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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 130(Add.9)-E** |
|  | **16 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Angola (Republic of)/Botswana (Republic of)/Lesotho (Kingdom of)/Mauritius (Republic of)/Madagascar (Republic of)/Mozambique (Republic of)/Malawi/Namibia (Republic of)/Democratic Republic of the Congo/Seychelles (Republic of)/South Sudan (Republic of)/Swaziland (Kingdom of)/Tanzania (United Republic of)/Zambia (Republic of)/Zimbabwe (Republic of) | |
| proposals for the work of the conference | |
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| Agenda item 1.9.2 | |

1.9 to consider, in accordance with Resolution **758 (WRC‑12)**:

1.9.2 the possibility of allocating the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz to the maritime-mobile satellite service and additional regulatory measures, depending on the results of appropriate studies;

INTRODUCTION

Agenda item 1.9.2 calls for an allocation of 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz or portions of these bands a possible allocation to the maritime mobile-satellite service (MMSS) while ensuring the compatibility with existing services.

Studies conducted in ITU-R show that there are many earth stations, all over the world, operating in science services, as well as fixed and mobile terrestrial stations which need to be protected from harmful interference from MMSS stations in those frequency bands. In accordance with those studies, separation distances in the order of several hundred kilometres are required to protect the earth stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) and also fixed stations from interference. Studies also show that space research service (SRS) deep space earth stations operating in adjacent band would have to be protected through combination of unwanted emission limit and/or separation distance.

The band 7 375-7 750 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the fixed service (FS), mobile service (MS) (except aeronautical mobile) and fixed-satellite service (FSS) (space-to-Earth (s-E)); and the band 7 450-7 550 MHz is also allocated on a primary basis to the meteorological-satellite service (MetSat) (s-E). Similarly, the 8 025-8 400 MHz band is currently allocated on a primary basis to the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) (s-E), FS, MS and fixed-satellite service (FSS) (Earth-to-space (E-s)); and the band 8 175-8 215 MHz is also allocated to the MetSat (E-s).

**Multi Country Proposal**

The listed SADC member states support Method A which is a no allocation to the MMSS within the 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz bands and therefore no change to the RR.

Method A

No change to the RR.

**Reasons**: We note that studies indicate that sharing is possible with the MMSS within the 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz bands by applying pdf limits and specified separation distance. The region does not support an allocation to the MMSS within the band 7 375- 7 750MHz and 80250 MHz - 8400MHz as the region has heavily deployed fixed point to point radios in these bands used mainly by the GSM operators. Therefore a no change to the RR is proposed as the implementation of coordination distances would be very difficult.

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