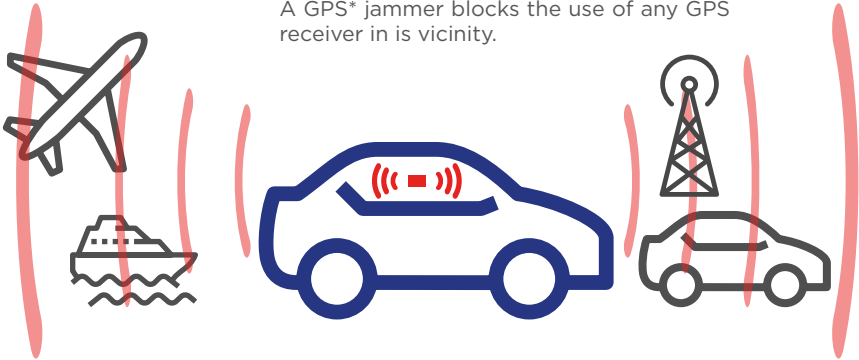




# A GPS JAMMER DOESN'T ONLY JAM YOUR OWN GPS

A GPS\* jammer blocks the use of any GPS receiver in its vicinity.



**The importation, advertising, transferring free of charge or for payment, distribution, putting into service, installation, possession and use of jammers, except for meeting the needs of public order, defence and national security, or for the public service of justice, is strictly prohibited and punishable by fines of up to 30,000€ and prison sentences of up to six months (articles L33-3-1 and L39-1 of the French Postal and Electronics Communications Code)!**

Furthermore, any intervention by ANFR staff to search for and locate a jammer generates the application of a 450€ administrative tax to cover the incurred costs.

The term «GPS» is used here as a general term for GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems), that is all satellite systems providing geolocation and time reference services: GPS, Galileo...



**RÉPUBLIQUE  
FRANÇAISE**

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*



**ANFR**

AGENCE NATIONALE DES FRÉQUENCES

Geolocation satellite systems, such as GPS or Galileo, play an essential role in many sectors of activity:

- ✔ transport (land, river, sea or air);
- ✔ search and rescue services;
- ✔ security of the exchange of goods;
- ✔ farming machinery guidance;
- ✔ mobile internet and phone services;
- ✔ radio and TV broadcasting;
- ✔ but also all services that need a time reference, such as banking transactions.

➔ A GPS jammer emits a parasite signal that interferes with geolocation satellite signals and disrupts their reception by GPS receivers.

These devices can be very small and look like a cigarette-lighter socket charger with an aerial.

➔ A GPS jammer disrupts and blocks all GPS receivers in its vicinity, whether in aircrafts, cars, on boats, cell towers or TV relays.



GPS jammer emissions are never confined to. only a small space such as the inside of your car.

The impact range of these devices is much wider: **they can disrupt and block GPS systems several dozen or even several hundred meters away, depending on their power.**



Our GPS systems depend on signals from satellites located about 20,000 km away. A jammer, even a low power one, can blinds all GPS systems in the vicinity immediately.





GPS systems are not used only as driving aids or for leisure, they are also used for industrial or safety applications: by jamming the GPS, you can endanger private and professional individuals and cause industrial accidents. You will be held liable.



A number of people who have used GPS jammers have been found guilty and sentenced.

In 2017, a GPS jammer left running in a car parked in an airport car park disrupted platform traffic and delayed several flights.

The device prevented airline pilots from programming their GPS receiver to prepare their take-off.

The ANFR was alerted and sent in a team who located the GPS jammer and, in cooperation with law enforcement teams, immediately disabled it.

The vehicle owner was sentenced to a fine of several thousand euros by the magistrates court. He was also required to refund the cost of the intervention. The jammer was confiscated

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

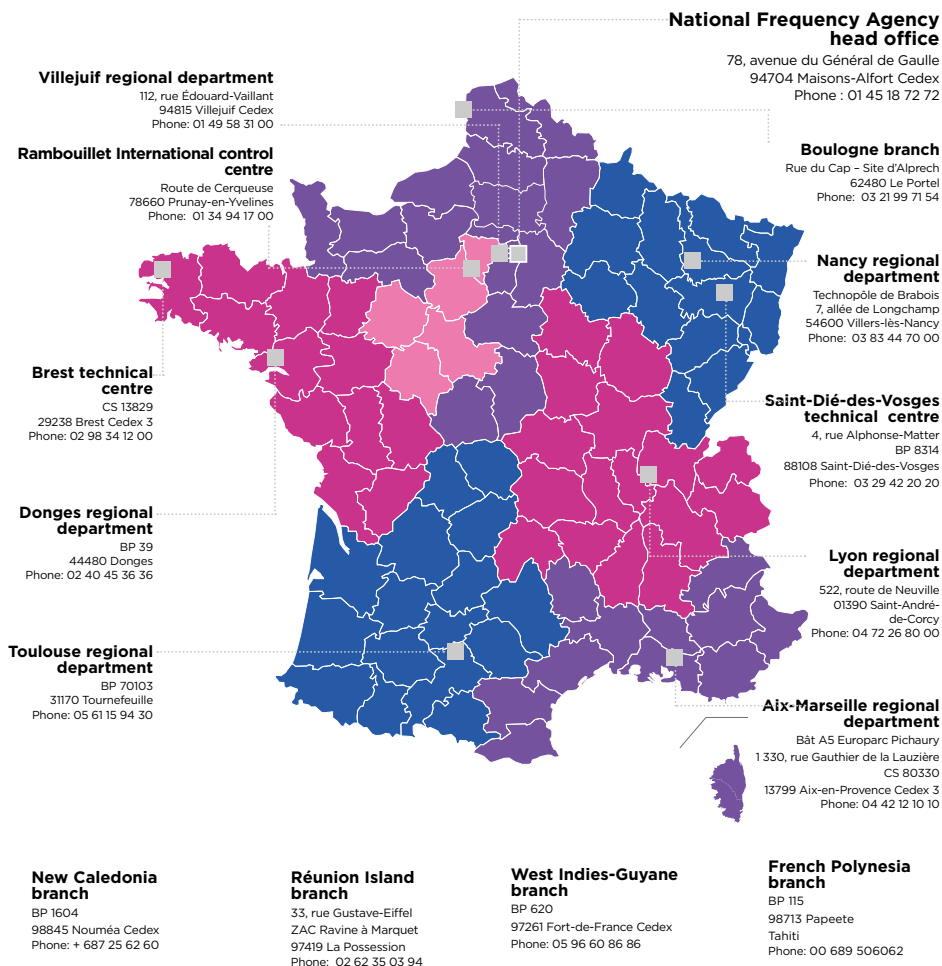
The National Frequency Agency (ANFR) is a public administrative establishment that was created by the French 26 July 1996 Telecommunications Regulation Act, giving it the mission of managing and monitoring the French radio spectrum.

One of the main missions of ANFR is the control of the use of radio-electric frequencies (articles L. 43 and R.20- 44-11 of the French Postal and Electronic Communications code) and to check the compliance of frequency use on French national territory in order to ensure a good coexistence of its use by all users and a minimum of interference.

In this context, the ANFR carries out preventive checks on radio-electric stations and intervenes in the field to locate and identify the origin of any radio emissions that cause damaging interference.



The National Frequency Agency carries out its spectrum monitoring and enforcement missions in the field thanks to its teams deployed over the entire territory in its six regional departments (Villejuif, Donges, Nancy, Lyon, Toulouse, Aix-Marseille), its international control centre (Rambouillet) and its overseas branches (West Indies-Guyana, Reunion-Mayotte, French Polynesia and New Caledonia).



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