

**1st ITU INTER-REGIONAL WORKSHOP
ON WRC-15 PREPARATION
(Geneva, 4 – 5 December 2013)**

**CITEL
Preliminary Views and
Proposals Regarding
WRC-15 Agenda Items**

*Inter-American
Telecommunication
Commission (CITEL)
December 2013*

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WORKSHOP ON WRC-15
PREPARATION**

**GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
4-5 DECEMBER 2013**

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Organization of
American States

Preliminary Views and Proposals Regarding WRC-15 Agenda Items

Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)
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American States



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SGT-3	SPACE SCIENCE & MSS	1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.9.2, 9.1.1	Mr. Tarcisio BAKAUS - BRAZIL (bakaut@anatel.gov.br)	Mr. Glenn FELDHAKE – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (glenn.s.feldhake@nasa.gov)
SGT-4	FSS & SATELLITE REGULATORY	1.6.1, 1.6.2, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9.1, 7, 9.1.2, 9.1.3, 9.1.5, 9.1.8, 9.2*, 9. *Satellite issues	Mr. Jerry CONNER – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (jerry.conner@exelisinc.com)	Ms. Chantal BEAUMIER – CANADA (chantal.beaumier@ic.gc.ca) Mr. Ramiro ROBLEDÓ – MEXICO (robledo@ift.gob.mx)
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INTER – AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR WORLD RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES: DEFINITIONS

- PRELIMINARY VIEWS (PV): an informal statement that the Administration is considering possible Preliminary Proposals on specific themes.
- PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL (PP): a proposal that a CITEL Member State presents to PCC II with the purpose to turning it into an Inter-American Proposal and that has not been supported by another Member State.
- DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (DIAP): PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL that has been supported by at least one other Member State.
- INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (IAP): DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (DIAP) for which the PCC II has ended its consideration and discussion, has been supported by at least six Members States and is not opposed by more than 50% of the number of supports obtained.



Agenda Item 1.1: *IMT/terrestrial mobile broadband* **Preliminary Views**

Frequency Range (MHz)	Support Studies/Identification	Oppose
General	CAN: Studies	
410-430	CLM: Studies B: Identification	ARG
470-698	CLM: Studies CAN/USA: Identification	ARG/B
1164-1215, 1215-1300, 1559-1610		CAN/USA
1300-1525	B/CLM: Studies/Possible Identification (B: only in 1350-1525 MHz) CAN: Studies/Possible Identification, 1427-1525 MHz MEX: Studies/Possible Identification, 1452-1492 MHz	USA: for 1435-1525 MHz



Agenda Item 1.1: *IMT/terrestrial mobile broadband* Preliminary Views

Frequency Range (MHz)	Support Studies/Identification	Oppose
1695-1710	CAN/USA: Studies/Possible Identification, 1695-1710 MHz	
2700-2900	B: Studies	
3400-3600	B: Identification with technical conditions for sharing with FSS above 3600 MHz CLM: Studies/Possible Identification	
3600-4200	CLM: Studies	ARG: for 3700-4200 B
5350-5470	USA: Identification for RLANs if studies show feasibility	
5925-6425		B/NCG



Agenda Item 1.1: *IMT/terrestrial mobile broadband* **Status of the Preliminary Proposals, Draft Inter-American Proposals** **and Inter-American Proposals**

Frequency Range (MHz)	MOD Mobile allocation in Article 5	NOC
420-450		Preliminary Proposal USA
470-698	Draft – Inter-American Proposal CAN/CTR	Inter-American Proposal¹ ARG/B/DOM/EQA/NCG/PNR
3400-3600	Draft – Inter-American Proposal B/CTR: with IMT identification	Preliminary Proposal NCG
3600-4200		Draft – Inter-American Proposal B/NCG/MEX
4500-4800		Preliminary Proposal NCG

1. Discussions have not ended.



Agenda Item 1.2: *Use of 694-790 MHz by mobile service (Reg 1)*

Preliminary Views

Canada/United States

- Studies undertaken by JTG 4-5-6-7 to address agenda items 1.1 and 1.2 are separate and distinct, even if bands of interest to both agenda items prove to be similar;
- Sharing and compatibility methodologies that may be utilized in possible sharing and compatibility studies undertaken for WRC-15 Agenda Item 1.2 will not *a priori* be agreed for application to studies under agenda item 1.1;
- There is no basis for any change to the Radio Regulations being addressed under agenda item 1.2 that pertain to, or otherwise impact, Region 2.



Agenda Item 1.3: *Broadband PPDR*

Preliminary Views

Canada

- Is assessing and may contribute to studies on technical and operational issues relating to broadband public protection and disaster relief (PPDR) technology, services and applications including use of commercial and other networks , in accordance with Resolution **648 (WRC-12)**.



Agenda Item 1.4: *Possible secondary amateur service allocation within 5 250-5 450 kHz*

Preliminary Views

Canada

- The amateur service requires access to spectrum in the vicinity of 5 300 kHz to carry out reliable emergency and disaster-relief communications;
- An allocation to the amateur service, on a secondary basis for one or more segments of contiguous spectrum in the range 5 250 kHz to 5 450 kHz, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, could satisfy this requirement;
- Supports the work of WP 5A on sharing, compatibility and other studies conducted under this agenda item.



Agenda Item 1.4: *Possible secondary amateur service allocation within 5 250-5 450 kHz*

Preliminary Views

Brazil

- Recognizes the value of ongoing experiments with Amateur Service on the 5 250 to 5 450 kHz frequency range (promoted by national administrations under the provisions of section II, Article 4.4 of the Radio Regulations);
- Supports ongoing and future ITU-R sharing studies to determine appropriate compatibility criteria.



Agenda Item 1.5: *UAS - Satellite*

Preliminary Views

Canada

- Supports use of FSS bands not subject to AP **30, 30A, 30B** for UAS control and non-payload communications in non-segregated airspaces only if ITU-R studies show it's possible to provide safe and efficient integration into the ATC system.

United States

- Supports addition of technical and regulatory provisions to enable use of portions of FSS bands for UAS CNPC links in non-segregated airspace, if studies demonstrate that the requirements of aviation authorities are satisfied;
- Does not support addition of AMS(R)S allocation to the FSS bands used for this purpose.



Agenda Item 1.6.2: *FSS (E-s) 250 MHz in Region 2 and 300 MHz in Region 3 in 13-17 GHz*

Preliminary Views

Brazil/Canada/United States/Mexico

- Support studies towards consideration of possible additional primary allocations to the fixed-satellite service (FSS) (Earth-to-space) of 250 MHz in Region 2 and 300 MHz in Region 3 within the range 13-17 GHz and review the regulatory provisions on the current allocations to the fixed-satellite service within this range, in accordance with Resolution **152 (WRC-12)**, while protecting existing primary services in the band(s).



Agenda Item 1.7: *FSS (E-s) NGSO MSS Feeder Links 5 091 – 5 150 MHz*

Preliminary Views

Canada/United States

- Any new sharing studies should be limited to new systems of the ARNS as compatibility studies between feeder links of the non-GSO mobile satellite systems in the MSS and the AMS (AMRS and AMT) were already conducted in this band at WRC-07;
- The primary allocation to the FSS for feeder links of the non-GSO mobile satellite systems in the MSS should be retained in the 5091 – 5150 MHz band, and as such the time constraint elements of No. **5.444A** should be suppressed;
- Resolution **114 (Rev. WRC-12)** should be retained and updated to maintain the aeronautical protections and to promote a long term stable sharing environment for the allocated services in the 5091-5150 MHz band, taking into account the WRC-12 decision to suppress the application of Aeronautical Security in the AMRS allocation and Resolution **419**.



Agenda Item 1.8: *ESVs*

Preliminary Views

Canada/United States

- Support the modification of Resolution **902 (WRC-03)** to more accurately reflect the operations of today's ESVs and to reduce the coordination burden on administrations;
- Support the continuation of studies of possible alternative approaches, including development of pfd values. The pfd values are intended to replace or supplement coordination distances to allow more flexibility to ESV operation while continuing to protect the other services to which the 5 925 – 6 425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz bands are allocated.



Agenda Item 1.9.1: *FSS 7 150 – 7 250 MHz (s-E) and 8 400 – 8 500 MHz (E-s)*

Preliminary Views

Canada/United States/Mexico

- If ITU-R studies demonstrate compatibility with incumbent services and if due consideration is given to a potential allocation to EESS under agenda item 1.11, these administrations will consider supporting allocations to the FSS in the bands 7 150 – 7 250 MHz and 8 400 – 8 500 MHz, or portions thereof, limited to FSS systems operated from a fixed, known location not encompassing small VSAT-like FSS earth stations.



Agenda Item 1.9.2: *MMSS 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz*

Preliminary Views

Canada/United States

- If ITU-R studies demonstrate compatibility with incumbent services, including the adjacent SRS (space-to-Earth) allocation in the band 8 400-8 450 MHz, which is limited to deep space, these administrations will consider supporting allocations to the MMSS in the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz, or portions thereof;
- ITU-R studies should determine appropriate measures (e.g., exclusion zones, radiation limits etc.), that will be needed to ensure protection of existing services in the bands 7375 – 7750 MHz and 8025 - 8400 MHz.



Agenda Item 1.10: MSS, including the satellite component for broadband applications, including IMT 22 GHz to 26 GHz

Draft Inter-American Proposals

Canada/United States

- NOC to Article 5
- SUP Resolution **234** (WRC-12)



Agenda Item 1.11: *EESS (E-s) 7-8 GHz*

Draft Inter-American Proposals

Canada/United States

- MOD Article **5** to add EESS (Earth-to-space) in the 7 190-7 250 MHz band and divide the Table of Frequency Allocation at 7 190 MHz to clarify the allocation of services within the Table.
- MOD No. **5.460** - consequential to dividing the Table at 7 190 MHz
- MOD Article **21** Tables 21-2 and 21-3 - consequential
- MOD Appendix **7** Table 7b - consequential
- SUP Resolution **650** (WRC-12)



Agenda Item 1.12: *EESS (active) up to 600 MHz extension within 8 700-9 300 MHz and/or 9 900-10 500 MHz*

Preliminary Views

Brazil/Canada/United States

- Support studies that would lead to the potential extension of the current EESS (active) allocation in the frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz by 600 MHz;
- Support the ITU-R study results on the EESS spectrum requirements which demonstrate that 1 200 MHz of contiguous spectrum is necessary;
- Compatibility with existing services will have to be ensured, in accordance with the appropriate protection criteria and taking into account any available mitigation techniques that would reduce the level of unwanted emissions into adjacent band.

United States

- Only if studies prove that existing services cannot be protected and/or sufficient spectrum cannot be made available in the 9 900 MHz – 10.5 GHz range, does the United States support consideration of the 8 700-9 300 MHz range.



Agenda Item 1.13: 5 km distance limitation for proximity operations by space vehicles in the SRS (s-s)

Draft Inter-American Proposals Brazil/Canada/United States

- MOD No. **5.268** to remove 5 km distance separation limit, and remove reference to “extra-vehicular activities”
- SUP Resolution **652 (WRC-12)**



Agenda Item 1.14: Continuous reference time-scale - whether by the modification of UTC or some other method

Preliminary Views

United States

- Supports the adoption of UTC without leap seconds as the solution for achieving a continuous reference time-scale for dissemination by radiocommunication systems if the studies, in accordance with Resolution **653 (WRC-12)**, support this as a viable solution.



Agenda Item 1.14: Continuous reference time-scale - whether by the modification of UTC or some other method

Preliminary Views (Brazil/Canada)

- Support ITU-R studies with the aim of finding a compromise solution that would satisfy the need by some administrations to have a continuous reference time-scale while at the same time preserving Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) with its current definition;
- Noting that the current UTC timescale has been used satisfactorily since 1972, and is used in many types of applications and telecommunications systems, any change must be properly justified, carefully studied and planned, considering the possible risks the change may have on these applications;
- The studies should also highlight the impact of a possible change from the standard UTC to a new continuous time scale, especially with respect to the costs involved and the consequences for all including developing countries.
- All options including better implementation and enhanced distribution should be looked at.
- Clarification of the nomenclature associated with the definition of time in the ITU is required.



Agenda Item 1.15: *On-board communication stations in the maritime mobile service*

Preliminary Views

Canada

- Studies to determine spectrum requirements and possible technology improvement must be carried out to ascertain any additional spectrum requirements.



Agenda Item 1.16: New AIS technology applications and possible new applications to improve maritime radiocommunication

Preliminary Views

Canada

- With additional applications being developed in the maritime mobile service, and taking into account other existing services, Canada supports studies to determine the need for additional spectrum and if required, what frequency band would be appropriate for additional applications using AIS technology.

United States

- Supports studies to address potential terrestrial and satellite communication systems and also supports the completion of studies and the development of an international standard for the prospective new VDES.



Agenda Item 1.17: *Wireless avionics intra-communications*

Preliminary Views (Brazil/Canada/United States)

- Support regulatory actions, including appropriate allocations to the AM(R)S limited to WAIC systems within existing worldwide AMS, AM(R)S and/or ARNS allocations below 15.7 GHz, providing ITU-R studies show compatibility with existing services in accordance with Resolution **423 (WRC-12)**. Those studies should consider frequency bands above 15.7 GHz if spectrum requirements cannot be met in existing worldwide AMS, AM(R)S and/or ARNS allocations below 15.7 GHz.

Preliminary Proposals (Brazil)

- MOD Article **5** to add AM(R)S allocation at 4200-4400 MHz and new footnote restricting use to WAIC
- MOD No. **5.438** to remove passive EESS and SRS secondary use
- SUP No. **5.440** to remove the use of 4202 MHz for standard frequency and time-signal satellite service



Agenda Item 1.18: Radiolocation service for automotive applications in 77.5-78.0 GHz

Preliminary Views

Brazil/Canada/United States

- Support a primary allocation to the radiolocation service in the frequency band 77.5-78 GHz for automotive radars if ITU-R studies show that:
 - Sharing is feasible with existing services in the band 77.5-78 GHz and;
 - Compatibility with and protection of existing services has been demonstrated in the adjacent bands 76-77.5 GHz and 78-81 GHz.



Agenda Item 2: ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference (Resolutions 27 and 28)

Preliminary Views (Canada)

- Will monitor the development of new and revised ITU-R Recommendations and determine whether these should be incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations, as per Resolution **28**.
- Will also review references to ITU-R Recommendations with a view to clarifying the status of their references or remove any ambiguity in their linking language, in accordance with Resolution **27**

Preliminary Proposals (Canada)

- MOD to several provisions and footnotes to update references to Recommendations incorporated by reference that have been revised since WRC-12 and to clarify the status of references.



Agenda Item 4: Review of Resolutions and Recommendations (Resolution 95)

Preliminary Views (Canada)

- Will be reviewing the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous conferences, together with the Report from the Director of the BR, in preparation of its proposals to the next CPM and WRC, as appropriate.
- Proposals that seek to substantively alter specific resolutions or recommendations, which are not related to another conference agenda item, should not be considered under agenda item 4.

Preliminary Proposal (Canada)

- Proposed actions on whether to retain, amend or suppress specific Resolutions and Recommendations.



Agenda Item 7: Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures

Preliminary Views (Argentina)

- The following preliminary considerations should be taken into account in the formulation of positions and Inter-American Proposals for agenda item 7:
 - The advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures of satellite radio frequencies assignments should take into account that radio spectrum is a scarce and strategic natural resource requiring equitable distribution among all administrations thereby ensuring the participation of all, especially developing countries, in the exploitation of same for the technological and economic advancement of all.
 - The Radio Regulations should reflect clear, reasonable and accurate timelines for actions required of administrations especially in areas affecting rights of response to the Bureau requests or the bringing into use of frequency assignments, among other matters.
 - The timelines in the Radio Regulations should be clear and reasonable, reflecting the physical and scientific realities feasible for the construction of satellites that are required to bring into use radio frequency assignments.



Agenda Item 7: Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures

Preliminary Views (Argentina Cont.)

- Clear and reasonable timelines in the Radio Regulations should also, and additionally, reflect and take into account events of force majeure and catastrophic failure that may affect an administration's otherwise legitimate access to and bringing into use of a radio frequency assignment.
- When a recorded assignment is being brought into use, either initially or after a period of suspension, it is recognized that efforts differ globally to accomplish this objective and that effort can be additional on the part of developing countries. Mechanisms should be explored to mark this difference in capabilities in a significant way in the advance publication, coordination, recording, and notification procedures of the Radio Regulations.
- Without regard to the differing capabilities among administrations, it is recognized that the replacement of a satellite takes a minimum of three years, not taking into account the re-design of same towards potentially different or more advanced technology.



Agenda Item 7: Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures

Preliminary Views (Argentina Cont.)

- All administrations, especially those of developing countries share an interest in ensuring timely and accurate receipt of communications from the ITU that may affect rights to use radio frequency assignments. All Radiocommunication Bureau communications that affect an administration's right to use radio frequency assignments should be delivered securely and by means that reasonably ensure receipt and response. The Radio Regulations should be clear in ensuring that administrations have recourse to respond to significant communication issues that may affect their assignments.
- In matter relating to coordination of frequency assignments, while it is desirable to determine all coordination requirements for a satellite network as early as possible in the coordination process, it is also important to consider whether the current process can be, or needs to be improved to ensure sufficient data is provided to perform an informed interference analysis or respond to the coordination request.



Agenda Item 7: Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures

Preliminary Views (Argentina Cont.)

- It is essential to consider the basic principles of Article **44** of ITU Constitution, the Radio Regulations Preamble No. **0.3**, and the provisions of Resolution **80** (Rev. **WRC-07**) to achieve rational, efficient and economic frequency use for radiocommunication services and the associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to said frequencies, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries. While the Radio Regulations currently establish more streamlined procedures for deployment of satellite networks for purely national system coverage, consideration of similar treatment for networks by groups of countries or joint or neighboring administrations for systems including international coverage should be studied.



Agenda Item 7: Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures

Preliminary Views (Canada)

- Supports the continued modification, including simplification, of the Radio Regulations procedures that would facilitate their understanding and minimize the need for associated Rules of Procedure.
- No changes to the Radio Regulation are required for the extension of the regulatory time-limits in case of *force majeure* or catastrophic failure.
- The current seven years regulatory time-limit was developed taking into account the additional time that may be required to remedy special cases involving catastrophic failures and *force majeure*.
- The application of different regulatory procedures for the bringing into use of frequency assignments by some administrations shall be avoided as it could lead to abuse and unjustified reservation of the spectrum/orbit resource.
- Extension of the regulatory bringing into use deadline for frequency assignments shall continue to be studied by the Board or Conferences on a case-by-case basis in the event of catastrophic failures, co-passenger delays or *force majeure* as this approach preserves the principle of equitable access while taking into account the special needs of administrations.



Agenda Item 7: Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures

Issue A - Notification of suspension under No. 11.49 beyond six months

Draft Inter-American Proposals

ARG/EQA/NCG/SLV

- NOC

CAN/CTR/USA

- MOD No. 11.49 to specify the regulatory consequence when an administration notifies the Bureau of a suspension beyond the required six-month period, i.e. reduction of the 3 year period



Agenda Item 8: Deletion of country footnotes, deletion of country names from footnotes (Resolution 26)

Preliminary Views

Canada

- Will be reviewing its country footnotes and the inclusion of its country name in existing footnotes to the ITU Table of Frequency Allocations with a view to determining their relevance.



Agenda Item 9.1.1: *Protection of the systems operating in the MSS in 406-406.1 MHz*

Preliminary Views

Canada/United States

- Supports the ongoing ITU-R studies with a view of having an adequate protection of the MSS band 406-406.1 MHz in order to detect and successfully process 406 MHz distress signals, which is vital to search and rescue missions.



Agenda Item 9.1.2: Reduction of the coordination arc and technical criteria used in application of No. 9.41

Preliminary Views

Canada/United States

- To reduce the number of unnecessary coordination requirements identified by the Bureau when applying the current technical conditions specified in Table 5-1 of Appendix 5, the coordination arcs for GSO satellite networks in the 6/4 GHz and 14/10/11/12 GHz bands (Items 1 and 2 of the frequency column in Table 5-1 of Appendix 5) should be reduced to 6° and 5° respectively.

United States

- Supports continued studies on the necessity for reducing the coordination arc in the 27.5-30.0 GHz/17.7-20.2GHz FSS allocations. However, since in the 30/20 GHz bands there is a lower density of deployment and fewer coordination requests than in other FSS bands, it may not be necessary to reduce the coordination arc in the 30/20 GHz bands as was done at WRC-12 for the 6/4 and 14/10/11/12 GHz band FSS allocations.



Agenda Item 9.1.4: Updating and rearrangement of the Radio Regulations

Preliminary Views

Canada

- Will be participating and contributing, where appropriate, in ITU-R studies and within CITEL and will be reviewing the Director's Report to WRC-15 on this issue in preparation for its proposals to the conference.



Agenda Item 9.1.6: Studies towards review of the definitions of fixed service, fixed station, and mobile station

Preliminary Views

Canada

- Will be participating and contributing, as appropriate, in ITU-R studies and within CITELE and will be reviewing the Director's Report to WRC-15 on this issue in preparation for its proposals to the conference.
- Is of the view that this issue needs to be resolved at WRC-15.



Agenda Item 9.1.7: Spectrum management guidelines for emergency and disaster relief radiocommunication

Preliminary Views

Canada

- Recognizes the importance of radiocommunications for use in emergency and disaster relief and will be participating and contributing, as appropriate, in ITU-R studies and within CITEL.
- Will also be reviewing the Director's Report to WRC-15 on this issue in its preparations for the conference.



Agenda Item 9.1.8: *Regulatory aspects for nano- and picosatellites*

Preliminary Views

Canada/United States/Mexico

- Support completing the studies to characterize nanosatellites and picosatellites;
- Support considering whether modifications to the regulatory procedures for notifying satellite networks are needed to facilitate the deployment and operation of nanosatellites and picosatellites;
- The studies should include exploration of whether the current regulations and procedures adequately ensure the compatibility of nanosatellites and picosatellites with other frequency assignments;
- WRC-15 should take into account the results of the studies when considering appropriateness and necessity of the related preliminary WRC-18 agenda item.



Agenda Item 9.2: Difficulties and inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations

Issue: Inconsistencies that exist with respect to the application of “Additional allocation” and “Different category of service”

Preliminary Proposals

Canada

- ADD new provisions in Section II of Article 5 to describe the application of “*Different category of service*”

United States

- MOD title of Section II of Article 5 by adding a footnote to clarify the application of the term “*Different category of service*”
- NOC to Nos. 5.34-5.41 dealing with additional allocations



Agenda Item 10: *Agenda Items for Future Conferences*

Preliminary Proposals

Canada

- Suppress existing Resolution **808 (WRC-12)** and replace it with a new Resolution for the WRC-18 agenda.



**Complete documents may be
found at:**

[https://www.citel.oas.org/en/Pages/PCCII
/WRC.aspx](https://www.citel.oas.org/en/Pages/PCCII/WRC.aspx)



XXIII Meeting of PCC.II

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Thank you very much for your attention

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