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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 8 toDocument 61(Add.21)-E** |
|  | **14 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
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| Agenda item 7(H) |

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

7(H) Issue H – Using one space station to bring frequency assignments at different orbital locations into use within a short period of time

Introduction

No. 11.44B and No. 11.49 of the Radio Regulations were revised at WRC-12 in order to clarify issues regarding the bringing into use, or resumption of use after a suspension, of frequency assignments associated with satellite networks.

While adopting revised provisionsWRC-12 recognized that using one space station to bring frequency assignments at different orbital locations into use within a short period of time was not the intent of these revised provisions. However, looking at information of the utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit, such as the NORAD database, it can be seen that there are a number of cases where an on-orbit satellite moved to one orbital position and stayed 90 + α days and then moved to another orbital position, and the associated administration informed to the Bureau of the bringing the subject frequency assignments into use.

However, it was also recognized that there are legitimate reasons why an administration or operator may need to move a spacecraft from one orbital position to a new orbital position[[1]](#footnote-1), and care should be taken not to constrain the legitimate use of satellite manoeuvres and management. ITU-R was requested to study this issue. In its plenary meeting, WRC-12 also requested the BR, until ITU‑R studies are completed, to make an enquiry to administrations as to the last previous orbital location/frequency assignments brought into use with that satellite and make such information available, where an administration brings into use frequency assignments at a given orbital location using an already in-orbit satellite.

As a first step, examples were studied for cases of bringing frequency assignments at different orbital locations into use which were considered as “legitimate” and “misuse” of the provisions of 11.44B and 11.49.

Six Methods to satisfy this issue have been developed.

Proposal

ARTICLE 11

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

NOC IRN/61A21A8/1

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

**Reasons:** It should be noted that this issue was recently addressed by WRC-12 and more time may be needed to determine the whole picture of the regulatory consequences of the new package of regulations. NOC to the RR as the current practices are sufficient to address this issue.

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1. Such legitimate movement shall in no way contradict or conflict with relevant provisions of the RR. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)