French Spectrum national Authority (ANFR) 's activities for protecting GNSS from interference in France

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GRAND NANCY - COMMUNICATION

Ils sont les gardiens du «spectre» des fréquences

Jouet radiocommandé, smartphone, enceinte sans fil, drone… : autant de cadeaux et autant d'objets qui doivent utiliser des fréquences précises. L'ANFR veille au respect des règles, en prélevant même des produits en rayon. Un rôle crucial.

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1. The threat of GNSS interference

- The availability of GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems, like GPS, Galileo) data is crucial for maintaining in operational condition an ever growing number of key applications which rely on GNSS for positioning, navigation and timing services (PNT)
 - transportation (rail, road, aviation, maritime, waterway)
 - logistics;
 - safety and emergency services;
 - guiding agricultural machinery;
 - scientific applications;
 - services that need a time reference, such as mobile phone and internet services, broadcasting and power transmission networks, and banking transactions.

GNSS frequency spectrum



(source: http://www.gage.upc.edu/gnss_book)



Figure : Source EUSPA



1. The Threat of GNSS interference

GNSS (GPS, Galileo, Glonass, Beidou) signals are vulnerable to interference.

 Received from satellites approximately 20,000 km away, they have very low levels. Mobile phones have a typical transmitted power of 0.1 to 1 W, which is still more than a million times stronger than that of GNSS signals.



Figure: The red circles indicate where the GNSS satellites are located, relative to other satellite systems. Near-Earth LEO satellites are around 200 to 2,000 km above the surface, while the most distant GEO satellites are 36,000 km above the surface. Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Orbitalaltitudes.svg

1. The Threat of GNSS interference



GNSS interference, intentional or unintentional, is no less severe than a cyberattack

GNSS interference causes the GNSS receiver to die. Interference compromises (degrades, hinders or interrupts) the operation of GNSS receivers

- It prevents proper reception of GNSS signals carried from satellites and can affect the performance or availability of services that require these data for localization or timing purposes. It can lead to the denial of service of these applications
- The size and duration of the interference participate in the severity of the interference case.



Source : When GPS gets lost, by Katherine Dunn, Fortune, 1rst February 2020

□ Spoofing causes the GNSS receiver to lie.

GNSS spoofing is the provision of false GNSS-like signals to fool the GNSS receivers.

1. The Threat of GNSS interference



- Impacts : GNSS interference may affect different activities, some critical, in terms of :
 - Safety of people
 - Safety of goods
 - Environmental damage
 - Economic implications
- The operational consequences vary according to the robustness of the GNSS receivers and the resilience measures put in place, as well as according to the amplitude and duration of the disturbance.
- □ Cf. "GNSS impact study" (January 2022) public final report by FDC
 - https://first-tf.fr/le-reseau/organisation/groupes-de-travail/etude-dimpact-de-perte-designaux-gnss/
 - This study mandated for the FIRST-TF research Federation (a French national network of time and frequency metrology stakeholders) in collaboration with the French Ministry of Ecology, was conducted in France by the FDC company. It presents the effects of an alteration or an unavailability of GNSS information (including from interference causes) on the functioning of systems used by some infrastructures of civil society. This study especially covers the following sectors: Transports (road, railway, air, maritime, waterway), Energy, Water management, Finance, State Civil activities (Metrology, Meteorology, Geographic information), Electronic communications, audio-visual and information, Space and Industry.

1. The threat of GNSS interference

GNSS interference may have different causes such as :

- A GNSS jammer or a multiband jammer including antennas to interfere GNSS frequencies. Installed at a fixed location or in a moving vehicle.
 - ANFR's agents often discover, during their investigations on GNSS interference cases, jammers embedded in vehicles used by their owners. The jammers owners use them to evade the geolocation system set up for vehicle tracking or to attempt to hide criminal activities
 - The easiness to find GNSS jammers on Internet sites is a threat
 - Contrary to what those who use them often think, the range of action of jammers is quite large.
 - The range of GNSS jammers is significant: a low-power GNSS jammer (a few milliwatts) can disrupt all services that use GNSS several hundred meters around on the horizontal plane and several thousand meters in altitude!
 - Not to mention the threat represented by the use by personalities of jammers against paparazzi drones (cg article in the Netherlands media about a case reported in March 2021)
- A radio equipment in default or not compliant, or used outside the regulatory framework
- A faulty electric, electronic or radio equipment emitting excess electromagnetic parasites (EMC issue).
- Note : A GNSS repeater or pseudolyte installed without the necessary authorizations and whose emissions are not confined inside a closed place may act as a spoofing device.









Verstoring scheepvaartverkeer Westerschelde mogelijk veroorzaakt door 'dronekiller'



Algelopen wrijdag is het scheepvaartwerker op de Westerschelde korte tijd gehinderd geweest als gewelg van een werstoning van het GPAIS-Systeem waaran de schepen afhantelijk gin voor hun positiebepaling en remote tracking. Mogelijk werd de verstoring veroorzaaks door een 'dronekilter' aan boord van een lusejacht, die op het moment van de verstoring verplaatst werd. Dat **meldt** de Belgische website Roos.



2. ANFR's response 2.2. ANFR's mission of Spectrum **Monitoring and Enforcement**

Spectrum Monitoring and Enforcement

entails checking whether uses comply with regulations and eliminating any interference that might occur despite all precautionary measures.

In France, this duty falls on ANFR, the National Frequency Agency (www.anfr.fr), public administrative establishment placed under the Minister of Economy and Finance, as part of its role to plan, manage and control the entire spectrum frequencies in France.

ANFR uses both types of control preventive and curative, in order to improve the global resilience to interference.



Pays de la Loire

Sur la route des ondes, ils sont les gendarmes

Le site de l'Agence nationale des héquences est installé près de Saint-Nazaire. Ses agents veillent au bon usage des fréquences radiolècotriques, des radars aux sous marins, en passant par la 3G ou la bande FM.

Use histoin d'andra comple que 210 agents mais xon rde ad exertiel. Celar en hier Rejence railonale des historinos eat in chel d'orchexim du specim radiolectrica. Pour qua dori ba cours de presidue delant un peu les lecuences redoriectriques sort celles dont la publicance e al comprise entre e liétre i 200 gtr. Caxa du ra diction i en passeri par les sous marina, ito liabona TGV, ita outan de soltan cuercon lexissielline | La pG int la eG), la TNT, la bande FM en ord maxil partie, cleat day in role gue ing alle some sig role ausiders

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confil his unix mec les subra. Police Judicials Unit-calpe de da huil agenta los elle au service regional de Dorges, préx de Saint-Necelle, Laur torriche en giote la Delagre, les Pays de Loies el la Policia Charantes. Es sort armés d'une dizeine de vehicules high inch el d'anternes. Celle de Dorges réal VIDELE per lite decité : elle meaux que note mèles de haut i Son tile, les pair les emisions adicitientes ton conformer ou non autoriales. L'aganza intervient en bert gulagent : collaca massa comme cauz declario segna de la police judiciale. Tale ou des ambulancies, impech itou port pre cample lais sobri du ma aborté cherterres mitiós... On le vol peul per exemple bela subit du ma shorde d'artierens e bès... On la vol. Combiles de belauss lettel, ou dénoncer des bela su par lors de grande éxénements comme. L'aute trevel de fragence est de vé-

cani. Du simple teléphone mobile le Tour de Frence quand des millions millers millers de bord des ba a la soltan telécommendan, non ne d'alitadeurs seutret se commotier en la sur 2 500 eu bols contrountes d lui échappe. A l'inster des doueres ou de la répréssion des foudes, res mirm iumps. - Note mission est d'infler les brouillages 1 - pricte storts propert scol ders mit ein m Mart Ficture, deadlaar du menica m-Ind duranthi di probati qui di pregioral. By a parkite urganica : quand inst orders stammitted, forgand and pertitionalized initial dispation on considerable. On a strai vu desentr Isas ka leas de signalization du chcuil des 34 heures du Mars, à cause d'une bilquerce macanée amé i Un Une mission d'urgence Lors de contrôles inopinés ou sur de mande, l'ANER effectue des mesures jour, des inlephones sons fil non ho-mologués ont même fait perde in redatiedripunt. Die plie periok un mont... a dire medica de l'astalion civite.

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Cisin FOEIN

Avec leur carnion ultra-moderne, les agents sillonnent les routes

Apprix La camion de l'Agence nationale des Interances (AMIR) ressamble a la lots a un comping-car el a une lou gannelle de CFEL Maix longuill de skie son met bliescopipae de de malma de faux, la passant comperad Indust electric to a midle a Even div non identifit Eculps d'analyseur de spectre, de généraleurs el d'angins en loss gerrax, il siloren les roules pour effectuer des meaures de larrais. Name a pour role de veiller au die ped do valars imits d'apaillor la sidementation europierme la fac a un volt per main.). Elle peut se deplacer à la dermente des optimisans de blipphonie mobile. Ou des laite pectaleurs, si caus dimpte entimet le ple. On imagine is insuel lone dupon sage digentia la TNT I Stations an piele certin de Saini Varain, Said Depout, Inchriden,



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2. ANFR's response

2.2. ANFR's mission of Spectrum Monitoring and Enforcement

Spectrum Monitoring and Enforcement

- ANFR is composed of around 300 employees.
 Among them, about 120 employees belong to the Spectrum Monitoring Directorate
- ANFR eligible and sworn agents have the authority to investigate and ascertain infringement of the rules set up for spectrum use.
 They establish technical reports and can report facts to Public Prosecutors.

A strong territorial presence of ANFR for spectrum monitoring : in mainland France (Aix-Marseille, Donges, East, Toulouse, Villejuif, Rambouillet International Control Center) and in the French overseas departments (Antilles-Guyane and La Réunion - Mayotte) as well as in two branches in New Caledonia and French Polynesia.



ZONES DE COMPÉTENCE DES SERVICES RÉGIONAUX DE L'ANFR



ANFR's activities for protecting GNSS from interference in France 2. ANFR's response 2.2. Reducing the risk of GNSS

interference

Dissuading current and potential users of GNSS jammers by awareness raising actions

ANFR shares information towards different publics on the risks created by GNSS jammers, the legislation and regulations in force and the related sanctions.

Amélioration dans la lutte

- Educational brochure
 https://www.anfr.fr/fileadmin/mediathequ
 e/documents/brouillage/2018_Finale_Fiche
 _brouilleur_GPS.pdf
- Resolved cases presented in the ANFR newsletter, section "ANFR investigations"
- Media coverage





Les enquêtes de l'ANFR - La clé qui rendait invisible mais qui a ébloui les gardiens du spectre !

Mieux vaut prévenir que guérir, telle est la devise du Service Régional d'Aix-Marseille de l'ANFR ! Les plaintes pour brouillage de la géolocalisation sont encore peu répandues, mais, hélas, ces...





2. ANFR's response
 2.2. Reducing the risk of GNSS interference



Limiting the risk and impact of interference through knowledge sharing
 Everyone has to be as cautious with the radio frequencies as in the digital or physical space.

 Since protecting the spectrum is partly based on following the conditions set for using radio frequencies, one axis of the ANFR's work is to conduct information campaigns to make stakeholders aware of these issues.

informative actions are carried out by the ANFR towards different public in order to promote a correct use of the spectrum according to the rules in order to limit the risks of interference.

- □ ANFR, through various actions, recalls the rules to apply when using radiofrequencies in order to limit the risks of interference.
- **Diverse educational actions aimed at different public** are carried
 - out : General
 - □ Specific information on risks of interference and how to prevent them : leaflets, web site, ANFR's newsletter;
 - Media coverage
 - Book published in July 2022 presenting 25 interference cases handled by ANFR and reminders about the regulation framework for using frequencies and equipement : "Brouillages d'Ondes. L'ANFR enquête!", Interferences, ANFR investigates!







2. ANFR's response2.2. Reducing the risk of GNSS interference

Fighting the spread of illegal GNSS jammers sold on the Internet

- □ It is important to enhance the legal capacities to fight illegal selling of jammers on internet web sites, which is a complex subject as the vendors are mostly outside the European union
 - Most of jammers are sold via Internet on websites outside jurisdiction of EU market surveillance authorities. dans la lutte contre les brouilleurs illicites
 - Obligations of e-commerce platforms and web sites to check in advance or not for legality of "jammers" that are sold on their sites (e-commerce directive and digital service act)
- Note : Not all CEPT member states have adopted a legislation that forbid the ownership of GNSS jammers, when use is forbidden in all member states except for some specifi State uses for security or defense. (cf. WG FM and FM22 Questionnaire to CEPT Administrations on their actions against GNSS jamming and GNSS illegal jammers).

2. ANFR's response

2.3. Reducing the impact of GNSS interference



Encouraging all critical users of GNSS frequencies to develop efficient response capacities including detection capacities.

Some sectors (e.g. civil aviation) have already taken this risk into account but other sectors may not be as advanced.

- □ Awareness that the zero risk of GNSS interference does not exist is essential.
 - There is no practical way to completely eliminate the risk of GNSS interference
 - GNSS interference has to be considered as a risk by any company, an infrastructure or administration using GNSS for positioning or timing information
- Critical GNSS spectrum users benefit from increasing their capacity to detect interference and report it to ANFR in order to increase their resilience and response in case of interference (robust equipment, redundancy, the capacity for operating in a downgraded mode, etc.).
 - Detection is the first and essential action : The implementation of effective responses to GNSS interference relies on knowledge of the event; Detection will trigger useful actions both internally and towards the authorities concerned, including the ANFR. Also, without detection of a loss of GNSS signals, the risk is to rely on equipment that will either be in denial of service or that give an erroneous position or time information.
 - Reporting GNSS interference cases in France to ANFR for investigation and resolution : Suspicion of GNSS interference must be reported to the ANFR, because it permits ANFR to conduct if necessary an investigation to locate the source of interference and stop it. Sanctions may also be applied to the person responsible of the interference.



2. ANFR's response2.4 Building capacities to resolve GNSS interference cases

Ensuring that investigation and enforcement capacities cope with the growing menace

ANFR is vigilant for that the French and European legal frameworks respond to the growing menace of GNSS interference.

- It is necessary to dispose of legal tools strong enough allowing investigation and repression of activities relative to interference as well as all activities (ownership, advertising, selling, using) illegal jammers.
- □ Sanctions must be dissuasive enough to participate in prevention.

2. ANFR's response2.4 Building capacities to resolve GNSS interference cases



ANFR continually strengthens its technical and operational response to the threat of GNSS interference, whether caused by GNSS jammers used on board moving vehicles, drone jammers aboard yachts or any radioelectric, electric or electronic devise in default.

In 2022, ANFR acquired several GNSS jammers detection equipment from to be used by its regional services to solve GNSS interference cases caused by jammers installed aboard vehicles.









2. ANFR's response2.4 Building capacities to resolve GNSS interference cases

ANFR encourages cooperation with other administrative entities such as police forces, customs, port and maritime authorities, in order to gather competencies and capacities for resolving interference cases (detection phase, investigation phase, judicial phase) and fighting the spread of illegal GNSS jammers







2. ANFR's response

2.5 Examples of GNSS interference cases handled by ANFR

April 2017: a GPS jammer installed in the trunk of a vehicle parked in the parking lot of Nantes airport near the tarmac at Nantes airport delayed the departure of several planes.

It prevented the pilots of four planes from using their GPS, essential before take-off.

The ANFR was called in to locate the device and, in collaboration with the police, deactivate it.





Will take off or not ?

The owner of the jammer was sentenced by the Nantes court to a fine of 2,000 euros. He also had to pay the costs of opening his car and an administrative tax of 450 euros notified by the ANFR for intervention costs. His jammer was also confiscated.





Installation du brouilleu



Brookeur GPG L1 (1575,42 MHz)

- 2. ANFR's response
- 2.5 Examples of GNSS interference cases handled by ANFR

June 2021: a GPS jammer resembling a USB key discovered in a professional vehicle.

GNSS interference cases being critical, ANFR's agents have become accustomed, when traveling in a laboratory vehicle, to monitor the frequencies dedicated to satellite radio navigation (GNSS). This is what agents from the Aix-en-Provence regional center of ANFR were performing while driving in the area of the Marignane airport in the spring of 2021, The spectral reading that was displayed on the analyzer had all the characteristics of a GPS jammer.





The key to invisibility

ANFR's agents soon identified the professional vehicle housing the GPS jamme.

ANFR immediately alerted the police and a judicial police officer to put an end to the offense. A flagrant operation was therefore organized jointly between the Police and ANFR.

For this operation, the ANFR was equipped with suitable measuring devices which enabled it to observe the infringement. The Police then proceeded to arrest the driver of the vehicle and discovered that the GPS jammer was nothing other than a simple USB key, apparently completely harmless! However, despite its small size, this jammer disturbed a large area around the vehicle in which it was installed, allowing the ANFR to detect it from a good distance. He was taken into police custody. https://www.anfr.fr/toutes-les-actualites/actualites/les-enquetes-de-lanfr-la-cle-qui-rendait-invisible-mais-qui-a-ebloui-les-gardiens-du-spectre/





2. ANFR's response

2.5 Examples of GNSS interference cases handled by ANFR

2019 : GNSS interference report from the Civil Aviation directorate to ANFR. GNSS interference mainly impacting helicopters near Marignane airport.

ANFR searched for GNSS jammers with a in house developed sensor (NMEA frames analysis and SNR measurement) placed by a high traffic road. The data collected showed regular times when vehicles equipped with GNSS jammers were passing by the sensor. ANFR controllers were posted by the road in their technical to confirm the detection and identify the vehicles at stake.

Cooperation with police forces was necessary to organize an interception in the flow of traffic of one of the suspected vehicles. The offender was arrested by the police. One jammer was seized by the police and analyzed by ANFR.

The case was about tanker trucks equipped with GPS jammers to steal gasoline from oil refineries, in fact, deliverymen stole gasoline during deliveries

- ANFR newsletter: https://www.anfr.fr/fr/toutes-lesactualites/actualites/laction-de-terrain-de-lanfr-pour-debusquer-desbrouilleurs-gps-genant-le-guidage-des-avions/
- □ Large media coverage including the TV evening news on TF1 channel.
- Note : a similar GNSS interference case was resolved in 2022 by ANFR in cooperation with the police near Marseille.











2022 : ANFR discovers the use of GNSS jammers in trucks.

It was similar to the case in 2019 and also in the vicinity of Marignane airport.

Tanker trucks equipped with GPS jammers to steal gasoline from oil refineries, in fact, deliverymen stole gasoline during deliveries.

The case was solved with cooperation with police forces.

https://www.laprovence.com/article/editionmarseille/6734105/en-detournant-de-lessenceils-coupaient-les-gps-des-avions.html



Marseille

En détournant de l'essence, ils coupaient les GPS des avions

Des routiers soupçonnés d'avoir utilisé des brouilleurs pour un trafic d'hydrocarbure ont perturbé le trafic aérien

in décembre 2021, les pre-mières alertes lancées par des pilotes de ligne sur la défensive, inquiets de voir à cer-taines heures leurs GPS dérailler au décollage et à l'atterrissage de l'aéroport de Marignane, ont fait faire aux équipes de l'agence nationale des fréquences (ANFR) un bond de trois ans en arrière. Souvenirs: en ce mois de mars 2019, ces "gardiens du spectre", ou policiers des ondes vous préférez, avaient été chargés en désespoir de cause par l'aviation civile de rechercher les raisons de perturbations aériennes fréquentes sur une bande d'un kilomètre, entre Châériens franchement flippants posteriori... Certes, à Mari-

Lundi 18 Avril 2022 ww.laprovence.d

"Ce genre d'imprévu reste dangereux car les pilotes sont gênés en pleine manœuvre."

gnane. les pilotes sont équipés d'un deuxième système de gui-dage, qui peut être utilisé en dernière minute si le premier est dé-faillant. Certes, ils sont formés pour atterrir à vue. Il n'empêche : "Ce genre d'imprévu reste quand même très dangereux car es pilotes sont gênés en pleine unre et doivent donc modifier leur approche au dernier moment", nous avertissait à l'époque Christian Nicolaï, alors onsable régional de l'ANFR. Après des semaines d'investiga-tions acharnées, des unités de la CRS autoroutière, guidées par des agents de l'ANFR qui avaient C'était la même chose", confirme

Dans la salle des contrôles de l'ANFR, à Aix, des données ont permis de délimiter la zone où les brouilleurs étaient activés réussi à faire parler leurs appareils, étaient finalement parve-nues à découvrir le pot aux roses. Rien de naranormal: des conducteurs de camions-citernes utilisaient un puissant brouilleur pour échapper à la vi-gilance de leur patron, afin de déourner du carburant. Problème: en activant leurs appa-reils dans le secteur de l'aéroport, ils troublaient les systèmes de géolocalisation des avions. Un chauffeur avait été interpellé. Les brouillages avaient cessé... Jusqu'à fin 2021, donc. "On a eu l'impression de revenir en arrière.

Christian Nicolaï, Après le dépôt d'une nouvelle plainte en brouillage par l'aviation civile. une cel ule d'investigations s'est de nouveau mise en quête des "invisibles". "C'était comme chercher une aiguille dans une botte de très gros foin", glisse une source proche du dossier. Selon nos informations, dos enquêteurs du commissariat de Vitrolles, appuyés une nouvelle fois par des "chasseurs" de l'AN-FR, ont dans un premier temps resserré leurs filets sur une zone géographique précise. "Là où le signal était le plus fort", glisse un gardien du spectre. Restait en-

suite à tendre le piège : des réception, "C'est alors que les capteurs teurs capables d'enregistrer les se sont affolés. L'homme est des ondes 24h/24h, planqués pour cendu, il a déployé un tuyau, a ou l'un au bord de l'autoroute, pour l'autre, au centre-ville de Marivert la cuve dont il avait la clé, et a déchargé du carburant. En gnane. "Non loin d'une caméra suite, un employé est arrivé et l'a de vidéosurveillance", précise un fonctionnaire. Toujours selon payé en liquide. C'est au ga-gnant-gagnant: la station achète nos informations, confirmées de source policière, la stratégie a fià bas prix de l'essence qu'elle re-vend plus cher, le chauffeur se fait du liquide sur le compte de sa ni par paver dans la matinée du 29 mars dernier. "Il était 5h30 et société", souligne-t-il. Dans le véon a vu un camion-citerne, qui hicule, les policiers de la brigade avait préalablement chargé sa anticriminalité auraient trouve cargaison d'essence dans une raf-finerie pour livrer ses clients, s'ar un brouilleur GPS de la taille d'un allume-cigare, permettant rêter devant une station", rad'échapper à la surveillance de conte un participant à l'opéra l'employeur pour faire des dé

tours payants. "C'est difficile d'imaginer que ce genre de petits objets peut avoir un impact dans la cabine de pilotage d'un avion qui survole au même moment la zone. Mais c'est le cas", relève L'ANFR.

5

Question: comment est-il possible de détourner du carburant sans que les entreprises flouées ne s'en aperçoivent? "On parle de quantités énormes chargées au départ pour livrer nombre de clients. En jouant sur la marge d'évaporation et de pertes, il ya de quoi faire passer au black pas mal de litres. Et ca rannorte gros. D'autant qu'avec l'explosion de prix, l'essence, c'est devenu de l'or", relève un fonctionnaire. les suspects pris en flagrant dé lit ont aussitôt été placés en

"La station achète de l'essence qu'elle revend plus cher, le chauffeur se fait du liquide."

garde à vue. "Pendant que le sala rié de la station était entendu. son téléphone n'arrêtait pas de sonner Le comion-citerne en cause avait été laissé devant la cuve. Et d'autres livreurs au black ne pouvaient pas décharger" glisse un proche du dossier. Côté policier, à cette heure, on contente de confirmer que les investigations creusent la piste "d'un trafic organisé dont il fau dra déterminer l'ampleur et la nombre de personnes impli quées". Également contactée, l'aviation civile n'a pas souhaité faire de commentair

Laurent D'ANCON

2. ANFR's response

2.5 Examples of GNSS interference cases handled by ANFR

September 2021 – January 2022: 4 multiband jammers, including the GNSS band, seized in Sarreguemines, in the east of France

Declaring to suffer from "electrosensitivity", a man had decided to equip himself with jammers and neutralized the use of mobile networks in the whole neighborhood. Its jammers could also interfere with GPS. It happened three times as the man is a repeat offender. ANFR and the police had to intervene three times and the result was 4 seized jammers (see photo).

The offender was presented to court in May 2022. ANFR participated in the audience to explain the risks caused by jammers.

- https://www.republicain-lorrain.fr/faits-divers-justice/2022/05/21/son-brouilleur-d-ondes-perturbe-tout-unquartier
- https://www.ouest-france.fr/grand-est/sarreguemines-57200/moselle-un-homme-condamne-pour-avoir-perturbe-lesreseaux-sans-fil-de-son-quartier-avec-un-7782535





Son brouilleur d'ondes perturbe tout un quartier



2. ANFR's response

2.5 Examples of GNSS interference cases handled by ANFR

February 2021: ANFR was alerted by a technology company located in the South of France. Its activity, the development of professional GPS and Galileo equipment for high-precision geolocation, was disrupted by interference of the GNSS frequencies.

Sworn and eligible agents of the regional service of Lyon of ANFR intervened quickly on site.

They first observed the interfering signal : a pulsed interference, centered on the frequency 1581.15 MHz, which affected permanent reception of GPS L1 and Galileo E1 signals in the frequency band centered on 1 575.42 MHz. Then, using the direction finder receiver of their laboratory vehicle, they set off to the source of the interference. Soon the goniometer identified a building from which the signal seemed to be emitted. Continuing on foot with a portable receiver fitted with a directional antenna, they reached the door of an apartment on the ground floor.

The occupant, an elderly lady, allowed them into her accommodation. Soon there was no longer any doubt: it was just ... an internet box, used to access Internet, telephony and TC services, emitting unwanted radiation in the frequency band reserved for GNSS.

A request was made to the operator to remedy this defect with new equipment.

https://www.anfr.fr/toutes-les-actualites/actualites/les-enquetes-de-lanfr-une-box-internet-brouille-les-equipements-gps-et-galileo-dun-industriel/





Beware of geek grandmothers



Thank for your attention

Any questions ?

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ANNEX



French regulatory and legal framework about interferences and jammers

- About interferences:
 - Criminal sanctions
 - ✓ Interference caused by non-compliant equipment or emissions is an offense and may, in addition to the application of an intervention tax by the ANFR (Finance Law), be punished with a penalty of imprisonment for 6 months and a fine of € 30,000 under 2° and 2° bis of article L. 39-1 of the CPCE (French postal and electronic communications code)
 - Free translation of the legal text : Article L39-1 of the CPCE (French postal and electronic communications code) dans la lutte contre les brouilleurs illicites
 "Is punished by six months imprisonment and a fine of 30,000 euros :(...)

2 ° To disrupt, by using a frequency, equipment or radio installation, under conditions that do not comply with the provisions of Article L. 34-9 or without having the authorization provided for in Article L. 41-1 or outside the conditions of said authorization when this is required or without having the operator's certificate provided for in article L. 42-4 or outside the general regulatory conditions provided for in article L. 33-3, Hertzian broadcasts from an authorized service, without prejudice to the application of article 78 of law n ° 86-1067 of September 30, 1986 relating to freedom of communication;

2 ° bis To disrupt, by using a device, equipment or installation, under conditions that do not comply with the applicable provisions in terms of electromagnetic compatibility of electrical and electronic equipment set out in the Consumer Code, the radio emissions of a service authorized, without prejudice to the application of article 78 of law n ° 86-1067 of September 30, 1986 relating to freedom of communication; (...) "

French regulatory and legal framework about interferences and jammers

About jammers:

- Prohibition
 - ✓ Under Article L. 33-3-1 of the CPCE, the sale, possession and use of wave jammers, and therefore in particular GNSS jammers, are strictly prohibited except in very exceptional cases. strictly defined for state uses.

✓ Free translation of Article L33-3-1 of the CPCE (French postal and electronic communications code) I. Any of the following activities are prohibited: the importation, advertising, free or expensive transfer, the putting into circulation, the installation, the possession and the use of any device intended to render inoperative radio equipment or devices incorporating radio equipment of all types, both for transmission and reception. II. By way of derogation from the first paragraph, these activities are authorized for the needs of public order, defense and national security, or the public service of justice. The use by State services of devices intended to render the radio-electric equipment of an aircraft traveling without anyone on board inoperative is authorized, in the event of an imminent threat, for the needs of public order and defense. and national security or the public service of justice or in order to prevent the overflight of an area in violation of a ban imposed under the conditions provided for in the first paragraph of Article L. 6211-4 of the Transport Code. A decree in the Council of State determines the modalities of implementation of these

devices, in order to guarantee their necessity and their proportionality with regard to the objectives pursued, as well as the competent authorities to carry them out.

- Criminal sanctions
 - Violation of this prohibition exposes the offender to a maximum penalty of six months in prison and a fine of 30,000 euros, in application of 4 ° of Article L. 39-1 of the Post and Electronic Communications Code.

✓ Free translation of Article L39-1 of the CPCE (French postal and electronic communications code) Is punished by six months imprisonment and a fine of 30,000 euros (..) 4 ° To have practiced one of the activities prohibited by I of article L. 33-3-1 except in the cases and conditions provided for in II of this article.

