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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
|  |  |
| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 to Document 66(Add.9)-E** |
|  | **15 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: Spanish** |
|  | |
| Cuba | |
| Proposals for the work of the conference | |
|  | |
| Agenda item 1.9.1 | |

1.9 to consider, in accordance with Resolution **758 (WRC‑12)**:

1.9.1 possible new allocations to the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space), subject to appropriate sharing conditions;

Introduction

Fixed-satellite service systems are allocated the frequency bands 7 250-7 750 MHz for the space-to-Earth link and 7 900-8 400 MHz for the Earth-to-space link. Some administrations have suggested that there is a need to widen these allocations by 100 MHz to include the frequencies 7 150-7 250 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz.

In the bands in question, there are allocations to the space research service that operate in the opposite directions of transmission to those proposed for the possible allocation to the FSS. Furthermore, under No. 5.458 passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out in the band 7 075-7 250 MHz, and it is mentioned that administrations should bear in mind the needs of the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and space research service (passive) in planning future use of this band.

Analysis of the results of the studies covered in the CPM Report (Methods A and B) reveals many disadvantages, including the possibility of causing interference to future space craft in the SRS and the introduction of restrictions on the future development of this service. Moreover, it could be added that the studies are not complete, and in fact it has not been possible to take account of future manned SRS missions. In addition, it is stated that the means BR needs to examine compliance with the e.i.r.p. density mask proposed for possible allocations to the FSS should be further investigated.

These bands are also widely used by networks in the fixed service, which would require potentially very large coordination distances for sharing with FSS earth stations.

Based on the above, the Administration of Cuba is of the opinion that the situation does not justify the allocation to the FSS and, consequently, is submitting the following proposal:

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations  
(See No. 2.1)

NOC CUB/66A9A1/1

5 570-7 250 MHz

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 7 145-7 235 FIXED  MOBILE  SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) 5.460  5.458 5.459 | | |
| 7 235-7 250 FIXED  MOBILE  5.458 | | |

NOC CUB/66A9A1/2

7 250-8 500 MHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 8 400-8 500 FIXED  MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.465 5.466 | | |

**Reasons:** The studies are incomplete and show a number of significant disadvantages to an allocation to the FSS in the frequency bands under consideration.

SUP CUB/66A9A1/3

RESOLUTION 758 (WRC‑12)

Allocation to the fixed-satellite service and the maritime-  
mobile satellite service in the 7/8 GHz range

**Reasons:** No longer necessary.

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