ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION 804 (Rev.WRC‑12)

Template for the submission of proposals for agenda items

**Subject: *Proposal for WRC-23 Agenda Item to review the amateur service secondary allocation in the 1 240-1 300 MHz frequency band to ensure the protection of RNSS***

**Origin: *France***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Proposal*:**  *to review the amateur service secondary allocation in the 1 240-1 300 MHz frequency band*  *to determine if additional measures are required to ensure the protection of the radionavigation-satellite (space-to-Earth) service operating in the same band.* | |
| ***Background/reason*:**  *In the Radio Regulations, the amateur service is currently allocated as a secondary user in the band 1 240-1 300 MHz (known as the '23 cm band' by the amateur community) and it is currently used for amateur voice, data and image transmission in several countries in Europe and around the globe. The band is also allocated on a primary basis to the Earth exploration-satellite service, the radiolocation service, the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) and the space research service.*  *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 wide range of new satellite positioning services, for example enhanced accuracy and position authentication. Administrations wishing to support the development of these new services within their territory should consider if additional national measures are required in order to prevent potential harmful interference to specific RNSS systems, and taking into account the ubiquitous nature of the deployment of RNSS receivers. Those measures may also need to be considered between neighbouring administrations.*  *In addition, the case of the secondary allocation to the Amateur service calls for a particular attention since cases of harmful interference have already been met, although RNSS users can claim protection from interference caused by the radio amateur transmissions and individual transmitting stations have been shut down when required. The difficulty is that there are many radio amateurs using this band in unspecified locations and therefore identifying and resolving each individual interference case will be a burden on regulators, RNSS service providers and users as the number of deployed RNSS receivers grows. The gradual increase in the use of the 1 240-1 300 MHz band by RNSS systems, including the E6 signals of the EU's Galileo system, and the fact that RNSS receivers are not, most of the time, in a fixed location, makes the sharing situation very challenging.*  *RNSS and Amateur service allocations are global, and the potential interference from secondary Amateur service to primary RNSS can be of an international nature. It is therefore appropriate that a WRC agenda item addresses this issue at global level. For these reasons it is proposed to review the amateur service secondary allocation in the band 1 240-1 300 MHz to ensure the protection of the radionavigation-satellite (space-to-Earth) service.* | |
| ***Radiocommunication services concerned*:**  *Amateur, amateur-satellite, radiolocation, aeronautical radionavigation, radionavigation-satellite (Earth-to-space), services adjacent to the band 1 240-1 300 MHz.* | |
| ***Indication of possible difficulties*:** | |
| ***Previous/ongoing studies on the issue*:**  *Study by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Union, performed in 2015*  *German study presented at April 2019 PTA meeting* | |
| ***Studies to be carried out by*:**  *ITU-R WP4C* | ***with the participation of*:**  *ITU-R WP5A* |
| ***ITU‑R Study Groups concerned*:**  *SG4, SG5* | |
| ***ITU resource implications, including financial implications (refer to CV126)*:**  *None* | |
| ***Common regional proposal*:** Yes/No | ***Multicountry proposal*:** Yes/No  ***Number of countries*:** |
| ***Remarks*** | |