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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-19)Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, 28 October – 22 November 2019** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Corrigendum 1 toDocument 16(Add.24)-E** |
|  | **30 October 2019** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| European Common Proposals |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 10 |

10 to recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda for the next WRC, and to give its views on the preliminary agenda for the subsequent conference and on possible agenda items for future conferences, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

Introduction

CEPT provides a corrigendum to Addendum 24 in its part J10 due to an unfortunate deletion of some parts of the text of the draft new Resolution related to that proposal.

Proposals

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ADD EUR/16A24/12

Draft New Resolution [EUR-J10-10] (WRC-19)

Protection of geostationary satellite networks in the frequency bands 7 250‑7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth), 7 900-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space), 20.2-21.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 30-31 GHz (Earth-to-space) from emissions of non‑geostationary satellite systems operating in the same frequency bands and identical directions

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019),

considering

*a)* that the frequency bands 7 250-7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth), 7 900-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space), 20.2-21.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 30-31 GHz (Earth-to-space) are allocated on a primary basis to the fixed-satellite service (FSS)*;*

*b)* that the frequency bands 7 250-7 375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900-8 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service (MSS) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21**;

*c)* that the frequency bands 20.2-21.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 30-31 GHz (Earth-to-space) are also allocated on a primary basis to the MSS;

*d)* that the frequency bands 7 450-7 550 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 175-8 215 MHz (Earth-to-space) are also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a primary basis while the bands 8 025-8 175 MHz, 8 175-8 215 MHz and 8 215-8400 MHz (space-to-Earth) are allocated to the earth exploration-satellite service on a primary basis;

*e)* that there is a growing number of non-geostationary satellite constellations planning the use of the allocations listed in *considering a), b)* and *c)*;

*f)* that the definition of criteria to avoid unacceptable interference would benefit the co-existence between existing and future assignments to geostationary satellite networks and non-geostationary satellite systems in the allocations listed in *considering a), b)*, and *c)*;

*g)* that under No. **22.2**, non-geostationary-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to and shall not claim protection from geostationary satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service and in the broadcasting-satellite service,

recognizing

*a)* that Article **22** of the Radio Regulations does not contain any limits applying to the non-geostationary satellite systems in the allocations listed in *considering* *a), b)* and *c)*;

*b)* that the provisions of No. **22.2** do not protect the geostationary satellite systems using the mobile-satellite service allocations from non-geostationary satellite systems;

*c)* that the non-geostationary satellite systems in the frequency allocations listed in *considering a)* and *c)* are not subject to any coordination procedure,

resolves to invite ITU-R

1 to perform regulatory studies and if applicable operational studies on the effective protection of geostationary networks operating under FSS or MSS allocations in the bands 7 250-7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth), 7 900-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space), 20.2-21.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 30-31 GHz (Earth-to-space) from FSS or MSS non-geostationary satellite systems in the same bands without limiting or unduly constraining existing and future geostationary satellite networks;

2 taking into account the results of the above studies, to provide recommendations to the Conference, enabling that Conference to decide on additional regulatory provisions for the protection of geostationary satellite systems from non-geostationary satellite systems in these bands and services without limiting or unduly constraining existing and future stations of other incumbent services;

3 to complete studies in time for WRC‑23,

further resolves to invite WRC-23

to review the results of these studies, including the implications of the proposed revised regulatory framework on non-geostationary satellite systems submitted to the Bureau after WRC-19, and take appropriate actions.

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