

Report from
CEPT WRC-07 Conference Preparatory Group (CPG)
July, 2006

The sixth meeting of the Conference Preparatory Group for WRC-07 (CPG) of European Conference of Post and Telecommunications (CEPT) was held in Gdansk, Poland on 11 – 14 July 2006. The highlights/decisions of the meeting are summarized below.

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).*

Issue 1: Resolution 742, 36 – 37 GHz frequency band:

CEPT supports the protection of the passive services while not placing undue constraints on the other allocated services. CEPT is considering that a single entry emission limit taking into account the results of the compatibility analysis be included in a footnote of Article 5 of the Radio Regulations. The limit would be non-retroactive for all FS and MS stations brought into use before WRC-07. It is proposed that, in the band 36-37 GHz, FS and MS stations be limited to a maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power of [25-30] dBW and an emission power delivered to the antenna of [-10 to -15] dBW. CEPT agrees that further studies are needed to confirm these limits taking into account potential mitigation techniques which could be implemented by the EESS (passive).

Issue 2: Resolution 746, MetSats at 18-18.4 GHz:

CEPT supports the extension of the METSAT allocation by 100 MHz to provide a common world-wide allocation of 300 MHz under the same regulatory conditions as in the band 18.1-18.3 GHz in order to ensure adequate protection of the existing services. Due to the potential limitations in the coexistence with BSS plan feeder links in the 18-18.1 GHz band, CEPT proposes to extend the provisions of RR footnote 5.519, currently applying to the band 18.1-18.3 MHz, to the 18.1-18.4 MHz band. In case an extension of the MetSat allocation in the band 18.3 – 18.4 GHz should not be possible on a world-wide basis and thus the inter-operability of MetSat systems between ITU-R Regions should be hindered an extension into the band 18.0 – 18.1 GHz would be the alternative option.

Issue 3: Resolution 746, 10.6-10.68 GHz frequency band:

CEPT supports the protection of the passive services while not placing undue constraints on the other allocated services. A single entry emission limit taking into account the results of the compatibility analysis could be supported provided that it does not unduly constrain fixed and mobile service. Limits determined by WP7C would have to be studied by CEPT countries.

Agenda Item 1.3 - *allocations related to the Earth Exploration-Satellite Service (active), Space Research Service (active) and the Radiolocation service in accordance with Resolutions 747 (WRC-03).*

With regard to this agenda item, the preliminary CEPT positions are as follows:

1. CEPT supports the upgrade of radiolocation service to a primary allocation in the bands 9 000-9 200 MHz and 9 300-9 500 MHz without any additional footnote which would give a lower status to radiolocation service vis-à-vis the radionavigation service.
2. CEPT supports the additional allocation of the frequency band 9300-9500 MHz to the EESS (active), in Regions 1, 2 and 3, provided that sharing with other services is feasible and provided that the present RR provision 5.476A protecting radionavigation and radiolocation, is also extended to this band. The EESS extensions should be only considered for systems with bandwidth greater than 300MHz.
3. The upgrade of the Radiolocation service should not be conditional on an additional allocation for EESS (active) and SRS (active).

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)*

With regard to this agenda item, the preliminary CEPT positions are as follows:

- amount of spectrum to be identified should be based on the results of the IMT.ESTIMATE which show, on basis of the European inputs concerning the long term market requirements, the evolving user needs, including the growth in demand for IMT services, that additional spectrum is needed, beyond that identified for IMT-2000 at WARC-92 and WRC-2000;
- identification should be done for [IMT] [IMT-2000 and/or IMT-Advanced] by appropriate provision in Article 5 in the Radio Regulation at WRC07;
- terrestrial component of IMT has high strategic importance;
- frequency bands should be identified globally in order to facilitate the global roaming and reduction of equipment-cost through economies of scale;
- identification of appropriate and sufficient spectrum in the bands below 5 GHz to allow deployment of IMT-Advanced networks requiring mobility; studies on how to address the potential spectrum requirement for a nomadic application for IMT-Advanced ;
- the band 470 – 862 MHz should not be excluded from the consideration, although it is premature to make a decision whether this band is a candidate for CEPT until the results of RRC06 are analysed (CPG agreed to work urgently to establish CEPT position on all possible candidate bands);
- the band 450 – 470 MHz is not an appropriate candidate band for IMT. CEPT is considering whether there is a need for regional identification of the band 450 – 470 MHz for IMT by taking into account Resolution 228 and Recommendation M.1645; (CPG agreed to work urgently to establish CEPT position on all possible candidate bands);
- generic root name concept as given in resolves of Draft new Resolution ITU-R M.[IMT.NAME] (Adopted as a Resolution by SG 8, send to RA for approval). Namely, that:

- the term “IMT” be the root name that encompasses both IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced collectively;
 - the term “IMT-2000” encompasses also its enhancements and future developments;
 - the term “IMT-Advanced” be applied to those systems, system components, and related aspects that include new radio interface(s) that support the new capabilities of systems beyond IMT-2000
- general principles and objectives for the standardisation and harmonisation of IMT-Advanced are to be defined before WRC07 in an ITU-R Resolution;
 - identification of IMT spectrum in Article 5 footnote, with no or limited change in the footnotes (e.g. to change „IMT-2000“ to „IMT“) and resolutions addressing the bands already identified (i.e method 1 or 3 of the draft CPM text).
 - when considering identification of frequency bands for future development of IMT and IMT-Advanced, CEPT will take into account the band usage information and contributes to sharing studies conducted in ITU-R with respect to existing services in those bands.

Some CEPT administrations expressed additional views with regard to the above summarized preliminary CEPT positions:

1. The Russian Federation did not support the preliminary CEPT position on the frequency bands 450 – 470 MHz and 470 – 862 MHz. Russia argued that advantages and disadvantages of the candidate bands should be further studied by the ECC PT1.
2. Luxembourg and Russia did not agree with the statement that “Sharing of IMT-Advanced and systems in the Fixed Satellite Service is foreseen to be difficult in the same geographical area.” Luxembourg and Russia informed CEPT Administrations that studies conducted to date within the ITU-R lead to the conclusion that sharing between IMT-Advanced and the Fixed-Satellite Service in the bands 3.4-4.2 GHz will not be feasible in the same geographical area. These two administrations reserved their right to come back on this matter within ITU study groups and working parties as well as within the ECC PT-1.
3. Germany reserved its position on the issue of spectrum to improve the coverage for IMT (IMT-2000 and/or IMT-Advanced). Germany was of the view that this issue has not been adequately studied and, consequently, the most cost-efficient solution has not been selected by CEPT.

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

The preliminary CEPT positions are as follows:

1. CEPT supports the following spectrum requirements to satisfy wideband aeronautical mobile telemetry requirements and associated telecommand above 3 GHz:
2. 105 MHz for aircraft flight testing needs;

3. No secondary allocation to the mobile service in the frequency band 3-16 GHz has been identified by CEPT for the implementation of wideband aeronautical telemetry and associated telecommand;
4. Subject to further sharing studies, CEPT supports a primary allocation to the aeronautical mobile service in the band [5030-5091], 5091-5150 and [5150-5250] MHz for telemetry links. CEPT does not support any additional AMS allocation for the use of UAV's except for UAV flight testing. However, CEPT is of the view that there is a need for an AMRS allocation for UAVs telecommand and control to be considered under agenda item 1.6.

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).*

Under this agenda item, the CPG considered the following key questions:

- Is it possible to support a co-allocation to AMS and aeronautical radionavigation in the band 5030–5091 MHz?

With regard to this question, France presented argued that sharing is possible given sufficient separation of frequency and/or distance, but noting that MLS protection is under discussion. Sweden added that in light of limited use of MLS sharing is possible. Norway supported Sweden, and mentioned further adding that flight testing applications may share with MLS, since they would be conducted some distance away from civilian airports. The Russian Federation pointed to the contradictory information presented on this topic, where some administrations have argued that the MLS core band is not sufficient and the extension band is needed; while others stated that MLS is not extensively deployed and sharing is feasible. Russia did not support the AMS allocation in the band 5030–5091 MHz. The UK explained that they cannot support the AMS allocation at this time but they are carefully considering results of studies/tests of MLS including trials at London Heathrow Airport with one UK airline. The Netherlands explained that after considering discussions on this topic at ICAO and CPG, it reached the conclusion that the allocation for MLS should be split at 5091 MHz – giving a clear indication that MLS has exclusive use of the core band but enabling alternative use of the extension band. Germany indicated that they are in favor of sharing the MLS band while maintaining regulatory priority for MLS.

- Is it possible to suppress the allocation to aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 5091 – 5150 MHz, hence restricting MLS to the band 5030 – 5091 MHz?

France expressed the view that it will be necessary to wait for the results of the relevant studies. UK supported France. The Netherlands stated that the MLS will not use this band and that it should be made available for other uses. Sweden and Norway supported the Netherlands. Norway added that the 40 years has past since the MLS allocation was made and still not implemented. Eurocontrol explained that they would like to have flexibility to allow sharing.

- Is it appropriate to restrict an AMS allocation to specific use, e.g. flight testing? France explained that the studies considered so far focus on flight testing and that this sharing is favorable due to the limited number of aircraft under testing at any one time, which is not the case for the UAV application. France further pointed out that studies to date have not considered UAV sharing with FSS in the band 5091-5150 MHz. The UK supported France. The Netherlands opposed a restriction to flight testing, arguing that the core band approach provides for a more efficient use of spectrum. The Russian Federation, Sweden, Norway and Hungary supported Netherlands. NATO observed that such a restriction (i.e., AMT-only) may be difficult to control in practice.

The CPG concluded that there is no consensus on any of the questions raised and requested PT-3 to expedite consideration of this agenda item..

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.*

With regard to sharing between MSS and MS in 1670-1675 MHz band, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

1. Decision ECC/DEC/(04)09 of 12 November 2004 designates the band 1670-1675 MHz to the Mobile Satellite Service (Earth to space) from 1st April 2007.
2. CEPT will participate in the sharing studies conducted by WP8D with the aim to facilitate the introduction in Europe of systems of the MSS (Earth-to-space) in the band 1670-1675 MHz. A majority of CPG administrations indicated the need to continue to operate tactical radio relay systems in 1670-1675 MHz. CPG agreed not to propose additional constraints on tactical radio relay systems in the band (i.e., eirp limitation towards the GSO arc which is necessary to protect MSS satellite).

With respect to the band 1668-1670 MHz which is heavily used by the radio astronomy service in Europe, it is recognized that MESs will not generally be able to operate in this band within CEPT. However, CEPT will also participate in the sharing studies as required by agenda item 1.7 in this frequency band in accordance with Resolution 744.

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)*

The CPG took note of the UK efforts to encourage CEPT administrations to consider the issues surrounding the possibility of a proposal to facilitate HAPS on a wider basis in Region 1 countries. The preliminary CEPT positions on this agenda item remain unchanged as follows:

1. Resolution 122 (rev. WRC-03): support studies to protect existing services.
2. Resolution 145 (WRC-03): Support studies to protect existing services e.g. FSS at 27 GHz. Ensure the protection of the radio astronomy, Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) service in the band 31.3-31.8 GHz.

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*

The primary European objective on this agenda item is to safeguard the further development of terrestrial IMT-2000 and systems beyond in the whole band 2500-2690 MHz. The preliminary CEPT positions are as follows:

1. The scope of agenda item 1.9 is limited to the review of the technical, operational and regulatory provisions applicable to transmit space stations in the band 2500 – 2690 MHz in order to protect terrestrial stations in the fixed and mobile services. The review of technical, operational and regulatory provisions applicable to terrestrial services in order to protect satellite systems in the band 2500-2690 MHz are out of the scope of this agenda item.
2. Future deployment of terrestrial IMT-2000, further development of IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced in the band 2500 - 2690 MHz must be fully safeguarded.
3. The protection of terrestrial systems currently deployed in Europe in the band 2500-2690 MHz should be ensured.
4. The regulatory provisions adopted by WRC-03 under agenda item 1.34 successfully addressed the sharing between GSO and non GSO Broadcasting Satellite Service (sound), and terrestrial services, including IMT-2000 systems in the band 2605-2655 MHz and should remain unchanged.
5. The current article 21 power flux density limits applicable to space services would lead to interference into IMT-2000 systems considerably above the appropriate sharing criteria. It is therefore necessary to tighten these values to safeguard terrestrial systems including IMT-2000 systems, further development of IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced in the band 2500-2690 MHz.
6. Except Broadcasting Satellite Service (sound), all space services having allocations in the frequency band 2500-2690 MHz shall be subject to Article 21 limits.
7. To set these pfd limits to the following values, in dBW/m²/MHz:

-133	for	$0 \leq \theta \leq 5^\circ$
$-133 + 8/20 * (\theta - 5)$	for	$5 \leq \theta \leq 25^\circ$
-125	for	$25 \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$

with θ the angle of arrival above the horizontal plane.

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).*

The preliminary CEPT positions on this agenda item are as follows:

- Multinational service areas -- CEPT considers that there should be no need to provide agreement of other administrations whose countries are included in the service area at the start of the procedure, but that there will be a need to obtain agreement prior to the assignments being entered in the “List”, and there will be a

need to provide those agreements to the BR for the countries on which a test point is located prior to the compatibility analysis that would lead to the assignments being entered into the “List”.

- Processing of submissions -- CEPT is of the view that non-sequential treatment without a PDA (Approach 2) would be preferable. There is a need to develop regulatory text associated with this Approach. CEPT is of the opinion that Approach 1 should only be studied if it is not possible to develop acceptable regulatory text for Approach 2.
- Coordination between terrestrial stations and FSS earth stations in the AP30B frequency bands Issue -- CEPT considers that any modification to Article 9 in order to address the issue of coordination between AP30B FSS earth stations and terrestrial stations should be avoided. CEPT is of the view that no change related to the issue of coordination between AP30B FSS earth stations and terrestrial stations is required.
- PFD examination at the stage of application of Article 6 -- CEPT considers that the examination of hard PFD limits contained in Article 21 should also be made by the Bureau at the stage of Article 6 at the stage of compatibility examination.
- Independence of the 6/4 GHz and 13/10-11 GHz parts of the Plan -- CEPT agrees that the 800 MHz (uplink and downlink) of National Allotments should be maintained at the same orbital location.
- PDA at the various stages of development -- CEPT considers that the PDA concept should only be retained if the sequential treatment of notice is retained and that it should be discarded if the sequential treatment of notice is not retained. CEPT is of the opinion that if the PDA concept is retained, the PDA for national allotments should be equal to the service arc until such time as assignments have been entered into the List associated with any part of the national allotment, at which time the PDA of the remaining part of the allotment is equal to zero. CEPT is of the view that there should be no PDA associated with assignments in the Appendix 30B List. See also “Processing of Submissions”.
- Existing systems -- The CEPT is of the view that Section IB of Article 6 should be suppressed, as well as the notion of Part B. The CEPT is also of the view that WRC-07 should address the definition of “existing systems” and other related aspects. A possible way for WRC-07 may be to adopt a Resolution.
- Different Categories of Submissions -- CEPT considers that Article 6 of AP30B should contain only 2 procedures for submissions of assignments to be entered in the List. One procedure should be dedicated to submissions relating to the conversion of an allotment into an assignment regardless of whether or not its parameters are in conformity with the parameters of this allotment The other procedure should be dedicated to submissions relating to assignments not stemming from an allotment. CEPT considers that, if the sequential treatment is retained, the period of 45 days allocated to comments from administrations under § 6.50 should not be reproduced in the new procedures and should be suppressed if the current procedure of section II is retained. CEPT considers that if the category of ‘sub-regional systems’ is to be maintained, then the relationship with ‘neighboring countries’ should be removed.

- Macrosegmentation -- The CEPT proposes that the principle of macrosegmentation should be excluded from the Plan.

Agenda item 1.11 - *to review sharing criteria and regulatory provisions for protection of terrestrial services, in particular terrestrial television broadcasting services, in the band 620-790 MHz from BSS networks and systems, in accordance with Resolution 545 (WRC-03)*

The CPG took note of the RRC-06 COM5/1 Resolution. Mr Arasteh/APT informed the meeting that there will be a contribution from “outside CEPT” to the additional meeting of WP 6E, 11-15 September 2007, to delete footnote 5.311 and to develop a resolution protecting the existing satellite networks of the Russian Federation operating in the frequency band 620-790 MHz. The preliminary CEPT position recognizes that it is necessary to protect existing and future terrestrial services including the terrestrial television broadcasting in this band. The CEPT also agreed on the general principle that BSS operations in this band shall not claim protection from existing and future terrestrial services.

Agenda Item 1.12 - *Coordination and notification procedures for satellite networks” in accordance with Resolution 86 (WRC-03)*

With regard to the Provisions of No. 9.11A, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- CEPT considers that the Radio Regulations should be self-content (i.e. any Rules of Procedure should be avoided). For this specific case, the issue of the extended application of the provisions of No. **9.11A** needs to be clarified. CEPT is also of the view that the provisions of No. **9.11A** should apply only between services allocated with equal rights, which should be clearly reflected in the Radio Regulations. A possible first step to address the extended application of the procedure of No. **9.11A** may be to attach the following footnotes to the provisions of Nos. **9.11A**, **9.12**, **9.13** and **9.14**, with the following wording:
- Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, the provisions of No. **9.11A** shall also apply to stations in any other space service, allocated in the same frequency band and in the same category of allocation as the space service(s) mentioned in a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations referring to the application of the provisions of No. **9.11A**.
- **ADD** Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, the provisions of No. **9.12** shall also apply to stations in any other space service, allocated in the same frequency band and in the same category of allocation as the space service(s) mentioned in a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations referring to the application of the provisions of No. **9.11A** or **9.12**, as appropriate.
- Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, the provisions of No. **9.12A** shall also apply to stations in any other space service, allocated in the same frequency band and in the same category of allocation as the space service(s) mentioned in a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations referring to the application of the provisions of No. **9.11A** or **9.12A**, as appropriate.
- Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, the provisions of No. **9.13** shall also apply to stations in any other space service, allocated in the same frequency

band and in the same category of allocation as the space service(s) mentioned in a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations referring to the application of the provisions of No. **9.11A** or **9.13**, as appropriate.

- Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, the provisions of No. **9.14** shall also apply to stations in any other space service, allocated in the same frequency band and in the same category of allocation as the space service(s) allocated in the space-to-Earth direction and mentioned in a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations referring to the application of the provisions of No. **9.11A** or **9.14**, as appropriate.

With regard to the coordination arc concept for geostationary MSS networks between 1 and 3 GHz, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- It is proposed to extend, under No. **9.7** of Appendix **5**, the application of the coordination arc to the case of coordination between MSS geostationary networks. The proposed value is +/-163°.

With regard to the provisions of No. 11.47, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- It is proposed to modify No. **11.47** to take into account the decision of WRC-03 to suppress the possibility of extension of the notified date of bringing into use, previously referred to in No. **11.44**. It is also proposed to clarify the procedure followed by the Bureau and the administrations.

With regard to the provisions of Nos. 11.43A and 11.43B, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- It is proposed to modify Nos. **11.43A** and **11.43B** to incorporate various aspects of the Rules of Procedure relating to these provisions. In particular, it is proposed to:
 - specify the cases of applicability of No. **11.43A** regarding the possibility of changing the orbital location.
 - clarify the procedures applied by the Bureau and the notifying administration.

With regard to the Resolution 34 (Rev.WRC-03), the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- It is proposed to reflect the provisions of Resolution **34 (Rev.WRC-03)** in a simpler way by modifying Table **21-4** of Article **21** of the Radio Regulations. Consequently, it is proposed to suppress Resolution **34 (Rev.WRC-03)**.

With regard to the Resolution 57 (Rev.WRC-00), the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- It is proposed that WRC-07 consider the abrogation of Resolution **57 (WRC-2000)** under agenda item 4. In case WRC-07 should decide to retain this Resolution, it is proposed to modify its provisions so as to take account of the decision of WRC-03 to suppress the possibility of extension of the notified date of bringing into use, previously referred to in No. **11.44**; in so doing, there may be a

need to consider that some provisions may need to be retained as they may continue to be applicable to filings submitted before WRC-2000.

With regard to the No. 5.538, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- It is proposed to add the band 27.500-27.501 GHz in Table **21-4** of Article **21** to make it consistent with the provisions of No. **5.538**. It is also proposed that the pfd limits applicable in this specific band be those applicable in the 25.25-27.5 GHz band. CPG-PT3 has been invited to assess the appropriateness of these limits and does not see any objections to extending them to the 27.500-27.501 GHz band.

With regard to the No. 22.2, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- It is proposed to modify No **22.2** so that non-GSO systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to GSO FSS and BSS networks (as already stipulated), but also shall not claim protection from these GSO networks

With regard to the RR footnotes related to the cancellation in case of non-payment of the cost recovery fees, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- Considering that Council-05 extended cost recovery to other space activities, CEPT is of the view that new footnotes similar to those already contained in the Radio Regulations should be adopted by WRC-07 to provide that, in case of non-payment, the filing shall be cancelled. These new footnotes should be attached to appropriate provisions in Article **11**, Article 5 of Appendices **30** and **30A** and Article 8 of Appendix **30B**. Also, the footnote to the title of Article 6 of Appendix **30B** should be modified to refer also to the publications under Section **IA** and **III** of Article 6 of Appendix **30B**.
- CEPT is also of the view that the implementation of cost recovery is within the remit of Council and the regulatory consequences of non-payment are of the competence of WRCs. The reference to “Council Decision 482, as amended” in these footnotes shall therefore be understood as a reference to the Decision 482 in force at the time the footnote is applied. Consequently, if a modified Decision 482 enters into force during the period between two WRCs, the footnotes in the Radio Regulations shall be applied taking into account this modification. CEPT is of the view that the current wording of the footnotes accommodates this understanding and therefore does not need to be amended.

With regard to the Resolution 88 (WRC-03), the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- CEPT considers that the Rules of Procedure should be minimized to the maximum extent possible, that rationalization of Articles **9** and **11** would assist in this process and at the same time reduce the complexity of the existing provisions. Rationalization should also make the provisions more resilient to change.

With regard to the due diligence a procedure applicable to satellite networks, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- Resolution **49** needs to be retained until better framework is developed

With regard to the advance publication information for non-GSO satellites that are not subject to coordination, the preliminary CEPT position is to modify provisions of Appendix 4.

With regard to the recording and publication of appropriate data pertaining to EESS and SRS active and passive sensors, the preliminary CEPT position is to modify provisions of Appendix 4.

With regard to the radionavigation-satellite service in the bands 1 215-1 300 MHz and 1 559-1 610 MHz, the preliminary CEPT position is to modify **5.329A** and **5.328B**.

With regard to coordination arc at 17 GHz, the preliminary CEPT position is:

- to keep a coordination arc value of $\pm 16^\circ$ among GSO BSS networks serving Region 2 in the band 17.3-17.8 GHz and associated feeder-link networks in the band 24.75-25.25 GHz,
- to introduce a coordination arc value of $\pm 8^\circ$ between GSO BSS networks serving Region 2 and GSO FSS (space-to-Earth) networks serving Region 1 in the band 17.3-17.7 GHz,
- to introduce a coordination arc value of $\pm 8^\circ$ between GSO BSS networks serving Region 2 and GSO FSS (space-to-Earth) networks in the band 17.7-17.8 GHz, while noting that No. 5.517 applies in Region 2.

With regard to 11.49, the preliminary CEPT position is to modify No **11.49**, so as to clarify that the suspension of a recorded assignment cannot exceed 2 years from the date of suspension; otherwise it will be cancelled. CEPT is of the opinion that this 2 years period cannot be extended.

With regard to the issue of contiguous satellite bandwidth, the preliminary CEPT position is modify Annex 2 to Appendix 4, in order to request the submission of item C.8.d.2 only if it is different from the item C.3.a.

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 channeling arrangements are in Appendix 17, taking account of the impact of new modulation techniques, adaptive control techniques and the spectrum requirements for HF broadcasting*

With regard to the Resolution 729, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- CEPT acknowledges the role of adaptive systems in achieving most effective and flexible way of limited spectrum resources;
- CEPT supports the work carried out in ITU-R WP9C on the issue

With regard to the Resolution 351, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- CEPT supports the IMO position to revise Appendix 17 to facilitate the use of new data exchange systems, whilst maintaining sufficient provisions for remaining operational requirements involving Narrow Band Direct Printing (NBDP);
- CEPT concurs with IMO that the means to effect access to additional spectrum could include: sharing/co-existence with other services with similar operational

characteristics and rearrangement of the current HF band allocations between and within services

With regard to the Resolution 544, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- CEPT accepts the case for extra broadcasting spectrum as indicated in this Resolution 544 and will aim to satisfy this need, but also recognises the need for sufficient spectrum of other affected services in the range 4-10 MHz;
- A transition period with sufficient time will be a key factor in order to help administrations to manage that transition.

With regard to the review frequency allocations in the bands 4-10 MHz, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

- CEPT supports adequate compensation to the spectrum loss to other services in satisfying Resolution 544;
- CEPT is considering sharing scenarios to the Fixed- and Mobile Services to provide additional bands from which to select the most suitable frequency, particularly when using adaptive control techniques; (See section Actions to be taken)
- CEPT is of the opinion that an adequate transition mechanism should be described in a new Resolution along the lines of the Resolution 21;
- CEPT is of the opinion that after implementation of the necessary extra spectrum for the Broadcasting Service there will be no reason to schedule broadcasting transmissions below 10 MHz outside the procedures for Article 12 or the tropical bands. Administrations should take all necessary steps to discourage such activity;
- In relation to the Amateur Service, CEPT does not intend to revisit the 7 MHz area, but is open for proposals to alternative frequency requirements between 4-10 MHz.

The PT-4 will hold a special meeting to consider AI 1.13 and drafting of the ECP on 24-25 October 2006.

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*

The following preliminary CEPT proposals were adopted:

- Suppression of Appendix 13. The suppression of Appendix 13 is conditional, subject to finalisation and approval of the ECP's on these Articles.
- Modifications to Appendix 16 Appendix 16 was simplified in order to respond to the present practice of the maritime community. Furthermore, obsolete provisions have been removed, e.g. those to Morse telegraphy.
- Modifications to Appendix 18.
- Modifications to Article 30 and 31. Some elements of Appendix 13 need to be retained in other parts of the Radio Regulations, consequential changes to Articles 30 and 31 were proposed.
- Amendments to Article 51. Suppress regulations for ship stations using Morse Code.
- Amendments to Article 52. Suppress regulations for pertaining to the use of Morse Code.

- Amendments to Article 57. As a consequence of the decision to suppress Appendix 13 it was required to also delete the reference this Appendix in Article 57.

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

The ERC Recommendation 62-01 concerning the use of this frequency band was adopted in 1997 and a number of CEPT member countries have since allowed use of the band by its radio amateurs, CEPT supports a secondary allocation to the amateur service in the frequency band 135.7- 137.8 kHz. No further work has been done on this Agenda Item.

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 (WRC-03)*

With regard to this agenda item, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

1. Support the assignment of MMSIs to SAR aircraft and aids to navigation.
2. Support the development of a unique and entirely different format for the MMSIs assigned to SAR aircraft and aids to navigation, and
3. Support the registration of MMSIs assigned to SAR aircraft and aids to navigation in the Maritime Mobile Access and Retrieval System (MARS).
4. Support the modification of Recommendation ITU-R M.585-3 and Article 19 of the Radio Regulations to allow for the assignment of MMSIs to SAR aircrafts, aids to navigation and crafts associated with another vessel.

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).*

With regard to this agenda item, the preliminary CEPT position is to ensure that existing services in the new allocated band and in the adjacent passive band are protected preferably by removing the allocation to FSS or, if not possible, by adopting appropriate regulatory limits. CEPT agreed on the draft proposal to suppress **5.339A**.

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

With regard to this agenda item, the preliminary CEPT position is as follows:

1. CEPT supports the technical studies with the aim of developing pdf limits that protect FS systems from HIO satellite systems. A number of studies conducted within CEPT and by other administrations have shown that the current Article 21 pdf limits are not adequate.
2. Studies conducted within CEPT showed that the protection criteria can be exceeded using either the pdf mask approach or the spot beam approach. CEPT considers that there is clearly no limitation on the eccentricity of the orbit of non-GSO satellite systems referred to in *considering g* of Resolution 141 (WRC-03). Therefore any circular or elliptical orbit with an inclination between 35° and 145° and apogee altitude greater than 18 000 km should be taken into account

3. CEPT considers the application of the currently proposed mitigation techniques on existing FS links impractical.

CEPT considers that a definition of HEO shall not be included in Article 1 of the RR. The term HEO should better be included and characterised in Recommendation ITU-R S.[HEO.Sys.Char]. Consequentially, no changes to the RR are necessary. A draft European Common Proposal developed by France and reflecting these positions was approved at this 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*

CEPT does not see any need for regulatory solutions under this agenda item. CEPT supports the on-going studies in WP4A on this issue and continues to follow the developments in WSIS.

Agenda Item 1.20 - *regulatory measures for the protection of the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) from unwanted emissions of active services in accordance with Resolution 738.*

The draft CEPT position is to include limits in a Resolution rather than in Article 5 footnotes. The limits are based on a single entry unwanted emission power limit applicable to a reference bandwidth in the EESS (passive) band for each corresponding active service. A footnote in Article 5 similar to No. 5.347A would direct towards this Resolution. The regulatory conditions of the proposed limits are based on non-retroactivity and non-examination by the BR. The limit values are derived from part or all of Table 1 depending on the result of studies documented in Recommendation ITU-R SM.1633.

The UK expressed reservation with the proposed CEPT position.

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

CPG/PT2 Chairman stressed that the results of Glonass unwanted emissions in the band 1610.6-1613.8 MHz were demonstrating the effort done by Russian Federation to protect Radio Astronomy. The CPF agreed that further work is required to determine how to take this into account in the revision of Resolution 739. France proposed that CPG could adopt the second option of the ECP on Resolution 740 relating to future compatibility analyses, since all studies are expected to be finalized for the conference. Russia opposed to this proposal and France withdrew it.

The draft CEPT position is to include 137-138 MHz, 387-390 MHz, 400,15-401 MHz, 620-790 MHz and 1 559-1 610 MHz to footnote 5.347A.

Other Issues

- (1) The CPG Chairman reported that RCC-06 had adopted two Resolutions relevant to the CPG. Resolution COM5/1 covers broadcasting satellite service in the band 620–790 MHz and Resolution COM5/2 deals with the characteristics for the coordination and the notification of primary terrestrial services in the bands 174–230 MHz and 470–862 MHz in the planning area.

- (2) The ITU BR representative reported that the Radio Assembly is now proposed to take place from October 15th to 19th, 2007 and that the WRC-07 is proposed to take place from October 22nd to November 16th, 2007. These dates are subject to consultation with the member states.
- (3) CPG Chairman reported on the joint meeting between CEPT and the Arab Group that took place on April 3rd and 4th, 2006 in Tunis. Discussions took place on the Agenda Items and also on the structure of the Conference where there was “wide agreement”. The next meeting will take place in Cairo on January 18th -19th, 2007. The CPG agreed to establish a small joint group to progress cooperation with the Arab group on agenda item 1.10. It was decided that the CPG Chairman together with the coordinators will work to arrange a first meeting of this group.
- (4) The CPG Chairman reported on plans for two bilateral meetings between CEPT and RCC during dealing with preparations for WRC-07. It was agreed that the venue for the first meeting will be Moscow. Two possible dates for the first meeting were identified, 26-27 October and 18-19 December 2006. The chairman will continue the discussions with RCC in order to finalize the date and agenda for the meeting.
- (5) The CPG Chairman noted that is working on arranging a dialogue between CPG and ATU and “to use the resources of the ITU to organize a meeting with the ATU.”
- (6) The number of CEPT countries is expanding. Georgia was welcomed as 47th member of CEPT. Serbia is a member of CEPT in its own right and Montenegro is expected to be a member in the near future.
- (7) The BR indicated it is planning to attend a future CITEEL PCC-II Rad meeting.
- (8) A secret ballot to select the CEPT candidate for the Chairman of WRC-07 was arranged. There were two candidates, Mr. Goddard and Mr. van Diepenbeek. A total of 26 administrations were present and three valid proxies were submitted to the chairman in accordance to the provisions of the ECC RoP. Following the vote Mr van Diepenbeek was elected as the CEPT candidate for the Chairman of WRC-07. CPG will consider potential nominations for WRC-07 committee chairs and modifications to the draft WRC-07 committee structure at their next meeting and will provide input to the Informal Group meeting during CPM.
- (9) The CEPT WG ITU provided draft ECPs for PP-06 on the following:
 - o NOC to the definition of radiocommunication in the Convention and to Resolution 118 (Marrakech, 2002)
 - o Appointment rather than election of the Directors of the Bureaux
 - o Updates to Resolution 36, to urge ratification of the Tampere Convention
 - o Follow up on Resolution 110 (Marrakesh, 2002) to Amend CV 240 in order to shorten the period of time for denunciation of participation to six months
 - o Amend the Convention so that, upon completion of a maximum of two terms in any of the five elected posts (Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux), election to another of these posts will not be permitted.

Documents

The documents from this meeting are available at:
<http://www.ero.dk>

Next meeting:

The next meeting of CEPT CPG is scheduled for 30 January – 2 February 2007.