

Discussions during the development of the draft ECC Report 304 showed that under certain conditions the sensor might not be capable to fulfil the requirements necessary to detect all possible interfered FS-Links. It was thus proposed to work on a new Report that should evaluate requirements and parameters e.g. threshold for possible sensing mechanism for uncoordinated earth station in 28 GHz to ensure proper detection of possible interfered FS-Links in the same band..

The Russian Federation indicated that any repetition should be avoided with regards to the work already done in ECC Report 304. The Russian Federation considers that the theoretical studies available in ECC Report 304 are sufficient, if the work is related to practical measurements as the sensors are not yet available then the work should be postponed.

During the discussions, it was indicated that the theoretical studies in ECC Report 304 did not reflect all possible cases, especially with regards to FS output power. It would be valuable to continue studies by covering different use cases that reflects the representative FS deployment in different countries.

WG SE agreed that this work should be done with close cooperation with SE19.

The UK administration provided the following statement:

“ECC Report 304 explores an interesting sharing concept between uncoordinated FSS terminals and the FS service and provides an analysis of its possible implementation. Based on this analysis it seems that the sharing concept would not be implementable in practice in many CEPT countries, for instance because they cannot know the FS channelisation and band plan and/or because they do not have a Fixed Service database; concerns have also been raised about whether a solution based on sensing could really protect every FS terminal. For this reason, we believe there is little benefit in continuing work on this issue and that this national matter should be left entirely to individual administrations.”

WG SE created a new WI titled “Sensing mechanism for uncoordinated FSS Earth stations in 28 GHz”. It was supported by: Austria, Germany, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland. WG FM was informed about this new work item through the liaison statement contained in Annex 04.

Administrations interested in such sensing mechanism analysis, are invited to provide contribution on their fixed service deployment to SE19 and/or SE40.

WI SE40_39: Amateur and RNSS in the band 1240-1300 MHz

The WI is dealing with the development of possible scenarios with conditions or limitations that may be applied to the amateur service to ensure the future coexistence of both services and avoid cases of interference based on the two measurement reports available in SE(19)103 Appendix 1 and 2.

Taking into account the different contributions on the topic SE(19)103, SE(19)094A08, and SE(19)125, WG SE drafted a new WI based on SE(19)121Rev2 (France).

IARU expressed concerns with regards to the victim receiver characteristics, especially given the fact that some low cost receiver may be available on the market. IARU is of the view that the WI should refer to the RED obligations. However, this proposal did not receive support from administrations, noting the risk of misunderstanding in such context.

WG SE created a new WI to address the coexistence between RNSS and amateur service in the band 1240-1300 MHz, recognizing that the RNSS is primary and the amateur service/amateur satellite service is secondary. WG FM was informed about the creation of this new WI through the LS contained in Annex 04.

WI SE40_40: Technical studies to contribute to the update of the annex 2 of ERC Decision (99)06