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| **44 MEETING OF PERMANENT****CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE II:****RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS****September 23 to 27, 2024****Merida, Mexico** | **CITEL/GT/CMR-27/doc. /24****August 30, 2024****Original: English** |
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|  | **DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEW FOR** **WRC-27 AGENDA ITEM 1.5** |  |
|  | **(Item on the Agenda: 3.1)** |  |
|  | **(Document submitted by the Delegation of the United States)** |  |

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**Coordinator:**

**Vice-Coordinador:**

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS FOR WRC-23**

**Agenda Item 1.5 *-*** to consider regulatory measures, and implementability thereof, to limit the unauthorized operations of non-geostationary-satellite orbit earth stations in the fixed-satellite and mobile-satellite services and associated issues related to the service area of non-geostationary-satellite orbit satellite systems in the fixed-satellite and mobile-satellite services, in accordance with Resolution **14 (WRC-23)**.

**BACKGROUND**:

WRC-23 considered the active implementation of non-geostationary-satellite orbit (non-GSO) systems in the fixed-satellite service (FSS) and mobile-satellite service (MSS) with a global service area, and reports to the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) from administrations regarding the presence of unauthorized transmissions of transmitting earth stations of non-GSO FSS and MSS systems within their territory. WRC-23 noted that:

* RR No. **18.1** provides that no transmitting station may be established or operated by a private person or by any enterprise without a license issued in an appropriate form and in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations by or on behalf of the government of the country to which the station in question is subject;
* that administrations involved in the provision of satellite services, including notifying administrations of satellite networks or systems, are subject to Article **18**;
* that Resolution **22 (Rev.WRC-23)**, on measures to limit unauthorized uplink transmissions from earth stations, resolves that the operation of transmitting earth stations within the territory of an administration shall be carried out only if authorized by that administration; and
* that Resolution **25 (Rev.WRC-23)**, on operation of global satellite systems for personal communications, resolves that administrations licensing global satellite systems and stations intended to provide public personal communications by means of fixed, mobile or transportable terminals shall ensure, when licensing these systems and stations, that they can be operated only from the territory or territories of administrations having authorized such service and stations in compliance with Articles **17** and **18**, in particular No. **18.1**;

In Resolution **14 (WRC-23)**, taking account of the foregoing, WRC-23 resolved to invite the ITU-R to conduct studies on regulatory measures to limit the unauthorized operations of non-GSO FSS and MSS earth stations in the Earth-to-space direction in order to address and cease such operations, taking into account technical and operational aspects, as appropriate. WRC-23 also invited the ITU-R to conduct studies on regulatory measures, taking into account recognizing c) with regard to non-GSO FSS and/or MSS satellite systems, and the implementability of such measures, *without adversely affecting the provision of service in the rest of the service area* of the non-GSO satellite system.

**U.S. VIEW:**

The United States supports ITU-R studies under Resolution **14 (WRC-23)** to reaffirm that the regulatory measures currently in Article **18** of the Radio Regulations, along with the language of Resolutions **22 (Rev.WRC-23)** and **25 (Rev.WRC-23)**, includes an adequate framework for addressing Earth-to-space unauthorized operations of non-GSO earth stations. As noted in the background, Article 18 prohibits unauthorized operation of earth stations.

Non-geostationary satellite systems provide crucial communication services worldwide. Additionally, some non-geostationary satellite systems provide essential safety of life communications for global aeronautical and maritime services. Existing provisions impose mandatory licensing and authorization obligations which respect the sovereignty and responsibilities of individual Member States. It is important to avoid unnecessary overregulation and ensure the continuity of essential communication services, particularly in emergency and distress scenarios. Any regulatory changes that would negatively affect non-GSO services and undercut the current effective framework should be avoided.

Given these considerations and the comprehensive nature of the current regulations in Article 18 and the language of Resolutions **22 (Rev.WRC-23)** and **25 (Rev.WRC-23)**, the United States does not see a need for changes to the Radio Regulations under this agenda item.