|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
|  |  |
| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 9 toDocument 86(Add.21)-E** |
|  | **19 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: Arabic** |
|  |
| Sudan (Republic of the) |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 7(I) |

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(I) Issue I – Possible method to mitigate excessive satellite network filings issue

Introduction

WRC-12 and previous conferences had introduced notable reinforcement to the current regulatory regime that governs the access to these natural resources. In studying this issue, it has been brought to the attention of the ITU-R that considerable portions of satellite network filings in the phases of advance publication and coordination are usually suppressed by the seven-year regulatory time-limit. Recognizing the uncertainties of coordinating frequency assignments in certain orbital positions in a timely manner, notifying administrations usually submit diverse network filings in order to accommodate these uncertainties and to ensure the availability of these scarce resources. On the other hand, some of these filings are kept in the coordination stage without being brought into use, rather than being suppressed. Consequently, this may result in increasing the coordination requirement and complexities for later-filed networks. As a result, these filings may appear to be an excess to the needs of the notifying administration, whereas some of these filings may have not been brought into use for other reasons. The supposed problem area targeted in Issue I is not caused by administrations correctly applying the RR, it is the failure of administrations with filings in the process to suppress frequency assignments that are not going to be used before the end of the seven-year regulatory lifetime. However, there is no requirement in the RR to suppress a filing early, even though this may be consistent with the guiding principles of the ITU in the Constitution and Convention, and multiple resolutions for the efficient use of spectrum resources.

Different forms of excessive filings were addressed. One form was the submission of multiple advance publication followed by additional advance publication every 18 months, which create uncertainties for later filings. A second form was submitting multiple coordination request filings, in some cases, every 1 to 3 degrees in some parts of the arc in the same frequency band which creates up to seven years of uncertainty for the later filings. A notable portion of these filings are suppressed after the expiry of the regulatory deadline time-limit of seven years. This results in a large number of network filings that may not be brought into use, adds complexities in frequency coordination process, and can result in inefficient use of radio-frequency spectrum and orbital resources.

One of the primary reasons for administrations periodically submitting multiple API requests at every 2 or 3 degrees around the geostationary orbit is precisely to minimize the impact of the six month delay between BR receipt of the API and CR/C and obtain a clear date of receipt priority as quickly as possible. Subsequent submission of multiple CR/Cs associated with these multiple APIs may be seen as providing some flexibility and reducing the uncertainties associated with the coordination process. On the other hand, these multiple coordination request filings can have a severe impact on later filed networks that are required to coordinate with a large list of networks that are likely to be deleted at the end of their regulatory deadline, which reaches in some cases for almost 70% of the list of coordination requirements for the network coming at a later time, which leads to add more of the complexities and difficulties for coordination process and results in increasing uncertainties for coordinating this networks in timely manner.

Once an administration has submitted the CR/C and paid the cost recovery charges associated with processing the CR/C, there is no financial incentive for the administration to suppress the filing, even those that are not intended to be used. On the other hand, by maintaining a filing until the end of the seven-year period, if there is a change in the satellite network architecture or a new business requirement is developed after the CR/C is filed, the administration can take advantage of the existing satellite network filing. Administrations without the resources available to other larger, more-established space-faring nations, have voiced concerns regarding the current administrative burden required to maintain a filing. While it would be most spectrally efficient to suppress undesired CR/C filings, there exist financial and strategic advantages for maintaining the satellite network filings which administrations may consider over the seven-year regulatory period.

The Sudanese Administration proposes to implement both procedures described in Methods I1.1 and I1.2, but will be subject to decision by notifying administration, that notifying administration may decide whether to submit initial notification information with or without Bureau processing, and in that case it will be not subject to any cost recovery fees, otherwise, notifying administration believes that there is a need to modify subject network filing parameters than originally submitted for coordination, may proceed forward with initial notification submission subject to Bureau processing and examination.

Proposals

ADD SDN/86A21A9/1

Draft New Resolution [SDN-A7(I)] (WRC-15)

Initial notification regulatory arrangements for frequency assignments
to space radiocommunication stations that are subject to coordination
procedure under Section II of Article 9

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2015),

considering

*a)* that rational and efficient use must be made of the frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit and that account should be taken of the provisions of Resolution **2** **(Rev.WRC‑03)** relating to the use by all countries, with equal rights and equitable access to the frequency bands and the associated satellite orbits for space radiocommunication services;

*b)* that Article 44 of the ITU Constitution stipulates that: “*In using frequency bands for radio services, Member States shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit, are limited natural resources and that they must be used rationally, efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to those orbits and frequencies, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries*”;

*c)* that ITU‑R studies revealed that notable portion of satellite networks usually suppressed after the seven-year deadline expiry as stipulated in No. **11.44** bands;

*d)* that current uncertainties in effecting coordination for satellite networks may require flexibilities that could be offered by multiple network filings in order to accommodate coordination requirements;

*e)* that multiple network filings may overflow the coordination requirements for later‑filed networks, and result in preventing these networks from accessing the orbit in a timely manner;

*f)* that reinforcement of the current procedures may enhance the ease of access to the radio spectrum and associated orbital resources multiple network filings and reduces uncertainties and risks associated with effecting coordination and promote flexibility for future expansion,

recognizing

*a)* that Resolution **807 (WRC‑12)** resolved 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, by the world radiocommunication conference be held in 2015;

*b)* that Resolution **86 (Rev.WRC‑07)** invited future world radiocommunication conferences to consider any proposals which deal with deficiencies and improvements in the advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures of the Radio Regulations for frequency assignments pertaining to space services which have either been identified by the Board and included in the Rules of Procedure or which have been identified by administrations or by the Radiocommunication Bureau, as appropriate,

resolves

1 that notified date of bringing into use of any frequency assignment to a space station of a satellite network shall be not later than seven years following the date of receipt by the Bureau of the relevant complete information under Nos. **9.1** or **9.2**, as appropriate, if the responsible administration submits initial notification information [three] years prior to expiry date of this period;

2 if, after the expiry of the period of four years from the date of receipt of the relevant complete information referred to in Nos. **9.1** or **9.2**, as appropriate, the administration responsible for the satellite network effect coordination, as required in Nos. **9.6** or**9.30**, as appropriate has not brought the frequency assignments to stations of the network into use, or has not submitted initial notification information six months before expiry of this period, and has not provided the due diligence information pursuant to Resolution **49 (Rev.WRC‑12)** six months before expiry of this period, the corresponding information published under No. **9.5B** shall be suppressed;

3 initial notification information should be limited to the following:

3.1 modifications to frequency information submitted for coordination;

3.2 coordination status information;

4 upon recipient of the initial notification information, the Bureau shall publish contained information in special section of PARTXS not later than [two months], and publish contained information in BR IFIC, for information purposes.

ADD SDN/86A21A9/2

Draft New Resolution [SDN-B7(I)] (WRC-15)

Initial notification regulatory arrangements for frequency assignments
to space radiocommunication stations that are subject to coordination
procedure under Section II of Article 9

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2015),

considering

*a)* that rational and efficient use must be made of the frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit and that account should be taken of the provisions of Resolution **2** **(Rev.WRC‑03)** relating to the use by all countries, with equal rights and equitable access to the frequency bands and the associated satellite orbits for space radiocommunication services;

*b)* that Article 44 of the ITU Constitution stipulates that: “*In using frequency bands for radio services, Member States shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit, are limited natural resources and that they must be used rationally, efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to those orbits and frequencies, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries*”;

*c)* that ITU-R studies revealed that notable portion of satellite networks usually suppressed after the seven-year deadline expiry as stipulated in No. **11.44** bands;

*d)* that current uncertainty in effecting coordination for satellite networks may require flexibilities that should be associated with multiple network filings in order to accommodate coordination requirements;

*e)* that multiple network filings may overflow the coordination requirements for later‑filed networks, and result in preventing these networks from accessing the orbit in a timely manner;

*f)* that reinforcement of the current procedures may enhance the ease of access to the radio spectrum and associated orbital resources multiple network filings and reduces uncertainties and risks associated with effecting coordination and promote flexibility for future expansion,

recognizing

*a)* that Resolution **807 (WRC‑12)** resolved 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 by the world radiocommunication conference be held in 2015;

*b)* that Resolution **86 (Rev.WRC‑07)** invited future world radiocommunication conferences to consider any proposals which deal with deficiencies and improvements in the advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures of the Radio Regulations for frequency assignments pertaining to space services which have either been identified by the Board and included in the Rules of Procedure or which have been identified by administrations or by the Radiocommunication Bureau, as appropriate,

resolves

1 that the notified date of bringing into use of any frequency assignment to a space station of a satellite network shall be not later than seven years following the date of receipt by the Bureau of the relevant complete information under Nos. **9.1** or **9.2**, as appropriate, if the responsible administration submits initial notification information [three] years prior to expiry date of this period;

2 if, after the expiry of the period of four years from the date of receipt of the relevant complete information referred to in Nos. **9.1** or **9.2**, as appropriate, the administration responsible for the satellite network effect coordination, as required in Nos. **9.6** or**9.30**, as appropriate has not brought the frequency assignments to stations of the network into use, or has not submitted initial notification information six months before expiry of this period, and has not provided the due diligence information pursuant to Resolution **49 (Rev.WRC‑12)** six months before expiry of this period the corresponding information published under No. **9.5B**, shall be cancelled;

3 the initial notification information should be limited to the following:

3.1 modifications to frequency information;

3.2 orbital location modification within ±1 degree;

3.3 modifications to service area;

3.4 coordination status information;

3.5 modifications to beams technical information;

4 upon recipient of the initial notification information, the Bureau shall publish contained information in special section named PARTXS not later than [four months], and contained information should be published in BR IFIC within four months upon receipt of complete information, for comments by affected member states.

NOTE − Should WRC-15 adopt this Resolution, it may wish to consider the appropriateness to invite the Council to review Decision 482.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_