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ITUEvents

2nd ITU Inter-regional Workshop on WRC-19 Preparation

20–22 November 2018
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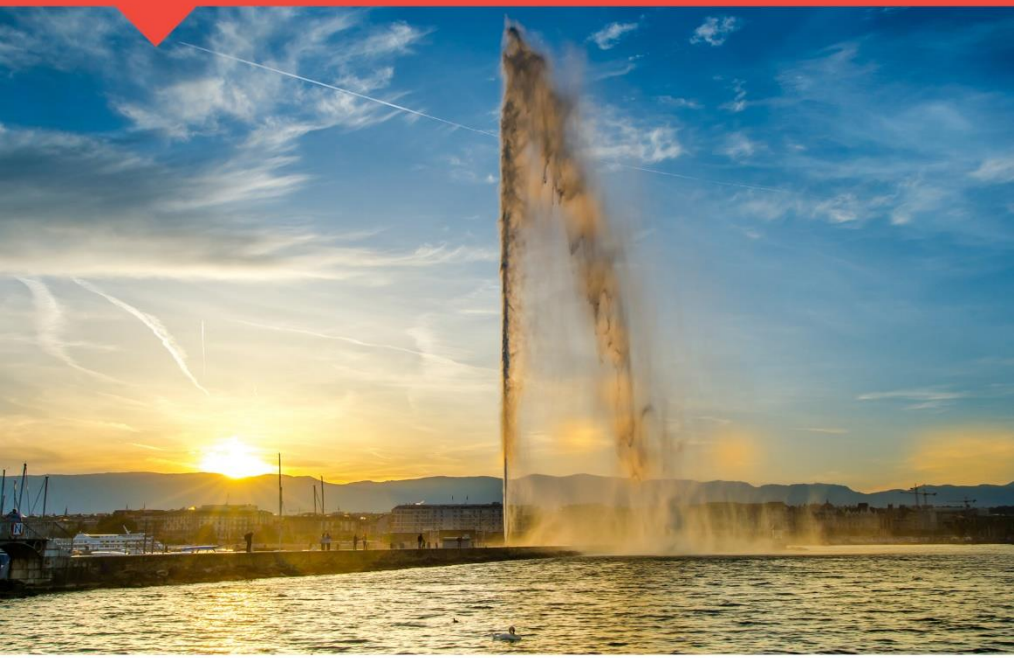

Organized by:

2nd ITU INTER-REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON WRC-19 PREPARATION (Geneva, 20-22 November 2018)

Status of Preparations for WRC-19

Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) Permanent Consultative Committee II

Status of Preparations for WRC-19

Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)
Permanent Consultative Committee II

OAS | CITEL

Working Group within PCC.II

Chair

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Vice-Chairs

- Victor Martinez, Mexico (victor.martinezv@ift.org.mx)
- Martha Suarez, Colombia (martha.suarez@ane.gov.co)

WRC Working Group Structure

OAS CITEL

SGT1

- **Mobile & Fixed (Items 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 9.1 (9.1.1, 9.1.2, 9.1.5, 9.1.6, 9.1.8))**
- Coordinators: Luciana CAMARGOS (**Brazil**) and Jose COSTA (**Canada**)

SGT2

- **2A: Radiolocation, Amateur, Maritime & Aeronautical (1.1, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 9.1.4))**
- Coordinator: Michael RAZI (**Canada**)
- **2B: Space Science (1.2, 1.3 and 1.7)**
- Coordinator: Glenn Feldhake (**USA**)

SGT3

- **Satellite Regulatory (1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 7, 9.1 (9.1.3, 9.1.7, 9.1.9), 9.2 (satellite), 9.3)**
- Coordinators: Brandon MITCHELL (**USA**) and Chantal BEAUMIER (**Canada**)

SGT4

- **General Regulatory, Future Work & Other (2, 4, 8, 9.2 (non-satellite), 10)**
- Coordinators: Victor MARTINEZ (**Mexico**) and Martha SUAREZ (**Colombia**)

Agenda Item Coordinators

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Inter – American Proposals : Definitions

PRELIMINARY VIEWS (PV): an informal statement that a CITEL Member State is considering possible Preliminary Proposals on specific themes.

(Document 4356)

PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL (PP): a proposal by a CITEL Member State that has not been supported by another Member State.

(Document 4357)

DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (DIAP): PP that has been supported by at least one other Member State.

(Document 4358)

INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (IAP): DIAP supported by at least six Members States and not opposed by more than 50% of the number of supports obtained.

(Document 4359)

Meeting Schedule

Dates/Location	WRC-19 CITEL WG Action Plan
Last Meeting **July 16 – 20, 2018** Guadalajara, Mexico	- Converted preliminary views into new proposals taking into account results of studies to date - Gained additional support on PPs, DIAPs and IAPs
December 3 - 7, 2018 Brasilia, Brazil	- Convert preliminary views into new proposals taking into account results of studies and draft CPM text - Gain additional support on PPs, DIAPs and IAPs
Likely April, 2019 TBD	- Limit meeting to submit new proposals (with exception for proposals on future agenda items)
August 12-16, 2019 Ottawa, Canada	- Final meeting to gain support for preliminary proposals - Only DIAPs and IAPs are circulated to all Member States

PRELIMINARY VIEWS (PV)

- **PRELIMINARY VIEWS (PV):** an informal statement that a CITEL Member State is considering possible Preliminary Proposals on specific themes.

Agenda Item 1.5: *ESIM (1 of 2)*

Preliminary Views

Canada

Canada supports studies under the terms of Resolution **158 (WRC-15).** Studies are necessary to determine compatibility of ESIMs with services allocated in the frequency bands 17.7-19.7 GHz and 27.5-29.5 GHz. Sharing and compatibility studies between ESIM and FSS networks should include consideration of both geostationary and non-geostationary satellite systems, including non-GSO MSS feeder links, to ensure their protection.

Brazil, Mexico, United States of America

Support studies under the terms of Resolution 158 (WRC-15) on sharing and compatibility between ESIMs and current and planned stations of existing services allocated in the frequency bands 17.7-19.7 GHz and 27.5-29.5 GHz, while ensuring protection and not imposing undue constraints on these allocated services, and to take appropriate action based on the results of these studies.

Before identifying use of the frequency bands, or portions thereof, for ESIM operation, studies should address each operational type of earth stations in motion to include the appropriate technical and regulatory provisions necessary to ensure protection of existing and planned allocated services.

Agenda Item 1.5: *ESIM (2 of 2)*

Preliminary View:

MEXICO

Furthermore, bearing in mind that the present Agenda Item refers to ESIMs communicating with geostationary satellite systems, once the respective studies have been completed, if appropriate, studies for ESIMs communicating with non-geostationary satellite systems operating on the same frequency bands could also be considered.

Agenda Item 1.6 : *to consider regulatory framework for non-GSO FSS satellite systems that may operate in the frequency bands 37.5-39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 39.5 42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), (1 of 2)*

Preliminary Views

Brazil, Canada, Mexico, United States of America

Administrations support studies under WRC-19 Agenda Item 1.6 regarding the development of a regulatory framework for non-GSO satellite systems in the existing FSS allocations in the 37.5-39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 39.5-42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space) frequency bands under the terms of Resolution 159 (WRC-15) and to take appropriate action based on the results of these studies.

Canada

For the protection of GSO systems, Canada supports the approach of determining the maximum single-entry and aggregate increase in GSO unavailability caused by non-GSO systems. This method will require a set of GSO reference links for implementation.

Mexico

As set forth in Resolution 159 (WRC-15), any regulatory framework that is developed must guarantee protection of geostationary satellite networks without limiting or unduly constraining the future development of geostationary networks across these bands. As a result, the Administration of Mexico supports the current work being done in WP 4A focusing on establishing an appropriate and efficient methodology to facilitate the development of non-geostationary systems in these bands, as long as protection of existing and planned geostationary networks is Guaranteed, without imposing any kind of technical or operational limitations to these geostationary networks.

Agenda Item 1.6 : *to consider regulatory framework for non-GSO FSS satellite systems that may operate in the frequency bands 37.5-39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 39.5 42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), (2 of 2)*

Preliminary Views

Brazil, Canada, Mexico

For the band 36-37 GHz: Administrations are of the view that based on the results of studies, EESS (passive) systems operating in the 36- 37 GHz band and non-GSO FSS systems are compatible and no regulatory measures are required to address the compatibility between these two services.

For the band 50.2-50.4 GHz: Administrations are of the view that based on the results of studies, mitigation techniques and/or regulatory measures such as revising the current unwanted emission limits in Resolution **750 (WRC-15)** are required to ensure compatibility between EESS (passive) systems operating in the band 50.2-50.4 GHz and non-GSO FSS systems.

Administrations are of the view that the use of the bands 37.5-39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 39.5-42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space) by non-GSO FSS systems should be subject to coordination procedures under No. **9.12**.

Brazil, Mexico

Regarding resolves 4 and 5 of Resolution 159 (WRC-15), countries are of the view that changes to the FSS GSO limits in Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-15) fall outside the scope of Agenda item 1.6.

Agenda Item 1.7: *Non-GSO satellites with short duration missions (1 of 2)*

Preliminary view

Canada, United States of America

These administrations support completing sharing and compatibility studies between NGSO satellites with short duration missions and the incumbent services with respect to invites ITU-R 1, 2, and 3 of Resolution **659 (WRC-15)**, and supports that frequency bands below 1 GHz should be considered for allocation changes only if agreed ITU-R studies demonstrate sharing feasibility.

The frequency ranges described for consideration under invites ITU-R 3 overlap with allocations to critical global maritime distress and safety service (GMDSS) frequencies, identified in **RR** Appendix **15**, and centered at 156.3 MHz, 156.525 MHz, 156.65 MHz, 156.8 MHz, 161.975 MHz, and 162.025 MHz, as well as frequencies used for the safety of life COSPAS/SARSAT system in the band 406-406.1 MHz. Therefore, these administrations are of the view that CPM text must exclude the GMDSS frequency bands stated above, the COSPAS-SARSAT frequency range 406-406.1 MHz and the 100 kHz adjacent bands above and below the COSPAS-SARSAT frequency range (Res. **205 (WRC-15)**) from consideration for possible new allocations or an upgrade of the existing allocations to the space operation service. Additionally, the frequency ranges for fixed and land mobile (162.0375-173.2 MHz, 173.4-174 MHz, and 406.1-420.0 MHz), meteorological satellite (400.15-403 MHz), earth exploration satellite service (401-403 MHz) and meteorological aids (400.15-406 MHz) services are heavily used, and usage of the existing allocations is expected to increase in the future. These factors must be considered in any sharing and compatibility studies under this agenda item.

Agenda Item 1.7: *Non-GSO satellites with short duration missions (2 of 2)*

Preliminary view

Canada, United States of America

These administrations are of the view that a single spacecraft with a lifetime of less than typically three years, where the operator does not launch replenishment or replacement spacecraft is a short duration mission. The operation of multiple spacecraft simultaneously can qualify as short duration if all spacecraft have lifetimes less than typically three years and therefore the frequency and orbital characteristics and capabilities exist for less than 3 years – i.e., no replenishment/replacement. The case of a single (or multiple) spacecraft with a lifetime of less than typically three years, where the operator launches a single (or multiple) replenishment/replacement spacecraft(s) such that the operator has persistent frequency and orbital characteristics and capabilities longer than typically three years, is not considered a short duration mission.

Mexico

Mexico supports the continuation of technical, operational, and regulatory studies that make it possible to assess possible new allocations to space operation service on a primary basis for NGSO satellites with short duration missions, considering the due protection of the services in which lifetime safety systems are used.

Agenda Item 1.13: *IMT in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz (1 of 4)*

Preliminary Views

Frequency bands under consideration:

A – 24.25 – 27.5 GHz	B – 31.8 – 33.4 GHz	C – 37 – 40.5 GHz
D – 40.5 – 42.5 GHz	E – 42.5 – 43.5 GHz	F – 45.5 – 47 GHz
G – 47 – 47.2 GHz	H – 47.2 – 50.2 GHz	I – 50.4 – 52.6 GHz
J – 66 – 71 GHz	K – 71 – 76 GHz	L – 81 – 86 GHz

Proposals have been submitted on: A, C, D, E, & J (see PPs and DIAP)

Agenda Item 1.13: *IMT in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz (Continued 2 of 4)*

Preliminary Views

Canada

Canada supports and is participating in the studies under WRC-19 agenda item 1.13, taking place in ITU-R TG 5/1, in the following frequency bands:

24.25-27.5 GHz, 37-40.5 GHz, 42.5-43.5 GHz, 45.5-47 GHz, 47.2-50.2 GHz, 50.4-52.6 GHz, 66-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz, which have allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis; and 31.8-33.4 GHz, 40.5-42.5 GHz and 47-47.2 GHz, which may require additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis.

Canada is of the view that passive services in frequency bands adjacent to those under study in AI 1.13 should be protected taking into account the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations.

Agenda Item 1.13: *IMT in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz (Continued 3 of 4)*

Preliminary Views

MEXICO.

Regional harmonization for this item on the agenda should consider similar approaches in terms of allocations and plans for the radio spectrum, in order to favor cost reduction and encourage the development of a sustainable ecosystem for the deployment of IMT systems.

A public survey is currently being prepared in Mexico to identify the IMT spectrum requirements from 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz. To this end, we plan to study the discussions and documents issued by the different working groups of both the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and CITEL regarding regional and global spectral requirements for IMT at the frequencies of 24.25 to 86 GHz. For this reason, we deem it necessary to conduct, in the best terms possible, the planned studies on sharing and compatibility in the bands agreed on through Resolution 238 (WRC-15), i.e., the segments of 24.25-27.5 GHz, 31.8-33.4 GHz, 37-43.5 GHz, 45.5-50.2 GHz, 50.4-52.6 GHz, 66-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz, in order for the CITEL administrations to make better, more fully-grounded decisions to achieve regional or global harmonization for the future development of IMT-2020 systems.

Agenda Item 1.13: *IMT in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz (Continued 4 of 4)*

Preliminary Views

United States of America

Support studies under WRC-19 agenda item 1.13 and take appropriate action based on the results of these sharing and compatibility studies in accordance with Resolution 238 in the following bands:

24.25-27.5 GHz, 37-40.5 GHz, 42.5-43.5 GHz, 45.5-47 GHz, 47.2-50.2 GHz, 50.4-52.6 GHz, 66-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz, which have allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis; and

31.8-33.4 GHz, 40.5-42.5 GHz and 47-47.2 GHz, which may require additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis.

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

Preliminary Views

TBD

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

Preliminary Views

TBD

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE A - Clarify the concept of BIU for NGSO satellite systems

Canada

Canada is of the view that the current seven-year period is not enough to deploy a "mega" non-GSO constellation. In trying to address this issue, it is important to adopt a balanced approach, taking into account the financial, technological and planning challenges posed by the multiple launches required to deploy this type of constellation but also the need to prevent any abuse that may lead to spectrum reservation. In this context, a milestone approach appears to be an appropriate solution. As such, Canada supports the seven principles developed by ITU-R WP 4A.

With respect to principle 2 and consistent with the Rule of Procedure on No. 11.44, the bringing into use (BIU) of frequency assignments to non-GSO satellite systems should be considered successfully completed if, amongst other things, there is at least one non-GSO satellite deployed on any of the notified orbital planes. While Appendix 4 specifies several elements to characterize the orbital plane, Canada is of the view that in examining any BIU declaration under No. 13.6, or any other relevant provision of the Radio Regulations, the Radiocommunication Bureau should only consider the altitude, the inclination, and the argument of the perigee (for non-circular orbit) of the satellite. There may be a need to clearly reflect this consideration in the Radio Regulations. Furthermore, some tolerances should be allowed for those orbital characteristics that are considered relevant for a successful BIU.

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

Preliminary Views
ISSUE A: (Continued)
Canada

In relation to principle 3, Canada is also of the view that the bringing into use and notification of frequency assignments to a non-GSO satellite system within the 7-year regulatory period in accordance with No. 11.44 is a pre-requisite to the application of the milestone process.

With respect to principle 4, Canada further believes that transitional measures will be required for non-GSO satellite systems for which frequency assignments have been notified, brought into use in accordance with No. 11.44 and for which the end of the associated seven-year regulatory period occurred prior to the date of entry into force of the final acts of WRC-19 (which is expected to be not earlier than Jan 1, 2021).

With respect to principle 5, Canada is of the view that the milestone process should apply to all space services allocated in the following frequency bands: 3.4-4.2, 5.925-6.725, 10.7-13.25, 13.75-14.5, 17.3-21.2, 27.5-31, 37.5-43.5, 47.2-50.2 and 50.4-51.4 GHz.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE A (Continued)

Mexico

Mexico also supports the studies carried out in WG-4A of the ITU-R, and further believes that commissioning frequency assignments associated with non-GSO satellite systems requires considering the deployment of a non-GSO satellite constellation at 100%; the seven-year period may not be sufficient in some cases.

It is also important to consider the complexity and characteristics of each non-GSO satellite network, to have alternatives for commissioning the frequency assignment and registering it (in the MIFR), in addition to achieving greater certainty in the procedures and requirements for this stage and helping to minimize the submission of so-called paper satellites for spectrum reservation.

Mexico deems the milestone approach to be an option for the commissioning of frequency assignments associated with satellite constellations of non-GSO systems.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE C4 - Allowing a single notice for submission under § 4.1.12 and § § 5.1.1/5.1.2.

Mexico

Since this issue deals with procedures that apply only to Regions 1 and 3, the Mexican Administration considers that this issue should not impact Region 2 Plans. Therefore Issue C4 should be limited to Regions 1 and 3.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE C6 - Modification to Appendix 30B to allow a simultaneous submission of the Appendix 4 data elements for the purposes of entering the frequency assignments in the List (*§ 6.17*) and recording them *(§ 8.1*)

Brazil, Canada
These administrations support allowing notifying administrations to submit simultaneously the Appendix 4 data elements for the purposes of entering the frequency assignments in the List (*§6.17*) and recording these frequency assignments *(§8.1*).

Mexico
The administration of Mexico is the opinion that administrations, who wish to register their satellite system under provision 6.17 of Appendix 30B, as well as notify it under provision 8.1 of the same Appendix, could send a single request valid for both provisions.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE C7 - Obtaining agreement for a specified period under Article 6 of RR Appendix 30B.

Mexico

The Mexican administration agrees with the proposal of the ITU-R that proposes a single method for modifying the RR, in which provision 6.15 *bis* is added to Article 6, Appendix 30B of the RR, to harmonized it with Appendices 30 and 30A for Regions 1, 3 and 2.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE E - Resolution related to RR Appendix 30B

Brazil

Brazil supports the WP 4A agreement to pursue an alternative solution that more directly addresses the underlying concern for administrations having no network in the RR Appendix 30B List, to allow these administrations to convert their national allotments into assignments, on the conditions that issues E and F are suppressed.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE F - Measures to facilitate entering new assignments into the RR Appendix 30B List

Mexico

Mexico supports ITU-R studies to update the Appendix 30B coordination triggers, considering the new technological breakthroughs in these systems and to ensure the protection of existing and future networks.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE H - Modifications to the Appendix 4 data elements to be provided in filings for non-GSO satellite networks/systems

Canada

Canada supports also the addition of the following data elements in Appendix **4** for frequency assignments to non-GSO satellite service not subject to section II of Article **9:**

-For elliptical orbit, the argument of the perigee**;**

-For constellation, the angular separation between two consecutive ascending nodes, the angular separation between two consecutive satellites in the same orbital plane, both angles measured from the centre of the Earth, and the angular separation between two satellites in two adjacent planes measured from the centre of the Earth in the ascending direction.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE H - Modifications to the Appendix 4 data elements to be provided in filings for non-GSO satellite networks/systems (Continued)

Mexico

Mexico supports the ITU-R studies to identify the information required when filing an API for non-GSO systems not subject to the procedures of Section II of RR Article 9, which enables Administrations to identify possible interference scenarios, taking into account the flexibility that may be required for non-GSO satellites with short duration missions and satellites for scientific or experimental purposes.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE J - Limit of pfd in Section 1, Annex 1 to Appendix 30 of the RR

Mexico

Mexico supports conducting and concluding the ITU-R studies to ascertain if it is possible to exceed the power flux-density (pfd) limit in the territory of a notifying Administration of a network, taking into consideration the protection of border areas, the territory of other Administrations, and BSS allocations.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE K - Difficulties for Part B examination under § 4.1.12 or 4.2.16 of RR Appendices 30 and 30A and under § 6.21 c) of RR Appendix 30B

Mexico

Mexico supports ITU-R studies in order to determine an additional examination to identify and address the difficulties encountered by the notifying Administrations in the practice of notifying the networks, which shall keep the affected networks up-to-date and thus guarantee adequate protection.

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

Preliminary Views

ISSUE L - Updating data elements of Appendix 4 needed to validate the EPFD of RR Article 22 after revision of ITU-R Recommendation S.1503

Mexico

Mexico supports ITU-R studies on RR Article 22 in accordance with the revision implemented in ITU-R Recommendation S.1503 and thus determine the additional parameters that must be included in RR Appendix 4 so that both can be consistent.

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

Preliminary Views

TBD

Issue 9.1.9: *Studies relating to spectrum needs and possible allocation of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) (1 of 2)*

Preliminary Views

Canada, United States of America

The United States supports the study of all aspects of spectrum needs for the development of the fixed-satellite service under *Resolves 1* of Resolution **162**. The United States further supports the study as appropriate of possible primary allocation to the FSS of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), limited to GSO FSS feeder links, under the terms of Resolution **162 (WRC-15)** to ensure compatibility with existing services, including adjacent bands as appropriate. Such studies should determine the suitability, including protection of fixed and mobile services, of a new primary allocation to the FSS in the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), limited to FSS feeder links for geostationary orbit use, and the possible associated regulatory actions based on the results of these studies.

Issue 9.1.9: *Studies relating to spectrum needs and possible allocation of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) (2 of 2)*

Brazil, Canada

Canada supports the addition, in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations, of a new primary allocation for FSS in the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), limited to GSO FSS gateways through a footnote introducing specific regulatory measures to prevent the deployment of ubiquitous Earth stations.

Mexico

The Administration of Mexico supports the studies being conducted in ITU-R pursuant to Resolution 162 (WRC-15) on sharing and compatibility for a possible new FSS allocation (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis in the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz, bearing in mind protection of the fixed and mobile services already allocated in this band.

The Administration of Mexico is of the opinion that it could be feasible to add a new primary allocation to FSS in the band 51.4-52.4 GHz in the Earth-to-space direction, subject to the outcomes of the above-mentioned studies, as long as protection of the existing services allocated on a primary basis in this band is ensured.

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

Preliminary Views

TBD

Agenda Item 9.3: on action in response to Resolution on action in response to Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC-07)

Preliminary Views

TBD

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS (PP)

- **PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL (PP):** a proposal that a CITEL Member State presents to PCC II with the purpose of turning it into an Inter-American Proposal and that has not been supported by another Member State.

Agenda Item 1.2: ***to consider in-band power limits for earth stations operating in the mobile-satellite service, meteorological-satellite service and Earth exploration-satellite service in the frequency bands 401-403 MHz and 399.9-400.05 MHz***

Preliminary Proposal

Mexico

MOD MEX/1.2/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations

ADD MEX/1.2/2

5.C12 In the frequency band 399.9-400.03 MHz, the maximum e.i.r.p. of earth stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not exceed 5 dBW. Until 22 Nov 2029, this limit shall not apply to satellite systems for which complete notification information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau by 22 November 2019 and that have been brought into use by that date. The Administrations are encouraged to make all practicable efforts to comply with the limits in the frequency band 399.9-400.03 MHz prior to 22 November 2029.

Reasons: We are of the opinion that these parameters would ensure the operation of existing and future systems that usually implement low or moderate output power for MSS systems, while they also accommodate systems with more power for telecommand. Likewise, the time considered as a transitional phase for high-power telecommand systems provides protection to the DCS for MSS.

Agenda Item 1.3: *Possible upgrading met satellite service (space-to-Earth) to primary status and a possible primary allocation to the EESS (space-to-Earth) in the band 460-470 MHz (1 of 4)*

Preliminary Proposal

Brazil

MOD B/1.3/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations

Reasons: Inclusion in the Table, a primary EESS (s-E) and MetSat allocation in the 460 – 470 MHz frequency band.

MOD B/1.3/2

RR 5.289

Reasons: Inclusion in the Table, a primary EESS (s-E) and MetSat allocation in the 460 – 470 MHz frequency band.

SUP B/1.3/3

RR 5.290

Reasons: Consequential change of the Inclusion in the Table a primary EESS (space-to-Earth) allocation in the frequency band 460-470 MHz.

ADD B/1.3/4

RR 5.A13

Reasons: To provide protection and not imposing any additional constraints on existing primary services MS and FS

Agenda Item 1.3: *Possible upgrading met satellite service (space-to-Earth) to primary status and a possible primary allocation to the EESS (space-to-Earth) in the band 460-470 MHz (2 of 4)*

ADD B/1.3/5

RR 5.B13

Reasons: To provide protection to existing primary MS and FS systems from MetSat/EESS satellite downlinks.

ADD B/1.3/6

RR 5.C13

Reasons: To provide protection to MetSat downlinks from EESS satellite downlinks.

MOD B/1.3/7

Appendix 7 (REV. WRC-15) Annex 7 Table 8A

Reasons: Consequential change

SUP B/1.3/8

RESOLUTION 766 (WRC-15)

Reasons: Consequential change

ADD B/1.3/9

Draft New Resolution [A13] (WRC-19)

Reasons: To provide the transitional measures for the existing Metsat/EESS frequency assignments to ensure that the existing satellite systems, including those for which complete notification information or coordination request was received by the Radiocommunication Bureau prior to the end of WRC-19 can continue their operation in compliance with the provisions adopted at WRC-19.

Agenda Item 1.3: *Possible upgrading met satellite service (space-to-Earth) to primary status and a possible primary allocation to the EESS (space-to-Earth) in the band 460-470 MHz (3 of 4)*

Preliminary Proposal

Mexico

MOD MEX/1.3/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations

Reasons: Inclusion in the Table, a primary EESS (s-E) and MetSat allocation in the 460 – 470 MHz frequency band.

MOD MEX/1.3/2

RR 5.289

Reasons: Inclusion in the Table, a primary EESS (s-E) and MetSat allocation in the 460 – 470 MHz frequency band.

SUP MEX/1.3/3

RR 5.290

Reasons: Consequential change

ADD MEX/1.3/4

RR 5.A13

ADD MEX/1.3/5

RR 5.B13

ADD MEX/1.3/6

RR 5.C13

Agenda Item 1.3: *Possible upgrading met satellite service (space-to-Earth) to primary status and a possible primary allocation to the EESS (space-to-Earth) in the band 460-470 MHz (4 of 4)*

MOD MEX/1.3/7

Appendix 7 (REV. WRC-15) Annex 7 Table 8A

Reasons: Consequential change

SUP MEX/1.3/8

RESOLUTION 766 (WRC-15)

Reasons: Consequential change

ADD MEX/1.3/9

Draft New Resolution [A13] (WRC-19)

Reasons: We consider that, in accordance with Working Party 7B, Method B meets the aims of Resolution **766 (Rev. WRC-15)** and maintains the importance of protecting fixed and mobile services, as is priority in Mexico.

Agenda Item 1.4: *Review, and revise if necessary, the limitations mentioned in Annex 7 to Appendix 30*

Preliminary Proposal

United States of America

MOD USA/1.4/1

Appendix 30 (REV. WRC-19)

MOD USA/1.4/2

Annex 7 (REV. WRC-19)

Reasons: To provide the BSS additional orbital resources while ensuring the protection of, and without imposing additional constraints on existing and planned FSS networks.

MOD USA/1.4/3

Annex 7 (REV. WRC-19)

Reasons: To protect BSS networks with antenna diameter less than 60 cm with a specific and adequate PFD mask.

NOC USA/1.4/4

ANNEX 7 Limitation B

Reasons: No change is proposed to Annex 7 limitation B, as it forms the basis of the original Region 2 Plan.

ADD USA/1.4/5

Resolution [1.4] (WRC-19)

Reasons: To provide the BSS additional orbital resources while ensuring the protection of, and without imposing additional constraints on existing and planned FSS networks as well as to protect BSS networks with antenna diameter less than 60 cm with a specific and adequate PFD mask.

Agenda Item 1.9.1: *Maritime autonomous devices*

Preliminary Proposal

Mexico

MOD MEX/1.9.1/1

Appendix 18 (REV. WRC-19)

Reason: Support Method A as presented in the working document of the text for the Conference Preparatory Meeting report issued by WP 5B, regarding Agenda Item 1.9.1 of WRC-19, which proposes a modification of general note *f)* regarding Appendix **18** of Radio Regulations to allow the use of autonomous maritime radio devices belonging to Group A, defined as those devices that enhance navigation safety.

Agenda Item 1.13: *IMT in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz (Bands: C 37-40 GHz; D 40.5-42.5 GHz; E 42.5-43.5 GHz)*

Preliminary Proposal

Brazil

MOD B/1.13/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (34.2-40 GHz)

Reasons: The identification of the band 37-43.5 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz.

MOD B/1.13/2

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (40-47.5 GHz)

Reasons: The identification of the band 37-43.5 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz

ADD B/1.13/3

RR 5.BCD113

Reasons: The identification of the band 37-43.5 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz. The footnote recognises the HDFSS identification and invites administration to take that into account when planning.

ADD B/1.13/4

Resolution [BCD113-40GHZ] (WRC-19)

Reasons: The identification of the band 37-43.5 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz. Text for Resolution to be further developed

Agenda Item 1.13: *IMT in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz (Bands: J 66-71 GHz)*

Preliminary Proposal

Brazil

MOD B/1.13/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (66-81 GHz)

Reasons: The identification of the band 66-71 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz.

ADD B/1.13/3

RR 5.F113

Reasons: The band 66-71 GHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution **[F113-66GHZ] (WRC-19)** applies.

MOD B/1.13/2

RR 5.553

Reasons: The identification of the band 66-71 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz

ADD B/1.13/4

Resolution [F113-66GHZ] (WRC-19)

Reasons: The identification of the band 66-71 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz. Text for Resolution to be further developed

Agenda Item 1.14: High Altitude Platform Stations (HAPS)

Mexico

MOD MEX/1.14/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (18.4-22 GHz)

ADD MEX/1.14/2

RR 5.A114

ADD MEX/1.14/3

Draft New Resolution [B114-21B2-O2] (WRC-19)

Agenda Item 1.15: *to consider identification of frequency bands for use by administrations for the land-mobile and fixed services applications operating in the frequency range 275 450 GHz*

Preliminary Proposal

Mexico

MOD MEX/1.15/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (248-3000 GHz)

ADD MEX/1.15/2

RR 5.B115

Reasons: The ITU-R studies on the compatibility of passive and active services have shown that it is possible for services to coexist within certain frequency bands between 275-450 GHz.

NOC MEX/1.15/3

RR 5.565

Reasons: Modifications to NO. **5.565** are not necessary as the addition of fixed and land-mobile active services to the 275-325 GHz frequency range can be accomplished through the addition of a new footnote.

Agenda Item 1.15: ***to consider identification of frequency bands for use by administrations for the land-mobile and fixed services applications operating in the frequency range 275 450 GHz***

Preliminary Proposal

United States of America

MOD USA/1.15/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (248-3000 GHz)

ADD USA/1.15/2

RR 5.A115

Reasons: While much of the spectrum in 275-450 GHz has been previously identified in No. **5.565** for Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and space research service (passive), compatibility studies in ITU-R have shown that sharing of these bands between passive users and terrestrial use is possible under the existing provisions of No. **5.565,** which are unchanged here.

NOC USA/1.15/3

RR 5.565

Reasons: Modifications to NO. **5.565** are not necessary as the addition of fixed and land-mobile active services to the 275-450 GHz frequency range can be accomplished through the addition of a new footnote.

SUP USA/1.15/4

Resolution 767 (WRC-15)

Agenda Item: 1.16 *WAS/RLANs in 5 GHz*

Preliminary Proposal

Brazil

NOC B/1.16/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (5150 – 5250 MHz)

Reasons: No change to the Table of Frequency Allocations in the band 5150 – 5250 MHz as further study of currently available mitigation measures indicate that there are no feasible mitigation techniques to facilitate sharing between RLAN and Fixed Satellite Services (FSS), in according the last chairman's report WP5A (Annex23) Mobile Services and Aeronautical Radionavigation (ARNS) in the band 5150 – 5250 MHz.

Agenda Item: 1.16 *WAS/RLANs in 5 GHz*

Preliminary Proposal

Canada

NOC CAN/1.16/1

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (5350 – 5470 MHz)

Reasons: No change to the Table of Frequency Allocations in the band 5 350-5 470 MHz as further study of currently available mitigation measures indicate that there are no feasible mitigation techniques to facilitate sharing between RLAN and EESS (active) in the band 5 350-5 470 MHz.

Agenda Item: 1.16 *WAS/RLANs in 5 GHz*

Preliminary Proposal

Mexico

MOD MEX/1.16/1

Resolution 229 (REV. WRC-19) (5150-5250 MHz, 5250-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz)

Reasons: Several studies show that RLANs can potentially operate outdoors under certain technical parameters.

NOC MEX/1.16/2

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (5250 – 5350 MHz)

Reasons: No change to the Table of Frequency Allocations in the 5 250-5 350 MHz band due to the fact that studies proposed in Resolution 239 (WRC-19) show that changing the WAS/RLAN operating conditions does not ensure protection of the radiodetermination service and the sensors of the Earth exploration-satellite service. It was even confirmed that the current operating conditions for WAS/RLAN are sufficient for the needs of users.

Agenda Item: 1.16 *WAS/RLANs in 5 GHz*

Preliminary Proposal

MOD MEX/1.16/3 (5725 – 5850 MHz)

Resolution 229 (REV. WRC-19)

Reasons: Several studies show that RLANs can potentially operate outdoors under certain technical parameters.

NOC MEX/1.16/4

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (5850 - 5925 MHz)

Reasons: No change to the Table of Frequency Allocations in the 5.850-5.925 MHz band, because the mobile service is co-primary and applications are already implemented in this segment.

SUP MEX/1.16/5

Resolution 239 (WRC-15) (All Bands)

Agenda Item 7: *Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures (Issue I)*

Preliminary Proposal

Canada

MOD CAN/7(I)/1

Appendix 4 (REV. WRC-15) Annex 2

Reasons: Additional Appendix 4 data elements required to understand the relationship between the various orbital planes

Agenda Item 7: *Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures (Issue K)*

Preliminary Proposal

United States of America

MOD USA/7(K)/1

Appendix 30 (REV. WRC-15) Article 4 (REV. WRC-15)

Reasons: Additional Appendix 4 data elements required to understand the relationship between the various orbital planes

Agenda Item 9.1: ***on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-15*** **Issue 9.1.1 Terrestrial and Satellite Components of IMT in 2 GHz**

Preliminary Proposal

United States of America

NOC USA/9.1/9.1.1/1

Radio Regulations (WRC-15) Volumes 1 & 2

Reasons: A change to the Radio Regulations would limit the present flexibility for deployments by individual countries.

MOD USA/9.1/9.1.1/2

Resolution 212 (Rev. WRC-19)

Reasons: The studies responsive to this agenda item will be complete by WRC-19 and will document technical and operational measures to promote compatibility between the terrestrial and satellite components of IMT in different countries.

Issue 9.1.4: *Stations on board sub-orbital vehicles*

Preliminary Proposal

Mexico

NOC MEX/9.1/9.1.4/1

Radio Regulations (WRC-15) Volumes 1 & 2

Reasons: It is deemed unnecessary to introduce any changes in the Radio Regulations or to take any regulatory measure under this Agenda Item

SUP MEX/9.1/9.1.4/2

Resolution 763 (WRC-15)

Reasons: Resolution 763 is no longer necessary.

Issue 9.1.5: *Technical and regulatory impacts of referencing Recommendations M.1638-1 and ITU R M.1849-1 in Nos. 5.447F and 5.450A of the Radio Regulations (1 of 2)*

Preliminary Proposal

Mexico

MOD MEX/9.1/9.1.5/1

5.447F

MOD MEX/9.1/9.1.5/2

5450A

Reasons: Modifications to the footnotes would, over the long term, avoid re-opening the discussions on the technical and regulatory impact stemming from the recommendations or, failing this, any version in the footnotes of the Radio Regulations. In fact, coexistence between WAR/RLAN and radars is not governed by these two notes but rather by **Resolution 229 (WRC-15)** which defines the operating conditions for mobile service in these bands.

SUP MEX/9.1/9.1.5/3

Resolution 764 (WRC-15)

Issue 9.1.5: *Technical and regulatory impacts of referencing Recommendations M.1638-1 and ITU R M.1849-1 in Nos. 5.447F and 5.450A of the Radio Regulations (2 of 2)*

Preliminary Proposal

United States of America

MOD USA/9.1/9.1.5/1

5.447F

MOD USA/9.1/9.1.5/2

5450A

Reasons: This revision of No. 5.447F and 5450A maintains the current methods of providing co-existence between RLANs and the radiolocation service; ensures that no undue constraints are imposed on these services; and alleviates the need to revise this provision again at a future Conferences.

SUP USA/9.1/9.1.5/3

Resolution 764 (WRC-15)

Reasons: Consequential: consideration of the subject issues has been completed.

Issue 9.1.6: *Wireless Power Transfer for Electric Vehicles*

Preliminary Proposal

Mexico

NOC MEX/9.1/9.1.6/1

Radio Regulations, Volumes 1 and 2

MOD MEX/9.1/9.1.6/2

Resolution 958 (WRC-15) Annex to Resolution 958 (WRC-15

Reasons: *:* It is deemed appropriate to continue the compatibility studies on the “wireless power transmission for electric vehicles” for the purpose of avoiding harmful interferences with existing, planned, and future radiocommunication services. Therefore, it is not necessary to introduce any modification to the Radio Regulations or to take any regulatory measures under this Agenda Item.

Issue 9.1.7: *Unauthorized operation of earth station terminals*

Preliminary Proposal

United States of America

NOC United States of America/9.1/9.1.7/1

Radio Regulations (WRC-15) Volumes 1 & 2

SUP United States of America/9/1/9.1.7/2

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 958 (WRC-15) No. 2

Urgent studies required in preparation for the

2019 World Radiocommunication Conference

Reasons: Earth station licensing and related issues are national matters and no changes to the Radio Regulations are necessary as Article 18 sufficiently addresses the required international regulatory measures. Instead, better training and monitoring capability, along with ITU developed reports and handbooks, can assist administrations in inhibiting the use of unauthorized uplink earth terminals and can enable administrations to locate and terminate the unauthorized transmissions.

Agenda Item 10: *Agenda Items for Future Conferences*

Preliminary Proposal

Brazil

SUP B/10/1

Resolution 810 (WRC-15) – Preliminary agenda for the 2023 WRC

ADD B/10/2

Resolution [WRC-23 Agenda] (WRC-19)

Reasons: A new Resolution needs to be developed to address the agenda items for the 2023 World Radiocommunication conference

Agenda Item 10: *Agenda Items for Future Conferences*

Preliminary Proposal

Canada

ADD CAN/10/1

Canada proposes to consider the use of the frequency bands 17.7-20.2 GHz and 27.5-29.1 GHz and 29.5-30.0 GHz by earth stations on mobile platforms communicating with non-geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service, in accordance with Draft New Resolution XXX.

Agenda Item 10: *Agenda Items for Future Conferences*

Preliminary Proposal

Brazil

MOD B/10/1

Resolution [WRC-23 Agenda] (WRC-19) – Agenda for the 2023 World Radiocommunication Conference

ADD B/10/2

1. Space Weather

Reasons: To enable the adequate protection of the RF-based sensors used for detection of solar activity and the impact of solar activity on the Earth, its atmosphere and its geospace, as well to consider the development of this scientific service with additional allocations if it´s necessary, while ensuring protection of incumbent services.

SUP B/10/3

Resolution 657 (WRC-15)

ADD B/10/4

Resolution [Space Weather] (WRC-19)

DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSALS (DIAP)

- **DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (DIAP): PP** that has been supported by at least one other Member State.

Agenda Item 1.9.1: *Maritime autonomous devices*

DIAP/1.9.1A/1

Bahamas, Canada

Identify frequencies in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations for Group A AMRDs. This identification would include the frequencies 161.975 MHz (AIS 1), 162.025 (AIS 2), ad 156.525 MHz (ch70) for Group A devices.

Reason: The Group A devices are used for maritime safety applications, and should therefore use appropriate safety frequencies identified in Appendix 18.

DIAP/1.9.1B/1

Bahamas, Canada

Take regulatory measures to identify other frequency(ies) in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations that are not currently being used for navigational purposes for Group B AMRDs

Reason: The Group B devices are used for maritime applications, and should therefore use appropriate frequencies identified in Appendix 18.

Agenda Item 1.9.2: *Satellite VHS Data Exchange Systems (VDES) (1 of 3)*

MOD DIAP/1.9.2/1

Bahamas, Mexico

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – Section IV- Frequency Allocation Table (148-161.9375 MHz)

Reason: The allocation in segments 157.1875-157.3375 MHz, 160.9625-161.4875 MHz and 161.7875-161.9375 MHz will provide the possibility to offer greater communication capacity and coverage of the VDES-SAT.

ADD DIAP/1.9.2/2

Bahamas, Mexico

5.A192

Reason: The addition of the previous note of RR Article 5 specify that the MMSS allocation (space-to-Earth) for the VDES satellite component as described in the PDN Report ITU-R M.[VDES-SAT] should be limited to non-GSO systems.

ADD DIAP/1.9.2/3

Bahamas, Mexico

5.B192

Reason: The addition of the previous note of RR Article 5 specify that the MMSS allocation (space-to-Earth) for the VDES satellite component as described in the PDN Report ITU-R M.[VDES-SAT] should be limited to non-GSO systems.

Agenda Item 1.9.2: *Satellite VHS Data Exchange Systems (VDES) (2 of 3)*

MOD DIAP/1.9.2/4

Bahamas, Mexico

5.208A

Reason: The 160.9625-161.4875 MHz segment is included to try to achieve protection of the radio astronomy service (RAS)

MOD DIAP/1.9.2/5

Bahamas, Mexico

5.208B

Reason: The modification is proposed to update note 5.208B according the new allocation of the band 160.9625-161.4875 MHz to the MMSS (space-Earth).

MOD DIAP/1.9.2/6

Bahamas, Mexico

Appendix 18 (REV.WRC-19) – Table of transmitting frequencies in the VHF maritime mobile band

Reason: The above modification is proposed to add notes in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations.

Agenda Item 1.9.2: *Satellite VHS Data Exchange Systems (VDES) (3 of 3)*

MOD DIAP/1.9.2/7

Bahamas, Mexico

Resolution 739 (REV. WRC-19) – Compatibility between the RAS and active space services in certain bands

Reason: The above modification is proposed to add seqment 160-9625-161.4872 MHz for the new allocation the service MMSS (space-Earth) in Annex 1 of Resolution 739.

SUP DIAP/1.9.2/8

Bahamas, Mexico

Resolution 360 (REV. WRC-15) – Satellite VDES

Reason: Resolution 360 (Rev. WRC-15) is no longer needed once the studies have been completed.

Agenda Item 1.10: Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (*GADSS) (1 of 2)*

NOC DIAP/1.10/1

Canada, Mexico, United States of America

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations

Reason: There is no requirement for additional spectrum allocations for GADSS.

MOD DIAP/1.10/2

Canada, Mexico, United States of America

Chapter VII – Distress and safety communications – Article 30 – General Provisions – 30.1

Reason: Identifies the specific articles and numbers associated with GMDSS, to allow for an additional article and numbers to address GADSS as part of Chapter VII.

ADD DIAP/1.10/3

Canada, Mexico, United States of America

Chapter VII – Distress and safety communications – Article 30 – General Provisions – 30.1A

Reason: Includes GADSS as part of Chapter VII Distress and safety communications.

Agenda Item 1.10: Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (*GADSS) (2 of 2)*

ADD DIAP/1.10/4

Canada, Mexico, United States of America

Article 34A – Global aeronautical distress and safety system

Reason: Initiates a new article to establish the regulatory framework for GADSS.

ADD DIAP/1.10/5

Canada, Mexico, United States of America

34A.1

Reason: Refers to the types of functions that may be provided by GADSS

ADD DIAP/1.10/6

Canada, Mexico, United States of America

34A.2

Reason: Radiocommunication services to be used by systems contributing to GADSS should be operated in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

SUP DIAP/1.10/7

Resolution 426 (WRC-15)

Reason: Resolution 426 is no longer necessary.

Agenda Item 1.13: *IMT in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz (Band A) (1 of 2)*

MOD DIAP/1.13/1

Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – (22 – 24.75 GHz)

Reason: The identification of the band 24.25-27.5 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz.

MOD DIAP/1.13/2

Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – (24.75 – 29.9 GHz)

Reason: The identification of the band 24.25-27.5 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz.

ADD DIAP/1.13/3

Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay

5.A113

Reason: The identification of the band 24.25-27.5 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz..

Agenda Item 1.13: *IMT in the frequency range 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz (Band A) (2 of 2)*

MOD DIAP/1.13/4

Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay

5.338A

Reason: The identification of the band 24.25-27.5 GHz to IMT will require limits in Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-15) to ensure adjacent band compatibility with EESS (passive) in the band 23.6-24.0 GHz.

MOD DIAP/1.13/5

Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay

Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19)

Reason: The identification of the band 24.25-27.5 GHz to IMT will require limits in Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-15) to ensure adjacent band compatibility with EESS (passive) in the band 23.6-24.0 GHz. The limit to be applied is still under consideration by the Task Group and will be proposed once conclusion is reached.

ADD DIAP/1.13/6

Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay

Resolution [A113-24GHZ] (WRC-19) – Implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications in 24.25 – 27.5 GHz

Reason: The identification of the band 24.25-27.5 GHz to IMT will help satisfy the need for additional spectrum in the bands above 24 GHz. Text for Resolution to be further developed.

Agenda Item 1.14: High Altitude Platform Stations (HAPS) (1 of 2)

MOD DIAP/1.14/1

Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations – (24.25-25.25 GHz)

Reason: To add a primary allocation to the FS and a new designation for HAPS in the band 24.25-25.25 GHz at the Region 2.

ADD DIAP/1.14/2

Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador

5.C114

Reason: To designate the band 24.25-25.25 GHz in Region 2 to HAPS.

MOD DIAP/1.14/3

Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations – (25.25-27.5 GHz)

Reason: To designate the band 25.25-27.5 GHz in Region 2 to HAPS.

Agenda Item 1.14: High Altitude Platform Stations (HAPS) (2 of 2)

ADD DIAP/1.14/4

Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador

5.D114

Reason: To designate the band 25.25-27.5 GHz in Region 2 to HAPS.

ADD DIAP/1.14/5

Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador

Draft New Resolution [C114]

Reason: To provide technical conditions of operation of HAPS systems for the protection of other services.

MOD DIAP/1.14/6

Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations – (38-39.5 GHz)

Reason: To have a worldwide designation in the 38-39.5 GHz band for use by HAPS.

ADD DIAP/1.14/7

Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador

5.G114

Reasons: To have a worldwide designation in the 38-39.5 GHz band for use by HAPS in the ground-to-HAPS direction. It is considered that the proposed Resolution G114 (in the Draft CPM Text) is not needed because the Note 5.G114 is limited to the ground-to-HAPS direction and the Resolution defines provisions only for the HAPS-to-ground direction.

Agenda Item: 1.16 *WAS/RLANs in 5 GHz*

NOC DIAP/1.16/1

Canada, Mexico

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations – (5250-5570 MHz)

Reason: No change to the Table of Frequency Allocations in the band 5 350-5 470 MHz as further study of currently available mitigation measures indicate that there are no viable mitigation techniques to facilitate sharing between Radio Local Area Networks (RLAN) and the Earth Exploration Satellite Service (active) in the band 5 350-5 470 MHz.

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

MOD DIAP/7/B/1

Brazil, Canada

APPENDIX 5 (Rev. WRC-15)

Reasons: Extend the application of the coordination arc approach based on ±8 orbital separation to MSS frequency assignments to a GSO space station in the 29.5-30/19.7-30 GHz bands.

Agenda Item 7: *Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures – Issue C1*

MOD DIAP/7/C1/1

Brazil, Canada, Mexico

APPENDIX 30B (REV. WRC-15) – ARTICLE 8 (REV. WRC-15)

Reasons: Modifications are required to align No. **11.43A** and §8.13 of Article 8 in Appendix **30B**.

MOD DIAP/7/C1/2

Article 8 (Rev. WRC-19)

MOD DIAP/7/C1/3

Article 8 (Rev. WRC-19)

8.13

Reasons: Modifications are required to align No. 11.43A and §8.13 of Article 8 in Appendix **30B**.

Agenda Item 7: *Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures – Issue C2*

ADD DIAP/7/C2/1

Brazil, Mexico

APPENDIX 30B (REV. WRC-19) – Article 6 (Rev. WRC-19)

6.1*bis*

ADD DIAP/7/C2/2

APPENDIX 30B (REV. WRC-19) – Article 6 (Rev. WRC-19)

6.17*bis*

Reasons: Additions are required to update the Radio Regulations in accordance with existing practices between administrations in the application procedures for additional use and/or putting into service a block/sub-band of 250 MHz in 11-13 GHz according to their needs.

Agenda Item 7: *Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures – Issue C3*

MOD DIAP/7/C3/1

Brazil, Mexico

APPENDIX 30B (REV. WRC-19) – Article 6 (Rev. WRC-19)

ADD DIAP/7/C3/2

APPENDIX 30B (REV. WRC-19) – Article 6 (Rev. WRC-19)
6.15*bis*

Reasons: Modifications are required to clearly indicate that an administration identified under § 6.6 of Appendix **30B** is not subject to §6.13 to §6.15 of Appendix **30B.**

Agenda Item 7: *Changes in response to Resolution 86 – Satellite network regulatory procedures – Issue C5*

MOD DIAP/7/C5/1

Brazil, Canada, Mexico

Article 11 – Section II – Examination of notices and recording of frequency assignments in the Master Register

11.46

Reasons: To include a reference to a footnote provision requiring the Bureau to send a reminder 2 months prior to the end of the six-month period referred to in No. **11.46**.

ADD DIAP/7/C5/2

Article 11 – Section II – Examination of notices and recording of frequency assignments in the Master Register

11.46.1

Reasons: To implement the requirement for reminders during the six-month period and reduce the risk of a resubmission beyond the end 6-month period referred to in No. 11.46.

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

MOD DIAP/7/D/1

Brazil, Canada

Article 9 – Section II – Sub-Section IIA
9.36.1

Reasons: This modification is required in order to have the list of potentially affected satellite networks or systems published in addition to the list of administrations

MOD DIAP/7/D/2

Article 9 – Section II – Sub-Section IIA
9.52C

Reasons: This modification is required to indicate the consequence for not identifying satellite networks or systems in the response provided under No. **9.52**.

MOD DIAP/7/D/4

Article 9 – Section II – Sub-Section IIA
9.53A

Reasons: This modification is required in order to have the definitive list of affected satellite networks or systems published in addition to the list of administrations.

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

NOC DIAP/7/G/1

Brazil, United States of America

APPENDIX 30 (REV. WRC-15) – ARTICLE 4 (REV. WRC-15)

4.2.21A

Reasons: With the reactions of RRB-70 in mind, it is better to clarify the desired actions in the Radio Regulations rather than suggesting words in the minutes of a WRC-19 Plenary. However, there are notable differences between the application of the procedures § 4.2.21A for the Region 2 BSS and feeder-link Plans and the application of § 4.1.18 for the Regions 1 and 3 List, therefore NOC is needed for Region 2. For example, for Regions 1 and 3, § 4.1.18 may be applied to Regions 1 and 3 List assignments or pending List modifications or terrestrial or FSS assignments, while in Region 2, § 4.2.21A is applied in a much more limited fashion, solely to terrestrial or FSS or unplanned BSS assignments.

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

NOC DIAP/7/G/2

Brazil, United States of America

APPENDIX 30A (REV. WRC-15) – ARTICLE 4 (REV. WRC-15)

4.2.21A

Reasons: With the reactions of RRB-70 in mind, it is better to clarify the desired actions in the Radio Regulations rather than suggesting words in the minutes of a WRC-19 Plenary. However, there are notable differences between the application of the procedures § 4.2.21A for the Region 2 BSS and feeder-link Plans and the application of § 4.1.18 for the Regions 1 and 3 List, therefore NOC is needed for Region 2. For example, for Regions 1 and 3, § 4.1.18 may be applied to Regions 1 and 3 List assignments or pending List modifications or terrestrial or FSS assignments, while in Region 2, § 4.2.21A is applied in a much more limited fashion, solely to terrestrial or FSS or unplanned BSS assignments.

INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSALS (IAP)

- **INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (IAP): 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: *Consideration of the band 50-54 MHz to the amateur service in Region 1*

NOC IAP/1.1/1

Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, [Paraguay], United States of America, Uruguay

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations – (47-75.2 MHz)

Reasons: WRC-19 agenda item 1.1 is a Region 1 issue, no change is proposed for Region 2. Furthermore, any changes made to the Radio Regulations under WRC-19 agenda item 1.1 must not impact the existing allocation to the Amateur Service in 50-54 MHz in Region 2, nor subject Region 2 to any changed procedural or regulatory provisions.

Agenda Item 1.8: Global Maritime Distress and Safety Systems (*GMDSS) modernization (1 of 3)*

MOD IAP/1.8B/1

Bahamas, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, United States of America

Article 5 – Frequency Allocations – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (1610-1660 MHz)

Reason: To reference proposed modification to FN 5.364 and 5.368 to support the introduction of an additional satellite system into the GMDSS in accordance with Resolution **359 (Rev.WRC-15)**. Also to align with the Method B1 in the Draft CPM Text.

ADD IAP/1.8B/2

5.GMDSS

Reason: To identify the band 1616-1626.5 MHz as being available for the provision of GMDSS by mobile-satellite service systems. Also to align with the Method B1 in the Draft CPM Text.

MOD IAP/1.8B/3

5.364

Reason: To provide adequate protection for GMDSS operations in this band.

Agenda Item 1.8: Global Maritime Distress and Safety Systems (*GMDSS) modernization (2 of 3)*

MOD IAP/1.8B/4

5.368

Reason: To recognize that in the necessary parts of the frequency band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz the mobile-satellite service is used for the provision of aeronautical and maritime safety services. Consequently, No. 4.10 would apply to these safety services within the appropriate frequency bands. Also to align with the Method B1 of the Draft CPM Text.

MOD IAP/1.8B/5

33.50

Reason: To include the necessary parts of the frequency band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz as being available for transmitting maritime safety information via satellite.

MOD IAP/1.8B/6

33.53

Reason: To apply No. **33.53** to the necessary parts of the frequency band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz for use by mobile-satellite service systems approved by the International Maritime Organization to participate in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.

Agenda Item 1.8: Global Maritime Distress and Safety Systems (*GMDSS) modernization (3 of 3)*

MOD IAP/1.8B/7

Appendix 15 (Rev. WRC-19) – Table 15-2 (WRC-19) Frequencies above 30 MHz (VHF/UHF)

Reason: To add the necessary parts of the frequency band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz to Appendix **15** as being available for distress and safety communications for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). Also to align with the Method B1 in the Draft CPM Text.

SUP IAP/1.8B/8

Resolution 359 (Rev. WRC-15)

Reason: Resolution 359 is no longer necessary.

Agenda Item 1.11: *Railway Train and Trackside*

NOC IAP/1.11/1

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, United States of America, Uruguay

Radio Regulations Volumes 1 & 2

Reason: CITEL believes it is unnecessary to identify spectrum specifically for railway radiocommunication systems. Regional and global harmonization can be satisfied by developing applicable ITU-R Reports and Recommendations. Therefore, no change to the Radio Regulations or regulatory action is required under this agenda item.

SUP IAP/1.11/2

RESOLUTION 236 (WRC-15)

Reasons: The studies towards regional and global harmonization can be satisfied through ITU-R Recommendations and Reports.

Agenda Item 1.12: Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Harmonization

NOC IAP/1.12/1

Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, United States of America

Radio Regulations Volumes 1 & 2

Reason: It is unnecessary to identify spectrum specifically for Intelligent Transport Systems. Regional and global harmonization can be satisfied by developing applicable ITU-R Reports and Recommendations. Therefore, no change to the Radio Regulations or regulatory action is required under this agenda item.

SUP IAP/1.12/2

RESOLUTION 237 (WRC-15)

Reason: Resolution 237 is no longer necessary.

Issue 9.1.2: Compatibility of IMT and broadcasting-satellite service (sound) in the frequency band 1 452-1 492 MHz in Regions 1 and 3

NOC IAP/9.1.2/1

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, United States of America, Uruguay

Article 5 – Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations

Reasons: WRC-19 issue 9.1.2 is limited to technical and regulatory studies of the mobile (IMT) and broadcasting satellite (sound) services in the band 1452-1492 MHz in Regions 1 and 3 only. Therefore, there is no basis for any changes to the Radio Regulations that would impact the services in the frequency band1452-1492 MHz in Region 2 under this issue. Therefore, NOC is proposed with respect to any change to Article 5 that could impact Region 2 services in the frequency band 1452-1492 MHz.

Issue 9.1.3: technical and operational issues and regulatory provisions for new NGSO systems in the 3 700-4 200 MHz, 4 500-4 800 MHz, 5 925-6 425 MHz and 6 725-7 025 MHz bands allocated to FSS

NOC IAP/9.1/9.1.3/1 – ARTICLE 21

NOC IAP/9.1/9.1.3/2 – ARTICLE 22

SUP IAP/9.1/9.1.3/3 – RESOLUTION 157 (WRC-15)

Brazil, Canada, Guatemala, Nicaragua, United States, Uruguay

ITU-R studies show that it would be very difficult to operate a non-GSO circular-orbit system for the purposes of a global broadband network in the 6/4 GHz frequency bands. Therefore, CITEL administrations support no revision to Article 21, Table 21-4 for non-GSO FSS satellites in the frequency band 3700-4200 MHz (space-to-Earth) and no modifications to Article 22 epfd limits applicable to non-GSO systems in the bands 3700-4200 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 5925-6425 MHz (Earth-to-Space). Similarly, CITEL administrations propose no change to the bands 4500-4800 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 6725-7025 MHz (Earth-to-space).

Issue 9.1.8: *Narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures*

NOC IAP/9.1/9.1.8/1

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, United States of America, Uruguay
Radio Regulations Volumes 1 & 2

Reasons: Analysis of the current and future spectrum use for narrowband and broadband machine type communications (MTC), also known as machine-to-machine (M2M) or Internet of Things (IoT), concluded that there is no need to identify specific spectrum for those applications. Therefore, no change to the Radio Regulations or regulatory action is required.

SUP IAP/9.1/9.1.8/2
ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 958 (WRC-15)

Reasons: Analysis of the current and future spectrum use for narrowband and broadband machine type communications (MTC), also known as machine-to-machine (M2M) or Internet of Things (IoT), concluded that there is no need to identify specific spectrum for those applications. Therefore, no change to the Radio Regulations or regulatory action is required. No changes also apply to RR Volume 3, apart from the suppression proposed to parts of Resolution **958 (WRC-15).**

OAS CITEL

Next PCCII meeting

Brasilia, Brazil

3 -7 December, 2018

Additional PCCII Information at:

https://www.citel.oas.org/en/Pages/PCCII/default.aspx

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Thank you very much for your attention

PCC.II/CITEL Representative

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