

**Report from
CITEL PCC II
Working Group on the Preparation for the Regional and Worlds
Radiocommunication Conference (WG-WRC)
June, 2009**

At this meeting, the WG-WRC considered development of CITEL preliminary views (PVs) on a number of WRC-11 agenda items. The PCC II adopted the following preliminary views:

Agenda Item 1.2: *Enhancing the international regulatory framework (Resolution 951)*

Under this agenda item, Brazil, Canada and Guatemala expressed a view that the international spectrum regulatory framework could be improved to accommodate new technologies while minimizing potential impact on existing services.

Agenda Item 1.3: *Spectrum requirements for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Resolution 421*

US was joined by Brazil and Canada in their view in support of ITU-R studies related to this agenda item, particularly on the amount of spectrum needed, frequency bands and compatibility with incumbent services. A further view by the USA is also represented.

Agenda Item 1.4 - *Regulatory measures for new Aeronautical Mobile Route Service AM(R)S in the bands 112-117.975 MHz, 960-1 164 MHz, and 5 000 - 5 030 MHz (Resolutions 413,, 417 and 420)*

With regard to this agenda item, the following US views were added to the PCC II preliminary view:

- if compatibility studies identified in Resolution **420 (WRC-07)** ensure protection of RNSS and RAS from AM(R)S surface applications, the United States supports a new allocation to the AM(R)S in the band 5 000-5 030 MHz
- based on the results of the compatibility studies between AM(R)S systems and non-ICAO standardized ARNS systems in the band 960-1 164 MHz, US will consider if further regulatory measures are required to facilitate introduction of new AM(R)S systems in the band
- no changes to the allocations in the 108-117.975 MHz band and no additional constraints on the broadcasting service in the 87-108 MHz band
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Agenda Item 1.5: *Electronic News Gathering (Resolution 954)*

With regard to this agenda item, US was joined by Brazil and Canada in support of the following views:

- review requirements developed in WP 6A to determine if harmonization is feasible on a regional/global basis for ENG systems.
- Support ongoing studies in ITU-R on:
 - circulation of ENG equipment;
 - possible harmonization (regional and/or global) of the ENG frequency bands
 - impact of identifying, in the Radio Regulations, harmonized spectrum for ENG systems

Agenda Item 1.6 – Allocations in the 275-3000 GHz frequency range (Resolution 950) and regulations of terrestrial free-space optical links (Resolution 955)

With regard to this agenda item and Res. 950:

- Brazil indicated support for RA and EESS (passive) applications in the 275-3000 GHz frequency range.
- Canada is of the view that the proposed revisions to No. 5.565 should not claim the whole spectrum between 275 GHz to 3 000 GHz for passive services, but rather list a set of best frequency bands in terms of importance and relevance for use by passive services.
- The United States supports the modification of No. 5.565 to include all appropriate bands of interest to RAS, EESS (passive), and SRS (passive) in the range 275 – 3 000 GHz based upon studies being conducted in Study Group 7. The identification of bands for use by the passive services above 275 GHz should not preclude the use of these bands by the active services in the future.

With regard to this agenda item and Res. 955:

- The United States believes that international regulations are not needed for frequencies above 3 000 GHz. Therefore, the development of procedures for free-space optical links is not necessary.

Agenda Item 1.7: Meet requirements for AMS(R)S, while retaining the generic MSS allocation at 1525-1559 and 1626.5-1660.5 MHz (Resolution 222)

Brazil and Canada are of the view that in accordance with Resolution 222 (Rev.WRC-07), it is very important:

- to assess appropriate regulatory and operational measures along with future spectrum requirements of AMS(R)S;
- that the generic allocations to MSS in the 1.5/1.6 GHz bands are retained in order to maintain flexibility and increased use of this MSS spectrum.

Agenda Item 1.8: Fixed service in the bands between 71-238 GHz (Resolutions 731 & 732)

With regard to this agenda item, Brazil, Canada and US expressed support for the ITU-R studies concerning fixed sharing with the existing services in the 71-238 GHz band.. Brazil and Canada also expressed a view that studies under this agenda item should focus on 71-76 GHz, 81-86 GHz and 92-95 GHz bands to facilitate deployment of new services.

Agenda Item 1.9: Review of Appendix 17 in order to implement new digital technologies for the maritime mobile service (Resolution 351)

With regard to this agenda item, Brazil Canada and US expressed support for the revision of RR Appendix 17 in order to implement the use of new digital technologies for the maritime mobile service.

Agenda Item 1.10: Frequency allocation requirements and regulatory provisions for operation of safety systems for ships and ports (Resolution 357)

With regard to this agenda item, Brazil Canada and US expressed support for the allocation of spectrum required for the operation of safety systems for ships and ports if studies determine the need and existing services can be protected and not unduly constrained.

Agenda Item 1.11: *Primary allocation to the space research service (Earth-to-space) within the band 22.55-23.15 GHz (Resolution 753)*

Brazil and Canada expressed support for a new SRS (E-s) provided that sharing studies indicate compatibility with existing services.

Agenda Item 1.12: *Protect primary services in the band 37-38 GHz from interference resulting from aeronautical mobile service (Resolution 754)*

Canada and US expressed support for the sharing studies in the band 37-38 GHz to determine appropriate compatibility criteria for the AMS.

Agenda Item 1.13: *Spectrum usage of the 21.4-22 GHz band for plan BSS in Regions 1 and 3*

With regard to this agenda item, US was joined by Brazil, Canada, Guatemala, Honduras and Uruguay in support of the following views:

- With the absence of footnote **5.530** in the Region 2 portion of the Article 5 Table of Frequency Allocations, Resolution **525** does not apply to terrestrial services in Region 2.
- In accordance with No. **4.8** and the principle of equality of right to operate different services of the same category in different Regions, BSS in Regions 1 and 3 and terrestrial services in Region 2 have equal regulatory rights and allocation status.
- BSS in Regions 1 and 3 should comply with the pfd limits specified in Recommendation ITU-R BO. 1776 but only on territories of Region 2 countries. With the adoption of hard pfd limits in Section V of Article 21, this solution would reduce the administrative burden on all administrations and the BR. These pfd values were applied to the BSS systems that were introduced in the subject band prior to 1 April 2007. These values are consistent with the Article 21 pfd limits that currently apply to adjacent bands.

Agenda Item 1.14 – *Allocations or regulatory provisions for radiolocation service in the range 30-300 MHz (Resolution 611)*

With regard to this agenda item, Mexico is of the view that it is imperative to protect aeronautical radiocommunications and radio navigation systems that are required for present and future flight safety applications. Therefore, frequency bands must be allocated exclusively to the aeronautical systems that are crucial to the security of air operations, and adequate levels of protection against harmful interference must be guaranteed.

The meeting accepted US view to adopt new allocations that would support radiolocation operations within 30-300 MHz provided that radiolocation systems are compatible and do not cause interference to existing services, including mobile-satellite, mobile (including aeronautical mobile), land mobile, fixed, radio astronomy, amateur, and amateur-satellite.

Agenda Item 1.15: *Consider possible allocations in the range 3-50 MHz to the radiolocation service for oceanographic radar applications (Resolution 612)*

With regard to this agenda item, Canada expressed support for the ongoing ITU-R studies to evaluate the feasibility of sharing between radiolocation and existing services in the band 3 - 50 MHz. While US, supports studies of the sub-bands near 4.5 MHz, 13 MHz, 27 MHz, and 42 MHz. If a radiolocation allocation is made in these sub-bands then appropriate regulatory provisions may be necessary to ensure that incumbent services are protected.

Agenda Item 1.16: *Needs of passive systems for lightning detection in MetAids, including possibility of an allocation in the range below 20 kHz (Resolution 671)*

Canada recognizes the need to protect passive lightning detection systems and supports a possible allocation under the condition that no undue constraints are placed on existing services.

Agenda Item 1.17: Sharing studies between the mobile service and other services in the band 790-862 MHz in Regions 1 and 3 (Resolution 749)

With regard to this agenda item, US was joined by Canada, and Uruguay in a view that WRC-11 Agenda Item 1.17 remains limited to terrestrial services only in Regions 1 and 3 and only in the band 790-862 MHz. There is no basis for any change in the Radio Regulations that would impact the terrestrial services in the band 790-862 MHz in Region 2.

Under this agenda item, US and Canada also expressed support for the worldwide introduction of new telecommunications services in the mobile and fixed service allocations in the subject band.

Agenda Item 1.18: Radiodetermination-satellite service (s-to-E) allocations in the band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz (Resolution 613)

US was joined by Canada in a view that global primary allocation to RDSS in the 2483.5–2500 MHz band may be supported if appropriate compatibility criteria is established and adopted for the protection of existing services.

Agenda Item 1.19: Regulatory measures related to the introduction of SDR and CRS (Resolution 956)

Canada and US agreed that no regulatory actions by WRC-11 are required in order to permit the implementation of either SDR or CRS technologies in the context of any system of any radiocommunication service.

Agenda Item 1.20: HAPS gateway links in the range 5 850-7 075 MHz (Resolution 734)

US and Canada maintained support for sharing studies towards possible identification of spectrum for HAPS without constraints on the allocated services.

Agenda Item 1.21: Consider a primary allocation to the radiolocation service in the band 15.4 – 15.7 GHz

The meeting accepted US view in support of the new primary allocation to the radiolocation service in the band 15.4-15.7 GHz provided that there protection for the incumbent services in the band. Canada also supports ongoing ITU-R studies to evaluate the feasibility of sharing between radiolocation and existing services.

Agenda Item 1.22: Emissions from short range devices (Resolution 953)

Brazil, Canada, US and Uruguay expressed the view there is no need to specify emission limits or masks for SRDs in the Radio Regulations.

Canada also supports studies towards global harmonization of frequencies that may be used for SRD applications. US is of the view that no changes to the radio regulations are required under this agenda item.

Agenda Item 1.23: Secondary Allocation of about 15 KHz to Amateurs in the Band 415-526.5 kHz

Under this agenda item, US and Canada maintained their view from the previous meeting, in support of the allocation of about 15 kHz to the amateur service on a secondary basis in the band 415-526.5 kHz provided that appropriate ITU-R sharing studies demonstrate compatibility of this allocation with the existing services, including the maritime mobile service.

Agenda Item 1.24: Expansion of non-GSO MetSat (s-E) allocation in 7750-7850 MHz to 7850-7900 MHz (Resolution 672)

Canada and US expressed a view in support of extension of the non-GSO MetSat allocation in to 7850-7900 MHz band provided that it is subject to same regulatory constraints as the MetSat allocation in the 7750-7850 MHz band.

Agenda Item 1.25: Additional allocations to the MSS with particular focus on the bands between 4 GHz and 16 GHz (Resolution 231)

Canada noted that lower range frequencies are more favorable for MSS but it expressed a view that the introduction of new MSS allocations in any selected bands should not unduly constrain existing services in those bands. US also expressed a view that possible allocations for MSS must be subject to compatibility with the existing services. While Brazil expressed that sharing between Mobile and MSS is difficult due to the ubiquitous nature of the mobile services. In this regard, Brazil noted that the bands 3 625-4 200 MHz, 5 850-6 425 MHz, 5 091-5 250 MHz, 7 025-7 075 MHz, 10,95-11,2 GHz, 11,45-12,2 GHz and 13,75-14,5 GHz may not be well suited for MSS allocations.

Agenda Item 7: Changes in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

List of networks with which coordination needs to be effected (No. 9.36 of RR)

Canada supports further studies on the regulatory impact of rendering definitive the list of networks published under No. 9.36.2. In particular, it is necessary to consider whether administrations need and will be able to retain the flexibility to agree during bilateral coordination discussions on the list of networks to be considered. US is of the view that changes to **Article 9** and **Appendix 5** of the Radio Regulations are required in order to allow that a definitive list of administrations and corresponding satellite networks with which coordination needs to be effected be generated as early as possible in the coordination process.

Considerations about Nos. 9.51 and 9.52 as applied to coordination under No. 9.7

Canada and US support removing the requirement to respond under No. 9.52 in conjunction with No. 9.7 when an administration believes that coordination with one or more of its networks is required. Consequential changes to No. 9.60 need to be considered.

Resolutions on IAP/Position Procedures and on CITELE Spokesperson at WRC Selection and Procedures

With regard to the Resolution on IAP procedures, the U.S. and Guatemala provided inputs updating current CITELE procedures for adoption of Inter-American Proposals for use at a WRC. Also, added a new procedure to allow for the adoption of CITELE Positions during a WRC. These inputs were accepted with minor editorials provided by the OAS Legal Office.

With regard to the Resolution on WRC Spokespersons, the U.S. provided input describing the selection process and subsequent roles and responsibilities of CITELE Spokespersons. The U.S. input was incorporated with minor editorials provided by the OAS Legal Office.

At the final plenary session at the request of the Chair, the approval of both Resolutions was halted pending review by the CITELE legal office. The meeting agreed to carry the draft resolutions over to the next meeting.

Documents

The documents from this meeting are available at:

<http://www.citel.oas.org/ccp2-radio.asp>