



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
Information Society and Media Directorate-General  
Electronic Communications Policy  
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DG INFSO/B4

**RSPG07-182**

### **CEPT Progress Report on WRC-07 Preparation**

**RSPG meeting 13**  
**Brussels 8 May 2007**

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## **1 Introduction**

This document presents the results of the CEPT-CPG preparatory work for WRC-07 concerning the issues considered of most relevance to the Community. These issues are specified in Opinions 3 to 9 of the Revised RSPG Opinion on WRC-07.

The CPG has meanwhile adopted 24 European Common Proposals (ECPs) relating to various agenda items of the WRC. All these proposals enjoyed wide support from the CEPT Administrations.

## **2 IMT-2000 and systems beyond (A.I. 1.4, 1.9)**

*Opinion 3: Every effort should be made to accommodate the requirement for additional spectrum for IMT by identifying spectrum for this purpose, preferably world-wide, but on a non-exclusive basis. This approach would provide a balance between global harmonisation for IMT and flexible use of the spectrum.*

*Opinion 3bis: Every effort should be made to minimise the risks of interference to terrestrial services in the 2.5 – 2.69 GHz band from satellite services.*

**2.1 Agenda item 1.4:** *to consider 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);*

CEPT supports:

- that additional spectrum is needed, beyond that already identified for IMT-2000;
- the identification of new spectrum for IMT and the change of identification of existing spectrum from IMT-2000 to IMT,
- that the amount of spectrum to be identified should be based on the results of the ITU-R M.2078 for the terrestrial component and ITU-R M.2077 for the satellite component;
- the spectrum requirements based on the higher market setting in ITU-R M.2078 estimated for period from 2010 to 2020 noting difficulty to fulfil this requirement at WRC-07;
- that frequency bands should be identified globally to the greatest extent possible in order to facilitate the global roaming and reduction of equipment-cost through economies of scale;

- the identification of the frequency band 3400 - 3800 MHz for IMT;
- the identification of the MSS bands 1518 - 1525 MHz and 1668 - 1675 MHz for the satellite component of IMT;
- no change to the Radio Regulations to address integrated MSS-and-terrestrial systems
- that the terrestrial component of IMT has high strategic importance;
- the identification of sufficient spectrum out of identified candidate bands below 5 GHz to allow deployment of IMT-Advanced networks requiring mobility;
- that when considering identification of frequency bands for IMT, CEPT takes into account the band usage information and the results of ITU-R sharing studies with respect to existing services in those bands;

ECPs have already been adopted on the following subjects:

- 1 Spectrum for the satellite component
- 2 No change for the frequency bands 410 – 430 MHz, 2300 – 2400 MHz, 2700 – 2900 MHz and 4400 – 4900 MHz..

It was not yet possible to develop/adopt ECPs for identification of bands to improve the coverage for IMT, or for identification of bands to fulfil the full range of requirements of IMT advanced.

- Concerning the identification of bands to fulfil the full range of requirements of IMT-Advanced, it was decided that ECC PT 1 should finalise the draft ECP in accordance with the guidance given during the previous meeting: This guidance was to develop draft ECP for the band 3400 - 3800 to propose a co-primary allocation for mobile service, identification for IMT and possibly a Resolution addressing the issue of sharing between FSS and IMT.

In addition ECC PT 1 was requested to develop further the CEPT position regarding the band 3800 - 4200 MHz, including development of possible ECPs towards identification of these frequency bands for IMT and possibly a Resolution addressing the issue of sharing between FSS and IMT

- For the proposal from ECC PT 1 for identification of bands to improve the coverage for IMT, the CPG decided after a considerable amount of debate that ECC PT 1 should finalise the draft ECP based on the following instruction:

In order to investigate the possibilities for broadening the support for an ECP on the candidate band 470 - 862 MHz, ECC PT1 may/should consider, based on contributions, amendments to the draft ECP as presented in Annex 2rev1 of the ECC PT1 Report to CPG (doc CPG07(2007)089rev1). Discussions should be limited to refinement of option B2.

Option B2: No allocation change at WRC-07. The adoption of a WRC-07 Resolution addressing the issue of the digital dividend together with an associated WRC-11 Agenda Item which would enable the allocation of all or part of the band 470 – 862 MHz for mobile service and identification for IMT as one option among other uses of the digital dividend.

For details regarding the position taken by the administrations, see the Annex.

ECC PT 1 should also provide an evaluation of proposals from outside Europe.

**2.2 Agenda item 1.9:** *to review the 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;*

CEPT has adopted an ECP on this item. Russia and Luxembourg reserved their position on this ECP. The ECP is based on the following principles :

1. CEPT considers 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 systems beyond IMT-2000 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 band should be ensured..
4. 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.

### **3 Future spectrum needs for aviation (A.I. 1.5, 1.6)**

*Opinion 4: Every effort should be made to meet the needs of the aeronautical community at WRC-07, particularly to implement the Single European Sky objective (substantial increase in capacity), taking into account the following:*

- *priority should be given to making maximum use of spectrum already allocated for aviation, given the increase of efficiency expected by technological development and the difficulties of gaining international agreement to access new bands;*
- *the parallel operation of old and new aeronautical systems, although unavoidable taking into account the need for global migration to new technologies, should be kept to the minimum.*

**3.1 Agenda item 1.5:** *to consider spectrum requirements and possible additional spectrum allocations for aeronautical telecommand and high bit-rate aeronautical telemetry, in accordance with Resolution 230 (WRC-03);*

CEPT has adopted the following preliminary position, taking into account the ongoing discussion whether the band 5030 – 5091 MHz can also be made available for aeronautical mobile telemetry. For that reason the related ECP is still under development.

a) CEPT supports at least 105 MHz additional spectrum requirements to satisfy wideband aeronautical mobile telemetry requirements above 3 GHz. This is to satisfy *inter alia* the requirements for flight testing.

b) 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.

c) Due to successful results of sharing studies to accommodate spectrum requirements for telemetry, CEPT supports a primary allocation to the aeronautical mobile service in the band 5030-5091, 5091-5150 and 5150-5250 MHz for telemetry applications limited to those systems for which compatibility analyses have been completed by WRC-2007 and which are specified in the Recommendation ITU-R M.[AMT 5 030-5 250 MHz].

CEPT supports hard limit per telemetry station, based on a worst case scenario for flight testing deployment, in order to protect existing services and AM(R)S proposed by Europe under agenda item 1.6.

CEPT does not support any additional AMS allocation for the use of UAVs except for UAV flight testing as it is assessed that the current MOBILE allocation below 16 GHz should be sufficient for the short term requirement. However, there is a need to support the command and control of UAVs and whilst sufficient information has not been available to deal with this at this Conference it is expected that this will be addressed at a future World Radio Conference.

CEPT supports a future agenda item, or part thereof, to study generic aeronautical telemetry systems. This could be included in the proposed WRC-2011 future agenda item for UAV.

d) Due to the unavailability of the aeronautical technology it is assessed that the bands already allocated to mobile service above 16 GHz are not suitable for the short term telemetry requirement. Therefore the CEPT position is to not further study these bands.

**3.2 Agenda item 1.6:** *to consider 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);*

**CEPT:**

1) In response to Resolution 414 (WRC-2003) Europe proposes three new allocations (112-117.975 MHz, 960-1 164 MHz and 5 091-5 150 MHz) for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service on a primary basis and limited to systems that will operate in accordance with international aeronautical standards under the conditions specified in Resolution 413 (WRC-03), Resolution [AM(R)S (WRC-07)] and Resolution [AM(R)S 5 GHz] (WRC-07).

2) In response to Resolution 414 (WRC-2003) Europe also proposes one new allocation (5 091-5 150 MHz) for the Aeronautical Mobile Service on a primary basis and limited to aeronautical security applications under the conditions specified in Resolution [AMS(AS) 5 GHz] (WRC-07).

An ECP related to this material has been adopted.

#### **4 Reorganisation of HF bands (A.I. 1.13)**

***Opinion 5: RSPG recognises the importance of meeting the requirements of all HF users including the HF broadcasting community. In developing the European position on this WRC-07 agenda item consideration should be given to a more generic approach to fixed and mobile allocations in the HF spectrum as opposed to dedicated spectrum allocations specific to different applications.***

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

The preliminary CEPT position on the review of the frequency bands 4-10 MHz:

1. CEPT supports the principle of adequate compensation to the spectrum loss to other services in satisfying Resolution 544;
2. CEPT is considering possible 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
3. CEPT is of the opinion that an adequate transition mechanism should be described in a new Resolution along the lines of the Resolution 21;
4. 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 especially in those bands where additional spectrum is allocated;
5. In relation to the Amateur Service, CEPT does not intend to revisit the 7 MHz area, but CEPT supports under conditions a secondary allocation in the band 5 260 – 5 410 kHz.

The related ECP is still under development.

## **5 Support for scientific uses of spectrum (A.I. 1.2, 1.3, 1.20, 1.21)**

***Opinion 6: RSPG recognises the importance and value of scientific and meteorological use of the spectrum and supports the related requirements under these agenda items noting, the need to balance these interests with the needs of other services. The RSPG Opinion on “coordinated EU spectrum approach for scientific use of the radio spectrum” should be taken into account in developing the European positions for WRC-07.***

### **5.1 Agenda item 1.2: to consider 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 746 (WRC-03) and 742 (WRC-03);**

An ECP has been adopted based on the following CEPT position:

1) Resolution 742 deals with the use of the frequency band 36 – 37 GHz and resolves to invite ITU-R to conduct sharing studies between the passive services and the fixed and mobile services in the band 36-37 GHz in order to define appropriate sharing criteria.

The preliminary CEPT position is to support the protection of the passive services while not placing undue constraints on the other allocated services.

It is therefore proposed that single entry emission limits taking into account the results of the compatibility analysis (as contained in Table 1 below) be included in a Resolution referred to in a footnote of Article 5 of the Radio Regulations. Those limits would be non-retroactive for all FS and MS stations brought into use before the date of entry into force of WRC-07 final acts.

2) Resolution 746 resolves to invite ITU-R to conduct sharing analyses between geostationary meteorological satellites operating in the space-to-Earth direction and the fixed, fixed-satellite and mobile services in the band 18-18.4 GHz to define appropriate sharing criteria with a view to extending the current 18.1-18.3 GHz geostationary meteorological satellites allocation in the space-to-Earth direction to 300 MHz of contiguous spectrum.

The preliminary CEPT position is to support 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.

Having due regard to the potential limitations due to coexistence with BSS plan feeder links in the 18-18.1 GHz band that are subject to Appendix 30A, Europe 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

3) Resolution 746 resolves to invite ITU-R to conduct sharing analyses between the EESS (passive) and the SRS (passive) on one hand and the fixed and mobile services on the other hand in the band 10.6-10.68 GHz to determine appropriate sharing criteria.

CEPT supports the protection of the passive services while not placing undue constraints on the other allocated services

It is therefore proposed that single entry emission limits (as contained in Table 2 below) be included in a Resolution referred to in a footnote of Article 5 of the Radio Regulations Those limits would be non-retroactive for all FS and MS stations brought into use before the date of entry into force of WRC-07 final acts.

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

An ECP has been adopted based on the following CEPT position:

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 worldwide allocation of the frequency band 9300-9500 MHz to the EESS (active) and to the SRS (active) indicating that this extension is limited to EESS (active) and to the SRS (active) systems that need a bandwidth wider than that available between 9 500-9 800 MHz and provided that the present RR provision 5.476A protecting radionavigation and radiolocation, is also extended to this band.
3. CEPT further supports the additional worldwide allocation of the frequency band 9 800-9 900 MHz to the EESS (active) and to the SRS (active) indicating that this extension is limited to EESS (active) and to the SRS (active) systems that need a bandwidth wider than that between 9 300-9 800 MHz and provided that the present RR provision 5.476A protecting radionavigation and radiolocation, is also extended to this band. Protection of the Fixed Service in the band 9800-9900 MHz is ensured by a new footnote.
4. The upgrade of the Radiolocation service should not be conditional on an additional allocation for EESS (active) and SRS (active).

**5.3** **Agenda item 1.20:** *to consider the results of studies, and proposals for regulatory measures if appropriate regarding the protection of the EESS (passive) from unwanted emissions of active services in accordance with Resolution 738 (WRC-03);*

An ECP has been adopted based on the following CEPT position:

CEPT supports the definition of a single entry unwanted emission power limit for each corresponding active service operating near the EESS (passive) bands covered by Resolution 738, taking into account the results of the compatibility analysis as well as the reservations expressed by some administrations concerning the 1.4 GHz. : Those non-retroactive operational limits are preferred to be included in the Radio Regulations through a footnote in Art 05 or referring to (a) Resolution(s) with the appropriate conditions which will vary for the different band pairs. CEPT could also support these conditions to be directly included as footnotes in Article 5. For European conditions it should be noted that in most cases equipment complying with relevant ETSI-standard, when available, or spurious limits in ECC Rec 74-01 would also comply with the limits which are necessary for the protection of the passive service (see section 3.6).

- 5.4 Agenda item 1.21:** *to consider the results of studies regarding the compatibility between the radio astronomy service and the active space services in accordance with Resolution 740 (Rev.WRC-03), in order to review and update, if appropriate, the tables of threshold levels used for consultation that appear in the Annex to Resolution 739 (WRC-03);*

An ECP has been adopted based on the following CEPT position:

In order to achieve adequate protection of the radio astronomy service from interference arising from unwanted emissions of satellite services in nearby or adjacent bands, CEPT supports the inclusion of consultation thresholds in Resolution 739 for the frequency band pairs which have been studied. This consultation threshold should not impose undue constraints on the active services, particularly in the case of safety services.

## **6 Improving the global regulatory framework for satellite communications (A.I. 1.10, 1.12)**

*Opinion 7: The RSPG supports any action at WRC-07, in response to these agenda items, within the existing allocations to space services, which would facilitate the development of viable communication satellite platforms, especially for the provision of pan-European services, to help bridge any digital divide developing in the Information Society, and to provide competition to terrestrial networks for the provision of broadband, and which would safeguard existing satellite systems.*

- 6.1 Agenda item 1.10:** *to review the regulatory procedures and associated technical criteria of Appendix 30B without any action on the allotments, the existing systems or the assignments in the List of Appendix 30B;*

The CEPT CPG agreed that, as there is still considerable work to be done with this agenda item, a meeting of the Drafting Group on AI 1.10 should be held prior to the next PT1 meeting with a view to finalizing text for the ECP and also to update the Brief (which was not subject to any update at the present meeting of PT1) so that these could then be adopted at the next PT1 meeting which will take place in June.

On the invitation of Luxembourg, this drafting group meeting will take place in Betzdorf 2-4 May 2007.

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

An ECP has been adopted based on the following CEPT position:

In response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakech, 2002), WRC-03 adopted Resolution 86, which resolves that the scope and criteria of Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakech, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference to be considered by future WRCs be as follows:

- 1 to consider any proposals which deal with deficiencies in the advance publication, coordination and notification procedures of the Radio Regulations for space services which have either been identified by the Board and included in the Rules of Procedure or which have been identified by administrations or by the Radiocommunication Bureau, as appropriate;
- 2 to consider any proposals which are intended to transform the content of the Rules of Procedure into a regulatory text;
- 3 to ensure that these procedures, characteristics and appendices reflect the latest technologies, as far as possible;
- 4 to consider any proposals intended to facilitate, in accordance with Article 44 of the Constitution, the rational, efficient and economical use of radio frequencies and the associated orbits including the geostationary orbit in accordance with *resolves 2* of Resolution **80 (Rev.WRC-2000)** and *resolves to request the 2003 and subsequent world radiocommunication conferences of* Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 5 to consider any changes to provisions of the Radio Regulations for space services that would result in the simplification of the procedures and the work of the Bureau and/or administrations;
- 6 to consider any changes to the Radio Regulations that follow from decisions of a Plenipotentiary Conference on space matters.

## **7 Introduction of more flexibility in the international spectrum regulatory framework (A.I. 7.1, specifically Resolution 951)**

***Opinion 8: This specific aspect of the WRC-07 provides an important opportunity to debate at the global level the strategic direction for the future of spectrum management. Although specific action in terms of changes to the Radio Regulations may not be possible at WRC-07, the debate should be opened and a specific agenda item placed on the agenda of WRC-11 to address any allocation, regulatory and procedural issues which would be identified by WRC-07, taking into account the conclusions of the ITU-R studies and contributions from Member States. In developing a European position, the results of RRC-06, the opinions of the RSPG, in particular the WAPECS Opinion and the Opinion on digital dividend, should be taken into account.***

**7.1 Agenda item 7.1:** *to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau:*

- *on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-03;*
- *on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations; and*
- *on action in response to Resolution 80 (Rev. WRC-2000);*

### **CEPT:**

Concerning Resolution 951 which deals with Improving the international spectrum regulatory framework, most of the deliberations within the CPG were connected with the formulation of the proposed text under “Actions to be taken”. This text was to be considered by CPG as a compromise which treats on an equal footing the exigencies of two positions:

- One position requires that WRC-11 takes a broad approach exploring forward-looking global solutions for the RR in keeping with the spirit of Resolution 951, especially not excluding the development of other alternatives in relation with the introduction of more flexibility in the international spectrum regulatory framework.
- The other viewpoint stresses the necessity for WRC-11 to consider the allocation of specific frequency bands identified by WRC-07 to the mobile, fixed and broadcasting services on a co-primary basis based on the compatibility and sharing studies to be undertaken by ITU-R in the period between the conferences. As these two positions are not mutually excluding, CPG PT 1 reconciled both of them in one text.

CPG PT1 did not review the bands proposed for a band by band approach as wished by CPG due to lack of time. CPG PT 1 considers that actions are required at WRC-07 in the form of the identification of the bands which need to be studied in the course of the next study period and which will be allocated to other terrestrial services on a co-primary status at WRC-11. One administration proposed to the most recent CPG meeting to identify as a matter of urgency by the time of the ultimate CPG a list of specific frequency bands to be studied as a matter of priority by the ITU-R with a view to align the corresponding allocations at a future competent WRC.

The chairman of the Drafting Group for Resolution 951 introduced Document CPG07(2007)Temp 14 dealing with follow on action on Resolution 951 and a proposal for Agenda Item 7.2. Further discussion on proposed improvements are foreseen at forthcoming meetings. See the text of the draft Resolution in Annex 2

It was further decided to transfer the responsibility for RES 951 from CPG PT 1 to Ad hoc group 7.2 due to the fact that the issue was mainly related to the development of an agenda item for WRC-11.

Finally, CPG, in recognition of the expertise of the BR in applying the Radio Regulations and its valuable insight into the status of the RR from a flexibility perspective, agreed to invite the BR to provide observations regarding some issues related to Res 951, in particular on substitution between assignments, rationalising service definitions and on its associated regulatory implications as contained in the CPM report which may be included in the Directors Report for all administrations to review.

## **8 Preparation of WRC-10 agenda (A.I. 7.2)**

***Opinion 9: Early consideration should be given to the identification of issues of importance to Europe for inclusion in the agenda of WRC-11 and each proposal should be critically reviewed before being submitted formally. Proposals from outside Europe should similarly be reviewed critically.***

**8.1 Agenda item 7.2** *to recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda for the next WRC, and to give its views on the preliminary agenda for the subsequent conference and on possible agenda items for future conferences, taking into account Resolution 803 (WRC-03)*

The provisional CEPT proposal for the WRC-11 agenda is the following:

In existing ITU Agenda proposal for WRC-11:

- a) *to consider frequency allocations between 275 GHz and 3 000 GHz taking into account the result of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution 950 (WRC-03);*
- b) *to consider results of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution 222 (WRC-2000) to ensure spectrum availability and protection for the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service, and to take*

*appropriate action on this subject, while retaining the generic allocation for the mobile-satellite service;*

**New CEPT Proposals:**

- c) to consider a worldwide primary allocation to the mobile [except aeronautical mobile (R)] service in the band 138-144 MHz [on the basis of studies in accordance with Resolution YYY (WRC-07)].*
- d) to consider worldwide primary allocation to mobile except aeronautical mobile service in the band 3 400-4 200 MHz.*
- e) Revision of Article 58 of the Radio Regulations*
- f) Allocation of Spectrum for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)*
- g) Proposal for a global primary allocation of 5 kHz bandwidth to the Meteorological aids service in the frequency range below 20 kHz*
- h) the Resolution AM(R)S(WRC-07) on Conditions for the use by the aeronautical mobile (r) service am(r)s of the frequency bands 112-117.975 MHz, 960-1 164 MHz and 5 091-5 150 MHz*
- i) Allocation to the amateur service in the range 50-54 MHz in Region 1.*
- j) To consider a primary allocation of up to 500 MHz to the space research service in the band 22.55 – 23.55 GHz (Earth-to-space)*
- k) To consider the existing allocation to the meteorological satellite service in the band 7750 – 7850 MHz with a view to extending this allocation*
- l) To consider a secondary allocation to the amateur service in parts of the frequency band 415 – 526.5 KHz*
- m) Proposal for an Agenda Item of additional allocation for the Radiolocation service in the VHF band.*
- n) To review the appropriateness of the international regulatory framework in accordance with Resolution 951 (WRC-03) and take appropriate action.*

## ANNEX 1

### Position of CEPT Administrations regarding selection of frequency bands in response to agenda item 1.4

	Candidate band Admin	410-430 MHz	450-470 MHz	470-862 MHz	2300-2400 MHz	2700-2900 MHz	3400-4200 MHz			4400-4990 MHz
							3400-3600 MHz	3600-3800 MHz	3800-4200 MHz	
1	Austria	-	(-)	B2	-	-	X	X	-	-
2	Belgium	-	-	B2	-	-	X	?	?	-
3	Bulgaria	-	-	B2	X	-	?	?	?	-
4	Czech Republic	-	-	B2	-	-	X	X	-	-
5	Denmark	-	X	B2	-	?	X	X	X	-
6	Estonia	-	N	B2	-	-	X	X	?	-
7	Finland	-	-	B1	-	-	X	X	X	-
8	France	-	-	B1	-	-	X	X	?	-
9	Germany	-	-	B2	-	-	X	X	X	-
10	Greece	-	-	B2 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	?	X	?	-
11	Hungary	-	-	B2	X	-	X	X	-	-
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Italy	-	-	B2	-	-	X	-	-	-
14	Latvia	-	X	B2	?	-	?	?	?	?
15	Lithuania	-	X	B1	X	-	X	X	-	-
16	Luxembourg	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-
17	Netherlands	-	-	B2	-	-	X	X	-	-
18	Norway	-	X	B3	X	X	X	X	X	-
19	Poland	-	X	B2	X	-	X	X	-	-
20	Portugal	-	-	B2	-	-	?	?	?	-
21	Romania	-	-	B2	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Russian Federation	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Slovak Republic	-	X	?	?	-	X	X	X	?
24	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
25	Sweden	-	N	B3	?	X	X	X	X	X
26	Switzerland	-	-	B2	X	-	X	X	-	-
27	Turkey	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	-	-
28	Ukraine	-	X	B2	-	-	X	X	?	-
29	United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	N	N	B1	N	-	X	X	N	N

**Symbols used:**

X = a candidate band  
 - = not a candidate band  
 ? = unclear / not decided  
 N = Neutral  
 (-) = only parts of the band can be a candidate band

**B1:** The allocation of the frequency band 470 – 862 MHz for mobile service at WRC-07 together with a WRC-07 Resolution asking for studies on the nature of the digital dividend. If IMT is to be part of this digital dividend, the identification of the relevant sub band for IMT could be done at WRC-11;

**B2:** No allocation change at WRC-07. The adoption of a WRC-07 Resolution addressing the issue of the digital dividend together with an associated WRC-11 Agenda Item which would enable the allocation of all or part of the band 470 – 862 MHz for mobile service and identification for IMT as one option among other uses of the digital dividend;

**B3:** A co-primary allocation to Mobile Service in the whole band, and identification of the whole band, or parts thereof, to IMT at WRC-07.

ANNEX 2

<sup>1</sup> 470 - 838 MHz B2, 838 - 862MHz -

<sup>2</sup> This is a preliminary UK position

**Subject: Follow on action on Resolution 951, Proposal for Agenda Item 7.2**

***Proposal:***

"To review the appropriateness of the international regulatory framework in accordance with Resolution 951 (WRC-03) and take appropriate action."

**RESOLUTION 951 (REV. WRC-07)**

**Improving the international spectrum  
regulatory framework**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2007),

*considering*

- a) that spectrum is a finite resource and there is a continued increase in demand for radiocommunications;
- b) that there is also an increasing number and diversity of applications that need to be accommodated in the radio spectrum;
- c) that there is a keen interest in the rational, efficient and economic use of spectrum;
- d) that allocations to radiocommunication services should aim to reach the best outcome in terms of spectrum efficiency ;
- e) that applications are emerging in which elements of different radiocommunication services (as defined in the Radio Regulations) are combined;
- f) that there is a convergence of radio technologies, inasmuch as the same radio technology can be used in systems that operate in different radiocommunication services or with different allocation status (primary or secondary) therefore requiring the allocation of the bands in which these systems are operated to all corresponding services with the same status;
- g) that similar data rates and quality of service attributes are available with different radiocommunication systems operating in different radiocommunication services;
- h) that the use of modern underlying communication architectures and protocols, such as those used in packet radio systems, enables the concurrent provision of different applications from the same platform operating in the same frequency bands;
- i) that evolving and emerging radiocommunication technologies may enable new sharing opportunities;
- k) that these or other evolving and emerging technologies may lead to more frequency-agile and interference-tolerant equipment and consequently to more flexible use of spectrum;
- l) that some administrations are considering a flexible allocation framework with the aim of more efficient utilization of the spectrum on a national basis,

*noting*

- 1 that the purpose of the Radio Regulations is to ensure a framework for the effective management and use of spectrum and not to constrain the development of existing or new applications and technologies,
- 2 that WRC cycle has now been extended to 4 years due to ITU budgetary constraints
- 3 that studies mandated under Res 951 have not been completed

*resolves*

1 to continue, as a matter of urgency, the studies on the ability of the Radio Regulations to reflect existing systems and technologies and to evolve to meet the demands of emerging and future applications, with a view to developing concepts and procedures for implementation in the Radio Regulations, if the impact on allocation and sharing situations has been thoroughly considered, for consideration at WRC-11 and possible implementation on suitable bands at subsequent conferences, so as to meet the objectives encompassed by the *considerings* and *notings* above,

2 to review the allocations in certain frequency bands between [1 and 6 GHz] as listed in the annex [to be developed] where convergence would require some alignment of the allocations for action at WRC-11.

*resolves to invite WRC-11*

to review the results of the studies under *resolves 1* and *2* above and take appropriate action

*invites administrations*

to participate actively in the studies by submitting contributions to ITU-R.

