



Issues of importance for ESOA members on the WRC –03 agenda

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The European Satellite Operators Association (ESOA), a non-profit organisation based in Brussels, Belgium, represents the views of European satellite operators. ESOA has been established to ensure that communication satellite services remain a key component of European space policy; the organization reflects the views of satellite operators on critical political, regulatory and commercial matters both in Europe and on the international level.

ESOA is currently contributing to the elaboration of a European position to next WRC-03. In this respect ESOA wants to highlight the following issues of importance on the WRC-03 agenda :

1. ESOA supports the completion of studies and the adoption of reasonable limits for the Radio Navigation Satellite Service using the space-to-Earth bands allocated at the WRC-2000 for the RNSS (i.e. 1164-1215MHz, 1260-1300MHz and 5010-5030MHz) to ensure compatibility with existing services in the same or adjacent bands. Signals in all of these bands may be implemented by the Galileo RNSS system (**Agenda Item 1.15**).
2. Studies concerning future development of IMT-2000 (i.e. 3G systems) and systems beyond IMT-2000 are of importance to satellite operators and the user community as the allocation currently foreseen for Mobile Satellite System use could enable satellite to contribute to the effective deployment of IMT-2000 (**Agenda Item 1.22**);
3. There is a clear requirement from Satellite Operators and Service Providers to improve the flexibility in usage of the uplink band 13.75-14.0GHz by the Fixed Satellite Service, in the interests of Spectrum efficiency. In particular, ESOA takes the position that there should be a reduction in the current constraints (principally on the minimum dish size of VSATs) which are applicable in this band, thereby balancing the available bandwidth of FSS use in the uplink and downlink 'unplanned' Ku-bands. (**Agenda Item 1.24**);
4. ESOA considers that it is very important to find a globally-harmonized spectrum for high-density systems in the fixed-satellite service (FSS) above 17.3 GHz, particularly above 19.7 GHz, which does not constrain the development of other services. High density FSS is one with a large number of ubiquitous earth stations and the aim is to find spectrum that will allow the use of small earth stations with a minimum of coordination with other services (**Agenda Item 1.25**);
5. ESOA fully supports the development of regulations by which VSATs on ships (called in the ITU Earth Stations on Vessels or ESV) could legitimately operate in fixed-satellite service

networks, taking into account the concerns of regulators to avoid interference into terrestrial networks on land (**Agenda Item 1.26**);

6. ESOA supports the studies of the ITU Radiocommunications sector relating to sharing of the downlink bands around 11 and 12 GHz between the Broadcasting Satellite Service (BSS) and FSS in the different ITU regions of the world, supporting 60cm as the minimum antenna size to be protected and maintaining key provisions (4.1.18 to 4.1.20 as well as 4.1.25) in the Region 1 Plan (**Agenda Item 1.27**);
7. ESOA supports a change in the procedures in the Radio Regulations for advance publication, coordination and notification of satellite networks in such a way that the backlog of such filings for what are essentially 'paper' satellite systems is reduced or eliminated (**Agenda Item 1.30**);
8. ESOA supports the allocation of additional spectrum to the mobile-satellite service in the 1-3 GHz band (**Agenda Item 1.31**);
9. ESOA strongly resists the mandatory imposition of limits on unwanted emissions which could significantly increase the cost of future spacecraft.