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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 5 to Document 62-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 1.5 | |

1.5 to consider the use of frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service not subject to Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** for the control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) in non-segregated airspaces, in accordance with Resolution **153 (WRC‑12)**;

Introduction

As indicated in section 3/1.5/4 “Analysis of the results of studies” of the CPM Report addressing this agenda item, no agreed texts have been included. Instead, three views coming from different parties involved in the studies are presented. It is consequently very difficult for administrations to develop their positions on this agenda item based on the contradictory study results.

Two Methods are provided in the CPM Report to satisfy the agenda item:

Method A: Use of the fixed-satellite service

To enable the use of the FSS for UAS CNPC applications operated in accordance with ICAO standards and procedures, through a footnote and associated resolution. The intention being that compliance with the resolution would ensure that all required technical, operational and regulatory conditions are met. This Method will permit FSS links supporting UAS CNPC to operate without adverse effects to existing and future FSS networks.

The footnote would be applied only to frequency bands allocated to the FSS not subject to RR Appendix 30, 30A or 30B in the frequency ranges 10.95-14.5 GHz, 17.8-20.2 GHz and 27.5-30 GHz, as appropriate, for which studies have been conducted.

Method B: No change to the Radio Regulations (NOC)

There are considerable technical, operational and regulatory obstacles for the use of FSS for UAS CNPC links. Moreover, existing allocations for AMS(R)S as well as AMSS and MSS, under certain conditions, could satisfy the requirements for UAS CNPC in the frequency bands of these services.

At the final meeting of ITU-R WP5B in this study cycle in July 2015, the technical report ITU-R M.[UAS-FSS], addressing various aspects of frequency bands allocated to FSS for UAS control and non-payload communications links, had not been finalized and is still in working document status. Some crucial issues such as protection criteria for the UAS, sharing conditions with incumbent services (including the other applications of the FSS), technical and operational measures ensuring the safety requirements of UAS, etc., have not been fully addressed.

Views

1) Considering the future development of unmanned aircraft systems and the associated spectrum requirements for the UAS CNPC links, China supports ITU-R studies relating to technical, regulatory and operational measures to enable the use of frequency bands allocated to FSS not subject to Appendices 30, 30A and 30B for the UAS CNPC links in non-segregated airspaces.

2) China is of the view that the use of frequency bands allocated to FSS not subject to Appendices 30, 30A and 30B for the UAS CNPC links in non-segregated airspaces should ensure the safety requirements of UAS and not impose any adverse impact on existing and future satellite networks of the FSS and other services in the same band.

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