RESOLUTION [AS-RNSS] (WRC-19)

Review of the amateur service and the amateur-satellite service allocations to ensure the protection of the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheik Egypt, 2019),

considering

*a)* that the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz is allocated worldwide to the amateur service on a secondary basis;

*b)* that the amateur-satellite service (Earth-to-space) may operate in the band 1 260-1 270 MHz under No. **5**.282 of the Radio Regulations;

*c)* that the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is important for the amateur community and has been used for many years for a range of applications;

*d)* that the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz is also allocated worldwide to the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) in the space-to-Earth direction on a primary basis;

*e)* that RNSS systems using the band 1 240‑1 300 MHz are operational, or becoming operational, in various parts of the world, with the aim of supporting a wide range of new satellite positioning services, for example enhanced accuracy and position authentication;

noting

*a)* that Recommendation ITU-R M.1732 contains the characteristics of systems operating in the amateur and amateur-satellite services for use in sharing studies;

*b)* that Recommendation ITU-R M.1044 should be used as a guide in studies of the compatibility between systems operating in the amateur and amateur-satellite services and systems operating in other services;

*c)* that Recommendation ITU-R M.1787 contains the description of RNSS systems and the technical characteristics of space stations operating in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

*d)* that Recommendation ITU-R M.1902 contains the characteristics and protection criteria for RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers operating in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

recognizing

*a)* 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;

*b)* that the number of RNSS receivers in the band 1 240‑1 300 MHz is currently limited in certain regions, but will increase dramatically in the near future with the ubiquitous deployment of receivers used in mass-market applications;

c) that according to 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;

*d)* that administrations will benefit from the availability of studies and guidelines about the protection of the RNSS (space-to-Earth) by the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz;

*e)* that some RNSS receivers in the band 1 240‑1 300 MHz may be equipped with pulse-blanking, which may facilitate sharing with certain amateur service applications;

*f)* that the amateur service in the band 1 240-1 300 MHzis 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 EIRP transmissions;

resolves to invite the 2023 World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider the results of the studies below and take appropriate actions,

invites ITU-R

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

2 taking into account the results of the above review, to conduct, in time for WRC-23, the necessary studies leading to technical, regulatory and operational recommendations to the Conference, enabling the Conference to decide on effective measures to ensure the protection of RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers from the amateur and amateur-satellite services within the band 1 240-1 300 MHz, without considering the removal of these amateur and amateur-satellite services allocations.

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