|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A close up of a sign  Description automatically generated | **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-23)Dubai, 20 November - 15 December 2023** |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 toDocument 85(Add.22)-E** |
|  | **22 October 2023** |
|  | **Original: Russian** |
|  |
| Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications Common Proposals |
| proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 7(A) |

7 to consider possible changes, in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, in accordance with Resolution **86** **(Rev.WRC‑07)**, in order to facilitate the rational, efficient and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit;

7(A) Topic A - Tolerances for certain orbital characteristics of non-GSO space stations in the FSS, BSS or MSS

Introduction

The RCC Administrations are of the view that studying tolerances for certain orbital characteristics of non-GSO space stations should only be carried out with respect to systems in the fixed-satellite, mobile-satellite and broadcasting satellite services that are subject to Resolution **35 (WRC‑19)**. Tolerances should depend on the type of orbit of the space station and should not apply to satellite systems with an altitude of the apogee exceeding 15 000 km.

The RCC Administrations consider that regulatory measures for temporarily exceeding established tolerances should satisfy the operational requirements of non-GSO systems, which will offer the necessary flexibility in their design and operation.

The RCC Administrations support Method A2, Option A2A4, in the CPM Report, as set out in the draft new Resolution.

ARTICLE 11

Notification and recording of frequency
assignments1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7    (WRC‑19)

Section II − Examination of notices and recording of frequency assignments
in the Master Register

MOD RCC/85A22A1/1

11.44C A frequency assignment to a space station in a non-geostationary-satellite orbit network or system in the fixed-satellite service, the mobile-satellite service or the broadcasting-satellite service shall be considered as having been brought into use when a space station with the capability of transmitting or receiving that frequency assignment has been deployed and maintained on one of the notified orbital plane(s)MOD 27 of the non‑geostationary satellite network or system for a continuous period of 90 days, irrespective of the notified number of orbital planes and satellites per orbital plane in the network or system. The notifying administration shall so inform the Bureau within 30 days from the end of the 90-day period25, 28, 29. On receipt of the information sent under this provision, the Bureau shall make that information available on the ITU website as soon as possible and shall publish it in the BR IFIC subsequently.    (WRC‑23)

MOD RCC/85A22A1/2#1968

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27 11.44C.1 and **11.44D.1** For the purposes ofNo. **11.44C** or No. **11.44D**, the term “notified orbital plane” means an orbital plane of the non-geostationary-satellite system, as provided to the Bureau in the most recent notification information for the system’s frequency assignments, that corresponds to Items A.4.b.4.a, A.4.b.4.d, A.4.b.4.e and A.4.b.5.c (only for orbits whose altitudes of the apogee and perigee are different) in Table A of Annex 2 to Appendix **4**. For the purposes of No. **11.44C**, Resolution **[A7(A)-NGSO-FSS-BSS-MSS**-**Tolerance] (WRC‑23)** also applies for space stations of a non-GSO FSS, BSS or MSS system.     (WRC‑23)

MOD RCC/85A22A1/3

11.49 Wherever the use of a recorded frequency assignment to a space station of a satellite network or to all space stations of a non-geostationary-satellite system is suspended for a period exceeding six months, the notifying administration shall inform the Bureau of the date on which such use was suspended. When the recorded assignment is brought back into use, the notifying administration shall, subject to the provisions of Nos. **11.49.1**, **11.49.2**, **11.49.3** or **11.49.4**, as applicable, so inform the Bureau, as soon as possible. On receipt of the information sent under this provision, the Bureau shall make that information available as soon as possible on the ITU website and shall publish it in the BR IFIC. The date on which the recorded assignment is brought back into use32, 33, 34, 35, MOD 36shall be not later than three years from the date on which the use of the frequency assignment was suspended, provided that the notifying administration informs the Bureau of the suspension within six months from the date on which the use was suspended. If the notifying administration informs the Bureau of the suspension more than six months after the date on which the use of the frequency assignment was suspended, this three-year time period shall be reduced. In this case, the amount by which the three-year period shall be reduced shall be equal to the amount of time that has elapsed between the end of the six-month period and the date that the Bureau is informed of the suspension. If the notifying administration informs the Bureau of the suspension more than 21 months after the date on which the use of the frequency assignment was suspended, the frequency assignment shall be cancelled. Ninety days before the end of the period of suspension, the Bureau shall send a reminder to the notifying administration. If the Bureau does not receive the declaration of the commencement of the bringing back into use period within thirty days following the limit date of the period of suspension established in accordance with this provision, it shall cancel the entry in the Master Register. The Bureau shall, however, inform the administration concerned before taking such action.     (WRC‑23)

MOD RCC/85A22A1/4#1970

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

36 11.49.5 For the purposes of Nos. **11.49.2** and **11.49.3**, the term “notified orbital plane” means an orbital plane of the non-geostationary-satellite system, as provided to the Bureau in the most recent notification information for the system’s frequency assignments, that corresponds to Items A.4.b.4.a, A.4.b.4.d, A.4.b.4.e and A.4.b.5.c (only for orbits whose altitudes of the apogee and perigee are different) in Table A of Annex 2 to Appendix **4**.For the purposes of No. **11.49.2**, Resolution **[A7(A)-NGSO-FSS-BSS-MSS**-**Tolerance] (WRC‑23)** also applies for space stations of a non-GSO FSS, BSS or MSS system.     (WRC‑23)

Section III – Maintenance of the recording of frequency assignments to non-geostationary-satellite systems in the Master Register     (WRC‑19)

MOD RCC/85A22A1/5

11.51 For frequency assignments to some non-geostationary-satellite systems in specific frequency bands and services, Resolution **35 (Rev.WRC‑23)** shall apply. For frequency assignments subject to Resolution **35 (Rev.WRC-23)**, Resolution **[A7(A)-NGSO-FSS-BSS-MSS**-**Tolerance] (WRC‑23)** also applies.     (WRC‑23)

ADD RCC/85A22A1/6#1972

Draft New Resolution [A7(A)-NGSO-FSS-BSS-MSS-Tolerance] (WRC‑23)

Tolerances for certain orbital characteristics of space stations deployed as part of non-GSO FSS, BSS or MSS systems and subject to Resolution 35 (Rev.WRC‑23)

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Dubai, 2023),

considering

that WRC‑19 invited ITU‑R to study, as a matter of urgency, tolerances for certain orbital characteristics of the non-geostationary-satellite orbit (non-GSO) space stations of the fixed-satellite service (FSS), the broadcasting-satellite service (BSS) and the mobile-satellite service (MSS) to account for the potential differences between the notified and deployed orbital characteristics for the inclination of the orbital plane, the altitude of the apogee of the space station, the altitude of the perigee of the space station and the argument of the perigee of the orbital plane,

noting

that, for the purposes of this Resolution, tolerances refer to the maximum variations allowed between the value notified and/or recorded for the orbital characteristics referred to in *considering* above and those associated with the actual deployment of satellites of the non-GSO FSS, BSS or MSS under consideration,

recognizing

*a)* that the use of frequency assignments to the non-GSO FSS, BSS and MSS is subject to the regulatory and operational limits stipulated in the Radio Regulations;

*b)* that Nos. **11.44C**, **11.49.2** and **11.51** require the deployment of satellites on the notified orbital planes;

*c)* that orbital tolerances for a non-GSO system should take into account design considerations, including the atmospheric drag characteristics of the altitude chosen and solar cycle predictions, which could have an impact on the lifetime of the satellites;

*d)* that there are legitimate reasons for a satellite operating at a variance from its notified orbital characteristics, such as maintaining separation between satellites in the same system or with satellites in another satellite system, in order to minimize the risk of collision;

*e)* that satellites on highly elliptical orbits and high inclined orbits have significant orbital precession rates and, consequently, restrictive orbital-keeping requirements and correction of orbit parameters may lead to a reduction in such satellites’ lifetime and to frequent replacement;

*f)* that this Resolution defines the maximum acceptable variation in certain orbital characteristics for a non-GSO system to be considered as operating within its notified orbital plane and does not preclude other coordination requests or notification filings under Articles **9** and **11** of the Radio Regulations for other non-GSO systems at the same altitude and tolerance;

*g)* that administrations and their operators may establish separate operational arrangements regarding coexistence of the physical orbits of satellite systems and networks, including satellites in geostationary-satellite orbits and non-GSO, and that such arrangements are not addressed by the ITU Radio Regulations, which deal with avoidance of harmful interference resulting from radio frequency usage,

resolves

1 that, as of [*16 December 2023 or the entry into force of the Final Acts of WRC-23]* for space stations with an orbital eccentricity[[1]](#footnote-1)1 less than 0.3 notified as part of a non-GSO FSS, BSS or MSS system subject to Resolution **35 (Rev.WRC‑23)** and with an altitude of the apogee less than 15 000 km:

a) the observed variation for the altitude (Δ*altObserved*) of both perigee and apogee shall not exceed allowed variation for the altitude (Δ*altAllowed*) (see the Annex);

b) the observed variation for the inclination (Δ*iObserved*) shall not exceed allowed variation (Δ*iAllowed*) for the inclination (see the Annex);

2 that, as of [*16 December 2023 or the entry into force of the Final Acts of WRC-23*] and except for the application of Nos.**11.44C** or**11.49.2**, the Radiocommunication Bureau shall allow a possible exceedance of the tolerances referred to in *resolves*1for a maximum of 90 consecutive days, when conducting its investigations under No. **13.6**;

3 that any space station deployed as part of a non-GSO FSS, BSS or MSS system at an altitude and with an inclination other than the notified altitude or the notified inclination*,* taking into account the variations stipulated in this Resolution, shall not cause more interference or require more protection than if the space station was deployed at the notified altitude and the notified inclination,

instructs the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to take the necessary actions to implement this Resolution, including providing assistance to administrations, when requested, to address the difficulties they may encounter in the implementation of this Resolution; and

2 to report to future world radiocommunication conferences any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the implementation of this Resolution.

Annex to Draft New Resolution [A7(A)-NGSO-FSS-BSS-MSS-Tolerance] (WRC‑23)

Variation for the altitude and the inclination

1 The observed variation for the altitude (Δ*altObserved*) of a non-GSO satellite is equal to:

      in kilometres

where:

 *altd* is the observed altitude in kilometres of the deployed satellite at the perigee or apogee

 *altn* is the altitude of the perigee or apogee in kilometres of the associated notified orbital plane of the non-GSO system.

2 The allowed variation for the altitude (Δ*altAllowed*) of a non-GSO satellite is equal to:

 ∆*altAllowed =* *30*+*0.02× altа*      in kilometres

where:

 *altа* is the observed altitude in kilometres of the deployed satellite at the apogee.

3 The observed variationfor the inclination (Δ*iObserved*) of a non-GSO satellite is equal to:

      in degrees

where:

 *id* is the observed inclination in degrees of the deployed satellite

 *in* is the inclination in degrees of the associated notified orbital plane of the non-GSO system.

4 The allowed variation for the inclination (Δ*iAllowed*) of a non-GSO satellite is equal to:

 ∆i*Allowed =* 5       degrees.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 1 The eccentricity “*e*” is equal to: ,

where:

*Ra*: distance between the centre of the Earth and the space station at apogee

*Rp*: distance between the centre of the Earth and the space station at perigee. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)