

**Report from
Fourth CEPT WRC-12 Conference Preparatory Group (CPG) Meeting
14-16 October 2009**

The fourth meeting of the Conference Preparatory Group (CPG) for WRC-12 of the European Conference of Post and Telecommunications (CEPT) was held on 14-16 October 2009. The highlights/decisions of this meeting are summarized below.

Agenda Item 1.1: *Deletion of country footnotes (Resolution 26)*

With regard to this agenda item, the position of CEPT remains unchanged from the previous meeting and encourages European administrations to take the initiative to review footnotes in the radio regulations and to propose deletion of their country names or the deletion of country footnotes, if no longer required. CEPT further expressed that agenda item shall not be used for adding country names into footnotes unless in accordance with Res. 26.

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

With regard to this agenda item, following preliminary positions were adopted:

- CEPT supports actions to improve the international regulatory framework and recognizes the importance of flexibility in allocating frequency bands to services.
- CEPT supports the principle of increased flexibility while at the same time ensuring compatibility between services. Allocations should be done in the broadest possible way, under technical, operational and regulatory provisions to ensure technology neutrality as far as possible (noting that No. 0.10 of the RR: “provide for and, where necessary, regulate new applications of radiocommunication technologies”).
- The developed framework under this agenda item should contain necessary regulatory provisions (concepts and procedures) for enhancing the Radio Regulations to meet the demands of current, emerging and future radio applications, while taking into account existing services and usage to allow administrations to implement this flexibility in a timely manner.
- CEPT is of the opinion that the radio regulations should pertain only to the issues that have international spectrum implications.
- CEPT recognizes the principle that the actual use of a frequency band is to be decided on at a national or regional level, while noting that the use of frequencies in some services is of an international nature or has international implications.
- CEPT supports consideration of advantages and disadvantages of revising the definitions of radiocommunication services in the Radio Regulations.
- CEPT supports the review of procedures for notification in order to allow for a more flexibility in cases when a frequency band is allocated to both mobile and fixed services.
- CEPT is supportive of proposals for enhancing the international spectrum regulatory framework at WRC-12 and resulting changes in the Radio Regulations. If needed, CEPT supports a future agenda item to complete any remaining work to enhance the flexibility in the Radio Regulations by WRC-16 .

- CEPT supports as part of the outcome of WRC-12 on Agenda Item 1.2 the development of a specific WRC Resolution on the principles for enhancing the international spectrum regulatory framework, based on the work done during the current study period.

CPG noted the European Common Proposal (ECP) to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2006 (PP-06) in Antalya to suppress the definitions of the broadcasting service and the mobile service from the CS and CV respectively (see Annex I). The aim of this proposal was to give the WRC an opportunity to update service definitions when necessary, taking into account the technical developments. This proposal was not accepted by PP-06. With that consideration, CPG adopted a liaison statement to CEPT's COM ITU group with a proposal to consider suppression of definitions for broadcasting and mobile services from the Constitution and Convention respectively at 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference.

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

With regard to this agenda item, following preliminary positions were adopted:

- CEPT supports studies to determine the radiocommunications requirements for safe operation of UAS with the aim to propose the necessary regulatory action to WRC-12.
- CEPT is of the opinion that to ensure safe and seamless integration of unmanned aircraft in the European airspace, 34 MHz of terrestrial and 49 MHz of satellite safety spectrum are required to provide ATC relay, C² and SAA services.
- CEPT is of the opinion that terrestrial communication radio links between unmanned aircraft and control station have to be considered as an application of the Aeronautical Mobile(Route)Service (AM(R)S) and should be operated in frequency band(s) allocated to this service
- CEPT is of the opinion that the communication between unmanned aircraft and satellite have to be considered as an application of the Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (Route) Service (AMS(R)S) and should be operated in frequency band(s) allocated to this service. This could be in frequency band(s) explicitly allocated to AMS(R)S or allocated to AMS(R)S through MSS and AMSS (provided that satellite systems covered by that latter case meet the appropriate international aeronautical standards).
- CEPT is of the opinion that the communication radio links between satellite and control station have to be considered as FSS and/or AMS(R)S and should be operated in frequency band(s) allocated to these services. This could be in frequency band(s) explicitly allocated to AMS(R)S or in frequency band(s) allocated to FSS and/or AMS(R)S through MSS and AMSS (provided that satellite systems covered by that latter case meet the appropriate international aeronautical standards).
- Concerning satellite component, CEPT supports regulatory and/or sharing studies in bands that are already allocated to AMS(R)S , MSS ,AMSS or FSS.
- CEPT could not agree on the opinion that for satellite component, frequency bands explicitly allocated to AMS(R)S should fulfill spectrum requirement, as it

was not possible to conclude whether any satellite system in FSS, AMSS and MSS frequency bands will meet the appropriate international aeronautical standards.

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, following preliminary positions were adopted:

Concerning Resolution 413 (WRC-2007):

- Based on ICAO/ITU-R studies, DNR ITU-R M.[FMBC-AM(R)S], CEPT is of the opinion that no harmful interference will arise from the introduction of AM(R)S systems in the band 112-117.975 MHz into FM broadcasting receivers below 108 MHz. Resolution 413 should be amended to reflect the results of those studies.
- Based on the same studies, CEPT is also of the opinion that no harmful interference will arise from the introduction of appropriate digital sound broadcasting systems into AM(R)S receiver in the band 108-117.975 MHz. These studies concluded that no additional ITU studies (e.g., ITU-R Recommendation) concerning the protection of AM(R)S receivers are needed.

Concerning Resolution 417 (WRC-2007):

- CEPT is of the opinion that sharing in the band 960-1164 MHz between networks in the aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) and non-ICAO national systems in the aeronautical radionavigation service would be feasible with frequency offset and/or distance separation subject to coordination of the AM(R)S networks with the ARNS systems.
- CEPT is of the opinion that Resolution 417 (WRC-07) should be revised to incorporate the operational and technical measures necessary to facilitate sharing between AM(R)S systems operating in the band 960-1 164 MHz and non ICAO ARNS systems.
- CEPT is of the opinion that current technologies along with sufficient frequency offset and/or distance separation can mitigate the AM(R)S out-of-band emission to protect the RNSS receiver operating in the 1164-1215 MHz. CEPT considered specific constraint for the protection of the RNSS receivers.

Concerning Resolution 420 (WRC-2007):

- CEPT is of the opinion that in the band 5 000 – 5 030, any allocation could be considered only if spectrum requirements can not be fulfilled in the band 5 091-5 150 MHz and if AM(R)S would not create undue constraint on the existing radiocommunication services.

Agenda Item 1.5: Electronic News Gathering (Resolution 954)

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT maintained its general support for harmonization of tuning ranges for frequencies of ENG. The European brief was updated to reflect status of studies and contains a list of potential frequency bands and tuning ranges in its Annex. CEPT may develop initial position on the potential frequency bands and tuning

ranges at the next CPG meeting. CEPT is still considering what regulatory action(s) may be required under this agenda item.

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**, following preliminary positions were maintained:

- CEPT supports review of No. 5.565 considering in particular new technological advancements and planned applications for passive services (EESS, RAS and Space Research) to allow for early assessment of the next generation of scientific and meteorological equipment.
- CEPT is of the view that such review should not lead to "monopolizing" spectrum for passive services and, considering in particular attenuation conditions related to the 275-3000 GHz frequency range.
- CEPT is also of the view that the identification of bands for passive service should not be conditioned by identification for use by other services, as this item does not deal with allocations for either active or passive services. In this regard, CEPT supports on-going work within WP-7C and -7D on detailed definition of passive services requirements;
- CEPT believes that, considering specificities and detailed requirements of different passive services/applications, this agenda item should lead to a revision of N° 5.565 that would refer to two different Resolutions, respectively addressing EESS/SRS in one resolution and Radioastronomy/SRS and ground based passive sensing (Aeronomy) in the other resolution. At this stage, CEPT has not decided on whether revised N° 5.565 should include a list of frequency bands.
- A preliminary proposal was maintained on this issue, containing modifications to No. 5.565 to point to three resolutions AAA (EESS/SRS passive), BBB (RAS/SRS for radio-astronomy) and CCC (on ground-based passive sensing) and to extend its application to 3000 GHz.

With regard to this agenda item and Res. **955**, CEPT considers that for free-space optical links, regulations and procedures are not necessary. The preliminary position was maintained on this issue, proposing no change (NOC) in the Radio Regulations on the use of free-space optical links.

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)

CEPT supports accommodating existing and future AMS(R)S operational requirements in Europe. CEPT also recognizes that the generic MSS allocations 1 525-1 559 MHz and 1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz are utilized by different MSS systems for a range of applications including aeronautical safety communications referred in No 5.357A and non-safety communications.

Considering that studies within CEPT show that the long term aviation requirements would not be higher than 4 MHz in 2025 over Europe, CEPT expects that the AMS(R)S requirements can be met within the 2x10 MHz bands identified by footnote No. 5.357A, in order to take advantage of the existing usage of these frequency bands for AMS(R)S,

without placing undue constraints on the existing systems. CEPT will continue to study whether current regulatory provisions are adequate to ensure long-term spectrum availability and access to spectrum for AMS(R)S and whether changes to the current radio regulations are required.

If ITU-R studies show that new regulatory provisions to ensure access to spectrum for AMS(R)S would lead to undue constraints on existing systems, then CEPT may consider other existing MSS allocations or possible new allocations to satisfy AMS(R)S requirements.

The meeting could not reach consensus on whether CEPT should work on an ITU-R Resolution which will ensure the long-term availability and access to spectrum for AMS(R)S or promote a No Change solution, considering that the regulatory provisions in footnote 5.357A and Resolution 222 (rev.WRC-07) give sufficient priority to AMS(R)S.

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT did not modify its preliminary positions which are:

- support technical and regulatory studies to facilitate technological developments and improve flexibility of the FS allocations taking into account requirements of other services in bands above 71GHz;
- no intention to extend the frequency allocations to the fixed service under this agenda item.

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, CEPT expressed the following preliminary positions:

- CEPT supports a revision of Appendix 17 to facilitate the use of new digital communication systems while maintaining sufficient provisions for the remaining operational requirements involving Narrow Band Direct Printing (NBDP) within the GMDSS.
- CEPT is of the opinion that any changes to Appendix 17 could be implemented in a transition period with a proposed end date of 01.01.2015.

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, CEPT expressed the following preliminary positions:

- CEPT is of the opinion that changes to Article 5 will not be necessary in order to ensure introduction for new technologies for safety and security of ships and ports.
- CEPT is of the opinion that studies on the issue could be conducted when the information about lack of the available spectrum would be provided and spectrum requirements can be substantiated.
- CEPT support studies within ITU-R with regard to:
 - possible harmonization of technology for cargo identification and tracking through ITU Recommendations;

- broadcasting of security levels for ports and coastal waters in the band around 500 kHz;
- harmonized introduction of new technologies by the Maritime mobile service (in the VHF band) through possible regulatory measures (Resolution 342 Rev. WRC-2000).
- CEPT will monitor future evolution of e-navigation concept.
- CEPT supports ongoing ITU-R studies (i.e., Report ITU-R M [SAT-AIS], Revision of ITU-R M.1371).
- CEPT supports the use of the frequency 156.775 MHz and 156.825 MHz (corresponding to channels 75 and 76 of Appendix 18) for improvement of the satellite detection of AIS.

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT maintained its preliminary support for allocation to SRS, on a condition that no undue constraints are placed on other services in the subject frequency band.

CEPT is of the view that sharing studies to date indicate that interference from SRS to RAS and ISS systems is non-problematic, while sharing with the FS systems may be more challenging but possible, in light of the fact that the SRS stations would be very few in number and remotely located. Also, CEPT noted a need to investigate further possible interference from existing or future FS transmissions in to SRS receivers.

With regard to sharing with ISS, CEPT expressed support for continued application of Recommendation ITU-R SA.1155 for protection of the ISS links, taking into account that only this Recommendation provides accepted ISS protection criteria.

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT noted that sharing studies to date indicate that a stringent pfd limit on Aeronautical Mobile Service (AMS) is required to avoid interference to SRS and FS stations in the band. Information received on WAIC transmitters show that even low power applications are unable to meet the PFD limit requirements for altitudes lower than 10 000 m. In addition, AMS receivers including WAIC would suffer from high interference levels when flying above countries where high densities of fixed service links are deployed. Consequently, CEPT concluded that there is no need to maintain the AMS allocation in the 37-38 GHz band.

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, the following preliminary positions were adopted in a revised brief:

- On the issue of transition from interim to permanent procedures for the BSS in the 21.4-22 GHz, the CEPT is of the view that WRC-12 should aim to adopt definitive provisions for the use of BSS in the 21.4-22 GHz band (i.e. suppression

of Resolution 525 and modifying the articles and/or appendices of the Radio Regulations as appropriate).

- On the issue of *a priori* planning, CEPT is not in favor of *a priori* planning of the band 21.4-22.0 GHz and supports rendering definitive the interim provisions of the Resolution 525 (Rev. WRC07). CEPT is of the view that *a priori* planning is not necessary because it freezes access according to technological assumptions at the time of planning and eliminates flexibility necessary for the real world.
- On the issue of the associated feeder-link bands, the CEPT is of the view that there should be no limitation on the FSS Earth-to-space bands which may be used for the associated feeder-links. However, a review of the availability of a new continuous block of 600 MHz of FSS spectrum for providing BSS feeder-links associated to the 22 GHz BSS band should be undertaken to ensure a balance between uplink and downlink spectrum.
- On the issue of the coordination threshold between Region 1 and 3 BSS networks in the 21.4-22.0 GHz band, CEPT is of the view that current types of protection criteria should be retained (i.e. a coordination arc in Appendix 5 and a $\Delta T/T$ criterion). CEPT considered that the value of 16° may be overly conservative considering that a value of 9° is used for BSS between 10 and 15 GHz and 8° for FSS networks adjacent to the 21.4-22 GHz band (below and above). CEPT is of the view that the coordination arc for geostationary BSS networks in the 21.4-22 GHz band should be reduced to a more practical value.
- On the issue of PFD value vs. availability, CEPT is of the view that PFD limit in the subject band must be compatible with the BSS availability requirements.

On this agenda item, the Russian Federation indicated that the current CEPT position is not consistent with the principal of equitable spectrum access. Russia indicated of plans to provide a separate proposal to WRC-12 on this issue.

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, CEPT expressed the following preliminary positions:

- CEPT is of the opinion that allocation of the frequency band 154-156 MHz to radiolocation service on a global primary basis is feasible. Possible allocation should be under the condition that no undue constraints are placed on other services operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.
- CEPT does not support allocations to the radiolocation service in the bands 108-137 MHz, 156.4875-156.8375 MHz and 161.9625-162.0375 MHz as these frequencies are used by distress and safety applications in the aeronautical or maritime services.

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, CEPT expressed general support for the sharing studies between radiolocation service and allocated services in portions of the 3 to 50 MHz band identified as suitable for oceanographic radar operations.

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)

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT noted that results of initial studies indicate that co-existence between radionavigation service and ATD sensors is possible, not only in theory as confirmed by the studies but also in practice as demonstrated by operation of the ATD systems for many years. CEPT concluded that given the nature of both the radionavigation service and ATD sensors operating in this frequency range, i.e. their low density and the static nature of the station deployments and, the co-existence between these services is feasible and practical with no constraints being placed on the existing services.

The Russian Federation expressed that the preliminary CEPT position is in contradiction to resolves 2 of the WRC-07 Resolution 671 stipulating that any allocation to the meteorological aids service in the frequency range below 20 kHz “should not place constraints” on the existing services. Russia indicated that MetAids systems may constrain an existing radio-navigation system(s). Consequently, Russia does not support the preliminary CEPT position on this agenda item.

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, CEPT is of the view that:

- Studies involving compatibility between services only in one country are out of the scope of Agenda Item 1.17;
- adjacent band compatibility studies (i.e. at 790 MHz and 862 MHz) are out of the scope of the agenda item whereas the adjacent channel compatibility study is part of the agenda item;
- Studies involving only mobile service (i.e. mobile versus mobile) are out of the scope of AI 1.17;
- With regard to compatibility between mobile and broadcasting services, CEPT is of the view that no additional regulatory provision should be added to address the situation where two countries are party to the GE-06 Agreement;
- With regard to compatibility mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services (ARNS), CEPT is of the view that although the regulatory provisions are defined for the period before 17 June 2015 (N°5.316 and 5.316A), there is a need to define appropriate means to apply the coordination mechanism called upon in 5.316B, covering the period after 17 June 2015. CEPT agreed that protection of ARNS from mobile service in Region 1 should be based on the protection of ARNS assignments in accordance with the relevant procedures of the Radio Regulations and Geneva-06.
- With regard to compatibility between mobile and fixed services, CEPT is of the view that no additional regulatory provision is needed to address this issue.

Agenda Item 1.18: Radiodetermination-satellite service (s-to-E) allocations in the band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz (Resolution 749)

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT supports the extension of the existing Region 2 primary allocation to a global primary allocation provided that existing services in the band remain protected. The RR 4.10 shall not apply to the upgraded RDSS allocation.

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT expressed the following preliminary positions:

- CEPT encourages all interested parties to contribute actively to technical and regulatory studies. Further progress is needed before concluding on a position for this agenda item.
- Definitions of Software Defined Radio (SDR) and Cognitive Radio System (CRS) are not intended for inclusion into the Radio Regulations but for inclusion into ITU-R Recommendation(s) which are not to be incorporated by reference.
- SDR and CRS may be implemented in any radio communication services in accordance with applicable provisions of the radio regulations.
- Frequency bands (tuning ranges) for specific applications could be harmonized on world wide or regional bases through ITU-R Recommendations.
- No regulatory actions would be required for SDR.

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT maintained its preliminary position in support of sharing studies, with the aim of ensuring adequate protection of existing services including conventional fixed service stations. CEPT noted the lack of progress on studies for this agenda item.

CEPT also considered the issue of sharing between HAPS and the passive microwave sensor measurements over the ocean in the band 6425 – 7075 MHz (RR 5.458) and radio astronomy in the band 6650 – 6675.2 MHz (RR 5.149). CEPT postponed making a decision on whether these (passive) applications for non-allocated services will be afforded some level of protection from HAPS, if required.

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT is of the view that a possible new allocation to the radiolocation service in the band 15.4-15.7 GHz must fully protect the existing radionavigation and radio-astronomy systems.

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT is of the view that no decision needs to be taken at WRC-12 on SRDs under AI 1.22. Regulations of emissions by SRDs can be achieved via an ITU-R Recommendation(s), taking into account the Resolution ITU-R 54 (“studies to achieve harmonization for short range radiocommunication devices (SRDs)”).

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT maintained its preliminary position that:

- aeronautical and maritime services must be protected (i.e., NAVTEX channels on 490 and 518 kHz (MMS) and Non Directional Beacons (ARNS));

- studies have to be performed taking into account developments under other WRC-12 agenda items (e.g., AI 1.10);
- CEPT plans to evolve its position based on the outcome of studies on this issue.

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

With regards to this item, CEPT supports allocation of the frequency band 7 850 – 7 900 MHz to the MetSat. The compatibility assessment has shown that sharing with the FS (including ENG/OB) under the same regulatory conditions as existing in the currently allocated band 7 750-7 850 MHz is feasible. In this band 7 850 – 7 900 MHz, the pfd limits already applicable to the band 7 750-7 850 MHz band can be used, per Table 21-4 of Article 21 and Table 8c of Appendix 7. CEPT is not aware of use of this band by mobile systems other than ENG/OB.

The Russian Federation expressed that characteristics of radiolocation systems deployed in the band 7850-7900 MHz within Russia may be different from characteristics of FS systems in the band 7750-7850 MHz. The position of the Russian Federation on allocation of additional spectrum to the MetSat could be established after finalizing sharing studies in the band 7 850-7 900 MHz. The Russian Federation reserved its position on this agenda item.

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

With regard to this agenda item, CEPT maintained its preliminary position to support the allocation of a justified amount of additional spectrum to the MSS without undue constraints on the existing, planned or future radio applications in the existing services. The CEPT brief on this agenda item was significantly revised to describe potential European MSS systems and to provide updated sharing study results. CEPT is considering the following bands for further study under this agenda item:

5030-5150 MHz
 5150–5250 MHz
 7025-7075 MHz
 7075-7145 MHz
 7145-7235 MHz
 7235-7250 MHz
 7750-7850 MHz
 7850-7900 MHz
 8400–8500 MHz
 10.5-10.6 GHz
 14.5-14.8 GHz
 14.8-15.35 GHz
 15.43-15.63 GHz

To progress the work, CEPT developed a questionnaire to seek information from CEPT administration on certain bands taking into account the bands listed above.

France, Netherlands and Russia expressed that in light of allocations to safety services and actual operations of safety systems (i.e., MLS), the band 5030-5150 MHz is not suitable for the consideration under this agenda item.

Agenda item 2: *ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations*

With regard to this agenda item:

- CEPT supports ITU-R studies on the revision of ITU-R recommendations incorporated by reference;
- Based on the outcome of the Radiocommunication Assembly, CEPT will study possible updates of the ITU-R Recommendations in Volume 4 of the RR;
- CEPT plans to examine RR for compliance with the principles of Annex 1 to Resolution 27 (Rev.WRC-07).

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

CEPT preliminary positions on 6 issues related to this agenda item are as follows:

Issue 1: Nos. 11.41 and 11.42

The preliminary CEPT position recommends that cases of harmful interference reported during the 4 month period which are not resolved by the end of that period should not lead to cancellation of the incoming assignments to space stations provisionally recorded under No. **11.41**.

Issue 2: Averaging bandwidth in Annex 2 of Appendix 4

The preliminary CEPT position is to propose that Footnote 2 to Tables A, B, C and D of Annex 2 to Appendix 4 should be modified to read "... In the case of assignments with a bandwidth less than the stated averaging bandwidth, the maximum density is calculated by taking into account the largest number of carriers planned to be operated within the averaging bandwidth." Also the data item C.8.h should be made conditionally required for non-planned bands in the case where the necessary bandwidth of the carrier is less than the averaging bandwidth.

Issue 3: Modification to advance publication information (API) of a satellite network or system not subject to coordination procedure under Section II of Article 9

The preliminary CEPT position is to support inclusion of a new data item to indicate whether a network employees continuous transmission.

Issue 4: Examination of frequency assignments to an inter-satellite link of a geostationary space station communicating with a non-geostationary space station

The preliminary CEPT position is to confirm the WRC-07 decision that such links are not subject to coordination under Section II of Article 9 and to consider incorporation of that decision through modifications to Article 9 or Appendix 5.

Issue 5: List of satellite networks identified under No. 9.36.2

The preliminary CEPT position is to support further study of the regulatory implications of changing the status of the list of networks from informative to definitive.

Issue 6: Application of No. 9.52 for coordination cases covered by No. 9.7

The preliminary CEPT position is to undertake a general review of No. **9.52** and its associated Rule of Procedure.

WRC-12 Structure (Informal Group): CEPT considered the initial proposal for structure of the WRC-12. Some concerns were expressed regarding the attribution of the agenda item 1.7 to the aeronautical group (instead of the satellite group) and linkage of agenda items 1.10 and 1.23. The Russian Federation expressed some difficulties with apparent low workload of sub committee 4B dealing with maritime and amateur issues. CEPT adopted preliminary structure for WRC-12 with an understanding that preference of other regional organizations may need to be taken in to account..

Other Issues: ITU BR informed CEPT of plans to organize an ITU-R Meeting in preparation for WRC-12 involving all regional organizations at the end of 2010 (2-3 December 2010, dates to be confirmed). This meeting will be similar in format to the first ITU meeting (14-16 September 2009) on WRC-12.

Documents

The documents from this meeting are available at:

<http://www.ero.dk>

Next meeting:

The 5th meeting of CEPT CPG is scheduled for 24-26 February 2010.