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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2-27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| **PLENARY MEETING** | **Addendum 12 to Document xx-E** |
| **31 July 2015** |
| **Original: English** |
| Asia-Pacific Telecommunity Common Proposals | |
| PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE | |
|  | |
| Agenda item 1.12 | |

1.12 to consider an extension of the current worldwide allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service in the frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz by up to 600 MHz within the frequency bands 8 700-9 300 MHz and/or 9 900-10 500 MHz, in accordance with Resolution **651 (WRC‑12)**;

**Introduction:**

APT Member's views and positions are that:

* They support an extension of EESS (active) by up to 600 MHz within the frequency ranges 9 200-9 300 MHz and 9 900-10 400 MHz preferably on a primary basis.
* Extension bands may only be used for those EESS (active) systems requiring more than 600 MHz where their operation that cannot be accommodated in the existing frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz.
* Appropriate protection of the existing services currently allocated in the same frequency bands, especially the radiodetermination service and the fixed service, should be ensured according to the Radio Regulations.
* No harmful interference should be caused to the SRS in the adjacent frequency band 8 400-8 500 MHz and the RAS and EESS (passive) in the frequency band 10.6-10.7 GHz.
* Development of existing services should not be constrained by the EESS (active) allocation.
* The protection of FS stations should be ensured through a provision in the RR with a pfd hard limit.

Accordingly, APT Members support Method B2 of the CPM Report.

**Proposals:**

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD ASP/xxA12/1

8 500-10 000 MHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| … | | |
| 9 200-9 300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) ADD 5.A112  RADIOLOCATION  MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.472  5.473 5.474 ADD 5.B112 ADD 5.C112 ADD 5.D112 | | |
| … | | |
| 9 900-10 000 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) ADD 5.A112  RADIOLOCATION  Fixed  5.477 5.478 5.479 ADD 5.C112 ADD 5.E112 | | |

**Reasons:** Provides an additional 600 MHz allocation to theEESS (active) for high resolution SARs as requested by Resolution **651 (WRC-12)** and justified in Report ITU-R RS.2274.

MOD ASP/xxA12/2

10-11.7 GHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 10-10.4  EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) ADD 5.A112  FIXED  MOBILE  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur | 10-10.4  EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) ADD 5.A112  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur | 10-10.4  EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) ADD 5.A112  FIXED  MOBILE  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur |
| 5.479 ADD 5.C112 ADD 5.E112 ADD 5.F112 | 5.479 5.480 ADD 5.C112 ADD 5.E112 ADD 5.F112 | 5.479 ADD 5.C112 ADD 5.E112 ADD 5.F112 |
| 10.4-10.45  FIXED  MOBILE  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur | 10.4-10.45  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur | 10.4-10.45  FIXED  MOBILE  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur |
|  | 5.480 |  |
| … | | |

**Reasons:** Provides an additional 600 MHz allocation to theEESS (active) for high resolution SARs as requested by Resolution **651 (WRC-12)** and justified in Report ITU-R RS.2274.

ADD ASP/xxA12/3

5.A112 The use of the frequency bands 9 200-9 300 MHz and 9 900-10 400 MHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service is limited to systems requiring a necessary bandwidth greater than 600 MHz that cannot be fully accommodated within the 9 300-9 900 MHz frequency band.     (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** To limit the number of systems as well as the duration of transmission of SAR systems in the extension frequency band.

ADD ASP/xxA12/4

5.B112 In the frequency band 9 200-9 300 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, stations of theradionavigation and radiolocationservices.     (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** The EESS (active) primary allocation is made secondary with regard to the radionavigation and radiolocation services allocations in these frequency bands, to ensure protection of stations of these services from harmful interference.

ADD ASP/xxA12/5

5.C112 Space stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall comply with Recommendation ITU‑R RS.2066‑0.     (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** It ensures protection of RAS stations in the frequency band 10.6-10.7 GHz.

ADD ASP/xxA12/6

5.D112 Space stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall comply with Recommendation ITU‑R RS.2065‑0.     (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** It ensures protection of SRS systems in the frequency band 8 400-8 500 MHz.

ADD ASP/xxA12/7

5.E112 In the frequency band 9 900-10 400 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, stations of the radiolocation service.     (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** The EESS (active) primary allocation is made secondary with regard to the RDS allocations in these frequency bands, to ensure protection of stations of these services from harmful interference.

ADD ASP/xxA12/8

5.F112 In order to protect the systems of the fixed service the power flux-density values produced on the surface of the Earth by a space station of the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall not exceed the following values:

−113 dB(W/m2) in 1 MHz, for 0° ≤ α ≤ 5.7°;

−109 + 25 ⋅ log(α − 5) dB(W/m2) in 1 MHz, for 5.7° < α ≤ 53°;

−66.6 dB(W/m2) in 1 MHz, for α > 53°;

in any 1 MHz of the frequency band 9 900-10 400 MHz for the indicated angle of arrival α, assuming free-space propagation conditions.     (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** It ensures protection of FS stations in the frequency band 9 900-10 400 MHz.

SUP ASP/xxA12/9

RESOLUTION 651 (WRC‑12)

Possible extension of the current worldwide allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service in the frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz by up to 600 MHz within the frequency bands 8 700-9 300 MHz   
and/or 9 900-10 500 MHz

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

**Reasons:** The extension by 600 MHz has been approved by WRC-15.