

EN

P-003367/2025

Answer given by Mr Kubilius
on behalf of the European Commission
(16.10.2025)

Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) interference, including jamming and spoofing, occurs daily in the EU's Eastern territories, notably in areas close to conflict zones, affecting both Global Positioning System (GPS) and Galileo¹ or EGNOS². This threat is not new, and the European Union Safety Agency (EASA) has issued guidance to aviation stakeholders to ensure safety during GNSS service disruptions. EASA is closely monitoring the situation and stands ready to implement safety measures whenever needed.

The pilot flying the plane carrying the Commission President to Plovdiv, Bulgaria, reported a GPS issue to air traffic control and used an ILS (Instrument Landing System) during a safe landing.

The Commission is committed to tackling this issue and works alongside its Member States to bolster the resilience of the EU Galileo system. Already world-class, Galileo declared in July 2025, the Galileo Open Service Navigation Message Authentication (OSNMA) to provide assurance that the received Galileo navigation message is coming from the system itself and has not been modified. In the near future, key measures will include deploying more satellites in low earth orbit to improve resilience, developing interference monitoring services, and supporting complementary position, navigation and timing services.

The Commission will also increase cooperation with Ukraine on relevant anti-jamming and anti-spoofing technologies to mitigate a wide spectrum of signal interference.

These steps will prevent future navigation disturbances and ensure the safety and security of thousands of flights in civil aviation, while also protecting the EU's citizens and economy from the increasing threat of GNSS interference.

¹ https://defence-industry-space.ec.europa.eu/eu-space/galileo-satellite-navigation_en.

² https://defence-industry-space.ec.europa.eu/eu-space/egnos-satellite-navigation_en.