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| **XXIV MEETING OF PERMANENT****CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE II:****RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS****September 29 to October 3, 2014****Mérida City, Yucatán, México** | **OEA/Ser.L/XVII.4.2****CCP.II-RADIO/doc. XXXX/YY****12 September 2014****Original: English** |
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|  | **AGENDA ITEM 1.5:****PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR WRC-15** |  |
|  | **(Item on the Agenda: 3.1 (SGT1))** |  |
|  | **(Document submitted by the delegation of the United States of America)** |  |

**Agenda Item 1.5**: *to consider the use of frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service not subject to Appendices* ***30****,* ***30A*** *and* ***30B*** *for the control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) in non-segregated airspaces, in accordance with Resolution* ***153 (WRC-12)***

**Background Information**:

The development of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) is based on recent technological advances in aviation, electronics and structural materials, making the economics of UAS operations more favorable, particularly for more repetitive, routine and long duration applications. The current state of the art in UAS design and operation, is leading to the rapid development of UAS applications to fill many diverse requirements. There are a large variety of existing and envisioned applications of UAS such as cargo transportation, fire-fighting, flood monitoring, search and rescue, disaster operations management, oceanographic and atmospheric observations, weather forecasting, geological survey, monitoring of gas pipelines and electricity distribution systems, city and highway traffic, border patrol, law enforcement, counter drug operations, crop and harvest monitoring, broadcast and airborne relay-type services, as well as, of course, national security purposes. As further evidence of this growth, the United States has recently licensed six UAS research and test site operators across the country, set up a center of excellence (COE) to better understand how UAS can be integrated into the National Airspace System, and developed the first annual UAS Roadmap to address current and future policies, regulations, technologies and procedures that will be required as UAS operations increase in the nation's airspace. Further details on UAS applications in non-segregated airspace can be found in Report ITU-R M.2171.

The operation of UAS outside segregated airspace requires addressing the same issues as manned aircraft, namely safe and efficient integration into the air traffic control system. In the context of this agenda item, a UAS consists of an UA with an Earth station on-board to interconnect the UA and the associated Earth station of the unmanned aircraft control station (UACS) through a satellite operating in the FSS. UA are aircraft that do not carry a human pilot but that are piloted remotely, i.e. through a reliable communication link. UAS operations up to now have been limited to segregated airspace. However, it is planned to expand UAS deployment outside of segregated airspace. **It is the role of the ITU to address the spectrum and regulatory provisions for command and control of UAS. It is the role of ICAO to establish the necessary SARPS.**

Report ITU-R M.2171 identified the spectrum requirements for unmanned aircraft system (UAS) command and non-payload communication (CNPC) links that would be needed to support flight through non-segregated airspace. Those requirements identified the need for both line of sight (LOS) and beyond line of sight (BLOS) spectrum. While the LOS requirements were addressed at the last World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) held in 2012, the BLOS requirements were only partially addressed. As a result a new agenda item for the 2015 WRC (agenda item 1.5) was established to investigate whether fixed satellite networks, not subject to Appendix 30, 30A and 30B could be used to provide additional capacity for UAS CNPC links. This agenda item supports the addition of technical and regulatory provisions to enable use of portions of bands allocated to the fixed satellite service (FSS) for UAS CNPC links, provided studies demonstrate compatibility with incumbent services and that the requirements of aviation authorities are satisfied. ITU actions must address providing a regulatory framework for the safe operation of UAS CNPC links in FSS bands under the ITU Radio Regulations and thus obtaining international recognition along with the basis for avoiding harmful interference.

Studies within the ITU-R have provided information on the CNPC radio link performance under various UAS operating conditions. These results along with other information will be used by ICAO in the future as it develops the required communications performance and eventual standards and recommended practices (SARPS) for UAS CNPC. Other studies within the ITU-R also address the compatibility between this application of the FSS and other services that may be authorized by administrations. All of these studies, as well as the CNPC performance requirements, can then be used by ICAO to determine the particular UAS CNPC applications and scenarios that may be used safely in the different types of airspace within, and by, each administration. ICAO UAS CNPC SARPS are in the early stage of development.

More than 100 geostationary satellite communication networks operate in frequency bands allocated to the FSS in the bands 10.7-12.75, 13.75-14.5, 17.3-20.2, and 27.5-30.0 GHz. Report ITU-R M.2171 identifies a large variety of prospects for UAS that would need to fly long-distances (worldwide) through airspaces controlled by civil air traffic control (ATC). Immediate access to this globally existing capacity would provide great advantages for UAS fleet operators fostering new applications, enabling faster developments of new markets, while providing planning stability for significant investments. Studies under this agenda item investigated the link feasibilities and sharing conditions for using UAS CNPC links over typical frequency spectrum allocated in several FSS allocations.

Report ITU-R M.2233 contains examples of technical characteristics for UA CNPC including FSS systems operating in portions of the frequency ranges 10.95-14.5 GHz and 17.3-30.0 GHz. These examples indicated that it may be possible to operate UAS CNPC links in these bands while meeting the desired link performance. It is recognized that a further Report may be available by the time of WRC-15.

The U.S. proposal provides a regulatory framework for the safe operation of UAS CNPC links in FSS bands under the ITU Radio Regulations; thus obtaining international recognition along with the basis for avoiding harmful interference. It includes text for a footnote to the appropriate FSS bands which points to a Resolution that spells out the conditions of use for supporting safe and efficient operation of UAS. The deployment of UAS is accelerating. A key component of the ITU’s mandate is to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world’s inhabitants (CS6). **It is critical that ITU address the spectrum and regulatory provisions for UAS CNPC links at WRC-15 to extend the benefits of UAS globally**.

**Proposal**:

**ADD** USA/1.5/1

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations
(See No. 2.1)

10-11.7 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 10.7-11.7FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.441 5.484A 5.XXX(Earth-to-space) 5.484MOBILE except aeronauticalmobile | 10.7-11.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.441 5.484A 5.XXX MOBILE except aeronautical mobile |

11.7-14 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 11.7-12.5FIXEDMOBILE except aeronautical mobileBROADCASTINGBROADCASTING-SATELLITE   5.492 | 11.7-12.1FIXED 5.486FIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.488 5.XXXMobile except aeronautical mobile5.485 | 11.7-12.2FIXEDMOBILE except aeronautical mobileBROADCASTINGBROADCASTING-SATELLITE   5.492 |
| 12.1-12.2FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.4885.XXX  |
|  | 5.485 5.489 | 5.487 5.487A |
|  | 12.2-12.7FIXEDMOBILE except aeronauticalmobileBROADCASTINGBROADCASTING-SATELLITE   5.492 | 12.2-12.5FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth)5.XXX MOBILE except aeronauticalmobileBROADCASTING |
| 5.487 5.487A |  | 5.484A 5.487 |
| 12.5-12.75 | 5.487A 5.488 5.490 | 12.5-12.75 |
| FIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.XXX (Earth-to-space)5.494 5.495 5.496 | 12.7-12.75FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space)MOBILE except aeronauticalmobile | FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.XXX MOBILE except aeronauticalmobileBROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.493 |
| 13.75-14  | FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.XXX RADIOLOCATIONEarth exploration-satelliteStandard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)Space research5.499 5.500 5.501 5.502 5.503  |

14-14.5 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 14-14.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A    5.506 5.506B 5.XXX  RADIONAVIGATION 5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.504C 5.506A Space research 5.504A 5.505 |
| 14.25-14.3FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A   5.506 5.506B 5.XXX  RADIONAVIGATION 5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.508A Space research 5.504A 5.505 5.508 |
| 14.3-14.4FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.457A5.457B 5.484A 5.506 5.506B 5.XXX MOBILE except aeronauticalmobileMobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.509ARadionavigation-satellite5.504A | 14.3-14.4FIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.457A5.484A 5.506 5.506B 5.XXX Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.506ARadionavigation-satellite5.504A | 14.3-14.4FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.457A5.484A 5.506 5.506B 5.XXX MOBILE except aeronauticalmobileMobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.509ARadionavigation-satellite5.504A |
| 14.4-14.47 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.506 5.506B 5.XXX  MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.509A Space research (space-to-Earth) 5.504A |
| 14.47-14.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.506 5.506B 5.XXX  MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.509A Radio astronomy 5.149 5.504A |

17.3-18.4 GHz

|  |
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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 17.3-17.7FIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.516(space-to-Earth) 5.516A 5.516B 5.XXX Radiolocation | 17.3-17.7FIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.516BROADCASTING-SATELLITERadiolocation | 17.3-17.7FIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.516Radiolocation |
| 5.514 | 5.514 5.515 | 5.514 |
| 17.7-18.1FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A(Earth-to-space) 5.516MOBILE | 17.7-17.8FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.517(Earth-to-space) 5.516BROADCASTING-SATELLITEMobile5.515 | 17.7-18.1FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A(Earth-to-space) 5.516MOBILE |
|  | 17.8-18.1FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A(Earth-to-space) 5.516MOBILE5.519 |  |
| 18.1-18.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.XXX    (Earth-to-space) 5.520 MOBILE 5.519 5.521 |

18.4-20.2 GHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 18.4-18.6 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.XXX  MOBILE |
| 18.6-18.8EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.522B 5.XXX MOBILE except aeronauticalmobileSpace research (passive) | 18.6-18.8EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.516B 5.522B 5.XXX MOBILE except aeronautical mobileSPACE RESEARCH (passive) | 18.6-18.8EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.522B 5.XXX MOBILE except aeronauticalmobileSpace research (passive) |
| 5.522A 5.522C | 5.522A | 5.522A |
| … |
| 19.7-20.1FIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.XXX Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) | 19.7-20.1FIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.XXX MOBILE-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) | 19.7-20.1FIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.XXX Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) |
| 5.524 | 5.524 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.528 5.529 | 5.524 |
| 20.1-20.2FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.XXX  MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.524 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.528 |

27.5-29.9 GHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 27.5-28.5 FIXED5.537A FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.539 5.XXX  MOBILE 5.538 5.540 |
| 28.5-28.6 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.523A 5.5395.XXX  MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.540 |
| 28.6-29.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.523A 5.539 MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.540 |
| ... |
| 29.5-29.9FIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.539 5.XXX Earth exploration-satellite(Earth-to-space) 5.541Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) | 29.5-29.9FIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.539 5.XXX MOBILE-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space)Earth exploration-satellite(Earth-to-space) 5.541 | 29.5-29.9FIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.539 5.XXX Earth exploration-satellite(Earth-to-space) 5.541Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)  |
| 5.540 5.542 | 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.529 5.540 5.542 | 5.540 5.542 |

29.9-30 GHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 29.9-30 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.539 5.XXX  MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.543 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.538 5.540 5.542 |

**Reasons**:To provide a footnote allowing the use of UAS CNPC links in the fixed-satellite service not subject to Appendices 30, 30A and 30B.

**ADD** USA/1.5/2

5.XXX The FSS networks in this frequency band, in a Region where the frequency band is not subject to the Plans or Lists in Appendices 30, 30A and 30B , may also be used for the control and non-payload communication of unmanned aircraft systems. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution **[FSS-UA-CNPC] (WRC-15**).

**ADD** USA/1.5/3

Resolution [FSS-UA-CNPC] (WRC-15)

**Regulatory provisions related to Earth stations on board unmanned aircraft which operate with geostationary satellites in the fixed-satellite service for the control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2015),

*considering*

*a)* that worldwide use of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) ,which includes the unmanned aircraft (UA) and the unmanned aircraft control station (UACS), is expected to increase significantly in the near future;

*b)* that UA need to operate seamlessly with piloted aircraft in non-segregated airspace;

*c)* that the operation of UAS in non-segregated airspace requires reliable control and non-payload communication (CNPC) links, in particular to relay air traffic control communications and for the remote pilot to control the flight;

*d)* that there is a demand for UAS CNPC links via satellite communication networks for communications beyond the radio horizon while operating in non-segregated airspace as shown in Annex 1;

*e)* that there is a need to provide internationally harmonized use of spectrum for UAS CNPC links;

*f)* that the use of fixed satellite service (FSS) frequency assignments by UAS CNPC links should take into account their Article 11 notification status;

*considering further*

*a)* that there is a need to limit the amount of communication equipment onboard a UA;

*b)* that, as a dedicated satellite system for UAS CNPC links is not likely to be implemented in the short or medium term, it is necessary to take into account the existing and future satellite systems to accommodate the growth in UAS operations;

*c)* that there are various technical methods that may be used to increase the reliability of digital communication links, e.g. modulation, coding, redundancy, etc. that can be used to ensure safe operation of UAS in all air space;

*d)* that UAS CNPC relate to the safe operation of UAS and have certain technical, operational, and regulatory requirements;

*e)* that the requirements in *considering further d)* can be specified for UAS use of FSS networks,

*noting*

*a)* that Report ITU‑R M.2171 provides information on the vast number of applications for UAS needing access to non-segregated airspaces;

*b)* that Recommendation **724 (WRC-07)** notes that FSS is not, intrinsically, a safety service;

*recognizing*

*a)* that appropriate technical and operational provisions can be implemented in the ITU-R to enhance the robustness of the UAS CNPC links;

*b)* that UAS CNPC links shall be operated in accordance with international standards and recommended practices and procedures established in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation;

*c)* that the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) will carry out their mutual responsibilities in a cooperative manner;

*d)* that the respective roles of ICAO and the ITU must be fully understood to ensure appropriate separation of provisions to be addressed in the Radio Regulations and regulatory and operational matters that need to be addressed by ICAO;

*e)* that in this context, ITU will develop the typical conditions for operation of CNPC links, and then, ICAO will develop further operational conditions to ensure safe UAS operation,

*resolves*

1 that earth stations on-board UA can communicate with a space station operating in the fixed satellite service, including while the UA is in motion;

2 that the use of such links and their associated performance requirements shall be in accordance with the international standards and recommended practices (SARPS) and procedures established by ICAO consistent with Article 37 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation;

3. that a fixed satellite service earth station on an unmanned aircraft shall be considered as an earth station operating in the fixed satellite service;

4. that the FSS space stations operating in frequency bands supporting these CNPC links shall conform to the applicable technical provisions of the radio regulations;

5 that the use of UAS CNPC links is for safe operation and regularity of flight and requires absolute international protection;

6 that the freedom from harmful interference to UAS CNPC links is imperative to ensure safe operation and administrations shall act immediately when their attention is drawn to any such harmful interference;

7 that the FSS operator will ensure that the assignments associated with the FSS networks to be used for UAS CNPC links (see figure 1 in Annex 1) have obtained the necessary protected status under the provisions of No. 11.32, 11.32A, 11.42, or 11.42A including the examinations made by the BR and have been successfully registered in the MIFR;

8 that, real-time interference monitoring and predicting interference risks, and planning solutions for potential interference scenarios, shall be addressed in the specific agreements between FSS operators and UAS operators with guidance from aviation authorities,

*encourages concerned administrations*

1 to cooperate with administrations which license UAS CNPC while seeking agreement under the abovementioned provisions,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to bring this Resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Annex 1 to Resolution [FSS-UA-CNPC] (WRC-15)

**UA CNPC links**

Figure 1

Elements of UAS architecture using the FSS

