a supermarket using a company-provided satnav for all navigation, planning, and communication					
Outage period	Disruption type				
	PNT system has lost power	Communication link lost	Physical damage to PNT system	Poor terrestrial/space weather degrading PNT	PNT device is suffering electronic interference
1 minute	Pull over when safe to verify physical connections	Continue operations and monitor comms link	Use paper maps or a backup system (e.g. personal smartphone)	Be aware of the expected degradation in PNT performance	Wait to see if the interference passes
1 hour	Use paper maps or a backup system (e.g. personal smartphone)	Continue operations and monitor comms link	As above	Be aware of the expected degradation in PNT performance	Look for signs of interference on board the vehicle, e.g. unusual electronics being carried aboard
1 day	Request replacement and use a temporary portable satnav device until repaired	Plan all routes and delivery schedules on paper in advance each day	Replace the PNT system	Be aware of the expected degradation in PNT performance	Request the use of a different vehicle which does not suffer the same interference
1 week	As above	As above and move to alternative communications link	As above	Be aware of the expected degradation in PNT performance	Change journey routes to avoid the interference if it is a regional problem. Use paper maps and alternative PNT sources that do not suffer the interference
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Fire Drill concepts

The concept can range from a table top paper studies using the tools from our programme, right up to full real-world testing (Hardware in the loop)

The long term goal is an annual event that CNI are legally required to perform in order to use PNT in safety-critical applications

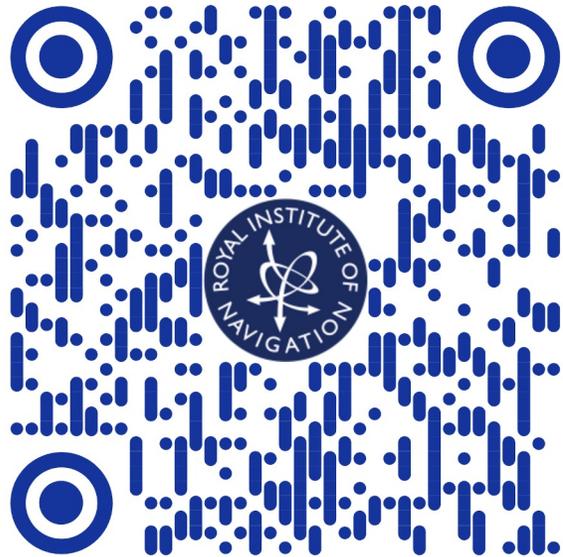


Final thought - Maritime “OpsGroup report!

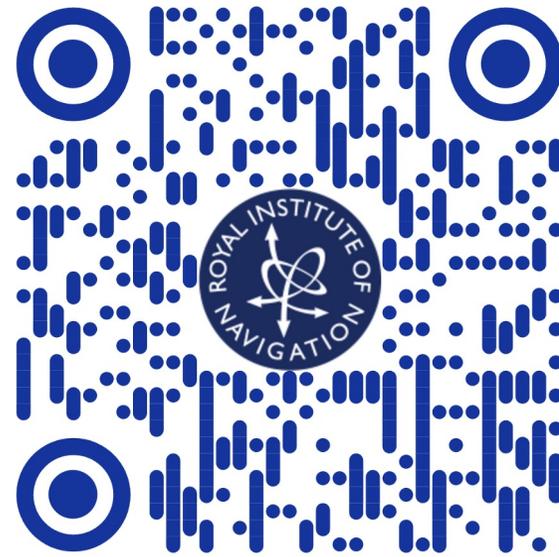
Will be published by end of 2025

Mariners please fill out the survey!

<https://tinyurl.com/RINSurvey2025>



Join the Discord channel



Fill out the survey





Thanks to all involved

Core Working Group Members

Richard Bowden, Guy Buesnel, Mitch Narins, John Pottle, Andy Proctor

Review committee and advisors

Martin Bransby, Nigel Davies, Tony Flavin, Alan Grant, Paul Groves,
Stephen Hancock, Leon Lobo, Paul Osborn, David Politt, Dan Tillett,
Yeqiu Ying

UK PNTD and DSIT

Dozens of UK CNI representatives and reviewers