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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 to Document 62(Add.23)(Add.1)-E** | | |
|  | **16 October 2015** | |
|  | **Original: Chinese** | |
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| China (People's Republic of) | | |
| Proposals for the work of the conference | | |
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| Agenda item 9.1(9.1.8) | | |

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 (9.1.8) Resolution **757 (WRC-12)** − Regulatory aspects for nano- and picosatellites

Background

WRC-12 adopted Resolution 757 (WRC-12) which resolves to invite WRC-19 to consider whether modification to the regulatory procedures for notifying satellite networks are needed to facilitate the deployment and operation of nanosatellites and picosatellites, taking into account the short development time, short mission time and unique orbital characteristics.

Nano- and picosatellites, commonly described as ranging in mass from 0.1 to 10 kg and measuring less than 0.5 m in any dimension, have physical characteristics that differ from those of larger satellites. Such satellites are typically characterized by a short (one to two years) development time, low cost, and the use of off-the-shelf components. Nano- and picosatellites are being used for a wide variety of missions and applications, including remote sensing, space weather research, upper atmosphere research astronomy, communications, technology demonstration, amateur radio and education, as well as commercial applications, and may therefore operate under various radiocommunication services.

Consideration and proposal

WRC-15 agenda item 9.1.8 has already seen the development of analysis and assessment of current practices for the filing of nano- and picosatellites. As a result, two draft new reports have been developed. The study and relevant results can serve as a good theoretical and practical basis for the next stage of work. Considering that the study does not give rise to any modification to the regulatory procedures for notifying satellite networks for nano- and pico-satellite missions, but that the operators of nano- and pico-satellite systems are still requiring such modification, the Administration of China proposes to include in the WRC-19 agenda an item on the regulatory aspects of nano- and pico-satellites. The corresponding studies can be a new agenda item for WRC‑19 or be included in the standing items.

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