The International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems

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UNITED NATIONS Office for Outer Space Affairs



ICG: International Committee on GNSS

- Established in 2005, ICG represents a unique combination of GNSS service providers and major user groups that seek to encourage interoperability and compatibility among the various satellite systems
- ICG is an important vehicle in the multi-lateral arena, as satellitebased positioning, navigation and timing becomes more and more a genuine multinational cooperative venture
- UNOOSA serves as the Executive Secretariat of ICG and its Providers' Forum
- Membership: 13 Members and 21 International Organizations
- Open to all countries and entities that are either GNSS providers or Slide 2



ICG: Providers' Forum

- Established in 2007, provides ways and means of promoting communication among system providers on key technical issues and operational concepts such as the GNSS *spectrum protection, orbital debris, and orbit de-confliction*
- Agreement that all GNSS signals and services must be *compatible* and open signals and services should be *interoperable* to the maximum extent possible in order to maximize benefit to all GNSS users
- Consensus reached on *Principle of Transparency* every GNSS provider should publish documentation that describes the signal and system information, the policies of provision and the minimum levels of gride 3

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UNOOSA: Supporting Member States

Capacity Builder: UNOOSA provides access to cutting edge space-data and information and builds capacity to use such data to accelerate sustainable development



Convener: UNOOSA facilitates international cooperation among UN Member States to develop new space policy



Gateway: UNOOSA - the sole UN agency dedicated to space affairs - coordinates UN activities using space-related technology to support sustainable development



International Committee on GNSS: Working Groups

ICG Working Groups:

- Systems, Signals and Services (USA and RF): Compatibility and spectrum protection; interoperability and service standards; systemof-system operations
- Enhancement of GNSS Performance, New Services and Capabilities (India, China and ESA): Future & novel integrity solutions; implementation of interoperable GNSS SSV and its evolution; examination of performance of atmospheric models
- Information Dissemination and Capacity Building (UNOOSA): Focused on education and training programmes, promoting GNSS for scientific exploration
- Reference Frames, Timing and Application (140 100 and FIG): Focused on monitoring and reference station (140 100 and FIG):



ICG WG S: Recommendation

- Incorporating Resilience into GNSS Interference Detection and Mitigation
 - To increase critical infrastructure resilience to GNSS disruptions and interference and consider the reinforcement of IDM policy based on a three-prong approach:
 - (Service Aspect): National GNSS spectrum protection and enforcement and implementation of IDM capabilities;
 - (Hardware Aspect): PNT systems designed with resilient system architectures and systems incorporating cybersecurity principles for a holistic approach to threats;
 - (End-User Aspect): End Users plan for and know how to respond



ICG WG B: Recommendation

Inclusion and Coordination of Lunar Search and Rescue in Lunar PNT Architecture

- Ensuring that search and rescue as a service is included in discussions of interoperability, compatibility and availability will be essential to ensure search and rescue services are maintained consistently among providers intending to offer such services.
- Considering the successful collaboration between GNSS providers in providing interoperability within the MEOSAR system, and the importance of search and rescue around and on the surface of the moon
 - Developers of lunar communication and navigation services consider the integration of interoperable and easily accessible Slide 7



ICG WG D: Recommendation

- Creation of a WG-D Task Force, "Applications of GNSS for Disaster Risk Reduction"
- To establish new collaborations between international organizations, space agencies, member countries, and GNSS/RNSS providers – on the topic of using GNSS for disaster risk reduction and natural hazard early warning systems
- The scope of activities for this TF includes
 - fostering international recommendations and policies,
 - developing solid science connections to the strategic plans of relevant space agencies and GNSS/RNSS providers, and
 - \succ facilitate collaboration on the development of operational tools.



ICG WG C: Information Dissemination and Capacity Building



Regional Workshops/training courses on the use and applications of GNSS:

- to reinforce the exchange of information between countries and scale up the capacities in the regions for pursuing the application of GNSS solutions
- to provide updated knowledge of how GNSS operate and their applications; to describe the science of SW; and how to perform ionospheric and SW research with GNSS data
- to provide information on the importance of planning and its link to the "why, what and how" of developing long-term capability with respect to GNSS and geospatial infrastructure and related activities



ICG WG C: Information Dissemination and Capacity Building

to prepare a *handbook on high-accuracy GNSS data processing,* summarizing data processing techniques, error analysis and various concepts relating to the set-up of base stations, rover units and software

A project team on "*Space weather monitoring using low-cost GNSS receiver systems*" that would develop prototype systems to explore the possibilities of using low-cost receiver systems for space weather monitoring

International meeting on GNSS, Vienna, 5 - 9 December 2022

CG's role in GNSS spectrum protection and interference detection and mitigationProvide updated knowledge of how GNSS operate and their applications

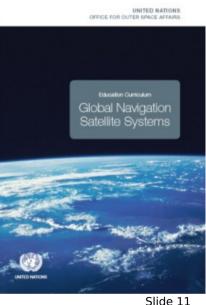
https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/psa/schedule/2022/un-international-meeting-gnss.html



Information Centres for ICG

The Programme of Space Applications established regional centres (also acting as the ICG information centres) in each region covered by the United Nations Economic Commissions: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia





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