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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 3 toDocument WTDC-17/24-E** |
|  | **22 August 2017** |
|  | **Original: English** |
| Member States of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| **Priority area:** - Resolutions and recommendations**Summary:**The proposals made in the proposed revision to Resolution 9 consist in: - ensuring that case studies and special requirements of national spectrum management organizations from developing countries are brought directly to the attention of the relevant ITU-R Study Groups. This would facilitate the consideration of developing countries’ special requirements in providing best practices in spectrum management in ITU-R deliverables, such as in ITU-R Recommendations, Reports and/or Handbooks.- fostering the organization of workshops or seminars to present and explain the output of ITU-R Study Groups, in particular Study Group 1, instead of writing a report during the study period.- continuing to gather national practical case studies and make them rapidly available through the ITU-D website. In conjunction with the development of thematic web pages referencing existing ITU-R material on specific radio topics, this would decrease the workload of both ITU-D and ITU-R Study Groups 1 while ensuring that the most accurate information on the most relevant radio spectrum issues is gathered and available in a single place.- discontinuing the production of a specific Report on this Resolution, since few contributions are unfortunately submitted to the sparsely attended meetings on Resolution 9 so that most of the work relies on the Rapporteur assisted by only two or three volunteering persons, which leads to issues about the exhaustivity, neutrality and consistency of the report, especially with regard to ITU-R work. By organizing something more practically orientated, Resolution 9 would be more useful and relevant for developing countries.**Expected results:** Revision to Resolution 9* Ensuring the training of developing countries and providing assistance to them on issues of their interest and adapted to their national context and needs,
* Organizing practical workshops or seminars in order to exchange and bring concrete and rapid answers to their difficulties or questions.

**References:** WTDC Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) |

**MOD** ECP/24A3/1

RESOLUTION 9 (Rev. BUENOS AIRES, 2017)

Participation of countries, particularly developing
countries, in spectrum management

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 2017),

considering

*a)* that the continuing growth in demand for spectrum, from both existing and new radiocommunication applications, places ever greater requirements on a scarce resource;

*b)* that, because of the investment in equipment and infrastructures, major changes in the existing use of the spectrum are often difficult to achieve, except in the long term;

*c)* that the marketplace drives the development of new technologies to find new solutions to address development problems;

*d)* that national strategies should take into account international commitments under the Radio Regulations;

*e)* that it is recommended that national strategies should also take into account global changes in telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) and developments in technology;

*f)* that increased spectrum access may be facilitated through technical innovation and greater sharing capabilities;

*g)* that, based on its ongoing work, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) is well placed to provide worldwide information on radiocommunication technology and spectrum utilization trends;

*h)* that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) is well placed to facilitate the participation of developing countries in ITU‑R activities, and, for those developing countries that so request, to distribute to them the results of particular ITU‑R activities;

*i)* that such information would assist spectrum managers in developing countries to develop their own national medium- or long-term strategies;

*j)* that such information would enable developing countries to benefit from sharing studies and other technical studies in ITU‑R, including new spectrum sharing approaches such as dynamic spectrum access (DSA);

*k)* that, within spectrum management, one of the most pressing concerns of many developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, is the difficulty of elaborating methods for the calculation of fees for use of the radio-frequency spectrum;

*l)* that regional, bilateral or multilateral agreements could be a basis for fostering cooperation in the field of the radio-frequency spectrum;

*m)* that spectrum refarming[[1]](#footnote-1)1 could accommodate the increasing demand for new and existing radiocommunication applications;

*n)* that spectrum monitoring includes effective use of spectrum monitoring facilities to support the spectrum-management process, the evaluation of spectrum utilization for the purpose of spectrum planning, the provision of technical support for frequency allocation and assignment and the resolution of cases of harmful interference;

*o)* the need, in studying spectrum-management best practices, to make broadband access more affordable to lower-income populations, especially in developing countries,

recognizing

*a)* that it is the sovereign right of every State to manage spectrum use within its territories;

*b)* that there is a strong need for the active participation of developing countries in ITU activities, as expressed in Resolution 5 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of this conference, Resolution ITU‑R 7‑2 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly and Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which may be represented individually and through regional groups;

*c)* that it is important to take into consideration the ongoing work in ITU‑R and ITU‑D, and the need to avoid duplication of effort;

*d)* the successful development of the Spectrum Fees Database (SF Database) and the initial compilation of guidelines[[2]](#footnote-2)2 and case studies to assist administrations in extracting information from the SF Database for use in the preparation of fee-calculation models that suit their national requirements;

*e)* that, in connection with the ITU‑R Handbook on National Spectrum Management and Report ITU‑R SM.2012, additional guidelines have been compiled offering various national approaches to spectrum-management fees for spectrum use;

*f)* that there is significant activity across multiple ITU‑R study groups to address spectrum sharing, which may have implications for national spectrum management and which may be of particular interest to developing countries;

*g)* that ITU‑R continues to update Recommendation ITU‑R SM.1603, which provides guidelines for spectrum redeployment;

*h)* that the ITU‑R Handbook on Spectrum Monitoring provides guidelines for the installation and operation of spectrum-monitoring infrastructures and the implementation of spectrum monitoring, while Recommendation ITU‑R SM.1139 prescribes administrative and procedural requirements for international monitoring systems,

taking into account

*a)* No. 155 of the ITU Convention, defining the aim of studies conducted within ITU‑R,

resolves

1 to continue the development of the SF Database, incorporating national experiences, and provide additional guidelines and case studies, based on contributions from administrations;

2 to update the information available in national frequency allocation tables and make the Resolution 9 and ICT Eye portals complementary;

3 to continue to gather the necessary information on national practical case studies and on activities carried out by ITU‑D Study Groups 1 and 2, ITU‑R Study Group 1 and relevant BDT programmes and make them rapidly available through the ITU-D website,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

1 to encourage Member States from developing countries, at national and/or regional level, to provide ITU‑R and ITU‑D with case studies and special requirements with respect to national spectrum management, to which the Directors should endeavour to respond in coordination with the relevant ITU-D and ITU-R Study Groups,;

2 to encourage Member States to continue to provide ITU‑R and ITU‑D with practical examples of their experiences of using the SF Database, development trends in spectrum management, spectrum redeployment and the installation and operation of spectrum-monitoring systems;

3 to organize relevant presentations of the work of ITU-R through seminars or workshops to be organized on issues of interest to the developing countries and according to their requirements, preoccupations and needs (these issues should be agreed by ITU-D and ITU-R prior to the effective presentation);

4 to take appropriate measures so that to ensure issues presented at seminars or workshops reflect prevailing trends in spectrum management and approaches, which have been adopted and put into practice by a significant number of countries and, which have been proven as to their ability to deliver the expected outcome;

5 to ensure issues tackled through seminars or workshops are in consistency with ITU-R deliverables, ITU-R Recommendations, Reports and/or Handbooks on spectrum management;

6 to take appropriate measures so that work in accordance with this resolution is carried out in the six official and working languages of the Union,

invites the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to ensure that ITU‑R continues the collaboration with ITU‑D in the implementation of this resolution.

**Reasons:** The proposed modifications to Resolution 9 aim at:

* ensuring that case studies and special requirements of national spectrum management organizations from developing countries are brought directly to the attention of the relevant ITU-R Study Groups;
* fostering the organization of workshops or seminars to present and explain the output of ITU-R Study Groups, in particular Study Group 1, instead of writing a report during the study period;
* continuing to gather national practical case studies and make them rapidly available through the ITU-D website;
* discontinuing the production of a specific Report on this Resolution.

[*Editor’s note: it is proposed to delete the Annex 1, as it is here proposed to stop the production of a dedicated report, so the Annex is no more relevant. It is rather suggested that any issues related to spectrum management and mentioned by developing countries as of their interests should be envisaged for further exchanges within the framework of Resolution 9, as indicated in the proposed revision of instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau 1.*]

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1. 1 As noted in Recommendation ITU‑R SM.1603, redeployment is also referred to as refarming. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 2 Here, "guidelines" refers to a range of options that may be used by ITU Member States in their domestic spectrum-management activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)