|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CPG |  Doc. CPG(19)114R1 |
| CPG19-9 |
| Ankara, Turkey, 26th - 30th August 2019 |
|  |  |
| Date issued:  | 23rd August 2019 |
| Source:  | France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia, The Netherlands, Switzerland |
| Subject:  | Agenda item 10 of WRC-19: Protection of RNSS from amateur emissions in the band 1240-1300 MHz |
| Group membership required to read? (Y/N)N |
|  |
| Summary:  |
| A WRC-23 agenda item is necessary to address the question of RNSS protection from amateur emissions in the band 1240-1300 MHz in a global perspective.This issue has been the matter of discussions at previous CPG and PTA (doc. [PTA(19)078](https://cept.org/Documents/cpg-pt-a/51927/pta-19-078_france_ai-10-rnss-as)) meetings. This contribution proposes a revised version for corresponding draft WRC resolution, which underlines the importance of the band 1240-1300 MHz for the amateur community and excludes explicitly the possibility to remove existing allocations as part of proposed agenda item. |
| Proposal: |
| CPG19-9 to consider the following inputs for inclusion in the draft ECP on Agenda Item 10 of WRC-19Annex 1: Draft Template for AI10 proposalsAnnex 2 : Draft WRC-19 Resolution |
| Background: |
| Galileo is close to full operational capability and its E6 signals in the band 1260-1300 MHz will support new services such as the free-to-use Galileo High Accuracy Service, and also robust authentication, expected to be used by a variety of applications including autonomous vehicles and the Internet of Things (IoT). Several cases of interference to Galileo E6 receivers from amateur service emissions have occurred in the recent past, sometimes at significant distance, and have taken several hours or even days to be eliminated. There is therefore a serious concern that as Galileo E6 receivers are deployed and used more widely, cases of interference from amateur stations will rapidly grow in number.A WRC-23 agenda item is necessary to address this issue because:1. Unregulated use of the band 1240-1300 MHz by the amateur service is a serious source of harmful interference to RNSS receivers. This is demonstrated by experience.
2. The number of Galileo receivers in 1260-1300 MHz will increase dramatically, and interference cases will multiply if not addressed timely.
3. Galileo and other RNSS systems will deploy at global scale, and interference scenario between amateur emissions and RNSS receivers include cross-border cases. The issue is therefore of international nature and is to be addressed in the ITU framework.
4. Galileo is a major European asset, and a decision at WRC-23 is essential to be compatible with the roadmap of deployment of Galileo receivers in this band.
 |