

**NPC-3 (WRC 27)
15th- 16th June 2026**

**Chapter One (Fixed
Satellite Systems(FSS) and
Broadcasting Satellite
Systems(BSS) Issues)**

**AI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5,
1.6 and AI 7**

Working Party-4A



Agenda Item 1.1-GSO/NGSO ESIMS Connectivity in the Q/V bands

Considers technical and operational conditions for the use of Q/V band by A-ESIMs and M-ESIMs.

Frequency Bands

- ✓ 47.2-50.2 GHz (E-S)
- ✓ 50.4 – 51.4 GHz(E-S)

Objectives of the AI

- ✓ Support the increasing demand for high data rate connectivity for aeronautical and Maritime platforms.
- ✓ Enhanced passenger experience
- ✓ Real time operational communications
- ✓ Safety and security-faster emergency response
- ✓ Functionality of the NCMC



Current status of the studies

Studies are still ongoing with significant progress on ESIM characteristics, NCMC requirements and compatibility assessments

Key areas of study

- ✓ Spectrum needs for ESIMs
- ✓ Technical and operational requirements for ESIMs.
- ✓ Network Control and Monitoring Centre (NCMC) functions.
- ✓ Sharing and compatibility with incumbent services.
- ✓ Authorization and Regulatory provisions for the ESIM operation
- ✓ Responsibilities of administrations involved in ESIM operations

Uganda's preliminary position

- ✓ Enabling ESIM operations to improve connectivity
- ✓ ESIMs should operate only within authorized territories.
- ✓ Protection of incumbent services
- ✓ Continuous monitoring through NCMC.
- ✓ Immediate shutdown capability.
- ✓ Notifying administration remains responsible for interference.



Agenda Item 1.2 (Smaller Uplink Earth stations)

Considers possible revisions to sharing conditions in the 13.75–14 GHz band to enable the use of smaller Uplink Earth stations

Objective

- ✓ Review the existing technical and operational conditions applicable to FSS ES to:
- ✓ Facilitate use of smaller GSO and NGSO antenna terminals
- ✓ Improve spectrum efficiency and flexibility in the use of the band under study
- ✓ Support modern broadband satellite applications and next generation satellites
- ✓ Maintain regulatory certainty and compatibility with existing ITU RR

Status of the Studies

Studies are still ongoing and inconclusive, debate is on if advances in satellite technology justifies relaxing protection

Key Study Areas

Protection of Radiolocation systems and Space Research services

- ✓ Impact of smaller FSS antennas on radar systems

Aggregate Interference

- ✓ Effect of large scale deployment of FSS terminals esp for NGSO systems

Technology Evolution

- ✓ High throughput satellite and advanced antenna technology

Regulatory balance

- ✓ Balance operational flexibility for FSS systems while ensuring protection of incumbent systems

Uganda's Preliminary Position

Uganda supports modernization of the regulatory framework for FSS earth stations, provided that the protection of Radiolocation and Space Research Services is fully maintained through demonstrated technical compatibility.

Agenda Item 1.3

Use of the Q/V band by NGSO gateway earth stations

Frequency band

51.4-52.4 GHz(E-S)

Objective

- ✓ Facilitate additional spectrum resources for NGSO gateways
- ✓ Ensure protection of incumbent and adjacent band services
- ✓ Accommodate growing traffic demand from NGSO constellations
- ✓ Promote harmonized regulatory treatment for GSO and NGSO systems where feasible
- ✓ Support future broadband satellite system deployment
- ✓ Maintain efficient spectrum utilisation



Current Status of the studies.

Studies are ongoing focusing on compatibility with incumbent with no consensus yet



Key study areas

Sharing and compatibility

Impact of NGSO gateways on incumbent

Aggregate Interference

- Interference effect from large scale deployment of NGSO gateways

Spectrum demand

- Need for additional spectrum to support future broadband satellites
- Growth of broadband satellite systems

Regulatory Harmonisation

- Harmonising treatment of GSO and NGSO if practical

Uganda's Preliminary position

Uganda supports the use of the 51.4–52.4 GHz band by non-GSO gateway earth stations, provided that the protection of Earth Exploration-Satellite Service (Passive) and other incumbent services is fully ensured through demonstrated technical compatibility and appropriate regulatory measures

Agenda Item 1.4- New FSS and BSS Allocations in region 3

Frequency Bands

17.3–17.7 GHz

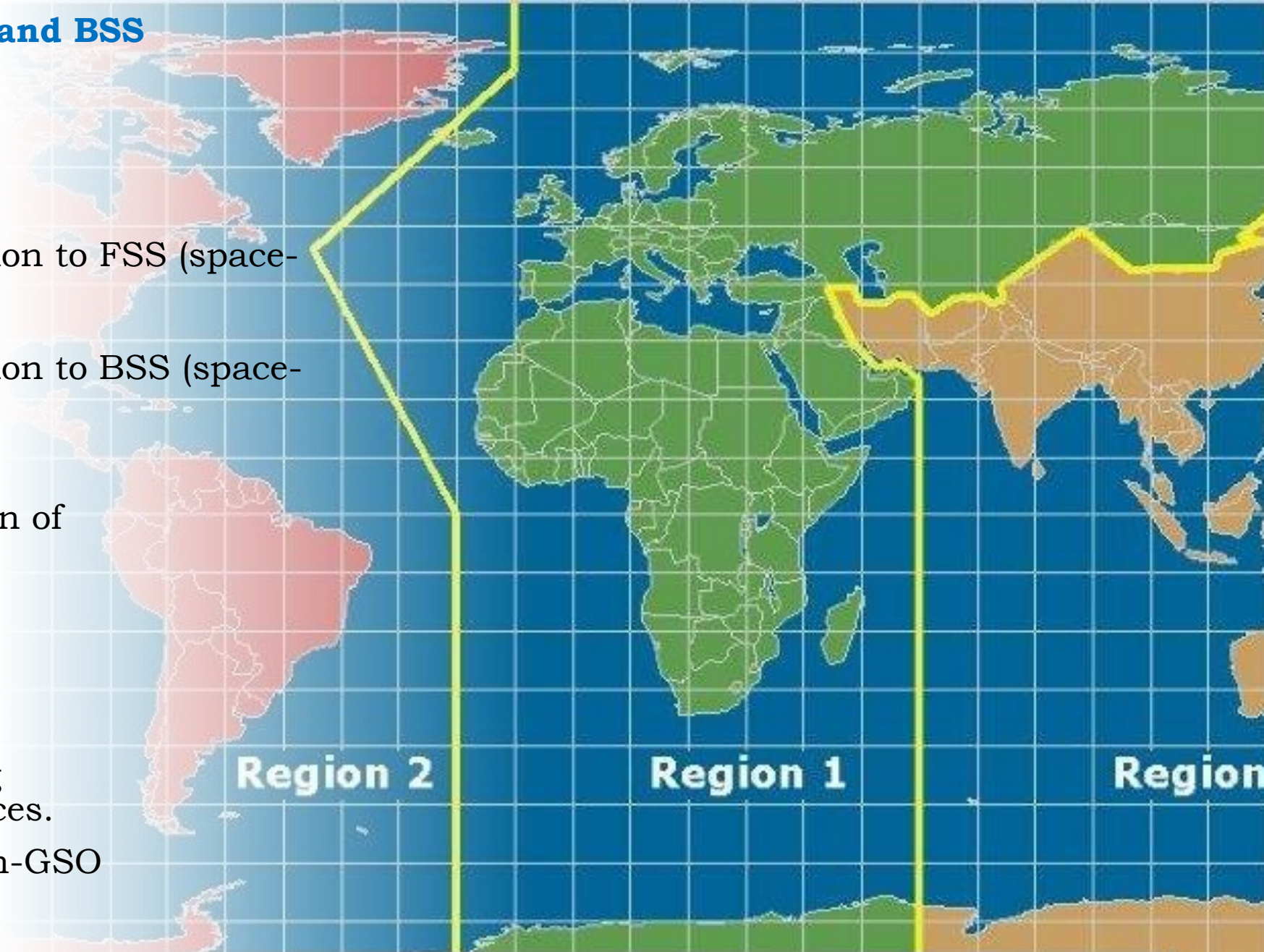
Possible new primary allocation to FSS (space-to-Earth)

17.3–17.8 GHz

Possible new primary allocation to BSS (space-to-Earth) in Region 3

Objective

- ✓ Promote global harmonization of satellite allocations.
- ✓ Enable FSS (space-to-Earth) operations in Region 3.
- ✓ Enable BSS (space-to-Earth) operations in Region 3.
- ✓ Ensure protection of existing satellite and terrestrial services.
- ✓ Consider EPFD limits for non-GSO FSS systems.



ITU Regions as described in RR 5.3 to RR 5.9

Current Status of the Studies.

Studies are ongoing on the introduction of new FSS and BSS allocations in Region 3 and the application of EPFD limits to non-GSO FSS systems, with multiple compatibility studies completed

Key Study Areas

- ✓ Sharing and compatibility with incumbent and adjacent services
- ✓ Regulatory Framework with coordination procedures and EPFD limits for NGSO systems

Uganda's preliminary position

- ✓ Uganda supports studies towards harmonized FSS and BSS allocations in Region 3, provided that existing satellite and terrestrial services remain adequately protected and any new allocations are supported by demonstrated technical compatibility and appropriate regulatory measures.

Agenda Item 1.5- Unauthorized operation of NGSO Earth Stations

Considers regulatory measures to limit the unauthorized operations of NGSO Earth Stations

Objectives

Consider regulatory measures to:

- ✓ Limit unauthorized operation of non-GSO FSS and MSS earth stations.
- ✓ Protect the sovereign rights of administrations
- ✓ Address issues related to non-GSO service areas inclusion and exclusion.
- ✓ Improve compliance with Articles(18, Res 22 and 25) in place
- ✓ Establish clear responsibilities for the Administrations involved in operation of NGSO systems



Current Status of the Studies.

Studies are ongoing on regulatory and technical measures to prevent unauthorised operation of NGSO FSS and MSS terminals and no consensus yet reached

Key Study Areas

- ✓ 📍 Geolocation and terminal identification
- ✓ 🚫 Geofencing and service area control
- ✓ ⚡ Remote deactivation of unauthorized terminals
- ✓ 💻 Network Control and Monitoring Centre (NCCM) monitoring and control
- ✓ ⚖️ Administration responsibilities and enforcement

Uganda's preliminary position

- ✓ Uganda supports practical and implementable measures to prevent unauthorized operation of non-GSO earth stations while preserving national sovereignty and ensuring continued provision of legitimate satellite services

Agenda Item 1.6- Equitable Access to the Q/V band spectrum and Orbit resources

Frequency Bands

37.5–42.5 GHz (Space-to-Earth)
42.5–43.5 GHz (Earth-to-Space)
47.2–50.2 GHz (Earth-to-Space)
50.4–51.4 GHz (Earth-to-Space)

Objective

- ✓ Facilitate equitable access to Q/V-band spectrum and orbit resources.
- ✓ Address challenges faced by developing countries in accessing these bands.
- ✓ Examine possible technical and regulatory measures within the existing ITU framework.
- ✓ Preserve protection of existing satellite and other incumbent services
- ✓ Support implementation of Article 44 of the ITU Constitution.

Current Status of the Studies.

Studies are ongoing on regulatory measures to improve equitable access to Q/V-band spectrum and orbit resources, particularly for developing countries, with no sharing or compatibility studies required and no consensus yet reached on the preferred approach.

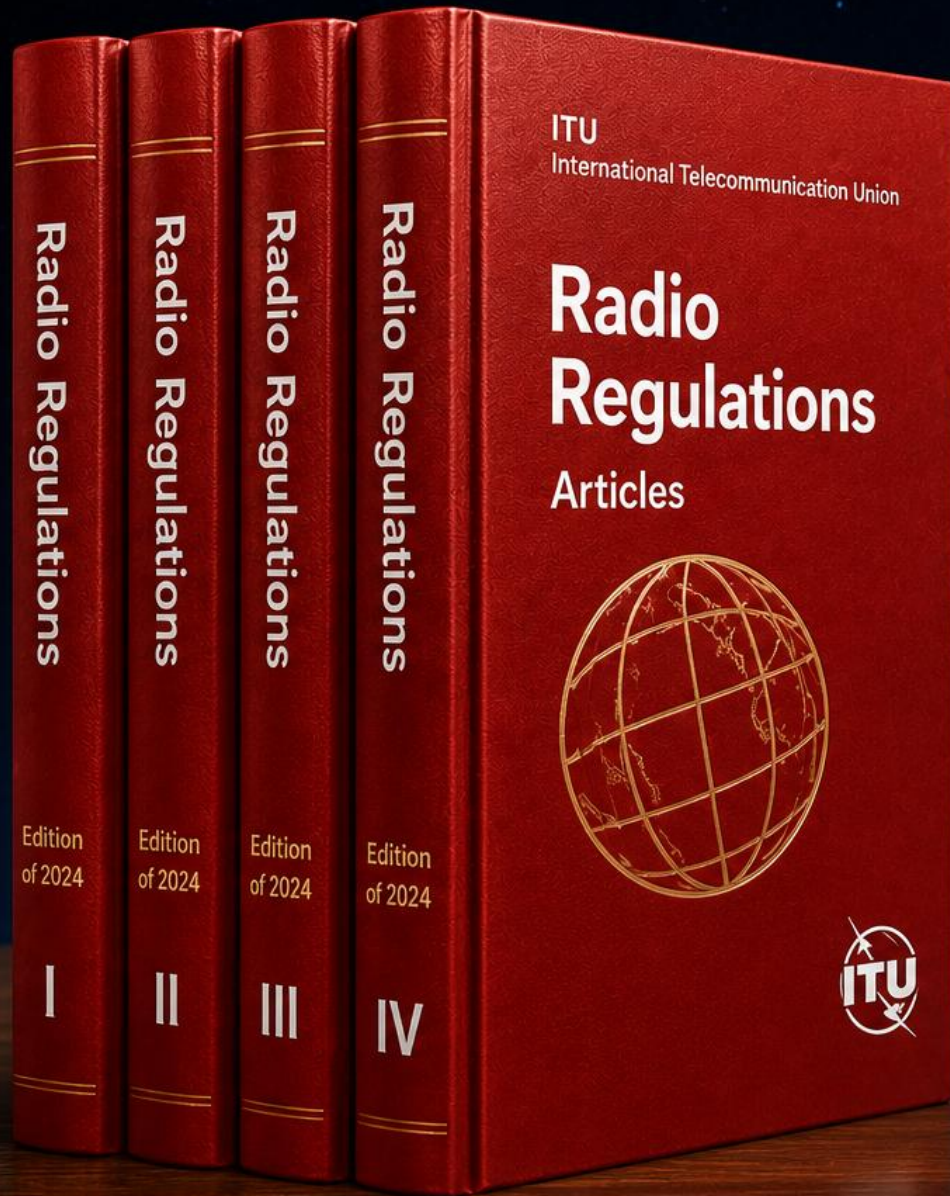
Key Study Areas

- ✓ Equitable access under the "first-come, first-served" framework.
- ✓ Challenges faced by developing countries.
- ✓ Regulatory time limits for bringing networks into use.(7 year BIU deadline)
- ✓ Possible preferential treatment mechanisms.
- ✓ Approaches for GSO and non-GSO systems.

Uganda's preliminary position

- ✓ Uganda supports regulatory measures that enhance equitable access to Q/V-band spectrum and orbit resources, particularly for developing countries, while preserving the existing coordination framework, protecting established networks, and ensuring efficient use of spectrum and orbital resources

Agenda Item 7- Improving ITU Satellite Filing Procedures for Efficient Use of Spectrum and Orbital Resources"



Objective

To improve ITU Radio Regulations procedures for:

- ✓ Advance publication of Information (API)
- ✓ Coordination
- ✓ Notification
- ✓ Recording of satellite Networks in the MIFR
- ✓ To ensure efficient and equitable use of spectrum and orbital resources

Resolution 86

- ✓ Review deficiencies in existing satellite filing procedures.
- ✓ Consider proposals from administrations, the Radio Regulations Board (RRB), and the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR)
- ✓ Update procedures to reflect evolving technologies

Key Topic for Agenda Item 7 WRC-27

No	Topic	Main Issue
1	Resolution 170 (Appendix 30B) Revision	Enhancing equitable access and revising eligibility conditions for AP30B
2	Resolution 553 (21.4–22 GHz BSS) revision	Improving access opportunities for developing countries
3	RR No. 4.4	Strengthening regulatory oversight of non-conforming satellite filings
4	Coordination Arc	Reducing unnecessary coordination requirements and workload
5	Appendix 4 Data Items	Updating filing information requirements to reflect current technologies



Thank you