

Report From the Meeting of CITEL PCC II WG-1 (WRC-07)

Summary: The eighth meeting of the CITEL Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications, Working Group for the Preparation for WRC-07 was held in Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela on 17-20 October 2006. The progress of the CITEL PCC II at this meeting on the WRC-07 agenda items is summarized below:

Agenda item 1.1 – *requests from administrations to delete their country footnotes or to have their country name deleted from footnotes, if no longer required, in accordance with Resolution 26 (Rev.WRC-97)*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at October '06 meeting.

Agenda Item 1.2 - *consideration of allocations and regulatory issues related to the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service, space research (passive) service and the meteorological satellite service in accordance with Resolutions 742 (WRC-03) and 746 (WRC-03)*

Canada and Uruguay have signed on to the US proposal on the allocations to the MetSat service in the 18 GHz band. Uruguay also submitted a Preliminary View regarding the other portions of this agenda item, namely the EESS (passive) in 10.6 – 10.68 GHz and the 36 – 37 GHz issues. Uruguay is of the view that other services in these bands must not be constrained.

Agenda Item 1.3 - *in accordance with Resolution 747 (WRC-03), consider upgrading the radiolocation service to primary allocation status in the bands 9 000-9 200 MHz and 9 300-9 500 MHz, and extending by up to 200 MHz the existing primary allocations to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) in the band 9 500-9 800 without placing undue constraint on the services to which the bands are allocated;*

Brazil, Canada and Uruguay supported US proposal to upgrade Radiolocation Service to primary in bands 9000-9200 MHz. and 9300-9500 MHz.

US and Canadian aligned their proposals for the 200 MHz extension of the primary EESS (active) and SR (active) allocations in the 9500-9800 MHz band.

Agenda Item 1.4 - *frequency-related matters for the future development of IMT-2000 and systems beyond IMT-2000 taking into account the results of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution 228 (Rev.WRC-03)*

- Canada proposed to replace “IMT-2000” by “IMT” in line with Method 1A of the CPM text. Any additional spectrum below 1 GHz identified at WRC-07 for IMT systems should be included in FN **5.317A**.
- Brazil, Chile, Guatemala and Uruguay agreed on a proposal not to identify the bands 3600-4200 MHz and 4500-4800 MHz under this agenda item. Canada expressed concern with regard to the 3650-3700 MHz band.

- Brazil also proposed not to identify the band 470-806 MHz under this agenda item. Brazil proposed to include the frequency band 3400-3600 MHz as a candidate band for IMT systems.
- Brazil, Canada, Uruguay and US joined in a proposal not to identify the bands 2700-2900 MHz under this agenda item.
- Canada proposed to include the frequency band 698-806 MHz as a candidate band for IMT systems.

Agenda Item 1.5 - *spectrum requirements and possible additional spectrum allocations for aeronautical telecommand and high bit-rate aeronautical telemetry.*

Uruguay joined Brazil, Canada, US on the following proposals:

- formal definitions are not needed for the terms “aeronautical telemetry” and “aeronautical telecommand”.
 - operational command and control requirements of remotely-piloted aircraft (unmanned aerial vehicles, UAVs) should not be considered under agenda item 1.5.
 - further consideration of the 16–30 GHz band for telemetry use is not necessary for WRC-07 under Agenda Item 1.5.
- Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic and US agreed on the proposal to allocate the band 5 091-5 150 MHz to the aeronautical mobile service, limited to flight test telemetry transmissions by aircraft stations. With minor edits, Canada supported US resolution on aeronautical mobile telemetry applications in the 5 091-5 150 MHz band.
 - Brazil proposed not to identify bands 4400-4940 MHz and 5925-6700 MHz for aeronautical telemetry applications. The Dominican Republic has added its name to the U.S. proposal in support of using the 4400-4940 and 5925-6700 MHz bands for AMT based on the sharing conditions.

Agenda Item 1.6 - *additional allocations for the aeronautical mobile (R) service in parts of the bands between 108 MHz and 6 GHz, in accordance with Resolution 414 (WRC-03) and, to study current satellite frequency allocations, that will support the modernization of civil aviation telecommunication systems, taking into account Resolution 415 (WRC-03).*

With regard to Resolution 414:

- Brazil joined US in view that there is a need to maintain compatibility with services in adjacent bands. In particular, any allocation changes in the 108-117.975 MHz band must be compatible with terrestrial broadcasting systems and place no additional constraints on the broadcasting service in the band 87-108 MHz.
- Uruguay shared US view that any change in attribution of the 108-117.975 MHz band must be compatible with the terrestrial radio systems and that additional restrictions to the broadcasting service on the 87-108 MHz band must not be requested.

With regard to Resolution 415, Uruguay joined Brazil and Canada in support of the US proposal for NOC to Article 5 in the band 10.7-12.75 GHz and NOC to No. 5.504A.

Agenda Item 1.7 - *sharing between the mobile-satellite service and the space research service (passive) in the band 1 668-1 668.4 MHz, and between the mobile-satellite service and the mobile service in the band 1 668.4-1 675 MHz.*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at October '06 meeting.

Agenda Item 1.8 - *studies on technical sharing and regulatory provisions for the application of high altitude platform stations operating in the bands 27.5-28.35 GHz and 31-31.3 GHz in response to Resolution 145 (WRC-03), and for high altitude platform stations operating in the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz in response to Resolution 122 (rev. WRC-03).*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at October '06 meeting.

***Agenda Item 1.9** - *technical, operational and regulatory provisions applicable to the use of the band 2 500-2 690 MHz by space services in order to facilitate sharing with current and future terrestrial services without placing undue constraint on the services to which the band is allocated*

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru and Uruguay agreed on the inter-american proposal for the suppression of the Mobile Satellite Service allocation in Region 2 in the band 2500-2690 MHz.

Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay supported US proposal to adopt hard limits (Article 21) for the satellite systems in order to protect terrestrial services in the band 2500-2690 MHz.

Agenda Item 1.10 - *review of the regulatory procedures and associated technical criteria of Appendix 30B, without impact on existing allotments or assignments, Resolution 146 (WRC-03).*

Canada and US agreed on a preliminary proposal that includes the following:

- Processing of Submissions -- a non-sequential approach similar to the approach used in Appendices 30 and 30A.
- Existing Systems -- existing systems would have the opportunity to extend their period of validity. A draft Resolution describes how this can be done. It would not be appropriate or practical to abruptly discontinue the operation of existing systems.
- Types of Submissions -- Sub-regional and additional uses meet identical technical conditions with respect to the Plan and the List and these two categories should be merged. There should be three types of submissions:
 1. conversion of allotments (with or without modifications to their parameters);
 2. additional systems;
 3. modifications to assignments in the List

- Multinational Service Areas -- whenever the territory of an administration is included in the service area (e.g. through the presence of one or more test points in such territory), agreement from this administration is required.
- Coordination of FSS earth stations and stations of terrestrial services -- coordination of FSS earth stations and stations of terrestrial services in the Appendix 30B bands should follow the provisions of Article 9 and therefore supports retention of § 8.18 without any change. The United States also supports that notification of a specific earth station using a frequency assignment included in the Appendix 30B List be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article 11.

Agenda Item 1.11 - *sharing criteria and regulatory provisions for the protection of terrestrial services, in particular terrestrial television broadcasting services, in the 620-790 MHz band from GSO BSS networks and non-GSO BSS satellite networks or systems.* Guatemala and Uruguay joined Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Peru in supporting Inter American Proposal for no change to ITU RR Articles 5, 9 and 21. Canada and Brazil have signed on to the US proposal to suppress BSS allocation in the 620-790 MHz band. As part of this action, Canada, Brazil and US withdrew their support for the Inter American Proposal for NOC .to ITU RR Articles 5, 9 and 21.

Agenda Item 1.12 - *to consider possible changes in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference: "Advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks" in accordance with Resolution 86 (WRC-03);*

- Canada and Brazil agreed on a preliminary view to retain the due diligence procedures in Resolution 49 (Rev. WRC-03) in the absence of another mechanism that will provide transparency in ensuring that real satellite networks are brought into use. These administrations also support extending the due diligence procedures to all Appendix **30B** filings.
- Coordination of the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space) in the bands 1 215-1 300 MHz and 1 559-1 610 MHz: This proposal is supported by the United States and is in alignment with the output of the Working Party of the Special Committee and Working Party 8D. There was some support for this proposal in principle. The desire was expressed to have additional background on the nature of receiving RNSS space stations and the application of Resolution 610 (WRC-03) and to examine the provisions of modified No.**5.328B** to ensure they are in alignment with Resolution 610 (WRC-03). The issue of whether the coordination situation under No. **9.7** should be addressed in a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations or in modifications to Appendix 5 was also raised.
- Appendix 4 Advance Publication Information for NGSOs not subject to Coordination: This proposal is supported by the United States; there was other support for this proposal in principle. The discussion centered on the implications of providing emission-specific information at the Advance Publication stage and

ensuring that changes to this field within the limits of the specified frequency range did not affect notification.

- Appendix 7: Canada added its support to the US proposal to modify Table 10 for ground-based earth stations and aircraft terrestrial stations:
- Appendix 5 Coordination arc in the band 17.3-17.8 GHz and other closely related proposals: Uruguay added its supported to this proposal, which is also supported by Canada and the United States.
- No. 11.47: Originally proposed by Canada. US stated agreement with this proposal in principle but expressed concerns that the proposal does not adequately treat terrestrial/earth stations. An alternative approach that separates the treatment of space stations from that of terrestrial/earth stations was discussed.

Agenda Item 1.13 - *Taking into account Resolutions 729 (WRC-97), 351 (WRC-03) and 544 (WRC-03), to review the allocations to all services in the HF bands between 4 MHz and 10 MHz, excluding those allocations to services in the frequency range 7 000-7 200 kHz and those bands whose allotment plans are in Appendices 25, 26 and 27 and whose channelling arrangements are in Appendix 17, taking account of the impact of new modulation techniques, adaptive control techniques and the spectrum requirements for HF broadcasting;*

- Uruguay joined Argentina, Brazil, and Dominican Republic in support of Canadian proposal for no change (NOC) to spectrum allocations under this agenda item.
- Uruguay joined Argentina, Brazil, and Dominican Republic in support of Canadian proposal for no change for Amateur Allocations in the Americas (Region 2).

Agenda Item 1.14 - *Operational procedures and requirements of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) and other related provisions of the Radio Regulations*

Canada and Brazil proposed modifications to the U.S. proposal. These modifications will be considered at the next PCC II meeting.

Agenda Item 1.15 - *To consider a secondary allocation to the amateur service in the frequency band 135.7-137.8 kHz.*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at October '06 meeting.

Agenda Item 1.16 - *To consider the regulatory and operational provisions for Maritime Mobile Service Identities (MMSIs) for equipment other than shipborne mobile equipment, taking into account Resolutions 344 (Rev.WRC-03) and 353 (Rev.WRC-03)*

Canada proposed modifications to ITU RR Article 19 to introduce provisions for MMSI assignments to aids to navigation and define a unique format to distinguish these stations from ship, coast stations and aircraft stations. The proposed format accommodates the assignment of up to 10,000 MMSIs per MID for aids to navigation and only prevents the allocation of eight MIDs from the available MID resource.

Agenda Item 1.17 - *allocation to the FSS for feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite networks in the mobile-satellite service with service links below 1 GHz in the bands 1390-1392 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 1430-1432 MHz (space-to-Earth).*

Brazil joined Canada in the support of US proposal calling for the suppression of the conditional allocation to the NGSO-MSS feederlink allocations in the 1 390 – 1 392 MHz and 1 430 – 1 432 MHz bands along with the suppression of the related resolution 745.

Agenda Item 1.18 - *pdf limits in the band 17.7-19.7 GHz for satellite systems using highly inclined orbits.*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at October '06 meeting.

Agenda Item 1.19 - *spectrum requirements for global broadband satellite systems in order to identify possible global harmonized FSS frequency bands for the use of Internet applications, and consider the appropriate regulatory/technical provisions.*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at October '06 meeting.

Agenda Item 1.20 - *regulatory measures for the protection of the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) from unwanted emissions of active services.*

No significant developments with regard to this agenda item at October '06 meeting.

Agenda item 1.21 - *compatibility between radio astronomy service and active space services.*

Canada proposed edits to the US proposal. These administrations could not agree on two issues:

- (1) presentation of the unwanted emission threshold levels for geostationary and non-geostationary space stations in Resolution
- (2) Canada proposed additional bands to RR No. 5.347A (137-138 MHz, 387-390 MHz, 400.15-401 MHz, 620-790 MHz).

The administrations agreed to continue to work on the resolution of the outstanding issues at the next PCC II meeting.

Next meeting

The next meeting of CITEL PCC II is scheduled for [17-20] of April in San Salvador, El Salvador.