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| **Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-15)Geneva, 26-30 October 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION** **UNION** |  |
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| **PLENARY MEETING** | **Addendum 6 toDocument RA15/PLEN/34-E** |
| **13 October 2015** |
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| CEPT – European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION ITU-R [EUR/SMALL SAT] |
| Improving the dissemination of knowledge concerning the applicable regulatory procedures for small satellites, including nanosatellites and picosatellites |

# 1 Introduction

With respect to WRC-15 agenda item 9.1, Issue 9.1.8, for which Europe proposes “No change” to WRC-15 (Addendum 8 Addendum 22 to Document [9](http://www.itu.int/md/R15-WRC15-C-0009/en)), Europe notes the importance of an improved dissemination of knowledge of the applicable regulatory procedures for satellite filings and therefore proposes that the Radio Assembly adopts a Resolution inviting the ITU-R to develop documentation pertaining to small satellites (in particular to satellites whose mass is smaller than 100 kg) and containing detailed information that would help to improve the knowledge of the applicable procedures for submitting filings of satellite networks to the ITU.

Europe considers that the work to be performed by the ITU-R to answer to this Resolution should be conducted through a close cooperation of Study Groups 4 and 7 and requests the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of ITU-R Study Groups to take it into account when discussing the attribution of ITU-R Resolutions to the various Study Groups.

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION ITU-R [EUR/SMALL SAT]

Improving the dissemination of knowledge concerning the applicable regulatory procedures for small satellites, including nanosatellites and picosatellites

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

*a)* that some developers and manufacturers of small satellites (usually having a mass less than 100 kg), including those also known as nanosatellites (typically 1 to 10 kg in mass) and picosatellites (typically 0.1 to 1 kg in mass), may be not be aware of the applicable ITU regulatory procedures;

*b)* that some administrations may benefit from additional information regarding the application of the ITU regulatory procedures for spectrum and orbit use;

*c)* that the lack of knowledge of the ITU procedures may lead to notification delays and sometimes launch of these types of satellite without following the applicable regulatory procedures, which may create a risk of interference to other satellite networks,

further considering

*a)* that in accordance with Article **8** of the Radio Regulations “The international rights and obligations of administrations in respect of their own and other administrations’ frequency assignments shall be derived from recording of those assignments in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)”;

*b)* that, for any satellite system, the recording of assignments requires fulfilment of provisions under Articles **9** and **11** of Radio Regulations, as appropriate;

*c)* that it is important to ensure that any satellite radio-frequency operation (including those of nanosatellites and picosatellites) avoids harmful interference to other systems and services;

*d)* that the relevant ITU satellite registration (e.g. filings, recording in the MIFR) should be performed in a timely manner;

*e)* that it is important that the administrations involved, as well as developers, are aware of the applicable ITU processes with regard to the practices mentioned in *further considering d)*;

*f)* that any satellite, including small satellites such as nanosatellites and picosatellites, should use radio frequencies in accordance to the relevant Articles of the ITU‑R Radio Regulations and ITU‑R Recommendations;

*g)* that many small satellites have no propulsion system and are therefore unable to maintain a constant orbital altitude,

recognizing

*a)* that the number of small satellites (in particular, satellites whose mass is typically less than 100 kg) already launched and to be launched is growing;

*b)* that these types of satellites can provide an affordable means to access orbital resources (spectrum and orbit) for new entrants in space;

*c)* that, even though satellite mass and size are not relevant from a frequency management perspective, the small mass and small dimensions of these satellites have been some of the major contributors to their success amongst new space-faring nations,

noting

the “Guidance on Space Object Registration and Frequency Management for Small and Very Small Satellites” developed by the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs and ITU,

resolves

to develop material, such as Recommendations, Reports, or a Handbook on small satellites (in particular, satellites whose mass is less than 100 kg), containing detailed information that would help to improve the knowledge of the applicable procedures for submitting filings of satellite networks to ITU,

invites administrations

1 to inform their national entities involved in the development, manufacturing, operations and launch of small satellites, in particular of those satellites whose mass is less than 100 kg (such as nanosatellites and picosatellites), about the applicable ITU and national regulatory provisions for the coordination, notification and use of orbital resources (i.e. orbits and frequencies);

2 to encourage their national entities aiming to launch and deploy in outer space the satellites mentioned above to initiate the relevant ITU registration procedures as soon as possible before the launch of the satellite,

requests the Secretary General

to bring this Resolution to the attention of the United Nations Committee On Peaceful Use of Outer Space.

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1. Members of CEPT (Europe) are: Albania (Republic of), Germany (Federal Republic of), Andorra (Principality of), Austria, Azerbaijani Republic, Belarus (Republic of), Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria (Republic of), Cyprus (Republic of), Vatican City State, Croatia (Republic of), Denmark, Spain, Estonia (Republic of), Russian Federation, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia (Republic of), The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein (Principality of), Lithuania (Republic of), Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova (Republic of), Monaco (Principality of), Montenegro, Norway, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland (Republic of), Portugal, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, San Marino (Republic of), Serbia (Republic of), Slovenia (Republic of), Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation of), Turkey, Ukraine. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)