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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 5 toDocument 25-E** |
|  | **10 September 2015** |
|  | **Original: Arabic** |
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| Arab States Common Proposals |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 1.5 |

1.5 to consider the use of frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service not subject to Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** for the control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) in non-segregated airspaces, in accordance with Resolution **153 (WRC‑12)**;

Introduction

Resolution 153 (WRC-12) invited ITU-R to conduct the necessary studies in time for WRC-15 in order to submit technical, regulatory and operational recommendations to the Conference to enable it to decide on using the fixed-satellite service for the CNPC links for the operation of UAS.

The ITU-R studies conducted under the above resolution reached no agreement on the studies provided that claim that the interference environment vis-à-vis incumbent services allows administrations to determine whether frequency bands allocated to the FSS can be used for the provision of UAS CNPC links.

Additionally, the use of FSS earth stations on board the aircraft for the UAS CNPC links would significantly change the conditions of compatibility with existing services in comparison with the current use of special and typical FSS earth stations on the Earth’s surface. This leads to the fact that the protection and coordination distances between these stations and stations of terrestrial services, for example, may increase several times compared to the current values, depending upon the altitude of the unmanned aircraft. Accordingly, the provision of protection for allocated current and future services is not guaranteed and the ITU-R studies have reached no agreement thereon.

It is worth noting that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has not been able to provide the technical performance characteristics in terms of availability, reliability and continuity to enable ITU-R to derive protection criteria ensuring the safe operation of unmanned aircraft systems and, specifically, the protection of UAS CNPC links from existing services, given that use of these links falls within the framework of safety services in accordance with the provisions of RR No. **4.10**. Consequently, fulfilment of the requirements of RR No. **4.10** is unclear.

Pursuant to the above, there are considerable technical, operational and regulatory obstacles to using FSS for UAS CNPC links. Moreover, the current allocations to AMS(R)S, AMSS and MSS may, under certain circumstances, meet UAS CNPC requirements in the frequency bands of these services.

Proposals

Pursuant to the results of the ITU-R studies, the Arab States Administrations propose the following:

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

NOC ARB/25A5/1

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations
(See No. 2.1)

**Reasons:** The considerable technical, operational and regulatory obstacles to using FSS for UAS CNPC links and, moreover, the existing allocations for AMS(R)S, AMSS and MSS may, under certain conditions, satisfy UAS CNPC requirements in the frequency bands of these services.

SUP ARB/25A5/2

RESOLUTION 153 (WRC‑12)

The use of frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service not subject to Appendices 30, 30A and 30B for the control and non-payload communications
of unmanned aircraft systems in non-segregated airspaces

**Reasons:** There is no need for this resolution.

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