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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 130(Add.22)-E** |
|  | **16 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Angola (Republic of), Botswana (Republic of), Lesotho (Kingdom of), Madagascar (Republic of), Malawi, Mauritius (Republic of), Mozambique (Republic of), Namibia (Republic of), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Seychelles (Republic of), South Africa (Republic of), Swaziland (Kingdom of), Tanzania (United Republic of), Zambia (Republic of), Zimbabwe (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

Introduction

WRC-12 adopted Resolution 757 (WRC-12) which resolves to invite WRC-18 [now WRC-19] to consider whether modifications to the regulatory procedures for notifying satellite networks are needed to facilitate the deployment and operation of nano-and picosatellites taking into account the short development time, short mission time and unique orbital characteristics of these satellites.

Resolution 757 (WRC-12) requests ITU-R to examine the procedures for notifying space networks and consider possible modifications to enable the deployment and operation of nanosatellites and picosatellites, taking into account the short development time, short mission time and unique orbital characteristics. It further instructs the Director of the BR to report to WRC-15 on the results of these studies, and resolves to invite WRC-18 [now WRC-19] to consider whether modifications to the regulatory procedures for notifying satellite networks are needed.

Nano- and picosatellites have a number of distinctive characteristics. However the differences between these satellites and traditional satellites become less distinct when considering their spectrum requirements and the services under which these satellites can operate. Nano- and picosatellites cannot be defined as a distinct satellite class from a spectrum requirements/frequency co-ordination perspective and nano- and picosatellites are not confined to any particular radiocommunication service.

Proposal

The SADC Member States support the development of simplified regulatory procedures to apply to nano- & picosatellites while protecting the use of other radiocommunication systems.

**Reasons:** The short development time, short mission time and orbital characteristics of nano- and picosatellites require a revision of the current regulatory provisions as contained in the Radio Regulations.

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