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| **Radiocommunication Study Groups** |  |
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| **7 November 2022** |
| **English only** |
| International Amateur Radio Union | |
| Working document towards A preliminary draft new  Recommendation ITU-R M.[AS Guidance] | |
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Introduction

In the attachments to this document amendments are proposed to the proposed draft new ITU-R Recommendation containing guidance for administrations to implement technical and operational measures on how the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz shall be used by stations and applications of the amateur and amateur-satellite service to protect the RNSS.

Based upon Annex 11 to Document 5A/597-E (Chairman’s Report), Attachment 1 to this contribution proposes an alternative single annex formulation for the three annexes in the current working document in Attachment 1. Attachment 2 provides proposals for the *considerings*, *recognizing* and *recommends* of the PDNR Recommendation ITU-R M.[GUIDANCE] working document.

Discussion

The alternative formulation proposes a simplified single annex guideline identifying 4 preferred frequency blocks from the 1 240-1 300 MHz range for narrowband and broadband applications operating in the amateur and amateur-satellite services.

The IARU considers that this approach provides a good compromise necessary to protect and allow RNSS receivers to operate whilst allowing the amateur and amateur-satellite services to co-exist and continue developing.

**Attachments:** 2

ATTACHMENT 1

Annex 1

Guidance on preferred frequency blocks and associated power levels for the amateur and amateur-satellite services use of the band 1 240-1 300 MHz

To avoid harmful interference into the RNSS (space-to-Earth), the following preferred frequency blocks and associated transmitter power levels are identified.

1) For narrowband applications in the amateur service:

a) Block A: [1 296 – 1 300 MHz]; [Maximum transmitter power = 150W]

b) Block A’: [1 293 – 1 294 MHz]; [Maximum transmitter power = 1W]

c) Block B: [1 254 – 1 258 MHz]; [Maximum transmitter power = 100W]

Preferred frequency block A’ identified above should only be used for narrowband repeater station user input applications.

2) For broadband applications in the amateur service:

a) Block B: [1 254 – 1 258 MHz ]; [Maximum transmitter power = 100W]

3) For narrowband applications operating in the amateur satellite service (Earth-to-space):

a) Block C: [1 260 – 1 262 MHz]; [Maximum transmitter power = 20W]

4) Outside these preferred frequency blocks, very low power experimental applications in the amateur and amateur-satellite-services may operate with a maximum power =[500mW].

ATTACHMENT 2

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

*a)*that the IARU develops, maintains and publishes detailed band plans for the operation and development of the Amateur and Amateur-satellite service in all three Regions;

*b)* that Report ITU-R M.[AMATEUR.CHARACTERISTICS] provides information on the applications and operational characteristics of the use of the band 1 240-1 300 MHz by the amateur and amateur satellite services.

*c)* thatReport ITU-R M.[Amateur-RNSS] provides studies and measurements regarding the amateur and amateur-satellite services transmissions and their potential to cause harmful interference to RNSS (space-to-Earth), that exceeds the protection criteria given in Recommendation ITU-R [M.1902](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1902/en);

*d)*that RNSS systems using the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz are operational, or becoming operational, worldwide, with the aim of supporting a wide range of new satellite positioning applications;

[*e)* that the administrations and the amateur and amateur satellite services [will][may] need a transition period [TBD] to roll out the changes and alterations needed to both band usage and band plans as well as equipment modifications, ]

recognizing

*a)* that the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is allocated to the Radionavigation satellite-service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis;

*b)* that the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is allocated to the Amateur and Amateur-satellite service on a secondary basis;

[*c)* that the relation between the services mentioned in *recognizing* a) and b) above is stipulated in RR Nos. **5.xx** to **5.yy**;]

*d)*  that the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is also allocated worldwide to the Earth Exploration-Satellite Service (active), Radiolocation Service (RR No. **5.329** applies) and the Space Research Service on a primary basis;

*e)* that additional services are allocated in some countries by footnotes RR No. **5.330** (fixed and mobile) and RR No. **5.331** (radionavigation) in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;

*f)* that the amateur and amateur-satellite services continually develop their use of the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz in accordance with the RR **1.56** and **1.57**,

*g*) that the maximum power of amateur stations is fixed by the administrations

concerned as stipulated in RR No. **25.7.**

[{20220601 ed: Find somewhere else for this text here so that it is not lost, we need to be careful about making sure the text reflects the sentiment and is **possible to do** because it’s different in various countries}

recommends

[Due to the known interference cases and the immediate roll-out of dedicated mass-market RNSS receivers in the band 1 240-1 300 MHz, Administrations should also consider retro-active changes to the assignments of domestic broadband ATV stations, already in operation. ]]

1 that administrations wishing to assign RNSS services across their territory and to facilitate coexistence with RNSS (space-to-Earth), technical and operational measures as described in Annex 1 should be considered and could be implemented in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz by the amateur and amateur-satellite services.

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