

Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications (RCC)

PRELIMINARY POSITION OF THE RCC ADMINISTRATIONS ON AGENDA ITEMS OF THE WORLD RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE 2015

(18 April, 2014 version)

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1.1 to consider additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) and related regulatory provisions, to facilitate the development of terrestrial mobile broadband applications, in accordance with Resolution 233 (WRC-12)

Resolution 233 (WRC-12) Studies on frequency-related matters on International Mobile Telecommunications and other terrestrial mobile broadband applications

The RCC Administrations support allocation of additional frequency bands on a primary basis to the mobile service and identification for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) on the condition of optimizing the use of already identified frequency bands.

The RCC Administrations consider that by 2020 the overall spectrum requirements for IMT systems could be fulfilled for the RCC countries by using 1 065 MHz of spectrum including the bands already identified for the IMT. However the spectrum requirements for IMT systems for provision of coverage don't exceed 220-260 MHz in the bands below 1.5 GHz including the bands already identified for the IMT.

The RCC Administrations consider that the protection of other services that have allocations within the subject bands and adjacent bands should be ensured and the necessity of their development be taken into account when determining possibilities and conditions for allocation of frequency bands to the MS and their identification for IMT.

The RCC Administrations consider that allocation to the MS on a primary basis and identification for IMT as well as identification for IMT of the bands which were already allocated to the MS on a primary basis should not pose any additional constraints to existing services in these bands.

The RCC Administrations object to the primary allocation to the MS and identification for IMT systems, as well as identification for IMT in the following bands already allocated to the MS on a primary basis, due to their intense use by the incumbent services and possible unacceptable interference to the stations of these services:

- 410-430 MHz used by MS applications other than IMT;
- 470-694 MHz used by BS;
- 1 300-1 350 MHz and 1 350-1 375 MHz used by ARNS under RR No. **5.337**, RLS and RNSS under RR No. **5.337A**;
- 1 375-1 400 MHz used by RNS under RR No. **5.338**;
- 1 427-1 525 MHz used by aeronautical telemetry operating under RR Nos. **5.342** and **4.10**;
- 1 525-1 559 MHz and 1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz used by MSS;
- 1 695-1 710 MHz used by meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth);
- 2 025-2 110 MHz and 2 200-2 290 MHz used by EESS, SRS and SOS;
- 2 700-2 900 MHz, 2 900-3 100 MHz and 3 300-3 400 MHz used by RLS;
- 3 600-3 800 MHz, 3 800-4 200 MHz and 4 500-4 800 MHz used by FSS (space-to-Earth);
- 4 400-4 500 MHz and 4 800-5 000 MHz used by FS.

The RCC Administrations oppose global allocation of the band 3 400-3 600 MHz to the MS on a primary basis and modification of the allocation conditions for this frequency band, established by RR No. **5.430A**.

The RCC Administrations also oppose the primary MS allocation for use by terrestrial broadband systems (e.g. RLAN) in the following frequency bands due to their intense use by existing services and possible unacceptable interference to stations of these services:

- 5 350-5 470 MHz used by RLS and EESS;
- 5 725-5 850 MHz used by RLS.

The RCC Administrations support identification of the band 5 925-6 425 MHz for IMT considering results of compatibility studies.

1.2 to examine the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution 232 (WRC-12), on the use of the frequency band 694-790 MHz by the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in Region 1 and take the appropriate measures;

Resolution 232 (WRC-12) Use of the frequency band 694-790 MHz by the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in Region 1 and related studies

BS and MS spectrum requirements in the band 694-790 MHz

The RCC Administrations are of the view that the BS spectrum requirements (taking into account the development of new technologies in broadcasting including HDTV) are 8 multiplexes for digital broadcasting in the band 470-790 MHz. These requirements can be met if the frequency band 694-790 MHz is further used for broadcasting.

The MS spectrum requirements for IMT implementation are determined in the position of the RCC administrations towards WRC-15 agenda item 1.1.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that the use of the MS shall be decided by the administrations depending on their spectrum requirements for the BS.

Compatibility studies

The RCC Administrations support the requirement to define technical and regulatory conditions for the mobile service in the considered frequency band for the protection of other services, based on the characteristics and protection criteria of these services developed by the responsible ITU-R Working Parties.

The RCC Administrations are of the opinion that the MS operating conditions in the considered frequency band shall be based on the technically justified criteria and compatibility estimation methods.

In the compatibility studies between the MS and broadcasting service, the minimum coupling losses (MCL) method and Monte-Carlo method are supported to be used in the frequency band 694-790 MHz and in the adjacent frequency bands.

Refinement of lower edge of allocation to the mobile service (Issue A)

The RCC Administrations consider that the lower edge of allocation to the mobile service (including guard band) shall not be lower than 694 MHz.

The IMT frequency arrangement shall be chosen taking into account the compatibility with the ARNS and with the terrestrial TV broadcasting systems.

The RCC Administrations consider the frequency arrangement based on the existing A5 arrangement in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1036-4 (703-733 MHz for uplink, 758-788 for downlink) as a preferable one.

The potential frequency arrangements for IMT systems shall be taken into account while defining the protection conditions of the terrestrial TV broadcasting and ARNS systems.

While choosing the frequency arrangement the usage of the frequency band 694-790 MHz by the ancillary broadcasting applications shall also be taken into account.

Protection of the broadcasting service (Issue B)

The RCC Administrations consider that the allocation conditions to the MS in the frequency band 694-790 MHz shall include the required technical and regulatory limitations of MS for providing protection for the BS. Imposing restrictions or application of additional requirements for the BS shall not be allowed.

The RCC Administrations support the method under which the regulatory and technical conditions for the MS are defined directly in the Radio Regulations, including WRC Resolution, to provide protection of the BS.

To protect the BS from the MS interference the provisions of GE-06 Agreement shall be applied as well as additional regulatory and technical conditions taking into account the aggregate interference effect from the MS stations in the main and adjacent frequency bands.

Protection of ARNS (Issue C)

The RCC Administrations consider that the allocation conditions for the MS in the frequency band 694-790 MHz shall include the required technical and regulatory limitations of the MS to provide protection for the ARNS. Imposing restrictions or application of additional requirements to the ARNS shall not be allowed.

The protection of the ARNS applied in RCC countries under RR No. **5.312** shall be ensured by application of coordination procedures under RR No. **9.21** for the MS in relation to the ARNS using the coordination thresholds based on the ITU-R study results taking into account the aggregate interference.

SAB/SAP applications (Issue D)

The draft position is under development.

1.3 to review and revise Resolution 646 (Rev.WRC-12) for broadband public protection and disaster relief (PPDR), in accordance with Resolution 648 (WRC-12)

Resolution 646 (Rev.WRC-12) Public protection and disaster relief

Resolution 648 (WRC-12) Studies to support broadband public protection and disaster relief

The RCC Administrations support the use of IMT family standards for the purpose of building public protection and disaster relief networks in the frequency bands earlier identified for PPDR, but allocation of certain new frequency bands to the MS to provide operation of these systems is not supported.

The RCC Administrations consider that spectrum requirements for wideband PPDR applications should be identified taking into account the intended use of the IMT family standards.

The RCC Administrations recognize that requirements for PPDR systems such as the volume of available and used spectrum, applicable scenarios of PPDR use, could substantially vary depending on the country's national interests.

1.4 to consider possible new allocation to the amateur service on a secondary basis within the band 5 250-5 450 kHz in accordance with Resolution 649 (WRC-12)

Resolution 649 (WRC-12) Possible allocation to the amateur service on a secondary basis at around 5 300 kHz

The RCC Administrations oppose to allocation of the frequency band 5 250 – 5 450 kHz or part of this band to the amateur service on the secondary basis, due to its intense use by fixed / land mobile services and oceanographic radars, as well as unacceptable interference from amateur stations to the existing systems that is confirmed by the studies.

The RCC Administrations consider that during studies of possible additional allocations to the amateur service in the frequency band 5 250-5 450 kHz it is necessary to take into account the need for protection of the FS and MS systems in the frequency band 5 250-5 450 kHz, oceanographic radars in the frequency band 5 250-5 275 kHz and for protection of systems, which operate in adjacent frequency bands.

1.5 to consider the use of frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service not subject to Appendices 30, 30A and 30B for the control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) in non-segregated airspaces, in accordance with Resolution 153 (WRC-12)

Resolution 153 (WRC-12) The use of frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service not subject to Appendices 30, 30A and 30B for the control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems in non-segregated airspaces

The RCC Administrations consider that the use of unplanned FSS bands by UAS CNPC links (space-to-Earth) is possible under the following conditions: such use shall not impose additional constraints on incumbent radio services; compatibility between UAS CNPC links and radio services which already have allocations in these bands shall be provided; necessary conditions ensuring availability and protection margins for UAS CNPC links shall be ensured.

The RCC Administrations consider that the use of unplanned FSS bands by UAS CNPC links (Earth-to-space) could not be supported, since such use would significantly change conditions of FSS system operation, would not be in compliance with existing conditions of their coordination with terrestrial and satellite radio services and could lead to unacceptable interference to these radio services.

1.6 to consider possible additional primary allocations

1.6.1 to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth) of 250 MHz in the range between 10 GHz and 17 GHz in Region 1;

1.6.2 to the fixed-satellite service (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 each range, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolutions 151 (WRC-12) and 152 (WRC-12), respectively;

Resolution 151 (WRC-12) Additional primary allocations to the fixed-satellite service in frequency bands between 10 and 17 GHz in Region 1

Resolution 152 (WRC-12) Additional primary allocations to the fixed-satellite service in the Earth-to-space direction in frequency bands between 13-17 GHz in Region 2 and Region 3

1. Agenda item 1.6.1

The RCC Administrations support the additional primary allocation of 250 MHz to the FSS (Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth) in frequency bands between 10 and 17 GHz in Region 1 subject to protection of incumbent services in these and the adjacent frequency bands.

The RCC Administrations support the following frequency bands for a new primary allocation in Region 1:

- 13.4-13.75 GHz to FSS (space-to-Earth);
- 14.5-14.8 GHz or 14.8-15.35 GHz to FSS (Earth-to-space / space-to-Earth).

2. Agenda item 1.6.2

The RCC Administrations consider that with additional allocation of 250 MHz to FSS “Earth-to-space” in Region 2 and 300 MHz in Region 3 in frequency bands between 13 and 17 GHz protection shall be ensured for incumbent services in these bands in Region 1.

3. Agenda items 1.6.1 and 1.6.2

New FSS allocations are preferable in frequency bands which are contiguous with the existing FSS allocations, and also in bands, where the allocation is possible on the worldwide basis.

The RCC Administrations consider that allocation of additional spectrum for the FSS on the worldwide basis (in the three Regions) has advantage over regional allocation (in one Region) when planning satellite communication networks and providing efficient territory coverage.

The RCC Administrations consider it necessary to study protection methods for SRS and RAS systems having allocations on a secondary basis, in the considered frequency bands and in the adjacent frequency bands, maintaining existing protection criteria for SRS and RAS against the impact of FSS systems. Should the compatibility studies between FSS and SRS show the need to restrict technical characteristics of FSS systems, the relevant constraints should be included in the Radio Regulations.

The RCC Administrations do not support additional allocation of 10.6-10.68 GHz and 15.35-15.4 GHz frequency bands to FSS due to the complicated sharing with stations of passive services operating in these frequency bands.

1.7 to review the use of the band 5 091-5 150 MHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) (limited to feeder links of the non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service) in accordance with Resolution 114 (Rev.WRC-12);

Resolution 114 (Rev.WRC-12) Studies on compatibility between new systems of the aeronautical radionavigation service and the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) (limited to feeder links of the non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service) in the frequency band 5 091-5 150 MHz;

The RCC Administrations support the need for updating conditions of using frequency band 5 091-5150 MHz by NGSO MSS feeder links and ARNS stations. The conditions should be taken into account when developing proposals for future usage of this frequency band by new systems in aeronautical services and FSS systems supporting NGSO MSS feeder links (Earth-to-space).

1.8 to review the provisions relating to earth stations located on board vessels (ESVs), based on studies conducted in accordance with Resolution 909 (WRC-12)

Resolution 909 (WRC-12) Provisions relating to earth stations located on board vessels which operate in fixed-satellite service networks in the uplink bands 5 925-6 425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz

The RCC Administrations consider that possible modifications to Resolution 902 (WRC-03) with the purpose to reflect existing technologies and technical characteristics of earth stations located on board vessels (ESV) should be made only ensuring protection to the existing radio services and not limiting their further development.

The RCC Administrations consider it reasonable to keep using the protective distance criterion in order to ensure sharing between ESV stations and stations of other services in the frequency bands specified in Resolution 902 (WRC-03).

The RCC Administrations do not object to modify protective distances from ESV to a coast line, subject to ensuring protection of stations in other services having allocations in the frequency bands 5 925-6 425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz.

The RCC Administrations consider that exact protective distances from a vessel to a coast line shall be determined for different ESVs in the frequency bands 5 925-6 425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz taking into account the maximum e.i.r.p. spectral density towards the horizon. These distances should be determined according to levels of protection from interference specified in Resolution 902 (WRC-03).

1.9 to consider, in accordance with Resolution 758 (WRC-12)

1.9.1 possible new allocations to the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space), subject to appropriate sharing conditions.

The RCC Administrations do not object to new FSS allocation of the bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space) subject to compatibility with existing terrestrial and satellite services without imposing additional constraints on these services.

1.9.2 the possibility of allocating the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz to the maritime mobile-satellite service and additional regulatory measures, depending on the results of appropriate studies;

Resolution 758 (WRC-12) Allocation to the fixed-satellite service and the maritime mobile-satellite service in the 7/8 GHz range

The RCC Administrations do not object to the allocation of the frequency bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz to the maritime mobile-satellite service subject to compatibility with existing terrestrial and space services without imposing additional constraints on these services taking into account the development of appropriate regulatory provisions.

1.10 to consider spectrum requirements and possible additional spectrum allocations for the mobile-satellite service in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions, including the satellite component for broadband applications, including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), within the frequency range from 22 GHz to 26 GHz, in accordance with Resolution 234 (WRC-12)

Resolution 234 (WRC-12) Additional primary allocations to the mobile-satellite service within the bands from 22 GHz to 26 GHz

1. The RCC Administrations consider that an additional spectrum allocation to the mobile-satellite service in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions, including the satellite component for broadband applications including IMT, within the frequency range from 22 GHz to 26 GHz is possible only if the sharing with the existing terrestrial and space services is ensured in the same and adjacent frequency bands (taking into account RR Nos. **5.149** and **5.340**), and if such allocations to MSS do not impose additional constraints on the existing services. However, the level of unwanted emissions from earth and space stations in the MSS networks in the frequency bands 22.01-22.21 GHz; 22.21-22.5 GHz; 22.81-22.86 GHz and 23.07-23.12 GHz shall be limited to ensure the protection of systems in the EESS (passive), SRS (passive) and radio astronomy services.

2. The RCC Administrations consider that when determining additional spectrum requirements for the MSS, it is necessary to take into account already existing allocations to the MSS in the Ka-band as well as the fact that a part of possible MSS spectrum requirements could be met due to specialized applications within the FSS.

1.11 to consider a primary allocation for the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the 7-8 GHz range, in accordance with Resolution 650 (WRC-12)

Resolution 650 (WRC-12) Allocation for the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the 7-8 GHz range

The RCC administrations do not object to allocation of frequency band 7 190-7 250 MHz on a primary basis to the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space) provided the compatibility with systems of SOS, SRS, FS and MS is ensured.

Compatibility conditions between EESS (Earth-to-space) and other existing services in the 7-8 GHz range shall be incorporated in the Radio Regulations.

1.12 to consider an extension of the current worldwide allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service in the frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz by up to 600 MHz within the frequency bands 8 700-9 300 MHz and/or 9 900-10 500 MHz, in accordance with Resolution 651 (WRC-12)

Resolution 651 (WRC-12) Possible extension of the current worldwide allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service in the frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz by up to 600 MHz within the frequency bands 8 700-9 300 MHz and/or 9 900-10 500 MHz

The RCC Administrations consider that worldwide extension of the available allocation to the EESS (active) in the frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz up to 600 MHz would be more preferable within the frequency band 9 900-10 500 MHz, and the extension would be possible only subject to defining the conditions of providing protection for systems in other services operating in this and adjacent frequency bands.

The RCC Administrations consider that in case of additional allocation of up to 600 MHz to the EESS (active), this frequency band shall be used only by the EESS systems with the pfd limits derived from the ITU-R studies and subject to not claiming protection from the services having allocations in this frequency band.

The RCC Administrations consider that protection shall be ensured for systems in other services, specifically RLS in the frequency band 9 900-10 500 MHz as well as for radiolocation systems in the frequency band 9 200-9 300 MHz.

1.13 to review No. 5.268 with a view to examining the possibility for increasing the 5 km distance limitation and allowing space research service (space-to-space) use for proximity operations by space vehicles communicating with an orbiting manned space vehicle, in accordance with Resolution 652 (WRC-12)

Resolution 652 (WRC-12) Use of the band 410-420 MHz by the space research service (space-to-space)

The RCC Administrations support the removal of 5 km distance limitation from RR No. 5.268 and the extension of use for the SRS (space-to-space) for proximity operations by space vehicles while maintaining the power flux density limit at the Earth's surface in the frequency band 410-420 MHz, specified in RR No. 5.268.

1.14 to consider the feasibility of achieving a continuous reference time-scale, whether by the modification of coordinated universal time (UTC) or some other method, and take appropriate action, in accordance with Resolution 653 (WRC-12)

Resolution 653 (WRC-12) Future of the Coordinated Universal Time time-scale

The RCC Administrations support keeping unchanged the definition of the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) in the Recommendation ITU-R TF.460-6.

The RCC Administrations are of the opinion that in the case of application of continuous reference time-scale a transition period would be needed for its implementation, and such implementation should have no negative implications towards existing telecommunication systems.

1.15 to consider spectrum demands for on-board communication stations in the maritime mobile service in accordance with Resolution 358 (WRC-12)

Resolution 358 (WRC-12) Consideration of improvement and expansion of on-board communication stations in the maritime mobile service in the UHF band

The RCC Administrations recognize the importance of on-board communications to the safe ship operations (alarm and fire warnings, mooring operations and passenger traffic control) and suppose the possible congestion of frequencies for on-board communications in some geographic areas of the world.

The RCC Administrations do not support the additional frequency allocation to meet on-board communications due to intensive usage of UHF band by the other services and applications and also since the demand in additional frequencies for on-board communication has not been proved by the study.

The RCC Administrations suppose that the more effective usage of the existing frequencies (channel spacing 12.5 kHz, use of up-to-date equipment) is sufficient to avoid possible congestion in the large ports.

The RCC Administrations support the incorporation to the Radio Regulations of the provisions which allow more effective usage of the existing allocation to on-board communications stations in the maritime mobile service without identification of new frequency bands.

1.16 to consider regulatory provisions and spectrum allocations to enable possible new Automatic Identification System (AIS) technology applications and possible new applications to improve maritime radiocommunication in accordance with Resolution 360 (WRC-12)

Resolution 360 (WRC-12) Consideration of regulatory provisions and spectrum allocations for enhanced Automatic Identification System technology applications and for enhanced maritime Radiocommunication

The RCC Administration consider that:

1. it is possible to identify frequency bands (channels) for implementation of enhanced AIS technology applications and new applications for enhanced maritime radiocommunication in accordance with Resolution 360 (WRC-12). Such identification should be conducted within existing allocations to MMS and MSS taking into account EMC with existing radio services;
2. for terrestrial component of VHF Data Exchange System (VDES) it is feasible to use combination of VHF channels 24, 25, 26, 84, 85, 86 identified by WRC-12 for digital technologies in MMS;
3. it is feasible to identify new channels within MMS for AIS-ASM (AIS functions not related to distress). Currently two options are available for consideration: channels 87 (157.375 MHz) and 88 (157.425 MHz) (option 1); channels 2027 (161.950 MHz) and 2028 (162.000 MHz) (option 2);
4. new allocation of the band 161.7875–161.9375 MHz or its part to MSS in order to use it for the satellite component of VDES (space-to-Earth) on secondary basis is possible subject to established power flux density (pfd) limit to provide the protection of fixed and mobile services which have allocations in this band on a primary basis;
5. Allocation of new frequency bands to the MSS to be used by VDES satellite component is possible subject to compatibility with existing radio services.

1.17 to consider possible spectrum requirements and regulatory actions, including appropriate aeronautical allocations, to support Wireless Avionics Intra-Communications (WAIC), in accordance with Resolution 423 (WRC-12)

Resolution 423 (WRC-12) Consideration of regulatory actions, including allocations, to support Wireless Avionics Intra-Communications

The RCC Administrations consider that:

- WAIC systems shall operate in the frequency bands allocated to aeronautical services;
- frequency bands used by WAIC shall be harmonized in all three Regions;
- implementation of WAIC shall not impose constraints on other systems operating in the common frequency bands.

1.18 to consider a primary allocation to the radiolocation service for automotive applications in the 77.5-78.0 GHz frequency band in accordance with Resolution 654 (WRC-12)

Resolution 654 (WRC-12) Allocation of the band 77.5-78 GHz to the radiolocation service to support automotive short-range high-resolution radar operations

The RCC administrations have no objections to primary allocation of the 77.5-78.0 GHz frequency band to the radiolocation service under conditions defined by compatibility studies and providing the protection of existing services in the band 77.5-78.0 GHz and in the adjacent bands 76-77.5 GHz and 78-81 GHz.

2 *to examine the revised ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations communicated by the Radiocommunication Assembly, in accordance with Resolution 28 (Rev.WRC-03), and to decide whether or not to update the corresponding references in the Radio Regulations, in accordance with the principles contained in Annex 1 to Resolution 27 (Rev.WRC-12)*

Resolution 27 (Rev.WRC-12) Use of incorporation by reference in the Radio Regulations

Resolution 28 (Rev.WRC-03) Revision of references to the text of ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations

Draft position is being developed.

3 *to consider such consequential changes and amendments to the Radio Regulations as may be necessitated by the decisions of the Conference*

Draft position is being developed

4 *in accordance with Resolution 95 (Rev.WRC-07), to review the resolutions and recommendations of previous conferences with a view to their possible revision, replacement or abrogation*

Resolution 95 (Rev.WRC-07) General review of the Resolutions and Recommendations of world administrative radio conferences and world radiocommunication conferences

RCC administrations support the review of the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous conferences with a view of their revision, replacements and (or) abrogation according to Resolution 95 (Rev. WRC-07).

5 *to review, and take appropriate action on, the Report from the Radiocommunication Assembly submitted in accordance with Nos. 135 and 136 of the Convention*

Draft position is being developed

6 *to identify those items requiring urgent action by the Radiocommunication Study Groups in preparation for the next world radiocommunication conference*

Draft position is being developed

7 *To consider possible changes, and other options, in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, an advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, in accordance with Resolution 86 (Rev.WRC-07) to facilitate rational, efficient, and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit*

The RCC Administrations consider as necessary further improvements in the notification, coordination and recording procedures for space services, that is;

Issue A. Informing the BR of a suspension under RR No. 11.49 beyond six months

The RCC Administrations consider that after informing the Bureau on suspending frequency assignment after six-month period specified in the RR No. 11.49, the total suspension time shall be reduced by a delay period of such a message (based on Method A2).

Issue B. Publication of information on bringing into use of satellite networks at the ITU website

The RCC Administrations consider it necessary to modify Article 11 RR in order to clarify procedure for publication by Bureau of information related to bringing into use satellite networks and suspension of frequency assignments (RR No. 11.44B and No. 11.49).

MOD

11.44B A frequency assignment to a space station in the geostationary-satellite orbit shall be considered as having been brought into use when a space station in the geostationary-satellite orbit with the capability of transmitting or receiving that frequency assignment has been deployed and maintained at the notified orbital position for a continuous period of ninety days. The notifying administration shall so inform the Bureau within thirty days from the end of the ninety-day period. After receiving information sent according to this item, the Bureau shall make it available as soon as practicable and publish it in the BR IFIC.

MOD

11.49 Wherever the use of a recorded frequency assignment to a space station is suspended for a period exceeding six months, the notifying administration shall, as soon as possible, but no later than six months from the date on which the use was suspended, inform the Bureau of the date on which such use was suspended. When the recorded assignment is brought back into use, the notifying administration shall, subject to the provisions of No. 11.49.1 when applicable, so inform the Bureau, as soon as possible. The date on which the recorded assignment is brought back into use²² shall be not later than three years from the date of suspension. After receiving information sent according to this item, the Bureau shall make it available as soon as practicable and publish it in the BR IFIC.

Issue C. Possible cancellation of advance publication mechanism

The RCC Administrations support abrogation of advance publication procedure subject to maintaining time-limit of 7 years for submission of the notice for recording of the assignment to satellite networks and bringing them into use.

Issue [C]. Modifications to RR Appendix 30B in relation to the suspension of use of a frequency assignment

The RCC Administrations support modification of the RR Appendix 30B with a purpose to align it with No. 11.49 of the RR Article 9 and lengthen the suspension of frequency assignments up to three years.

Issue F. Using one space station to bring frequency assignments at different orbital locations into use within a short period of time

The RCC Administrations do not support methods proposing additional limitations to the procedure of frequency assignment suspension.

Other issues

The RCC Administrations do not support substantial modifications to the Resolution **49 (Rev. WRC-12)** and extension of the provisions in the Resolution **552 (WRC-12)** to other frequency bands pending the outcome of their practical application by administrations and the Radiocommunication Bureau.

The RCC Administrations do not support comprehensive revision of RR Article **9** and Article **11**; and consideration of proposals from administrations on modification of certain RR provisions relating to notification procedures for satellite networks should be performed according to the established order for preparation to the next WRC.

8 to consider and take appropriate action on requests from administrations to delete their country footnotes or to have their country name deleted from footnotes, if no longer required, taking into account Resolution 26 (Rev.WRC-07)

Resolution 26 (Rev.WRC-07) Footnotes to the Table of Frequency Allocations in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations

The RCC Administrations support the ITU-R activity towards global harmonization of radio spectrum use through reasonable reduction of countries' footnotes to Article **5** of the Radio Regulations.

The RCC Administrations consider that this agenda item is not intended for addition of country names into the footnotes to Article **5** of the Radio Regulations.

9 to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention:

9.1 on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-12;

Issue 9.1.1 Resolution 205 (Rev.WRC-12) Protection of the systems operating in the mobile-satellite service in the band 406-406.1 MHz

The RCC Administrations recognize the importance of COSPAS-SARSAT system used for search and rescue operations.

The RCC Administrations support activities ensuring appropriate protection of the COSPAS-SARSAT system in the frequency band 406-406.1 MHz from emissions which could cause harmful interference to the authorized uses in this frequency band (RR No **5.267** and No **5.266**), taking into account existing and future deployment of services in adjacent (390-406 MHz and 406.1-420 MHz) frequency bands.

Aggregate effect of emissions from stations operating in the adjacent frequency bands should be taken into consideration when conducting the relevant studies.

Issue 9.1.2 Resolution 756 (WRC-12) Studies on possible reduction of the coordination arc and technical criteria used in application of No. 9.41 in respect of coordination under No. 9.7

Application of C/I criterion to geostationary networks:

The RCC Administrations support the use of C/I criterion instead of the $\Delta T/T$ criterion when justifying the inclusion of networks outside the coordination arc in the list of affected administrations when applying RR No. **9.41** and in application of RR No. **9.7** in cases when the criterion of coordination arc is not used.

Modification of the $\Delta T/T$ criterion and corresponding modification of the C/I criterion:

The RCC Administrations propose to determine the value of C/I single entry interference criterion taking into account the value $\Delta T/T$ increased up to [20%].

The new value of the C/I criterion is proposed to be applied with respect to networks notified after the end of WRC-15:

- when applying RR No. **9.41**;
- when BR identifies affected administrations according to RR No. **9.7** and in cases when the coordination arc criterion is not used;
- when applying RR No. **11.32A**.

Possibility to apply the new value of the C/I criterion with respect to assignments of all networks¹ bar none is being studied.

Application of permissible pfd mask

The RCC Administrations object to the application of the pfd mask-based method since the proposed pfd mask does not provide protection to networks that are more sensitive to interference, than typical ones, and does not exclude specific calculations in respect to the affected networks.

Reduction of the coordination arc size

The RCC Administrations consider it necessary to continue to study a reasonability of the further reduction of the coordination arc (for frequency bands 4/6 GHz from ± 8 to ± 6 degrees, 11/12/13/14 GHz from ± 7 to ± 5 degrees and 20/30/40 GHz from ± 8 to ± 7 degrees) and proposals from other countries concerning the reduction of the coordination arc. Any way the position is in favor of retaining RR No. **9.41**.

Issue 9.1.3 *Resolution 11 (WRC-12) Use of satellite orbital positions and associated frequency spectrum to deliver international public telecommunication services in developing countries*

Draft position is being developed.

Issue 9.1.4 *Resolution 67 (WRC-12) Updating and rearrangement of the Radio Regulations*

The RCC Administrations recognize the need to examine the Radio Regulations in order to remove redundant information, outdated and other provisions which are not used.

The RCC Administrations consider that the update, review and rearrangement of the Radio Regulations does not complicate the text or change the meaning of the provisions of the Radio Regulations under review.

¹ Note 1. The application of the new value of the permissible interference criterion only to assignments of new networks notified after WRC-15 will bring positive effect from the increase of the criterion only after many years (decades) have passed, when the number of new networks will make up a significant share of the total number of networks at the GSO.

Issue 9.1.5 *Resolution 154 (WRC-12) Consideration of technical and regulatory actions in order to support existing and future operation of fixed-satellite service earth stations within the band 3 400-4 200 MHz, as an aid to the safe operation of aircraft and reliable distribution of meteorological information in some countries in Region 1*

The RCC Administrations support the development of possible technical and regulatory measures in some countries in Region 1 (on a national basis) in order to ensure the operation of existing and future fixed-satellite service earth stations within the band 3 400-4 200 MHz used for satellite communications related to safe operation of aircraft and reliable distribution of meteorological information.

In order to protect FSS earth stations from IMT networks in the band 3 400-3 600 MHz on a national basis it is possible to use technical conditions of RR No. **5.340A**.

The conditions for protection of FSS earth stations in the band 3 400-3 600 MHz from new networks of fixed and mobile services including wireless access systems must be determined on the basis of ITU-R studies on compatibility between these systems and FSS earth stations, carried out in the framework of this issue.

The RCC Administrations consider that technical and regulatory measures under Resolution **154 (WRC-12)** should not limit the use of the band 3 400-4 200 MHz by other existing and planned systems and services in other countries, including SOS for the purpose of spacecraft control.

Issue 9.1.6 *Resolution 957 (WRC-12) Studies towards review of the definitions of fixed service, fixed station and mobile station*

The RCC Administrations consider that current definitions in the Radio Regulations do not prevent from using the existing applications in the fixed and mobile services.

The RCC Administrations consider that any revision of definitions (fixed service, fixed station, mobile station) should not degrade existing conditions for sharing between radio services.

Issue 9.1.7 *Resolution 647 (Rev. WRC-12) Spectrum management guidelines for emergency and disaster relief radiocommunication*

The RCC Administrations support the development of spectrum management guidelines applicable in emergency and disaster relief operations.

Issue 9.1.8 *Resolution 757 (WRC-12) Regulatory aspects for nanosatellites and picosatellites*

The RCC Administrations consider that necessity to develop special regulatory measures for coordination and notification of nanosatellites and picosatellites can be defined after collecting and generalizing technical and operational parameters of nanosatellites and picosatellites, as well as the possibility of their use in the interests of particular radio services, and also based on analysis of current practices for notification of nanosatellites and picosatellites, and also considering that any changes in the notification procedures of satellite networks operating nano-and picosatellites should not lead to complications in the use of other satellite networks.

9.2 *on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations*

The RCC administrations support measures to eliminate any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations.

9.3 *on action in response to Resolution 80 (Rev. WRC-07);*

Draft position is being developed.

10 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, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention

Draft position is being developed.
