

**Report from
CITEL PCC II on the Preparation for
2012 Worlds Radiocommunication Conference
31 August to 3 September 2010**

The meeting of the CITEL Permanent Consultative Committee II on Radiocommunications was held on 31 August to 3 September 2010. The highlights/decisions of this meeting concerning preparations for WRC-12 are summarized below.

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

Canada provided a revision to its earlier proposal for definitions of the fixed and mobile services, along with fixed, land and mobile stations.

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

There were no substantive developments at this meeting.

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)*

On Resolution **413**, Canada submitted a proposal based on Draft CPM Method A that includes amendment of Resolution 413 to suppress “invites ITU-R 1”.

On Resolution **417**, Canada submitted a proposal based on Draft CPM Method B2 that amends the resolution while keeping the original *resolves 2* unchanged.

On Resolution **420**, Canada submitted a proposal based on Draft CPM Method C2.

Agenda Item 1.5: *Electronic News Gathering (Resolution 954)*

The U.S. proposal on this agenda item was supported by Brazil, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Canada, Costa Rica and Uruguay and adopted as an Inter-American Proposal (IAP). It is expected that this proposal will gain additional support at the subsequent PCC II meetings. Discussions with Canada also indicated that there may be a need to develop a list of exclusion frequency bands for the Electronic News Gathering 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**, Canada and the U.S. supported the update of No. **5.565** to include all bands of interest to RAS, EESS (passive) and SRS (passive) in the range 275–3000 GHz.

With regard to Res. **955**, the U.S. proposal to avoid adoption of international regulatory procedures for either terrestrial or space-based optical (near-infrared) communications links, was supported by Canada, Mexico, Uruguay and Paraguay. It is expected that this proposal will be adopted as an Inter-American Proposal at the next meeting.

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 expressed a preliminary view in support of “more transparency to the

bilateral/multilateral coordination meetings” (e.g., draft CPM Method B).

Mexico expressed support for NOC to the L-band and consideration of additional allocations in order to satisfy the spectrum requirements of the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (e.g. draft CPM Method C).

Canada and U.S. developed a draft IAP that offers NOC to the L-band with modifications to the Resolution **222** to ensure priority access by the AMS(R)S to spectrum under the provisions of No. **5.357A** (e.g., draft CPM Method D).

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

Brazil, Canada supported NOC under this agenda item and suppression of Resolutions 731 and 732.

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

Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and Uruguay supported Canadian proposal 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)

The U.S. provided three distinct proposals concerning use of international frequencies for the maritime safety and port security:

- Modifications to Appendix 18 to allow for more flexibility for simplex (single-channel) use of duplex channels, identification of channels for data exchange and protection of AIS 1 and AIS 2.
- Modifications to Art. 5 and Appendix 18 to reflect the allocation of 156.775 MHz and 156.875 MHz in support maritime vessel tracking requirements.
- Modifications to Art. 5 to allocate 495-505 MHz band to the maritime mobile service on a primary basis.

At the meeting these proposals achieved support from Argentina, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Uruguay.

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

Canada submitted a proposal for a new, primary SRS (E-s), 600 MHz allocation. This proposal was supported by Uruguay.

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

The U.S. and Canada submitted very similar proposals based upon Method B of the draft CPM Report. Canada agreed to the language in the U.S. proposal for a footnote imposing a pfd limit on aeronautical mobile stations in the subject band.

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

The U.S proposal to ensure regulatory protection of the terrestrial services in the Americas (Region 2) from possible interference from BSS of other regions was supported by Guatemala, Uruguay, Mexico, Brazil and Canada. The proposal was adopted as an IAP.

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

Canada and the U.S. introduced proposal under this agenda item. Canada proposed “*additional allocation*: in [list of countries in Region 1]”, in the band 154-156 MHz to the radiolocation service. While the U.S. proposed NOC to Region 2. At this meeting, Canada and the United States were unable to reconcile differences with these proposals.

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

There were no substantive developments at this meeting.

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 submitted a proposal to modify Nos. 5.53 and 5.54 in order to recognize that the lightning detection systems use a 3 kHz bandwidth signal from 8.3-11.3 kHz but the Article 5 allocations do not extend below 9 kHz. According to Canada, if the 8.3-9 kHz portion of the signal was not allocated to the MetAids on a primary basis, this portion would not be protected from users operating under No. 4.4 or from services requesting a new allocation in the future. This proposal was supported by Guatemala and tentatively by Brazil.

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)*

The U.S. proposal for NOC in Region 2 was supported by Canada and Guatemala. This proposal was upgraded to a Draft IAP.

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

The U.S. for a possible relaxation of the coordination trigger of the MSS assignments in the 2483.5-2500 MHz (Appendix 5) was supported by Mexico. This proposal was upgraded to a Draft IAP.

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

Argentina, Canada, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Uruguay supported the U.S. proposal for NOC and suppression of Resolution 956. This proposal was adopted as an IAP.

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

A proposal was submitted by Brazil for NOC and suppression of Resolution 734. This proposal was supported by Costa Rica, Uruguay, Mexico, Canada and Dominican Republic. The proposal was adopted as an IAP.

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

There were no substantive developments at this meeting.

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

Brazil joined the U.S. in proposing “no change” to the Radio Regulations and suppression of the Resolution that was the basis of the studies. Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay joined Canada in a separate proposal for a new Resolution calling for studies toward harmonization of frequency bands and national rules for short-range devices that can be transported across national borders. The results of these studies would become part of ITU-R Reports and Recommendations, but would not be intended for consideration at a future Conference.

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

The U.S. presented a proposal for two bands (461-469 kHz and 471-478 kHz) in the candidate frequency range totaling 15 kHz for a secondary amateur allocation. Canada submitted a competing proposal for a secondary allocation in the 472-487 kHz band.

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

Brazil, Canada and Uruguay supported the U.S. proposal for the 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)*

Brazil proposed NOC to Article 5.

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

The U.S. submitted proposals on the following issues under this agenda item:

- No. 11.47
- No. 11.41
- No. 9.36
- Nos. 9.51/9.52
- No. 23.13 (Supported by Canada)

Agenda Item 8.1.2: *Difficulties and inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations*

Brazil, Canada, Uruguay and Venezuela joined the U.S. on the proposal, now a Draft Inter-American Proposal, to replace the term “IMT-2000” with the more general “IMT” where WRC-07 overlooked several instances that required this change.

Agenda Item 8. 2: Agenda Items for Future Conferences

The U.S. submitted a proposal for NOC to Resolution **806**, Preliminary agenda for the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference, in regards to item 2.2, and Mexico introduced a proposal for a new WRC agenda item to consider additional spectrum for IMT systems.

Documents

The documents from this meeting are available at:

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