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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 102(Add.21)-E** |
|  | **19 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Korea (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

The Republic of Korea is of the view that it is necessary to prevent the undesirable satellite hopping through misuses of the RR Nos. 11.44B and 11.49. However, it may also be necessary to consider a rational and reasonable situation that one space station needs to be used at different orbital positions within a short period of time.

Based on the view above and reviewing the methods proposed in the CPM Report, the Republic of Korea supports Method H6 in the CPM Report for WRC-15 agenda item 7, Issue H.

Proposals

ARTICLE 11

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

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

MOD KOR/102A21A8/1

11.44B A frequency assignment to a space station in the geostationary-satellite orbit shall be considered as having been brought into use when a space station in the geostationary-satellite orbit with the capability of transmitting or receiving that frequency assignment has been deployed and maintained at the notified orbital position for a continuous period of ninety days. The notifying administration shall so inform the Bureau within thirty days from the end of the ninety-day period. See also Resolution **[KOR-A7H] (WRC-15)**.     (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** A new Resolution is proposed to be referred to.

ADD KOR/102A21A8/2

Draft New Resolution [KOR-A7H] (WRC-15)

Use of one space station to bring frequency assignments to geostationary-satellite networks at different orbital locations into use within a short period of time

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2015),

considering

*a)* that the use of the same space station to bring frequency assignments to geostationary-satellite networks located at different orbital locations into use within a short period of time could lead to an inefficient use of spectrum/orbit resources;

*b)* that there are legitimate reasons why a notifying administration may need to move a spacecraft from one orbital position to a new orbital position;

*с)* that care should be taken not to constrain the legitimate use of satellite manoeuvres and management,

noting

*a)* that WRC‑12 recognizes that the issue of using one space station to bring frequency assignments at different orbital locations into use within a short period of time was not the intent for its adoption of the revisions of Nos. **11.44**, **11.44.1**, **11.44B** and **11.49**;

*b)* that WRC‑12 requested ITU‑R to study further this issue and decided that, until ITU‑R studies are completed, where an administration brings into use frequency assignments at a given orbital location using an already in-orbit satellite, the Bureau is requested to make an enquiry to that administration as to the last previous orbital location/frequency assignments brought into use with that satellite and make such information available,

resolves

1 that the same space station shall not be used to bring into use, or resume the use after suspension of, frequency assignments to geostationary-satellite networks at more than (2-3) different orbital locations within (any 1 year);

*NOTE – The numbers in round brackets are indicative and subject to further discussions with other administrations to achieve, as much as possible, a consensual explanation of what constitutes undesirable “satellite hopping”.*

2 that, when declaring bringing into use, or resumption of use after suspension, of frequency assignments to geostationary-satellite networks, notifying administrations shall indicate to the Bureau whether this has been done with a newly-launched satellite or with an already in-orbit satellite (for the sole purpose of this Resolution, a newly-launched satellite is one that has never been used to bring into use, or resume the use of, frequency assignments);

3 that, when a notifying administration has indicated, pursuant to *resolves*2 above, that it has brought into use, or resumed the use after suspension of, frequency assignments to geostationary-satellite networks with an already in-orbit satellite, the Bureau shall request the notifying administration to indicate on which orbital position the in-orbit satellite was previously located and which satellite network was brought into use at the previous orbital location using the in-orbit satellite;

4 that, if the information provided by the notifying administration under *resolves* 3 above shows that the bringing into use or the resumption of use after suspension contradicts *resolves* 1 above, the Bureau shall refer the case to the Radio Regulations Board;

5 that, if, following consideration of a case referred by the Bureau under *resolves*4 above, the Radio Regulations Board concludes that the bringing into use or the resumption of use after suspension contradicts *resolves* 1 above, it shall instruct the Bureau to consider the frequency assignments to the geostationary-satellite network as not having been brought into use, or resumed into use, and to implement the subsequent applicable regulatory procedures.

**Reasons:** The proposed Resolution is based on the following principles:

– Need for administrations when declaring bringing into use, or resumption of use after suspension, to indicate whether this has been done with a newly-launched satellite or with an already in-orbit satellite (for the purpose of this Resolution, a newly-launched satellite would be understood as one that has never been used to bring into use, or resume the use of, frequency assignments).

– Explanation of abusive “satellite hopping” along the lines of: “Bringing into use (or resumption of use after suspension) together with an immediate suspension multiple times (e.g. 2 or 3) within a given period (e.g. any 1 year)” (Note: the numbers in round brackets are indicative and subject to further discussions with other administrations to achieve, as much as possible, a consensual explanation of what constitutes abusive “satellite hopping”).

– If bringing into use (or resumption of use after suspension) of a satellite network is done with an already in-orbit satellite, the Bureau shall request the notifying administration to indicate on which orbital position the in-orbit satellite was previously located and which satellite network was brought into use at the previous orbital location using the in-orbit satellite.

– Based on the answers from the administration, the BR accepts the bringing into use (or resumption of use after suspension) or refers the case to the RRB if the answers show that abusive “satellite hopping” has been used.

– If the RRB concludes that the bringing into use (or resumption of use after suspension) was based on abusive “satellite hopping” as explained in the Resolution, the bringing into use (or resumption of use after suspension) is not accepted and the BR is tasked to implement the appropriate regulatory consequences.

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