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| A close up of a sign  Description automatically generated | **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-23)Dubai, 20 November - 15 December 2023** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 2 toDocument 85(Add.24)-E** |
|  | **22 October 2023** |
|  | **Original: Russian** |
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| Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications Common Proposals |
| proposals for the work of the conference |
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| Agenda item 9.1(9.1-b) |

9 to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, in accordance with Article 7 of the ITU Convention;

9.1 on the activities of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector since WRC‑19:

(9.1-b) Review the amateur service and the amateur-satellite service allocations in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz to determine if additional measures are required to ensure protection of the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth) operating in the same band in accordance with Resolution **774 (WRC‑19)**;

Resolution **774 (WRC-19)** – Studies on technical and operational measures to be applied in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz to ensure the protection of the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth)

Introduction

The RCC Administrations support the technical and operational measures for ensuring the protection of the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) receivers from interference from stations in the amateur and the amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz reflected in the new draft Recommendation ITU-R M.[AS.GUIDANCE], which contains guidance for the use of the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz by stations in the amateur and the amateur-satellite services.

At the same time, the RCC Administrations consider that the technical and operational measures presented in the new draft Recommendation ITU-R M.[AS.GUIDANCE] should ensure compatibility not only with RNSS receivers on the Earth’s surface, but also with those in the air and in space. The RCC Administrations also consider that additional studies are required on the compatibility between the amateur and the amateur-satellite services and the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) (active) to which the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is also allocated on a primary basis.

The RCC Administrations propose to modify Resolution **774 (Rev. WRC-19)** so that the necessary additional studies for ensuring the protection of airborne and spaceborne RNSS and EESS (active) receivers can be carried out and work on this Recommendation can continue. The results of these studies should be included in the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to WRC-27 for the purpose of considering appropriate actions.

Proposal

The RCC Administrations present the proposals under WRC 23 agenda item 9.1(9.1-b), taking into account the results of studies on this issue of WRC‑23 agenda item 9.1.

NOC RCC/85A24A2/1

ARTICLES

**Reasons:** No changes to Volume 1 the Radio Regulations.

NOC RCC/85A24A2/2

APPENDICES

**Reasons:** No changes to Volume 2 the Radio Regulations.

MOD RCC/85A24A2/3

RESOLUTION 774 (REV.WRC‑23)

Studies on technical and operational measures to be applied in the
frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz to ensure the protection of the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth and space-to-
space) and the Earth exploration-satellite service (active)

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Dubai, 2023),

considering

*a)* that the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is allocated worldwide to the amateur service on a secondary basis;

*b)* that the amateur-satellite service (Earth-to-space) may operate in the frequency band 1 260-1 270 MHz under No. **5.282**;

*c)* that the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is important for the amateur community and has been used for many years for a range of applications;

*d)* that the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz is also allocated worldwide to the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) in the space-to-Earth and space-to-space directions on a primary basis;

*e)* that RNSS systems using the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz are operational, or becoming operational, in various parts of the world, with the aim of supporting a wide range of new satellite positioning services, for example enhanced accuracy and position authentication;

*f)* that the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is also allocated worldwide to the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) (active) on a primary basis,

noting

*a)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1732 contains the characteristics of systems operating in the amateur and amateur-satellite services for use in sharing studies;

*b)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1044 should be used as a guide in studies of compatibility between systems operating in the amateur and amateur-satellite services and systems operating in other services;

*c)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1787 contains the description of RNSS systems and the technical characteristics of space stations operating in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

*d)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1902 contains the characteristics and protection criteria for RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers operating in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

*e)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1904 contains the characteristics and protection criteria for RNSS (space-to-space) receivers operating in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

*f)* that Recommendation ITU‑R RS.2105 contains the typical technical and operational characteristics of EESS (active) systems using allocations in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

*g)* that Recommendation ITU‑R RS.1166 contains the performance and interference criteria for active spaceborne sensors in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

*h)* that Report ITU‑R M.2513 contains studies regarding the protection of the primary RNSS (space-to-Earth) by the secondary amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz,

recognizing

*a)* that some cases of harmful interference caused by emissions in the amateur service into RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers have occurred, and resulted in investigations and in instructions to the operator of the interfering station to cease transmissions;

*b)* that the number of RNSS receivers in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz is currently limited in certain regions, but will increase dramatically in the near future with the ubiquitous deployment of receivers used in mass-market applications;

*c)* that, in accordance with No. **5.29**, stations of a secondary service shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;

*d)* that administrations will benefit from the availability of studies and guidelines on protection of the RNSS (space-to-Earth and space-to-space) by the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

*e)* that some RNSS receivers in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz may be equipped with pulse-blanking, which may facilitate sharing with certain amateur-service applications;

*f)* that the amateur service in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHzis currently used for amateur voice, data and image transmission in several countries in Europe and around the globe, and may transmit a variety of emission types including wideband, continuous and/or high equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) transmissions,

resolves to invite the ITU Radiocommunication Sector

1 to perform a detailed review of the different systems and applications used in the amateur service and amateur-satellite service allocations in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz;

2 taking into account the results of the above review, to study possible technical and operational measures to ensure the protection of RNSS (space-to-Earth and space-to-space) and EESS (active) receivers from the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz, without considering the removal of these amateur and amateur-satellite service allocations,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to include the results of these studies in his Report to WRC‑27 for the purpose of considering appropriate actions in response to *resolves to invite the ITU Radiocommunication Sector* above.

**Reasons:**  It is proposed to modify Resolution **774 (WRC-19)** so that the necessary additional studies can be carried out and work on Recommendation ITU-R M.[AS.GUIDANCE] can continue. The results of these studies should be included in the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to WRC-27 for the purpose of considering appropriate actions.

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