

RECOMMENDATION ITU-R SM.1054-0*

**MONITORING OF RADIO EMISSIONS FROM SPACECRAFT
AT MONITORING STATIONS**

(1994)

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a) that the number of satellites and associated uplink terminals is increasing;
- b) that as a result there is an increasing number of cases of interference;
- c) that the economic aspects of satellite systems become more and more important by the installation of new applications such as radiodetermination satellite systems and fleet management;
- d) that some frequency bands used by satellites are shared with terrestrial services and the radioastronomy service;
- e) that because of the necessity for different techniques, emissions from spacecraft cannot be monitored by conventional monitoring stations;
- f) that there is a growing demand for information by frequency management agencies;
- g) that there are allocations to the mobile-satellite services for use in case of distress or emergency;
- h) that monitoring stations for emissions from spacecraft are expensive,
- j) Recommendation No. 32 of the Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and on the Planning of Space Services Utilizing it (Geneva, 1988) (WARC ORB-88) on International Monitoring of Emissions Originating from Space Stations,

recommends

1. that when administrations utilize the frequency bands allocated for satellite services they should take into account the need for monitoring;
2. that administrations are encouraged to cooperate so that appropriate monitoring can be obtained with a minimum number of monitoring stations;

Note 1 – Further studies should be carried out to identify the means of determining the sources of uplink interference.

* Radiocommunication Study Group 1 made editorial amendments to this Recommendation in the year 2018 in accordance with Resolution ITU-R 1.