|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ASIA-PACIFIC TELECOMMUNITY | **Document No:** |
| **The 5th Meeting of the APT Conference Preparatory****Group for WRC-19 (APG19-5)** | **APG19-5/OUT-12** |
| 31July – 6August 2019, Tokyo, Japan | 5 August 2019 |

Working Party 3

**APT VIEW AND PRELIMINARY APT COMMON PROPOSAL**

**on WRC-19 agenda item 7 (issue f)**

**Agenda Item 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)****, in order to facilitate rational, efficient and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary‑satellite orbit.*

**Issue F – Measures to facilitate entering new assignments into the RR Appendix 30B List**

**1. Background**

Article 44 of the ITU Constitution stipulates that for countries to have equitable access to spectrum/orbit resources, administrations shall limit their use to the minimum required to provide services in a satisfactory manner and to endeavour to apply the latest technical advances.

An administration which wants to convert its national allotment of RR Appendix **30B** into assignments in an economically viable manner very often needs to modify the initial characteristics of its national allotments, taking into account the latest available development and advancement in technology. For this purpose, the administration will make a submission and follow the procedures of Article 6 of RR Appendix **30B**.

In so doing:

a) when the submission is examined and published by the Bureau, the submission would need to coordinate with affected networks with higher priority;

b) due to the conservative criteria used in RR Appendix **30B**, a large number of coordination requirements will be identified;

c) networks can be designed with combinations of characteristics, possibly unrealistic, to obtain a high sensitivity to interference from later submissions of other administrations.

As a result, it may be difficult for an administration to successfully complete the coordination within the regulatory period.

## Methods to satisfy Issue F

### Method F1

To facilitate coordination of submissions of new networks and ease access of administrations to the frequency bands of RR Appendix **30B**, a possible method has been identified to update the coordination triggers to take into account technological advances and avoid some unnecessary coordination while assuring adequate protection of other satellite networks.

This method will be beneficial to all submissions for new networks, including those of newcomers and those of administrations seeking to convert their national allotments into assignments with changes. Specifically, the proposed changes include:

– Adopting the structure decided by WRC-2000 for RR Appendices **30** and **30A**, i.e. a reduced coordination arc and mechanisms to remove unnecessary coordination requirements inside the coordination arc.

– Bringing the size of the coordination arc in line with that used for the unplanned frequency bands, i.e. 7° for C-band and 6° for Ku-band and consequently align the Annex 3 limits to newly established coordination arcs.

– Introducing pfd masks and levels like in RR Appendices **30** and **30A** as well as in portions of the unplanned frequency bands to remove unnecessary coordination and prevent combinations of technical parameters leading to unrealistic links from hindering introduction of new networks. Proposed values for pfd masks and levels are those developed in preparation for WRC-15, based on a level of protection corresponding to Δ*T/T* = 6% for C-band antennas with a diameter between 1.2 and 18 m and Ku-band antennas with a diameter between 45 cm and 11 m).

### Method F2

This method would be the same as Method F1 except that to allow new submissions of administrations to benefit from already agreed single entry C/I values, the provisions as contained in the current RR Appendix **30B** to this effect would be retained.

### Method F3

This method would be based on either Methods F1 or F2, but in addition, protection of the existing and operational additional systems recorded in the List prior to a specified datewill be provided by applying criteria specified in Annex **4(Rev.WRC-07)** of Appendix **30B** to the Radio Regulations.

### Method F4

This method proposes no changes to the Radio Regulations.

The principle of the RR Appendix **30B** is to provide equitable access to the frequency bands. It is important to ensure protection of the assignments in the List and allotments in the Plan of RR Appendix **30B**. However, facilitation to enter new assignments into the RR Appendix **30B** List through revising the current protection criteria may reduce the protection of assignments in the List and allotments in the Plan of RR Appendix **30B**.

**2. Documents**

* Input Documents APG19-5/INP-44R1 (AUS), INP-51 (INS), INP-58 (SNG), INP-67 (CHN), INP-81(J), INP-100 (THA), INP-119 (VTN), INP-129 (KOR).
* Information Documents APG19-5/INF-01 (WMO), INF-18(CEPT), INF-19(ATU), INF-20(CITEL), INF-22(RCC).

**3. Summary of discussions**

**3.1 Summary of APT Members’ views**

**3.1.1 Australia** - **Document APG19-5/INP-44 Rev.1**

Australia can support either Method F1, F2 or F3 as it is of the view that these would help to alleviate the difficulties faced by administrations in attempting to enter assignments into the Appendix 30B List and to facilitate coordination of networks.

**3.1.2 Indonesia** - **Document APG19-5/INP-51**

Indonesia is of the view to support method F1 in CPM Report which propose the following:

* Adopting the structure decided by WRC-2000 for RR Appendices 30 and 30A, i.e. a reduced coordination arc and mechanisms to remove unnecessary coordination requirements inside the coordination arc.
* Bringing the size of the coordination arc in line with that used for the unplanned frequency bands, i.e. 7° for C-band and 6° for Ku-band and consequently align the Annex 3 limits to newly established coordination arcs.

Introducing pfd masks and levels like in RR Appendices 30 and 30A as well as in portions of the unplanned frequency bands to remove unnecessary coordination and prevent combinations of technical parameters leading to unrealistic links from hindering introduction of new networks. Proposed values for pfd masks and levels are those developed in preparation for WRC-15, based on a level of protection corresponding to ΔT/T = 6% for C-band antennas with a diameter between 1.2 and 18 m and Ku-band antennas with a diameter between 45 cm and 11 m).

**3.1.3 Singapore** - **Document APG19-5/INP-58**

Singapore supports Method F1 as it helps to facilitate coordination of networks for newcomers by alleviating difficulties due to the conservative criteria used in RR Appendix **30B** and from networks with unrealistic characteristics which are highly sensitive to interference from later submissions.

**3.1.4 China** - **Document APG19-5/INP-67**

In order to help to alleviate the difficulties faced by administrations in attempting to enter assignments into the Appendix 30B List and to facilitate coordination of networks while protecting the Appendix 30B Plan and List, China supports Method F2 as outlined in CPM report.

**3.1.5 Japan** - **Document APG19-5/INP-81**

Japan is of the view that it is not necessary to revise the Radio Regulation, because the study has shown that existing single entry is effective for new satellite networks. Therefore, Japan supports Method F4 (NOC).

**3.1.6 Thailand** - **Document APG19-5/INP-100**

Thailand is of the opinion that the simplification of the regulatory procedure to the using the frequency bands of RR Appendix 30B is needed. By means of this, Thailand supports the updating and restructuring the coordination trigger used in Appendix 30B to take into account technological advances and avoid some unnecessary coordination while assuring adequate protection of other satellite networks. Therefore, Thailand does not support Method F4 of the CPM Report.

**3.1.7 Viet Nam** - **Document APG19-5/INP-119**

Viet Nam supports no changes to the Radio Regulations which is method F4 as described in section 3/7/6.4 of CPM report.

**3.1.8 Korea** - **Document APG19-5/INP-129**

The Republic of Korea supports the Method F3 in the CPM Report to facilitate coordination of submissions of new networks and ease access of administrations to the frequency bands of RR Appendix **30B**.

**3.2 Summary of issues raised during the meeting**

- None.

**4. APT View(s)**

APT Members support to further study the measures to facilitate entering new assignments into the RR Appendix 30B List.

APT Members decided not to develop PACP on issue F.

**5. Preliminary APT Common Proposal(s)**

- None.