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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| COMMITTEE 6 | **Addendum 4 to Document 130(Add.25)-E** |
|  | **5 November 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Angola (Republic of)/Botswana (Republic of)/Lesotho (Kingdom of)/Madagascar (Republic of)/Malawi/Mauritius (Republic of)/Mozambique (Republic of)/Namibia (Republic of)/Democratic Republic of the Congo/Seychelles (Republic of)/South Africa (Republic of)/Swaziland (Kingdom of)/Tanzania (United Republic of)/Zambia (Republic of)/Zimbabwe (Republic of) | |
| Common Proposals for the work of the conference | |
|  | |
| Agenda item 10 | |

10to recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda for the next WRC, and to give its views on the preliminary agenda for the subsequent conference and on possible agenda items for future conferences, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention,

Proposals

ADD AGL/BOT/LSO/MDG/MWI/MAU/MOZ/NMB/COD/SEY/AFS/SWZ/TZA/  
 ZMB/ZWE/130A25A4/1

“to consider modifications to the regulatory procedures for notifying satellite networks to accommodate nanosatellite and picosatellite missions in accordance with Resolution [130A25A4-A10-NANO-PICO-SATELLITE] **(WRC‑15)**, taking into account the frequency bands used by other space services such that changes to the Radio Regulations do not lead to the potential for harmful interference to other services, and that the accommodation of nanosatellite and picosatellite systems should not inadvertently affect the regulatory procedures for other satellite systems;”

ADD AGL/BOT/LSO/MDG/MWI/MAU/MOZ/NMB/COD/SEY/AFS/SWZ/TZA/  
 ZMB/ZWE/130A25A4/2

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [130A25A4-A10-Nano-Pico–satellite] (WRC-15)

Regulatory aspects for nanosatellites and picosatellites

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2015),

considering

*a)* that nanosatellites and picosatellites, commonly described as ranging in mass from 0.1 to 10 kg and measuring less than 0.5 m in any linear dimension, have physical characteristics that differ from those of larger satellites;

*b)* that nanosatellites and picosatellites are satellites which typically have a short (1-2 years) development time and are low cost, often using off-the-shelf components;

*c)* that the operational lifetime of these satellites ranges from several weeks up to a few (< 5) years depending on their mission;

*d)* that nanosatellites and picosatellites are being used for a wide variety of missions and applications, including remote sensing, space weather research, upper atmosphere research, astronomy, communications, technology demonstration and education, as well as commercial applications, and therefore may operate under various radiocommunication services;

*e)* that these satellites are typically launched as secondary payloads;

*f)* that some missions performed with these satellites require the simultaneous launch and operation of several such satellites;

*g)* that, currently, many nanosatellites and picosatellites use spectrum allocated to the amateur satellite service and the MetSat service in the frequency range 30-3 000 MHz although their missions are potentially inconsistent with these services;

*h)* that nanosatellites and picosatellites may have limited orbit control capabilities and therefore have unique orbital characteristics;

*i)* that the standing agenda item 7 of WRCs has up to now not led to consideration of regulatory procedures for notifying nanosatellites and picosatellites,

further considering

*a)* that successful and timely development and operation of nanosatellites and picosatellites may require regulatory procedures which take account of the short development cycle, the short lifetimes and the typical missions of such satellites;

*b)* that the existing provisions of the Radio Regulations for coordination and notification of satellites under Articles **9** and **11** may need to be adapted to take account of the nature of these satellites,

recognizing

Resolution ITU-R 68 adopted by the Radiocommunication Assembly 2015 that seeks to improve awareness and increase knowledge on existing regulatory procedures for small satellites,

resolves to invite WRC‑19

to consider possible modifications to the existing regulatory procedures for notifying satellite networks to facilitate the deployment and operation of nanosatellites and picosatellites, and to take the appropriate actions,

invites ITU‑R

to examine the regulatory procedures for notifying space networks and consider possible modifications to enable the deployment and operation of nanosatellites and picosatellites, taking into account the short development time, short mission time and unique orbital characteristics,

invites administrations and Sector Members

to participate actively in the studies by submitting contributions to ITU‑R.

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