



ICG and ITAR Update

U.S. PNT Advisory Board Meeting

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International Committee on GNSS (ICG)



Multilateral Cooperation

International Committee on GNSS (ICG)

- Pursuing a Global Navigation Satellite System-of-Systems to provide civil GNSS services that benefit users worldwide
 - Promote the use of GNSS and its integration into infrastructures, particularly in developing countries
 - Encourage compatibility and interoperability among global and regional systems
- U.S. priorities include spectrum protection, system interoperability and information dissemination



16th Meeting of the International Committee on GNSS (ICG)



- Held in hybrid format with both in-person and virtual participation
 - > More than 200 people participated
 - All 6 GNSS Providers, as well as other members and observers
- Agenda included:
 - Meeting of the Providers' Forum
 - System Provider Updates
 - > Applications and Experts Session
 - > Meeting of all four Working Groups





ICG Important Activities

GNSS Interference and Spectrum Protection

- Interference Detection and Mitigation (IDM) 10th Workshop being planned
 - U.S. leading organization focused on AIS and ADS-B for interference detection
- Closely monitoring ITU/WRC proposals and regulations related to RNSS spectrum
- Spectrum Protection Educational outreach Focused on the importance of protecting GNSS spectrum
- Interoperability and Service Standards
 - Performance Standard Template
 - "Guidelines" document developed as a template for Providers
 - International GNSS Monitoring and Assessment (IGMA)
 - Trial Project with IGS continues
 - Interoperable Time Focus on System Time Offsets



Space Service Volume

- UN booklet "The Interoperable GNSS SSV" 2nd edition published by the ICG
 - Prepared by GNSS Providers through WG-B Space Use Subgroup
 - On-going work to develop 3rd edition of booklet, to include expansion of multi-GNSS SSV coverage throughout Cislunar space
- Technical discussions and outreach efforts continue under U.S.
 leadership focused on benefits of an interoperable space
 service volume and development of space-based user equipment

Search and Rescue (SAR)

 Discussion on interoperability for GNSS-based SAR and development of capabilities for users throughout Cislunar space

Geodetic Reference Frames

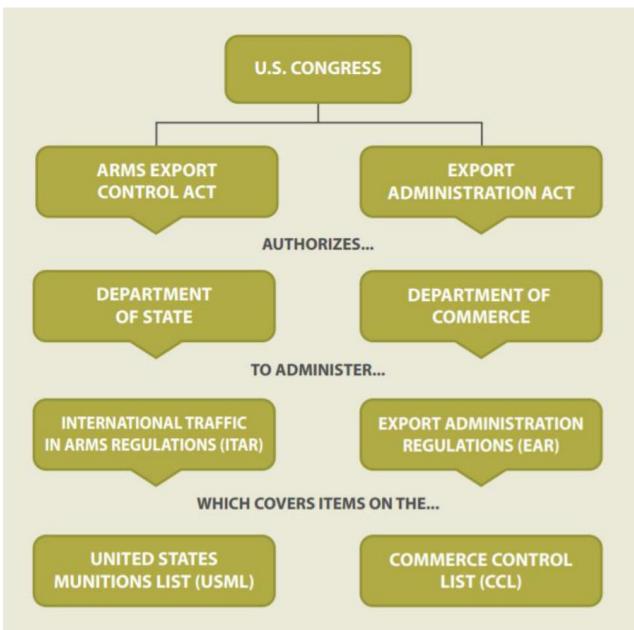
 Focus on improving interoperability through alignment of reference frames

International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)



- Exports of any United States PNT capabilities included on the United States Munitions List or the Commerce Control List will continue to be licensed pursuant to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations or the Export Administration Regulations, as appropriate, and in accordance with all existing laws and regulations.
- Exports of sensitive dual-use or advanced PNT information, systems, technologies, and components will be considered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with existing laws and regulations, as well as relevant national security and foreign policy goals and considerations.
- As a general guideline, most exports of civil, mass-market spacebased PNT capabilities that are currently available or are planned to be available in the global marketplace will continue to be considered favorably
- Export controls shall be updated to ensure that unnecessary controls that undermine or restrict the resilience and global use of civil GPS are reduced or eliminated without compromising United States navigation warfare, national security, or homeland security.

USML Categories





USML Categories

- I. Firearms and Related Articles
- II. Guns and Armament
- III. Ammunition and Ordnance
- IV. Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs, and Mines
- V. Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents, and Their Constituents
- VI. Surface Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment
- VII. Ground Vehicles
- VIII. Aircraft and Related Articles
- IX. Military Training Equipment and Training
- X. Personal Protective Equipment
- XI. Military Electronics

XII. Fire Control, Laser, Imaging, and Guidance Equipment

- XIII. Materials and Miscellaneous Articles
- XIV. Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents, and Associated Equipment

XV. Spacecraft and Related Articles

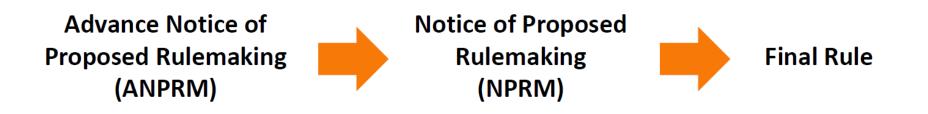
- XVI. Nuclear Weapons Related Articles
- XVII. Classified Articles, Technical Data, and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated

XVIII.Directed Energy Weapons

- XIX. Gas Turbine Engines and Associated Equipment
- XX. Submersible Vessels and Related Articles
- XXI. Articles, Technical Data, and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated



- State Department leads rolling review of all 21
 USML Categories, several at a time
- Commerce, DOD, NASA, other agencies involved
- State and Commerce issue parallel rulemaking notices in the Federal Register when transferring items from ITAR to EAR





. . .

(c) Parts, components, accessories, attachments, and associated equipment, as follows:

(10) Antenna, and specially designed parts and components therefore, that

- Employ four or more elements, electronically steer angular beams, independently steer angular nulls, create angular beams, create angular nulls with a null depth greater than 20 dB, and achieve a beam switching speed faster than 50 milliseconds;
- (ii) Form adaptive null attenuation greater than 35 dB with convergence time less than one second;
- (iii) Detect signals across multiple RF bands with matched left hand and right hand spiral antenna elements for determination of signal polarization; or
- (iv) Determine signal angle of arrival less than two degrees (e.g., interferometer antenna);

Note to paragraph (c)(10): This category does not control Traffic Collision Avoidance Systems (TCAS) equipment conforming to FAA TSO C-119c.