Brussels, 14 April 2004

RADIO SPECTRUM POLICY GROUP

Consultation in the context of the development of an RSPG Opinion on priorities and objectives for the Community in the World Radiocommunication Conference 2007

Scope of the Consultation

Following the conclusion of the ITU WRC-03 conference, the Commission requested the Radio Spectrum Policy Group to provide it with an advisory Opinion[1], both on the Community implementation activities envisaged for specific WRC-03 results, and on the policy priorities and objectives to be pursued by the European Community at the next conference (WRC-07), to ensure that European preparation of this event would be accompanied by a reflection process at political level to take into account Community interests.

In order to respond to the second part of this request, and in line with its customary approach when developing Opinions for the Commission, the RSPG has decided to set up a public consultation on this issue. It therefore welcomes all interested parties to express their views, whether they are individuals, representatives of particular companies, associations or public entities which could be affected by the results of negotiations at WRC-07.

Background

The ITU World Radiocommunication Conference is the intergovernmental conference which takes decisions concerning the allocation of the radio spectrum to specific radio services at global level. It takes place at intervals of several years, with the objective of updating the ITU Radio Regulations, the set of rules which determine the sharing of the radio spectrum between all countries of the world.

Each WRC is preceded by a cycle of technical studies at national, regional and ITU level, in order to prepare positions and options on each item of the conference agenda. The agenda for WRC-07 **(see annex 2)** has been set by WRC-03 and is expected to be approved essentially unchanged by the ITU Council later this year.

Similarly to previous conferences, and as confirmed by the Radio Spectrum Decision[2], the Commission intends to ensure that the Community's interests are adequately fostered in the global technical-regulatory negotiations at WRC-07. It will do so notably by identifying the Community policy objectives at stake at the conference and by obtaining political support for them by the Council of Ministers before the conference.

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[1]   See RSPG03-15 at http://rspg.groups.eu.int/documents/meeting_documents/index_en.htm

[2]   Decision 676(2002)EC, 7.03. 2002, OJ L 108, 24.4.02, p.1.

The technical preparation and coordination of WRC positions in Europe is carried out by CEPT, the organisation of European Postal and Telecommunications administrations, in a committee within which harmonisation of conditions of use of the radio spectrum in Europe are carried out and then implemented on a voluntary basis. The Commission's involvement in this process aims to associate a Community policy dimension to the technical activities developed within CEPT.

A good instance of this approach in the past concerns the EU Galileo satellite radionavigation programme, where the radio spectrum requirements essential for this system's operation were met at previous WRC conferences by an effective coordination between European policy goals set in advance and the necessary technical negotiations to turn these goals into reality. The Commission believes that this approach can be replicated with success in other Community policy areas, such as the Information Society, transport, the European Single Space or environment, as long as policy objectives are established sufficiently early in the European technical preparation process to shape it as appropriate.

To prepare its positions, the Commission wishes to undertake several activities before WRC-07. Besides this public consultation, one or more open workshops will be organised together with CEPT, in order to make the European preparations more open and transparent. These distinct activities will serve to aliment the work of the RSPG on the advisory Opinion it has been requested to carry out.

At the end of 2004, the RSPG is expected to publish its Opinion concerning the common priorities for the European Community at WRC-07, including the objectives which should be set to the European negotiators at the conference working under the aegis of CEPT. Beyond this point, the RSPG will continue to follow the progress of the technical work within CEPT and receive regular reports in this respect, with a view to optimise and prioritise policy objectives in the light of negotiating developments within and outside Europe. Furthermore, modifications in EU policies over the time of preparation for WRC-07 will also be taken into account.

The Commission's Communication on the results of WRC-03[3] has provided a first overview of issues on the WRC-07 agenda which could be of relevance to the achievement of Community policies, as well as a brief description of some of these policies. The preliminary analysis of WRC-07 items in the context of Community policies and principles presented in **annex 1** is only given as background information for the current consultation, and it is not meant to guide participants unduly in their responses.

The Commission has requested the RSPG to work on the WRC-07 issue, including by gathering information by public consultation, in order to receive appropriate advice on the overall objectives for the Community in the conference. The RSPG's advice will enable the Commission to finalise the development of Community policy objectives in good time for the WRC-07 conference, including a Communication to the European Parliament and Council on this subject.

Detailed Issues submitted to Consultation

In view of the preparation of the activities mentioned above and in order to assist in the early development of consensus within the CEPT technical groups concerning the overall goals and

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3   COM(2003)707, November 19th, 2003. This document, together with further information on the
         Community's approach to World Radiocommunication Conferences can be found at:
         http://europa.eu.int/information_society/topics/radio_spectrum/work/wrc_work/index_en.htm

priorities for Europe at the conference, it would be useful for all interested parties to confront their initial ideas on the WRC-07 agenda.

While it is understood that the technical details of specific items at the conference can only be fully understood following the cycle of preparatory studies before the conference, already the broad outlines of issues at stake at WRC-07 can be analysed. Indeed, several organisations have already expressed publicly their initial objectives for the conference.

With the objective of promoting a more comprehensive gathering of opinions on specific European objectives, all interested parties are therefore invited to participate to this public consultation, and to give their views on the following questions:

1) What are the agenda items at WRC-07 (to be specified by the respondent) which potentially could have a significant positive or negative impact on common European policies and on important pan-European industrial sectors?

2) Which are the broad objectives which Europe could set itself for these agenda items, bearing in mind that many technical constraints are not yet clarified, and the fact that non-European interests might not support such objectives during the negotiations?

3) Is it currently foreseeable that there could be contrasting requirements for different Community policies which would need to be interpreted preferably before the WRC-07 negotiations? If so, where?

4) How to effectively promote at the conference and within ITU the Common Proposals on spectrum selected by Europe in other regions of the world, in order to enable European industry and consumers to benefit from lower barriers to trade and greater economies of scale?

5) How to ensure that generic regulatory principles enshrined in Community legislation for various spectrum-using sectors are supported in the WRC-07 process, and notably the principles of technology neutrality, fair competition, regulatory transparency, non-discrimination and proportionality, as well as the optimisation of spectrum use?

6) What should be the strategy approaches before and during the conference for European delegations to optimise the possibility to reach the above-identified common European objectives? Should some European Common Proposals be mandatory for EU members?

7) Are the current procedural arrangements for the European WRC preparations, such as participation to and scheduling of meetings, drafting of European Common Positions and Briefs, availability of information, etc., appropriate? If not, please suggest ways to improve this process.

8) If applicable, please indicate your early views on issues Europe could propose to be included in the agenda for the next conference after WRC-07 (see the preliminary agenda proposed by WRC-03 in **annex 3**).

Consultation Modalities

Contact: responses to the above mentioned questions should be sent exclusively to <u>infso-rspg@cec.eu.int</u> for the attention of the RSPG Secretariat. Only electronic contributions will be taken into consideration. Responses will be made publicly available on the RSPG website, unless expressedly requested otherwise.

Date of launch of the public consultation: April 14th, 2004

Deadline for submission of comments: May 21th, 2004.

<u>**Annex 1**</u>

<u>Relationship between Community Interests and WRC-07</u>

1. <u>*Relevant Community Policies*</u>

As in the past, a number of Community polces will be potentially affected by regulatory decisions taken at WRC-07. Here is a brief overview of the main ones:

Information Society

The EU's goal for this policy is to ensure that Europe's citizens, businesses and governments can be provided with increasingly rich, advanced and diversified information services, and to ensure that Europe can play a leading role in shaping and participating in the global knowledge and information based economy. The shift to the information society and the knowledge-based economy are essential for Europe to draw the full benefits of digital technologies and the Internet in terms of sustainable growth, increased productivity and competitiveness, creation of new jobs and social progress.

Therefore, the Community has been working (notably via *eEurope* initiatives) on stimulating the development of applications and content enabling all European citizens to participate in the information society and on supporting research into the development and deployment of new information and communication technologies. The promotion of alternative means of providing broadband information services in all environments, such as via satellite platforms, is also important. The development of the Information Society policy is also strongly dependent on a modern and responsive regulatory framework for electronic communications. The principles upon which the new Community framework in this sector is based are in section 2.

Transport

The common transport policy aims to develop an integrated transport system in the European Union, inclusive of all transport modes. In order to further the common transport policy in the European Community provided for by the EC Treaty, the Commission has proposed[4] some 60 measures to develop an integrated transport system, including notably maritime safety, and air transport.

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[4]   Second White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy, COM(201) 370

In this context, the creation of a Single European Sky[5] has the objective to optimise air traffic management and aviation safety, in order to satisfy all airspace users, whether civil or military, airspace being a common asset to be managed collectively regardless of national borders. Another element of EU transport policy, maritime navigation[6], is critically dependent on the availability of radio spectrum but also on radio-based safety procedures at sea.

Space Policy

Space represents an important strategic resource for the European Union to implement some of its broader goals in areas such as broadcasting, communications, sustainable transport and mobility, weather forecasting, monitoring of environmental changes, and responses to emergencies. Europe is currently developing an extended space policy[7], driven by demand, able to exploit the special benefits space technologies can deliver in support of the Union's policies and objectives: faster economic growth, job creation and industrial competitiveness, enlargement and cohesion, sustainable development and security and defence. Applications which the Community may support include satellite broadband telecommunications to tackle the "digital divide", and Earth observation, communication and positioning systems, all of which require an adequate access to the radio spectrum, and which will be discussed at WRC-07. This policy will be implemented by a Space programme (including the GMES and Digital Divide initiatives); this tool will also include spectrum needs. The Community and ESA have signed a Framework Agreement which specifically identifies the spectrum policy related to space as a field of cooperation[8].

Audiovisual Policy

In addition to its economic importance, the audiovisual sector plays a key social and cultural role in the European Union: television is currently the most important source of information and entertainment in society. The Commission stresses that the audiovisual media play a major role in the transmission of social and cultural values and that there are therefore fundamental public interests at stake[9], such as freedom of expression and the promotion of cultural diversity. As a consequence, it must be ensured that broadcast services continue to have available the necessary resources, notably access to the radio spectrum. This should be done taking into account that such services can be provided by different platforms (terrestrial air broadcasts but also via satellite, cable and data networks). On-going technological and commercial developments need to be considered, and notably the convergence with other services, as well as the specific structure of the dual system of broadcasting in Europe, comprising public and private broadcasters, in the light of the separation of content and infrastructure regulation.

Environment

Protecting the environment is essential for the quality of life of current and future generations. The challenge is to combine this with continuing economic growth in a way which is sustainable over

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[5]   http://europa.eu.int/comm/transport/air/single_sky/reform_en.htm
[6]   http://europa.eu.int/comm/transport/maritime/index_en.htm
[7]   Commission White Paper of 11 November 2003, "*Space: a new European frontier for an expanding Union - An action plan for implementing the European Space policy*"
[8]   COM (2004)85
[9]   Communication on Principles and Guidelines for the Community's audiovisual policy in the digital age, COM(1999)657 final

the long term. European Union environment policy is based on the belief that high environmental standards stimulate innovation and business opportunities. The EC's objectives[10] in this area are:

1. To promote Sustainable Development, preserving the rights of future generations to a viable environment.

2. To work towards a high level of environmental and health protection and improvement of the quality of life.

3. To promote environmental efficiency.

4. To encourage the equitable use, as well as the sound and effective management, of common environmental resources.

Environment policy is supported by scientific studies and data collection, including satellite-based global monitoring and climatology. In particular, the GMES (*Global Monitoring for Environment and Security*) Initiative[11] is to enable decision makers in Europe to acquire the capacity for global as well as regional monitoring so as to effectively realise the EU's objectives in a wide variety of policy areas, including environment. In the same policy areas, Europe is also closely involved in the activities of GEO (*Group on Earth Observation*).

Research and Development

All the radio services addressed in the WRC process are underpinned by research and development (RTD). The objective of research and technology policy in the European Union is to enhance the gains in competitiveness which technological innovation can bring to European Society by coordinating national and EU policies and encouraging the networking of research teams. A major element of this policy is the funding of significant amounts of pre-competitive research and development by the EU via the Community's multi-annual RTD Framework programmes, including for commercial wireless technologies and applications, but also to support scientific activities.

Timely access to radio spectrum harmonised at European and global level will continue to be essential for research efforts and provide researchers with a focus to develop new scientific knowledge and to turn their visions into real applications available to European society. The adequate protection from interference of scientific passive services, such as radio astronomy, is also needed. At the same time, research activities are making a significant contribution to the efficient and fulsome use of spectrum by developing new adaptive and "intelligent" technologies.

2. *Community Principles and Objectives to be supported at WRC-07*

By establishing a new regulatory framework for electronic communications[12] designed to generate competition, the European Union has moved a step further on the road towards supporting a world-class communications and broadcasting infrastructure. This framework is based on clear principles, namely that regulation in electronic communications ought to:

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[10] See also Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme (OJ L 242 of 10/9/2002)

[11] COM (2004) 65 final.

[12] Directive 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)

- evolve towards **technology neutrality**, taking into account convergence.

- be based on clearly defined **policy objectives**, notably the public interest;

- provide appropriate **legal certainty** to ensure investment and sufficient flexibility to respond to fast-moving markets and technology;

- be enforced **closely to the market**; and

- be kept to the **minimum necessary** to achieve its objectives.

While radio spectrum regulation covers other sectors besides a narrow definition of "electronic communications", it will benefit from the application of these principles whenever possible, within a spectrum policy context of avoiding harmful interference and using this resource efficiently.

Besides the principles directly applicable to electronic communications, some general Community objectives should be particularly considered during the technical negotiations at WRC-07:

- the promotion of **competition** between alternative infrastructure platforms

- the consolidation of the **Single Market** (support for harmonisation);

- the removal of technical barriers to **international trade**;

European negotiators at WRC-07 ought to support these overall goals by the specific technical positions they promote during the negotiations.

3. *Some WRC-07 Agenda Items and Issues of interest to the EC*

Here are the issues which the Commission in its preliminary analysis of WRC-07[13] considered of relevance to the Community. However, this analysis is by no means conclusive or comprehensive: indeed, the objective of the public consultation on WRC-07 is to test and improve these initial considerations via an active interaction with all interested parties. Given the rapid pace of technological progress and commercial deployment of new wireless systems, additional issues may also emerge as being important during the process of preparation of the conference.

IMT-2000 and systems beyond: WRC-07 has been tasked to debate "frequency related matters" for IMT-2000 and systems beyond IMT-2000. The timeline for the introduction of systems beyond is expected to be around 2015 to 2020. WRC-07 will look at the spectrum available in relation to what is needed for these mobile systems, with new spectrum identified perhaps in 2010. WRC-07 will look at the spectrum available in relation to what is needed for these mobile systems. A possible conclusion at the WRC-07 may be that additional spectrum will have to be identified at a later date. The dynamics of this issue will be strongly dependent on the market demand for advanced mobile systems in the years intervening before WRC-07, as well as on RTD developments.

WRC-07 will also study the possibility of identifying bands below those already identified for IMT-2000, since coverage is much greater at these frequency ranges and therefore networks

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[13]   COM(2003)707, November 19th, 2003.

potentially cheaper, thus assisting developing countries and sparsely-populated regions to introduce third generation-type systems in the future, while bearing in mind that lower frequencies are allocated and extensively used by other important terrestrial services.

Some EU activities will affect the preparation of WRC-07 for this issue. Besides the Commission mandate to CEPT on the IMT-2000 extension band, the work programme of the Radio Spectrum Policy Group includes a high-level analysis of the relative spectrum needs for different commercial wireless communications access platforms, with the aim to enable Europe to agree on a strategy to support this important sector. The EU RTD IST Priority is providing a significant amount of funding to mobile technology projects. A number of them, under the umbrella of the Wireless World Initiative, are directly related to the identification of spectrum requirements for advanced mobile systems and will be of assistance in this respect.

While the protection of IMT-2000 spectrum from broadcasting satellites was already debated by WRC-03, other satellite systems also have allocations in the band, besides BSS (sound), and WRC-07 will review the sharing conditions between all terrestrial and satellite systems in the 2500-2690 MHz band. In the light of the planned use of this spectrum in Europe for IMT-2000, possibly from 2008, Europe will need to ensure its interests are safeguarded by an adequate protection of its mobile networks.

Future spectrum needs for aviation: the changing needs for spectrum dedicated to aeronautical systems will be debated at the next Conference, notably the requirements of line-of-sight air-ground communications, where the allocated VHF band in Europe might reach saturation by 2008, as well as the spectrum requirements of aeronautical telemetry systems.

The European Union will wish to ensure its interests in this area are protected (Single Sky policy) and seek to provide the aeronautical sector with sufficient spectrum to plan the required capacity growth to overcome congestion, while increasing safety, and at the same time promoting the timely introduction of more spectrum-efficient technologies in this sector. The formal relationship established between the European Commission and Eurocontrol[14], and the creation of the European Aviation Safety Agency[15], will be of assistance in translating policy objectives into technical positions for WRC-07.

Reorganisation of HF bands: high-frequency (or short-wave) spectrum is essential to transmit radio signals over a long distance and the pressing and often conflicting requirements for these bands necessitate some in-depth consideration concerning band allocation and protection, in particular for short-wave broadcast radio and the maritime mobile service, thus affecting the relevant EU audiovisual and transport policies. The review is due to address the range from 4 MHz to 10 MHz, with the exception of the decision taken around 7 MHz for the radio amateurs. The complex undertaking of restructuring the HF frequencies has political, social and cultural elements associated to it issue, and was on the WRC-03 agenda, but was generally not considered mature enough to be finalised at that Conference, given the strong opposition of mobile and fixed interests, although a number of decisions affecting the flexibility of the discussion at WRC-07 were taken.

Other broadcasting issues: the "core" VHF and UHF terrestrial broadcasting bands will also be addressed once again at WRC-07, following the results of the RRC04/06 planning conference, in view of requests for allocations to mobile, mobile satellite and broadcasting satellite services within them.

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[14]   Council Decision 11053/02 AVIATION 121 of 17 July 2002.

[15]   See http://www.easa.eu.int/index.html

Support for scientific uses of spectrum: these include active and passive Earth Exploration satellites (EESS), meteorological satellites and space research systems, which are all relevant to EU policies in the areas of environment, space, and RTD. Further spectrum allocations will be considered for an extension of the existing 9.5-9.8 GHz band to EESS and meteorological satellites at 18.3 GHz. Protection of ESSS, meteorological and Radio Astronomy services will also be reviewed in 2007.

Review of procedures and requirements of GMDSS (safety and distress communications for shipping): this issue aims to assess whether the radio provisions for this on-board system are adequate for the needs of all classes of shipping in the light of the experience gained to date. The new European Maritime Safety Agency of the EU will be involved to ensure EU maritime safety interests are considered.

Preparation of WRC-10 agenda: to fulfil long-term EU policy objectives, it will be important to prepare common European positions early enough relating to the issues to be covered by the agenda of the conference after next, WRC-10. Therefore, at WRC-07 Community polices and objectives will also need to be considered in general in the negotiations on the adoption of the agenda of WRC-10. A preliminary agenda for WRC-10 is in annex 3.

RESOLUTION 802 [COM7/A] (WRC-03)

Agenda for the 2007 World Radiocommunication Conference

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003),

considering

a)   that, in accordance with No. 118 of the Convention, the general scope of the agenda for a world radiocommunication conference should be established four to six years in advance and a final agenda shall be established by the Council two years before the conference;

b)   Article 13 of the Constitution relating to the competence and scheduling of world radiocommunication conferences and Article 7 of the Convention relating to their agendas;

c)   the relevant Resolutions and Recommendations of previous world administrative radio conferences (WARCs) and world radiocommunication conferences (WRCs),

recognizing

a)   that this Conference has identified a number of urgent issues requiring further examination by WRC-07;

b)   that, in preparing this agenda, many items proposed by administrations could not be included and have had to be deferred to future conference agendas,

resolves

to recommend to the Council that a world radiocommunication conference be held in 2007 for a period of four weeks, with the following agenda:

1   on the basis of proposals from administrations, taking account of the results of WRC-03 and the Report of the Conference Preparatory Meeting, and with due regard to the requirements of existing and future services in the bands under consideration, to consider and take appropriate action with respect to the following items:

1.1   requests from administrations to delete their country footnotes or to have their country name deleted from footnotes, if no longer required, in accordance with Resolution **26 (Rev.WRC-97)**;

1.2   to consider allocations and regulatory issues related to the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service, space research (passive) service and the meteorological satellite service in accordance with Resolutions **746 [COM7/8] (WRC-03)** and **742 [COM5/3] (WRC-03)**;

1.3   in accordance with Resolution **747 [COM7/9] (WRC-03)**, consider upgrading the radiolocation service to primary allocation status in the bands 9 000-9 200 MHz and 9 300-9 500 MHz and extending by up to 200MHz the existing primary allocations to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) in the band 9 500-9 800 MHz without placing undue constraint on the services to which the bands are allocated;

1.4   to consider frequency-related matters for the future development of IMT-2000 and systems beyond IMT-2000 taking into account the results of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **228 (Rev.WRC-03)**;

1.5   to consider spectrum requirements and possible additional spectrum allocations for aeronautical telecommand and high bit-rate aeronautical telemetry, in accordance with Resolution **230 [COM7/5] (WRC-03)**;

1.6   to consider additional allocations for the aeronautical mobile (R) service in parts of the bands between 108 MHz and 6 GHz, in accordance with Resolution **414 [COM7/6] (WRC-03)** and, to study current satellite frequency allocations, that will support the modernization of civil aviation telecommunication systems, taking into account Resolution **415 [COM7/7] (WRC-03)**;

1.7   to consider the results of ITU-R studies regarding sharing between the mobile-satellite service and the space research service (passive) in the band 1 668-1 668.4 MHz, and between the mobile-satellite service and the mobile service in the band 1 668.4-1 675 MHz in accordance with Resolution 744 [COM5/12] (WRC-03);

1.8   to consider the results of ITU-R studies on technical sharing and regulatory provisions for the application of high altitude platform stations operating in the bands 27.5-28.35 GHz and 31-31.3 GHz in response to Resolution **145 [COM5/17] (WRC-03),** and for high altitude platform stations operating in the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz in response to Resolution **122 (Rev.WRC-03)**;

1.9   to review the technical, operational and regulatory provisions applicable to the use of the band 2 500-2 690 MHz by space services in order to facilitate sharing with current and future terrestrial services without placing undue constraint on the services to which the band is allocated;

1.10   to review the regulatory procedures and associated technical criteria of Appendix **30B** without any action on the allotments, the existing systems or the assignments in the List of Appendix **30B**;

1.11   to review sharing criteria and regulatory provisions for protection of terrestrial services, in particular terrestrial television broadcasting services, in the band 620-790 MHz from BSS networks and systems, in accordance with Resolution **545 [COM4/5] (WRC-03)**;

1.12   to consider possible changes in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference: "Coordination and notification procedures for satellite networks" in accordance with Resolution **86 [COM4/10] (WRC-03)**;

1.13   taking into account Resolutions **729 (WRC-97)**, **351 [COM4/2] (WRC-03)** and **544 [COM4/11] (WRC-03)**, to review the allocations to all services in the HF bands between 4 MHz and 10 MHz, excluding those allocations to services in the frequency range 7 000-7 200 kHz and those bands whose allotment plans are in Appendices **25**, **26** and **27** and whose channelling arrangements are in Appendix **17**, taking account of the impact of new modulation techniques, adapting control techniques and the spectrum requirements for HF broadcasting;

1.14   to review the operational procedures and requirements of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) and other related provisions of the Radio Regulations, taking into account Resolutions **331 (Rev.WRC-03)** and **342 (Rev.WRC-2000)** and the continued transition to the GMDSS, the experience since its introduction, and the needs of all classes of ships;

1.15   to consider a secondary allocation to the amateur service in the frequency band 135.7-137.8 kHz;

1.16   to consider the regulatory and operational provisions for Maritime Mobile Service Identities (MMSIs) for equipment other than shipborne mobile equipment, taking into account Resolutions **344 (Rev.WRC-03)** and **353 [COM4/4] (WRC-03)**;

1.17   to consider the results of ITU-R studies on compatibility between the fixed-satellite service and other services around 1.4 GHz, in accordance with Resolution **745 [COM5/14] (WRC-03)**;

1.18   to review pfd limits in the band 17.7-19.7 GHz for satellite systems using highly inclined orbits, in accordance with Resolution **141 [COM4/23] (WRC-03)**;

1.19   to consider the results of the ITU-R studies regarding spectrum requirement for global broadband satellite systems in order to identify possible global harmonized FSS frequency bands for the use of Internet applications, and consider the appropriate regulatory/technical provisions, taking also into account No. **5.BC03** of the Radio Regulations;

1.20   to consider the results of studies, and proposals for regulatory measures, if appropriate, regarding the protection of the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) from unwanted emissions of active services in accordance with Resolution **738 [COM4/14] (WRC-03)**;

1.21   to consider the results of studies, regarding the compatibility between the radio astronomy service and the active space services in accordance with Resolution **740 [COM4/17] (WRC-03)**, in order to review and update, if appropriate, the tables of threshold levels used for consultation that appear in the Annex to Resolution **739 [COM4/15] (WRC-03)**;

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 principles contained in the Annex to Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-03)**;

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

4 in accordance with Resolution **95 (Rev.WRC-03)**, to review the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous conferences with a view to their possible revision, replacement or abrogation;

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;

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

7 in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention:

7.1 to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau:

– on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-03;

– on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations; and

– on action in response to Resolution **80 (Rev.WRC-2000)**;

7.2 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, taking into account Resolution **803 [COM7/B] (WRC-03)**,

further resolves

to activate the Conference Preparatory Meeting and the Special Committee on Regulatory/Procedural Matters,

invites the Council

to finalize the agenda and arrange for the convening of WRC-07, and to initiate as soon as possible the necessary consultations with Member States,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to make the necessary arrangements to convene meetings of the Conference Preparatory Meeting and to prepare a report to WRC-07,

instructs the Secretary-General

to communicate this Resolution to international and regional organizations concerned.

RESOLUTION [COM7/B] (WRC-03)

PRELIMINARY AGENDA FOR THE 2010 WORLD RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003),

considering

a)   that, in accordance with No. 118 of the ITU Convention, the general scope of the agenda for WRC-10 should be established four to six years in advance;

b)   Article 13 of the Constitution relating to the competence and scheduling of world radiocommunication conferences and Article 7 of the ITU Convention relating to their agendas;

c)   the relevant Resolutions and Recommendations of previous world administrative radio conferences (WARCs) and world radiocommunication conferences (WRCs),

resolves to give the view

that the following items should be included in the preliminary agenda for WRC-10:

1   to take appropriate action in respect of those urgent issues that were specifically requested by WRC-07;

2   on the basis of proposals from administrations and the Report of the Conference Preparatory Meeting, and taking account of the results of WRC-07, to consider and take appropriate action in respect of the following items:

2.1   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-97)**;

2.2   to consider frequency allocations between 275 GHz and 3 000 GHz taking into account the result of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **[COM7/1] (WRC-03)**;

2.3   to consider results of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **222 (WRC-2000)** to ensure spectrum availability and protection for the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service, and to take appropriate action on this subject, while retaining the generic allocation for the mobile-satellite service;

2.4   to consider allocations to the mobile service in the band 806-862 MHz in Region 1, following the transition of analogue to digital TV;

2.5   to consider the results of studies related to Resolution **136 (Rev.WRC-03)** dealing with sharing between non-GSO and GSO systems;

2.6   to consider the need to modify the provisional protection ratio values in the Annex to Resolution **[COM4/1] (WRC-03)**, taking into account the experience of the coordination of seasonal scheduling of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service and relevant studies conducted by ITU-R since WRC-03;

2.7   to consider the progress of ITU-R studies concerning the technical and regulatory issues relative to the fixed service in the 81-86 and 92-100 GHz frequency bands, taking into account Resolutions **731 (WRC-2000)** and **732 (WRC-2000)**;

2.8   to consider the progress of the ITU-R studies concerning the development and regulatory requirements of terrestrial wireless interactive multimedia applications, in accordance with Recommendation **[COM7/2] (WRC-03)** and to take any appropriate action on this subject;

3   to consider the results of the studies related to the following, with a view to considering them for inclusion in the agendas of future conferences:

3.1   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-GSO mobile-satellite service) in accordance with Resolution **114 (Rev.WRC-03)**;

4   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-03)**;

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

6   in accordance with Resolution **95 (Rev.WRC-03)**, to review the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous conferences with a view to their possible revision, replacement or abrogation;

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

8   to identify those items requiring urgent action by the Radiocommunication Study Groups;

9   in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention:

9.1   to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-07;

9.2   to recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda for the following world radiocommunication conference,

invites the Council

to consider the views given in this Resolution,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to make the necessary arrangements to convene meetings of the Conference Preparatory Meeting and to prepare a report to WRC-10,

instructs the Secretary-General

to communicate this Resolution to international and regional organizations concerned.