

The ITU & its Impact on Space Activities GLIS 2016

Aarti Holla Secretary General

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ESOA Members













































21 operators – Europe – Middle-East - Africa

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CHALLENGES GOING INTO WRC 15

Increase Capacity

Spectrum Needs Today

Pressure on C & L bands



IMT 3G-4G interests (MNOs, equip providers)

⇒ Re-allocation of **C-Band** spectrum

Future Spectrum Needs

Pressure on all satellite bands



IMT 2020 / 5G/ 4G+ interests

⇒ Sharing studies in C, Ku, Ka, Q-V bands



HAPS (drones: Facebook, Google)

⇒ Studies in **Ku, Ka bands**

NGSOs (Boeing proposal)

- ⇒ Boeing proposal: studies in **C-band**
- ⇒ Other proposals: studies in **Q-V bands**

Both to allow **coexistence** with GSOs

Multiple Initiatives that affect ESOA Members' ability to access core satellite spectrum on a long-term sustainable & viable basis:

- ⇒Without risk of interference
- ⇒Without severe, licensing constraints



Protecting existing & future investments & growth

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WRC15 OUTCOME

Generally: WRC15 outcome in line with global trends & requirements:

- More spectrum for mobile data growth
- Continuity of essential satellite services
- Need for spectrum for secure flight tracking (mobility)

Satellite Perspective:

- Minimal impact on existing users receiving essential satellite services
 - Broadcast community
 - First responders / disaster relief
- WRC15 decisions "promised" no impact on growth potential for High-Throughput Ka Band satellites at 28GHz



Heavily reliance on C Band due to favourable propagation characteristics and heavy rainfall across all ITU regions

No global identification of entire C Band for IMT BUT:

- Lower portion of C band 3.4GHz 3.6GHz identified for IMT in Regions 1 & 2 only and only by a few countries in APT Region 3
- Clear recognition of APAC's specific need for satellite services (in wake also of natural disasters)
- ❖ Decision to preserve 3.6 GHZ 4.2 GHz largely carried by APT Member States heavily reliant on satellite services for which IMT provides no alternative (broadcasting / disaster relief / rural backhaul & Internet connectivity)

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C BAND SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

WRC-15 Decisions

3.4-3.6 GHz: Global allocation to IMT, except some APT countries

3.6-3.7 GHz: NO IMT, except 4 CITEL countries who took footnote

3.7-3.8 GHz: NOC (NO IMT)

3.8-4.2 GHz: NOC (NO IMT)

⇒ Implementation of 3.4 - 3.6 for IMT and its **impact on existing satellite services** remains to be seen



LOOKING FORWARD to WRC 19

Spectrum for 5G/IMT can be found below 6GHz & in mm wave bands

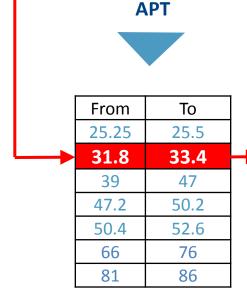


WRC15: Every world region indicated candidate bands above 31GHz

31.8 - 33.0 GHz

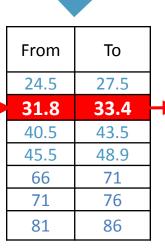
CEPT

At least 1.2 GHz contiguous spectrum available for global harmonization



From	То
10	10.45
23.15	23.6
24.25	27.5
27.5	29.5
31.8	33
37	40.5
45.5	47
47.2	50.2
50.4	52.6
59.3	76

CITEL



From	То	
25.25	27.5	
31.8	33.4	L
39	40.5	
40.5	41.5	
45.5	47.5	
48.5	50.2	
50.4	52.6	
66	71	
71	76	
81	86	

RCC

From	То		
Above	31GHz		
&			
	BY IMPLICATION		
BY IMPL	LICATION		
BY IMPL	LICATION		
BY IMPL	ICATION 71		

ASMG