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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 2 to Document 107(Add.6)-E** |
|  | **19 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  | |
| India (Republic of) | |
| Proposals for the work of the conference | |
|  | |
| Agenda item 1.6.2 | |

1.6 to consider possible additional primary allocations:

1.6.2 to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) of 250 MHz in Region 2 and 300 MHz in Region 3 within the range 13-17 GHz;

and review the regulatory provisions on the current allocations to the fixed-satellite service within each range, taking into account the results of ITU‑R studies, in accordance with Resolutions **151 (WRC‑12)** and **152 (WRC‑12)**, respectively;

1 Introduction

India supports the no change (NOC) method in the frequency bands 13.25-13.4 GHz and 14.8-17 GHz due to incompatibility with existing services.

India does not support change in the allocation status to FSS in the 14.5-14.8 GHz band due to the current allocation to feeder link of BSS Plan under AP30A .

The CPM Report to WRC-15 describes the sharing situation between proposed non-plan FSS uplink in the band 14.5-14.8 GHz and AP30A Plan allotments as a difficult one. It also says that appropriate regulatory procedures together with calculation methods need to be developed to implement any agreed criteria to protect assignments in the AP 30A Plan and List. Subject to final procedure retained, modification to the Bureau software could be required. In order to determine the appropriate criteria, interference simulation of the cumulative effect of the new FSS system is needed to demonstrate that protection of the AP 30A Plan is ensured at levels equivalent to that of the EPM criteria in the RR and together with the EPM reference situation of the Plan and List assignments. One of the difficulties of using the EPM approach to identify affected administrations is that, due to the structure of the MSPACE software and its implementation, assignments having very low EPM would not be identified as affected. This issue was brought to previous WRCs. No practical and implementable solution has yet been made available.

In view of the above and protection of BSS feeder link under AP 30A Plan is a very important requirement, India supports NOC method (Method FF1 of the CPM Report) in the band 14.5-14.8 GHz band.

2 Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC IND/107A6A2/1

11.7-14 GHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 13.25-13.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active)  AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.497  SPACE RESEARCH (active)  5.498A 5.499 | | |

**Reasons:** No change in the band 13.25-13.4 GHz due to incompatibility with existing services.

NOC IND/107A6A2/2

14-15.4 GHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 14.5-14.8 FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.510  MOBILE  Space research | | |
| 14.8-15.35 FIXED  MOBILE  Space research  5.339 | | |
| 15.35-15.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)  RADIO ASTRONOMY  SPACE RESEARCH (passive)  5.340 5.511 | | |

**Reasons:** No change in the band 14.5-14.8 GHz to ensure protection to BSS Plan under AP30A in this band. No change in the band 14.8-15.4 GHz due to incompatibility with existing services.

SUP IND/107A6A2/3

RESOLUTION 152 (WRC‑12)

Additional primary allocations to the fixed-satellite service in the   
Earth-to-space direction in frequency bands between 13-17 GHz   
in Region 2 and Region 3

**Reasons:** The studies under this agenda item has been completed.

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