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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 3 to Document 9(Add.22)-E** |
|  | **15 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  | |
| European Common Proposals | |
| Proposals for the work of the conference | |
|  | |
| Agenda item 9.1(9.1.3) | |

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

9.1 on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC‑12;

9.1(9.1.3) Resolution **11 (WRC-12)** − Use of satellite orbital positions and associated frequency spectrum to deliver international public telecommunication services in developing countries

Introduction

To examine the importance of satellite telecommunications for delivering international public telecommunications services in developing countries, WRC-12 adopted Resolution **11** **(WRC-12)**.

ITU-R has conducted many analyses to provide for guaranteed access to the geostationary orbit (GSO), and adopted Reports and Recommendations which promote its efficient use.

In Resolution **11 (WRC-12)**, WRC-12 recognized the important and strategic role of satellite communications in both developed and developing countries, as also captured in various resolutions and decisions of several United Nations and ITU Conferences.

Europe notes that a great amount of information has been gathered during the study cycle between WRC-12 and WRC-15 regarding the ITU-R and ITU-D achievements, practices and current activities that relates to Resolution **11 (WRC-12)**. No studies have been submitted to ITU-R to address *resolves* 2 of Resolution **11 (WRC-12)**, and hence it may be inferred that the current activities and practices of the ITU-R and the ITU-D are ensuring the enhancement of the availability of satellite services.

In fact, Europe notes that the current satellite deployment in the GSO should satisfy the demand of international telecommunication public services and that the greatest issue faced by satellite operators is to access the markets in the different countries, rather than the lack of orbital resources.

As a result, Europe is of the view that all satellite network filings should be treated in the same manner and on an equal basis, that the current regulatory measures are adequate to ensure availability of satellite orbital positions and resources to deliver international public telecommunication services in developing countries, and that no additional regulatory measures are required for this particular issue.

Europe then proposes to make no changes to the Radio Regulations and to suppress Resolution **11 (WRC-12).**

NOC EUR/9A22A3/1

ARTICLE 9

Procedure for effecting coordination with or obtaining agreement of other administrations1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8*bis*    (WRC‑12)

NOC EUR/9A22A3/2

ARTICLE 11

Notification and recording of frequency   
assignments1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7*bis*    (WRC‑12)

**Reasons:** No changes to the provisions of Articles 9 and 11 are required to ensure the availability of satellite orbital positions and associated frequency spectrum to deliver international public telecommunication services in developing countries.

SUP EUR/9A22A3/3

RESOLUTION 11 (WRC-12)

Use of satellite orbital positions and associated frequency spectrum to deliver international public telecommunication services in developing countries

**Reasons:** No additional regulatory measures and/or studies are required for ensuring availability of satellite orbital positions and resources to deliver international public telecommunication services in developing countries.

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