

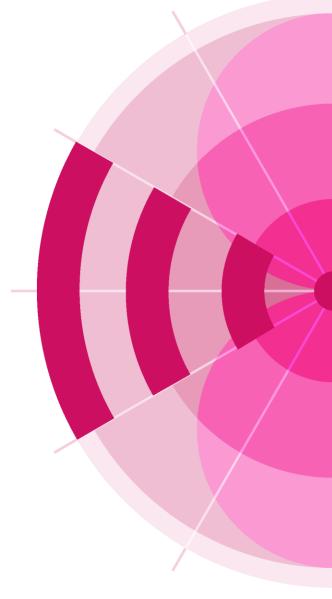
29TH WORLD RADIOCOMMUNICATION SEMINAR

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Orbit-Spectrum International Regulatory Framework

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SPUTNIK

launched on 4th October 1957







TUWRS ONLINE2020

Only 6 years later

the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference allocated

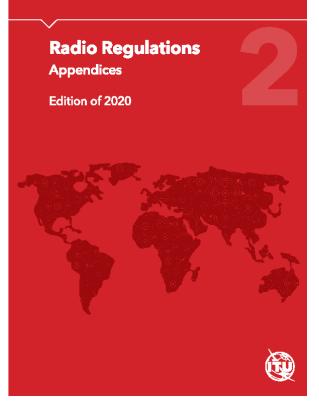
frequency bands for

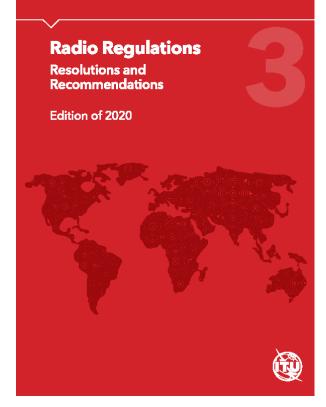
space radiocommunication purposes













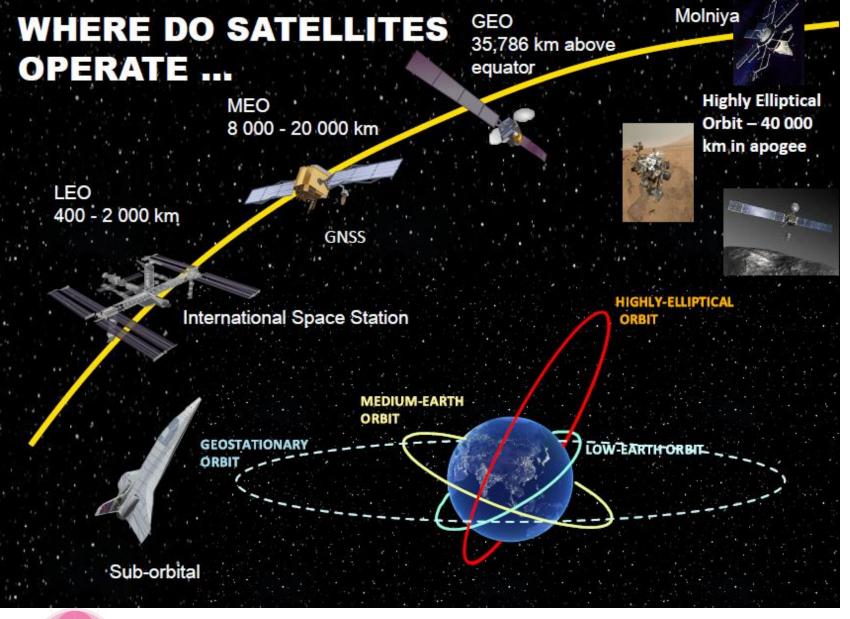
RADIO REGULATIONS

- TODAY
- More than 2000 pages of Radio Regulations regularly reviewed by World Radiocommunication Conferences



39 Conferences since 1906





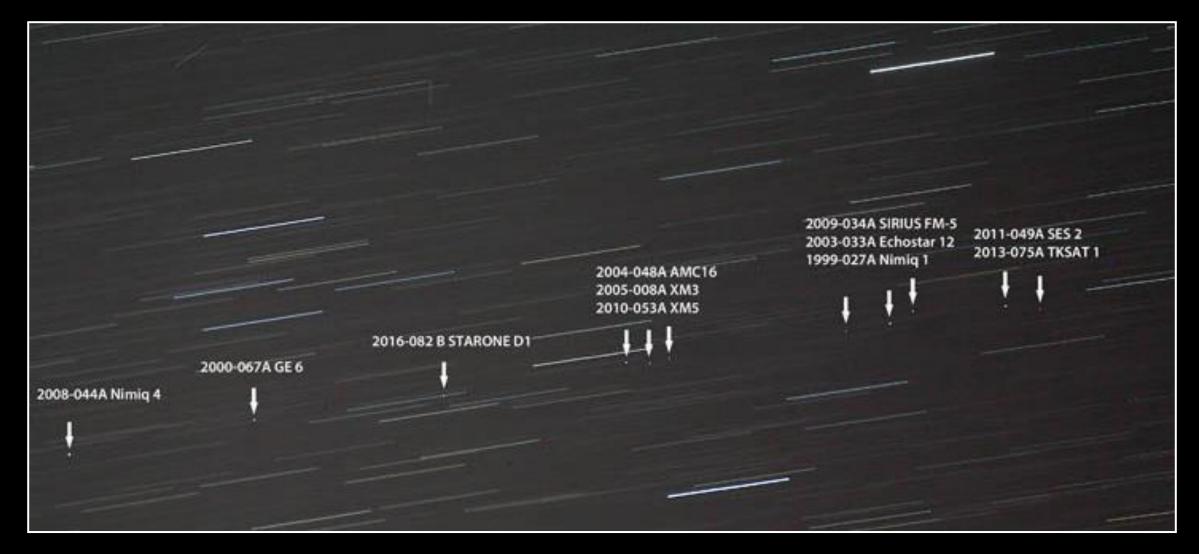
Frequency spectrum

Examples of frequency bands commonly used for satellite applications

Uplink frequency	Downlink frequency	Regulatory service
1.6 GHz	1.5 GHz	MSS
2 GHz	2 GHz	MSS/SOS
6 GHz	4 GHz	FSS
8 GHz	7 GHz	FSS
13-14 GHz	10-12 GHz	FSS/BSS
30 GHz	20 GHz	FSS/BSS/ MSS

RR Article 5 allocates regulatory services to frequency bands

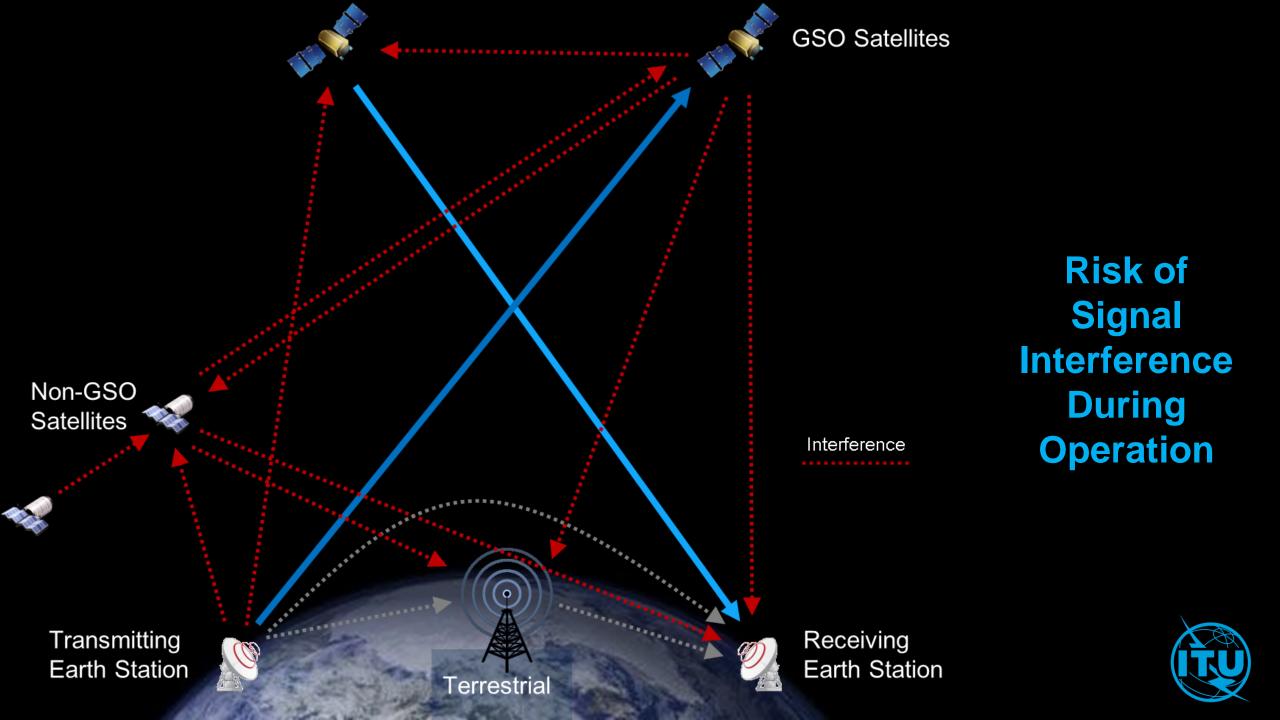












Legal framework – ITU Constitution

Article 1 – Purposes of the Union

effect **allocation of bands** of the radio-frequency spectrum, the allotment of radio frequencies and the **registration** of radio-frequency assignments and, for space services, of **any associated orbital position** in the geostationary-satellite orbit or of **any associated characteristics of satellites in other orbits**, in order **to avoid harmful interference** between radio stations of different countries

coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio-frequency spectrum for radiocommunication services and of the geostationary-satellite and other satellite orbits

Article 44 – Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary-Satellite and Other Satellite Orbits

Orbit/spectrum resources are limited natural resources
Must be used rationally, efficiently and economically
Equitable access

Article 45 – Harmful Interference

Not to cause harmful interference

Both Member States and operating agencies (see also Article 6)





Legal framework – Radio Regulations

Intergovernmental treaty
governing the use of spectrum/orbit resources
by Member States

Define the rights and obligations of Member States in respect of the use of these resources

Recording of a frequency assignment in the Master Register (MIFR) provides international recognition

Updated every 4 years by World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC)

Complemented by Rules of Procedure adopted by the Radio Regulations Board





Radio Regulations – Regulatory and technical solutions

5 Mechanisms to control interference and ensure equitable access



Frequency separation of stations of different services

POWER LIMITS

pfd to protect terrestrial services eirp to protect space services epfd to protect geostationary satellites from non-geostationary systems

COORDINATION

between Administrations to ensure interference-free operations

MONITORING

International monitoring system

RECORDING

In the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR) International recognition





Radio Regulations – Access to orbit/spectrum resources

Two approaches for recording in MIFR

Coordination Approach

Based on requirements as they come

Non-plan Services

Planning Approach

A priori planning for future use

Plan Services

Rational, Efficient, Economical Use

Equitable Access





Percentage of spectrum assigned to satellite networks which was free from reported harmful interference in 2019





Key points



Use of radio frequencies in space is regulated by the Radio Regulations



This Treaty is regularly reviewed to accompany technical evolutions



Please contact the BR if you have any questions



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Thank you!

ITU – Radiocommunication Bureau

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