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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 3 toDocument 8-E** |
|  | **9 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: Russian** |
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| Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications Common Proposals |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 1.3 |

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 **648 (WRC‑12)**: Studies to support broadband public protection and disaster relief.

Introduction

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

The RCC administrations consider it feasible to use IMT family standards for the purpose of building public protection and disaster relief networks, but allocation to the MS and/or identification in the Radio Regulations of new frequency bands to provide operation of these networks is not supported.

The RCC administrations support the modification of Resolution 646 (Rev.WRC-12) to identify the requirements for broadband PPDR systems. At the same time, the RCC administrations consider that the resolution should not explicitly contain a list of frequency bands, identified within the framework of the land mobile service, either for narrowband PPDR systems or for broadband systems.

The RCC administrations support an approach to WRC-15 agenda item 1.3 based on Method C in § 1/1.3/6.3.

Proposal

MOD RCC/8A3/1

RESOLUTION 646 (Rev.WRC‑15)

Public protection and disaster relief

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2015),

considering

*a)* that Report ITU-R M.2377 provides comprehensive details of systems and applications supporting PPDR operations in narrow, wide and broadband use, including but not limited to:

– the generic technical and operational requirements relating to PPDR;

– spectrum needs;

– mobile broadband PPDR services and applications including further developments and the evolution of PPDR through advances in technology;

– terms and definitions;

– promotion of interoperability and interworking;

– needs of developing countries;

*b)* that Report ITU‑R M.2291 provides details of the capabilities of IMT technologies to meet requirements of applications supporting broadband PPDR operations;

*c)* that the term “public protection radiocommunication” refers to radiocommunications used by responsible agencies and organizations dealing with maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property and emergency situations;

*d)* that the term “disaster relief radiocommunication” refers to radiocommunications used by agencies and organizations dealing with a serious disruption of the functioning of society, posing a significant widespread threat to human life, health, property or the environment, whether caused by accident, natural phenomena or human activity, and whether developing suddenly or as a result of complex, long-term processes;

*e)* the growing telecommunication and radiocommunication needs of public protection agencies and organizations, including those dealing with emergency situations and disaster relief, that are vital to the maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property, disaster relief and emergency response;

*f)* that existing public protection and disaster relief applications are mostly narrow-band supporting voice and low data-rate applications, which may continue to be available;

*g)* that new technologies for wideband and broadband public protection and disaster relief applications are being developed in various standards organizations, e.g. IMT systems supporting higher data rates and higher capacity for PPDR applications ;

*h)* that continuing development of new technologies and systems, such as International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) may be able to further support or supplement advanced public protection and disaster relief applications;

*i)* that some commercial terrestrial and satellite systems are complementing the dedicated systems in support of public protection and disaster relief, that the use of commercial solutions will be in response to technology development and market demands;

*j)* that Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference urges Member States Parties to the Tampere Convention to take all practical steps for the application of the Tampere Convention and to work closely with the operational coordinator as provided for therein;

*k)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1637 offers guidance to facilitate the global circulation of radiocommunication equipment in emergency and disaster relief situations;

*l)* that Report ITU‑R BT.2299 provides a compilation of supporting evidence that terrestrial broadcasting plays an important role in disseminating information to the public in times of emergencies;

*m)* that some administrations may have different operational needs and spectrum requirements for public protection and disaster relief applications depending on the circumstances;

*n)* that the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunications Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations (Tampere, 1998), an international treaty deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General and related United Nations General Assembly Resolutions and Reports are also relevant in this regard,

recognizing

*a)* the benefits of spectrum harmonization such as:

– increased potential for interoperability;

– a broader manufacturing base and increased volume of equipment resulting in economies of scale and expanded equipment availability;

– improved spectrum management and planning; and

– enhanced cross-border coordination and circulation of equipment;

*b)* that the organizational distinction between public protection activities and disaster relief activities are matters for administrations to determine at the national level;

*c)* that national spectrum planning for public protection and disaster relief needs to have regard to cooperation and bilateral consultation with other concerned administrations, which should be facilitated by greater levels of spectrum harmonization;

*d)* the benefits of cooperation between countries for the provision of effective and appropriate humanitarian assistance in case of disasters, particularly in view of the special operational requirements of such activities involving multinational response;

*e)* the needs of countries, particularly the developing countries, for cost-efficient communication equipment;

*f)* that the adoption of IMT for broadband PPDR has the advantages and efficiencies that are achieved through standardization;

*g)* that the most recent version of Recommendation ITU‑R M.2015 contains regionally harmonized frequency arrangements, as well as frequency arrangements in certain countries, for public protection and disaster relief;

*h)* that in order to achieve spectrum harmonization, an approach based on regional frequency ranges[[1]](#footnote-4)1 may enable administrations to benefit from harmonization while continuing to meet national planning requirements;

*i)* that in times of disasters, if most terrestrial-based networks are destroyed or impaired, amateur, satellite and other non‑ground-based networks may be available to provide communication services to assist in public protection and disaster relief efforts;

*j)* that the amount of spectrum needed for public protection on a daily basis can differ significantly between countries, that certain amounts of spectrum are already in use in various countries for narrow-band applications, and that in response to a disaster, access to additional spectrum on a temporary basis may be required;

*k)* that not all frequencies within an identified common frequency tuning range will be available within each country;

*l)* that the identification of common frequency tuning ranges within which equipment couldoperate may ease the interoperability and/or inter-working, with mutual cooperation and consultation, especially in national, regional and cross-border emergency situations and disaster relief activities,

noting

*a)* that many administrations will continue using frequency bands below 1 GHz for narrow-band systems and applications supporting PPDR and may decide to use the same range for future PPDR systems taking account of the impact of such a new system on existing applications operating in, and adjacent to, the range;

*b)* that public protection and disaster relief agencies and organizations have an initial set of requirements, including but not limited to interoperability, secure and reliable communications, sufficient capacity to respond to emergencies, priority access in the use of non-dedicated systems, fast response times, ability to handle multiple group calls and the ability to cover large areas as described in Report ITU‑R M.2377;

*c)* that, while harmonization may be one method of realizing the desired benefits, in some countries, the use of multiple frequency bands can contribute to meeting the communication needs in disaster situations;

*d)* that many administrations have made significant investments in public protection and disaster relief systems;

*e)* that flexibility must be afforded to disaster relief agencies and organizations to use current and future radiocommunications, so as to facilitate their humanitarian operations;

*f)* that IMT offers a high degree of flexibility for supporting broadband PPDR applications, and there are a number of different approaches for using and deploying IMT to meet the broadband communication needs of PPDR agencies and organizations, which are outlined in Reports ITU‑R M.2291 and ITU‑R M.2377;

*g)* that spectrum identified for IMT may also be considered as a solution for harmonized measures for PPDR operations,

emphasizing

*a)* that the frequency tuning ranges that are covered by the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.2015 are allocated to a variety of services in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations and are currently used intensively by several different services;

*b)* that flexibility must be afforded to administrations to determine:

– at the national level, the amount of spectrum to be used;

– the need and timing of availability as well as the conditions of usage of the bands identified in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU‑R M.2015 for PPDR in order to meet specific regional or national situations,

*c)* that not all of the frequency bands listed in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU‑R M.2015 may be suitable for every type of PPDR applications (narrowband, wideband or broadband),

resolves

1 that the PPDR applications considered in this resolution are intended to operate in frequency bands that are allocated to the mobile service in accordance with the Radio Regulations;

2 to strongly recommend administrations to use regionally harmonized bands for public protection and disaster relief to the maximum extent possible, taking into account the national and regional requirements and also having regard to any needed consultation and cooperation with other concerned countries;

3 to encourage administrations, for the purposes of achieving regionally harmonized frequency bands/ranges for advanced public protection and disaster relief solutions, to consider the frequency bands/ranges or parts thereof when undertaking their national planning as listed in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU‑R M.2015;

4 that the identification of the above frequency bands/ranges for PPDR, as listed in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU‑R M.2015, does not preclude the use of these bands/frequencies by any application within the services to which these bands/frequencies are allocated and does not preclude the use of nor establish priority over any other frequencies for PPDR in accordance with the Radio Regulations;

5 to encourage administrations, in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for frequencies in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the concerned administrations;

6 that administrations encourage PPDR agencies and organizations to utilize both existing and new technologies/solutions, to the extent practicable, to satisfy interoperability requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

7 that administrations may encourage agencies and organizations to use advanced wireless solutions taking into account *considering h)* and *i)* for providing complementary support to public protection and disaster relief;

8 to encourage administrations to facilitate cross-border circulation of radiocommunication equipment intended for use in emergency and disaster relief situations through mutual cooperation and consultation without hindering national legislation;

9 that administrations encourage public protection and disaster relief agencies and organizations to utilize relevant ITU‑R Recommendations and Reports in planning spectrum use and implementing technology and systems supporting public protection and disaster relief;

10 to encourage administrations to continue to work closely with their public protection and disaster relief community to further refine the operational requirements for public protection and disaster relief activities;

11 that manufacturers should be encouraged to take this Resolution and related ITU‑R Recommendations and Reports into account in future equipment designs, including the need for administrations to operate within different parts of the [...],

invites ITU‑R

1 to continue its technical studies and to make recommendations concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, for advanced solutions to meet the needs of public protection and disaster relief radiocommunication applications, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of the existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 to review and, as appropriate, revise Recommendation ITU‑R M.2015 as well as other relevant ITU‑R Recommendations and Reports.

**Reasons:** This solution satisfies the requirements of Resolutions 646 (Rev.WRC-12) and 648 (WRC-12) while also providing flexibility for each administration to choose related bands for their PPDR operations by keeping harmonization of common technologies, technical features and functional capabilities, as well as harmonized frequency plans.

The harmonization of common technologies, technical features and functional capabilities, as well as frequency bands and frequency plans, for the use of PPDR will be pursued in ITU-R study groups.

1. 1 In the context of this Resolution, the term “frequency range” means a range of frequencies over which a radio equipment is envisaged to be capable of operating but limited to specific frequency band(s) according to national conditions and requirements. When different national PPDR networks use a common technical standard, the frequency range includes the possibility of using any number of bands that the technology can use. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)