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| **36 MEETING OF PERMANENT****CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE II:****RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS****November 30 to December 4, 2020*****Virtual meeting*** | **OEA/Ser.L/XVII.4.2.36****CCP.II-RADIO/doc. /20****7 November 2020****Original: English** |
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|  | **U.S. PRELIMINARY VIEW ON WRC-23 AGENDA ITEM 9.1**  |  |
|  | **(Item on the Agenda: 3.1)** |  |
|  | **(Document submitted by the United States of America)** |  |

**Introduction:**

This document contains an attachment including the USA preliminary view on WRC-23 Agenda Item 9.1, Topic (b) for consideration in CITEL’s preparation for WRC-23.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS FOR WRC-23**

**Agenda Item 9.1, Topic b)**: Review of the amateur service and the amateur-satellite service allocations in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz to determine if additional measures are required to ensure protection of the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth) operating in the same band in accordance with Resolution **774 (WRC‑19)**;

**BACKGROUND**:

The frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis, and under No. **5.282** of the Radio Regulations, the amateur-satellite service may operate in the 1 260-1 270 MHz frequency band, in the Earth-to-space direction, “subject to not causing harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Table (see No. **5.43**)” and other conditions. The frequency band 1240-1300 MHz is allocated to the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth) and (space-to-space) (RNSS) on a primary basis, along with other primary services.

Resolution **774 (WRC-19)** recognizes that the amateur service in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is currently used for amateur voice, data and image transmission in several countries in Europe and around the globe, and may transmit a variety of emission types including wideband, continuous and/or high equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) transmissions. The Resolution also recognizes that some cases of harmful interference caused by emissions in the amateur service into RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers have occurred, and resulted in investigations and in instructions to the operator of the interfering station to cease transmissions, and that, in accordance with No. **5.29** of the Radio Regulations, stations of a secondary service shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date. Finally, the Resolution recognizes that administrations will benefit from the availability of studies and guidelines on

protection of the RNSS (space-to-Earth) by the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

In Resolution **774 (WRC-19)**, WRC-19, in light of the above recognizings, resolved to invite the ITU-R sector:

*1 to perform a detailed review of the different systems and applications used in the amateur service and amateur-satellite service allocations in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz;*

*2 taking into account the results of the above review, to study possible technical and operational measures to ensure the protection of RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers from the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz, without considering the removal of these amateur and amateur-satellite service allocations,*

The Resolution instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to include the results of these studies in his Report to WRC-23 for the purpose of considering appropriate actions in response to the two invites above. No changes to the Radio Regulations including changes to allocation status of the amateur or amateur-satellite services, or to the RNSS, are to be considered under this topic.

**U.S. VIEW**: The United States of the view that changes to the Radio Regulations are outside the scope of Agenda Item 9.1. For WRC-23 Agenda Item 9.1, Topic b), the United States supports studies to be carried out under Resolution **774 (WRC-19).** The results of these studies should seek to identify possible technical and operational measures to ensure the protection of RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers from the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz, without considering the removal of these amateur and amateur-satellite service.