DRAFT RSPG OPINION ON

COMMON POLICY OBJECTIVES FOR WRC-12

1. Introduction

The RSPG is of the opinion that there is a need "to identify early in the WRC preparation process and in consultation with stakeholders, the corresponding policy objectives and associated priorities, in order to facilitate the involvement of the political level for decision at the earliest possible stage"[1].

This is in conformity with the Granada Declaration on the European Digital Agenda requesting to consider actions to seek to strengthen the role of the EU in international fora through a greater coordination between Member States in areas such as spectrum issues relevant for the EU.

Also, the RSPG opinion on Radio Spectrum Policy Programme addressed the issue of EU external relations in relation with preparations of international conference such as WRC:

- Where a potential for conflict of interest between differing groups of stakeholders arises, the Commission should provide guidance on European priorities in regard to those WRC agenda items relevant to the EU. This guidance should be based on an evaluation of social and economic consequences which should be undertaken in parallel with the compatibility analysis conducted by CEPT. The assessment of the social and economic impacts for all stakeholders should be discussed with Member States through RSPG;

- During the conferences, Member States should make their best efforts to coordinate the evolution of ECPs in line with EU and CEPT policy objectives and to find a balanced compromise on all WRC agenda items taking into account the relevant policy objectives;

- The identification of European spectrum interests and priorities shall be followed by the development of a programme for regular discussions on spectrum policies with non-EU countries and other regions. This programme should contain actions aimed at presenting EU spectrum policy objectives and understanding those of non-EU countries and other regions in order to obtain their understanding and support to reach the EU policy goals.

In September 2010, European Commission has adopted a proposal for a decision from the Council and the European Parliament establishing a radio spectrum policy programme. This proposal includes elements relating to preparation of positions and negotiations in international conferences relating to spectrum management and will be discussed in the next few months within the Council and the European Parliament.

This RSPG opinion takes into account the WRC-12 preparation status within CEPT, which has developed briefs on all WRC-12 agenda items and draft European Common Proposals (ECP) on

[1] See the RSPG 09-294 opinion on the preparation of ITU World Radiocommunication Conferences adopted in November 2009

most of them. It also reflects the discussions in the Workshop organised jointly by the European Commission and the CEPT Conference Preparation Group (CPG) in June 2010.

This revised opinion on the common policy objectives for WRC-12 aims:

- to assist the Commission in proposing in a Commission communication EU Common Policy Objectives for WRC-12 to the Council and the European Parliament ;
- to offer guidance to Member States in developing ECPs;
- to identify actions for the European Commission in order to provide political support to promote common policy objectives in regular meetings between EC and non-EU countries.

2. Relevant EU Policies for WRC-12

There are several EU policies which are relevant for WRC-12: e.g. information society, internal market, environment, transport, space policy, audiovisual policy, research and development. In addition, Common Security and Defense Policy may also be relevant to some WRC-12 agenda items. The importance of right international spectrum regulations in support of all EU policies has been underlined several times.

The task of identifying WRC-12 agenda items which are related to EU policies is complex since it addresses generally conflicting interests between radiocommunication services or applications which are relevant to one or several EU policy or which do not fall under EU competence. In addition, some WRC agenda items are focused and/or complex so that the impact on EU policies can not be easily determined.

At this stage of the preparation of the WRC-12, it is necessary to highlight the relationship between WRC-12 agenda items and EU policies. Possible common policy objectives are clearly identified in several cases together with suggested actions for the European Commission in order to provide political support to promote these objectives in regular meetings between EC and non-EU countries.

4. Main items in regard to EU policies

The RSPG is of the opinion that the following WRC-12 issues are most relevant to the EU.

4.1 Information society – Electronic Communications

A large part of RSPG activity is dedicated to electronic communication services (ECS), even if the scope of RSPG is much broader, encompassing more and more other spectrum issues.

WRC-12 Agenda Item 1.17 relates to Digital Dividend in the 800 MHz band which is of particular importance for the European economy and information society. It has been discussed in the Council, in the European Parliament and was one of the main issues during the Spectrum Summit in March 2010 as well. It may have a considerable impact on the EU economy by driving innovation, productivity and competitiveness. RSPG has already adopted an Opinion on this subject in 2007

and in 2009 and has included a new activity on this matter in its work programme for 2010[2]. It was also subject to the EC Decision 2010/267/EU on "harmonised technical conditions of use in the 790-862 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing ECS in the EU".

WRC-12 agenda item 1.17 addresses specific regulatory and technical studies within the frequency band 790-862 MHz and has significant impact on the possibility to implement electronic communication services other than broadcasting for Member States facing frequency coordination issues in particular with non EU countries.

A first issue addressed by WRC-12 agenda item 1.17 is related to cross-border coordination between mobile service and broadcasting service in neighbouring countries. In this respect, GE-06 agreement applies to all EU countries and to all non-EU neighbouring countries and it will be essential to preserve at WRC-12 the right for EU countries to use the 800 MHz band for mobile service by applying the existing GE-06 agreement without any additional regulatory constraints.

A second issue is related to cross-border coordination between mobile service and aeronautical radionavigation service in non-EU countries, notably Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Federation. The existing regulatory situation between these two services may be unbalanced and some Member States have reported that cross-border coordination difficulties may prevent them from deploying mobile service. WRC-12 is an opportunity for ensuring that the regulatory provisions applying to the coexistence between mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services will enable these countries to reach cross-border coordination agreement, based on the principle of equitable access.

This would ensure the possibility to implement electronic communication services other than broadcasting in the 800 MHz band within EU, in line with the EU policy.

Elements for a common policy objective: Member States should ensure that WRC-12 decisions will not impede the deployment of electronic communication services other than broadcasting in the band 790-862 MHz. In particular, they should:

- **ensure that no regulatory measure relevant to coexistence with broadcasting in addition to GE-06 agreement is adopted**

- **support new regulatory provisions for the coexistence between mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services which will ensure equitable access between mobile service and aeronautical radionavigation service so as to facilitate the deployment of mobile service in EU countries.**

Action regarding non-EU countries: the Commission may bring the matter at a higher political level with countries using the aeronautical radionavigation service in order to promote bilateral cross-border coordination discussions and agreements based on the principle of equitable access.

WRC-12 Agenda item 8.2 - Future agenda item(s) on new spectrum for electronic communication services in response to the Digital Agenda – WRC-12 Agenda Item 8.2

[2] See the RSPG 09-291 opinion on Digital Dividend adopted in September 2009, the RSPG opinion on RSPP adopted in June 2010 and the RSPG report on efficient use of digital dividend spectrum.

The Digital Agenda within Europe´s strategy 2020 calls that all EU citizens should have access to broadband at sufficient speed. This cannot be achieved without a significant role being played by wireless broadband networks and their spectrum resources should be able to cope with the expected growth of data traffic. **Therefore, Member States should support agenda item(s) for WRC-16 addressing the allocation and/or further harmonisation of spectrum, as appropriate, to meet this need.**

WRC-12 Agenda Items 1.13, 1.25 and 7 are relevant to the European 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. Ensuring an adequate international regulatory environment for satellite radiocommunication is important. ITU procedures applying to the coordination and notification of space networks and systems give administrations and operators rights enabling them to operate in an interference-controlled environment. There are a number of items which aim to improve the regulatory provisions applying to space services and to preserve spectrum access, notably Agenda Item 7.

Most existing MSS systems are narrowband systems with limited amounts of spectrum in congested frequency bands below 3 GHz. Agenda item 1.25 provides an opportunity to allocate spectrum for broadband MSS at higher frequencies (up to 16 GHz) allowing MSS growth in order to help satisfy the world's increasing demand for mobile broadband services. Additional spectrum will allow MSS to provide a full range of new or expanded broadband offerings such as broadband internet access, videoconferencing capabilities, telemedicine, tele-education and public protection and disaster relief applications.

Flexible use of the 21.4-22 GHz BSS band is critical to ensuring that satellite systems can be implemented. The regulatory provisions for spectrum access to the frequency band 21.4-22 GHz for the broadcasting satellite service, discussed under Agenda item 1.13 should preserve this flexibility. *A priori* planning should not be pursued because it restricts access to spectrum and prevents technological development. This agenda item also addresses associated feeder link and, in this respect there is a lack of uplink spectrum in ka band. Interference potential to BSS ubiquitous user terminals should be avoided in order to retain the opportunity of future BSS development in this band.

In addition, some agenda items related to the space policy and more specifically to the *Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES)* initiative are considered under the scientific use of the spectrum section below.

Elements for a common policy objective : Member states should oppose *a priori* planning of the band 21.4-22 GHz because it restricts access to spectrum and prevents technological development. Member states should ensure that adequate uplink spectrum is available to support the BSS in this band.

WRC-12 Agenda item 1.5 offers the opportunity to harmonize tuning ranges for frequencies for electronic news gathering (ENG), noting the majority of these bands are used or will be used on shared basis with other services and applications. It may offer the opportunity to reinforce the attractiveness of some bands and therefore to increase the economies of scale for ENG equipment and to facilitate global circulation by providing guidelines to manufacturers on tuning range where

spectrum may be available depending on the area/country. This would be in support of the EU audiovisual policy. The harmonisation of tuning ranges through ITU-R Recommendations may offer greater flexibility. Notwithstanding, when identifying the tuning ranges, consideration should be given to the existing bands used by ENG/OB – so as to minimize the impact on actual usage – as well as the view on European Industry.

5.2 Transport policy

EU Transport policy covers the full range of transportation and travelling within the EU, which includes the use of various radiocommunication systems for aeronautical and maritime communication as well as the European satellite navigation system, Galileo, to foster clean, safe and efficient travel throughout Europe.

The EU Single Sky policy has major spectrum connections through the European project SESAR (Single European Sky ATM Research). SESAR aims to develop the next generation air traffic management system which will be capable of ensuring the safety and fluidity of air transport over the next 30 years.

WRC-12 Agenda item 1.3 deals with spectrum for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). Today, there are significant civil development programmes for these UAS with the intention of developing systems that operate seamlessly with existing piloted aircraft in non-segregated airspace. Operations of UAS in non-segregated airspace require regulatory actions to ensure the safe operation of UAS including access to spectrum for terrestrial and satellite communications enabling air traffic control relay, command & control and sense and avoid.

WRC-12 Agenda item 1.4 is a follow-up of aeronautical mobile service allocations decided by WRC-07 in order to provide the 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. Ground data-links are already planned under the SESAR project in the bands allocated to aeronautical mobile at WRC-07 in the 1 GHz and 5 GHz range. Therefore, European positions for WRC-12 should preserve the decisions of WRC-07 in particular by not introducing technical measures which would unduly constrain these allocations. Another part of the agenda item is Resolution 420 (WRC-07), which looks for a new allocation for aeronautical mobile service in the band 5000 – 5030 MHz. This frequency band is also used by the European radionavigation satellite system Galileo, hence the European position should ensure the protection of the implemented and planned components of the Galileo system.

WRC-12 Agenda item 1.7 is in support to the EU Single Sky policy. The European project SESAR (Single European Sky ATM Research) will include a satellite component likely to operate in the L band. Spectrum requirement for such a system is limited. However, effective priority in the coordination process for satellites providing safety aeronautical mobile-satellite service in the L band is essential to ensure the long-term availability of an appropriate amount of spectrum in the required timeframe for proposed aeronautical (R) mobile satellite systems.

WRC-12 Agenda Item 1.18 is intended to provide an extension band for a new generation of Galileo to provide valuable new mobile/navigation services for mass market applications. Due to efficient backing by EU and CEPT during the negotiation process at WRC-07, this item was included on the agenda of WRC-12, even if the proposal came at a very late stage. Galileo is a major project for Europe which has implications on many EU policies such as transport, satellite, communication, research or environment. The outcome of the studies, including those relating to the compatibility with adjacent bands, shows that it is feasible to have a new primary worldwide

allocation for radiodetermination-satellite service subject to relevant technical and regulatory conditions in response to Galileo interest.

Elements for a common policy objective :

- **Member States should ensure that WRC-12 will take appropriate actions under agenda item 1.3 to facilitate the operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)**

- **Member States should ensure that WRC-12 will take appropriate actions under agenda item 1.4 to preserve the access to the spectrum allocated in WRC-07 without undue constraints**

- **Member states should ensure that WRC-12 decisions will not jeopardize the possibility for Galileo to operate in the band 5000-5030 MHz**

- **Member States should ensure that WRC-12 will take appropriate actions under agenda item 1.7 which will result in effective priority in spectrum access to the satellite component of SESAR.**

- **Member States should support a global allocation of the band 2483.5-2500 MHz for radiodetermination-satellite service in support of Galileo development**

5.3 Scientific use of spectrum

Scientific uses of the spectrum are relevant to EU policies in the areas of environment, space, and European Research and Technological Development (RTD) and can be related to other policies, such as transport. Pursuant to the Lisbon Treaty, EU shall define and pursue common policies and actions, and shall work for a high degree of cooperation in all fields of international relations, in order to help develop international measures to preserve and improve the quality of the environment and the sustainable management of global natural resources, in order to ensure sustainable development. The economic and societal importance of the scientific use of spectrum was emphasized in the RSPG Report and Opinion on "coordinated EU spectrum approach for scientific use of the radio spectrum" adopted in 2006. In particular, this opinion noted the expected increase in pressure to find sharing opportunities between scientific users and other services.

WRC-12 agenda items 1.6, 1.11, 1.12, 1.16, 1.24 consider new spectrum allocations for meteorological-satellite service in the 7 GHz range (1.24), for Space Research service in the 23 GHz range (1.11), new spectrum allocation for meteorological aids for long-range lightning detection (1.16), prospective identification of the spectrum use by passive service above 275 GHz (1.6), and the protection of Space Research service in the 37 GHz band (1.12) while other agenda items (e.g. 1.8) will also consider relevant protection of scientific services. A successful outcome at WRC-12 on these agenda items would support abovementioned EU policies and benefit EU interests in the field Earth observations (GMES), meteorology, climate change and disaster management.

WRC-12 will also consider the revision of Resolution 673 (WRC-07) under Agenda Item 8.1.1 to underline the essential role and global importance of Earth Observation with the objective to improve its recognition in ITU-R and among Radio administrations. The relevant sections of the RSPG opinion: "coordinated EU spectrum approach for scientific use of the radio spectrum" is one of the main sources used by European delegates in the WRC-12 preparatory activities relating to this Resolution together with current activities within the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) in

which the European Commission plays a key role through the *Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES)* initiative.

Elements for a common policy objective : Member States should support proposals to WRC-12 which will provide the new required allocations and an adequate protection to scientific radio services

Action regarding non-EU countries : the Commission may promote outside EU the idea that WRC-12 decisions on spectrum access and adequate protection for scientific services such as Earth exploration will be of crucial importance across Societal Benefit Areas, including weather monitoring and warning, climate change monitoring and disaster prediction and mitigation.

5.4 Introduction of more flexibility in the international regulatory framework

WRC-12 Agenda Item 1.2 is in line with the ITU objective to ensure the maximum possible flexibility in allocating frequency bands to services in the Radio Regulations while ensuring the protection of services operated in other countries. Under agenda item 1.2, pursuant to WRC-Resolution 951, there is currently a review, within CEPT and ITU-R groups, of the definition and procedures of the Radio Regulations to study if the current framework has the right level of flexibility. There is an EU interest in this matter to facilitate technical evolution, to ensure future access to spectrum in a timely and responsive manner and to ensure that EU policy relating to spectrum are not unduly constrained by provisions in the ITU Radio Regulations. Such flexibility should take into account the outcome of any required compatibility studies to ensure the possible use of different services/applications in the same band without harmful interference to services used in other countries.

WRC-12 agenda item 1.19 on software defined radio and cognitive radio was proposed by Europe in response to a request from the FP6 European Union's research project E2R (End-to-End Reconfigurability), now turned into E3 (End-to-End Efficiency). The scope of agenda item 1.19 was widened to cover more generally cognitive radio and, here again, particular attention needs to be paid in ensuring that flexibility at European level to implement such new and innovative technologies will not be unduly constrained by Radio Regulations.

WRC-12 Agenda item 1.22 relates to the effect of emissions from short-range devices on radiocommunication services. Within the EU, there exists a harmonised regulatory environment on Short Range Devices (SRD). As this agenda item was neither proposed nor supported by Europe at WRC-07, it is an example where the EU interest would consist in ensuring that no undue constraints will be placed in the Radio Regulations on these short range devices taking into account the possibility to harmonise SRD use through the development of ITU-R recommendations.

Elements for a Common Policy Objective : Members states should support proposals for WRC-12 which would provide sufficient flexibility at the EU level in the use of allocations, taking into account the need to ensure coexistence between services, thus facilitating harmonisation at European level

ANNEX 1

RESOLUTION 805 (WRC-07)

Agenda for the 2011 World Radiocommunication Conference

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2007),

considering

a) that, in accordance with No. 118 of the ITU 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 ITU 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-11;

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 2011 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-07 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 to consider and take appropriate action on requests from administrations to delete their country footnotes or to have their country name deleted from footnotes, if no longer required, taking into account Resolution **26 (Rev.WRC-07)**;

1.2 taking into account the ITU-R studies carried out in accordance with Resolution **951 (Rev.WRC-07)**, to take appropriate action with a view to enhancing the international regulatory framework;

1.3 to consider spectrum requirements and possible regulatory actions, including allocations, in order to support the safe operation of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), based on the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **421 (WRC-07)**;

1.4 to consider, based on the results of ITU-R studies, any further regulatory measures to facilitate introduction of new aeronautical mobile (R) service (AM(R)S) systems in the bands 112-117.975 MHz, 960-1 164 MHz and 5 000-5 030 MHz in accordance with Resolutions **413 (Rev.WRC-07)**, **417 (WRC-07)** and **420 (WRC-07)**;

1.5 to consider worldwide/regional harmonization of spectrum for electronic news gathering (ENG), taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **954 (WRC-07)**;

1.6 to review No. **5.565** of the Radio Regulations in order to update the spectrum use by the passive services between 275 GHz and 3 000 GHz, in accordance with Resolution **950 (Rev.WRC-07)**, and to consider possible procedures for free-space optical-links, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **955 (WRC-07)**;

1.7 to consider the results of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **222 (Rev.WRC-07)** in order to ensure long-term spectrum availability and access to spectrum necessary to meet requirements for the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service, and to take appropriate action on this subject, while retaining unchanged the generic allocation to the mobile-satellite service in the bands 1 525-1 559 MHz and 1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz;

1.8 to consider the progress of ITU-R studies concerning the technical and regulatory issues relative to the fixed service in the bands between 71 GHz and 238 GHz, taking into account Resolutions **731 (WRC-2000)** and **732 (WRC-2000)**;

1.9 to revise frequencies and channelling arrangements of Appendix **17** to the Radio Regulations, in accordance with Resolution **351 (Rev.WRC-07)**, in order to implement new digital technologies for the maritime mobile service;

1.10 to examine the frequency allocation requirements with regard to operation of safety systems for ships and ports and associated regulatory provisions, in accordance with Resolution **357 (WRC-07)**;

1.11 to consider a primary allocation to the space research service (Earth-to-space) within the band 22.55-23.15 GHz, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **753 (WRC-07)**;

1.12 to protect the primary services in the band 37-38 GHz from interference resulting from aeronautical mobile service operations, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **754 (WRC-07)**;

1.13 to consider the results of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **551 (WRC-07)** and decide on the spectrum usage of the 21.4-22 GHz band for the broadcasting-satellite service and the associated feeder-link bands in Regions 1 and 3;

1.14 to consider requirements for new applications in the radiolocation service and review allocations or regulatory provisions for implementation of the radiolocation service in the range 30-300 MHz, in accordance with Resolution **611 (WRC-07)**;

1.15 to consider possible allocations in the range 3-50 MHz to the radiolocation service for oceanographic radar applications, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **612 (WRC-07)**;

1.16 to consider the needs of passive systems for lightning detection in the meteorological aids service, including the possibility of an allocation in the frequency range below 20 kHz, and to take appropriate action, in accordance with Resolution **671 (WRC-07)**;

1.17 to consider results of sharing studies between the mobile service and other services in the band 790-862 MHz in Regions 1 and 3, in accordance with Resolution **749 (WRC-07)**, to ensure the adequate protection of services to which this frequency band is allocated, and take appropriate action;

1.18 to consider extending the existing primary and secondary radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) allocations in the band 2483.5-2500 MHz in order to make a global primary allocation, and to determine the necessary regulatory provisions based upon the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **613 (WRC-07)**;

1.19 to consider regulatory measures and their relevance, in order to enable the introduction of software-defined radio and cognitive radio systems, based on the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **956 (WRC-07)**;

1.20 to consider the results of ITU-R studies and spectrum identification for gateway links for high altitude platform stations (HAPS) in the range 5850-7075 MHz in order to support operations in the fixed and mobile services, in accordance with Resolution **734 (Rev.WRC-07)**;

1.21 to consider a primary allocation to the radiolocation service in the band 15.4-15.7 GHz, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution **614 (WRC-07)**;

1.22 to examine the effect of emissions from short-range devices on radiocommunication services, in accordance with Resolution **953 (WRC-07)**;

1.23 to consider an allocation of about 15 kHz in parts of the band 415-526.5 kHz to the amateur service on a secondary basis, taking into account the need to protect existing services;

1.24 to consider the existing allocation to the meteorological-satellite service in the band 7 750-7 850 MHz with a view to extending this allocation to the band 7 850-7 900 MHz, limited to non-geostationary meteorological satellites in the space-to-Earth direction, in accordance with Resolution **672 (WRC-07)**;

1.25 to consider possible additional allocations to the mobile-satellite service, in accordance with Resolution **231 (WRC-07)**;

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 1 to Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-07)**;

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-07)**, 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 to consider possible changes in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference: “Advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks”, in accordance with Resolution **86 (Rev.WRC-07)**;

8 in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention:

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

8.1.1 on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-07;

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

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

8.2 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 **806 (WRC-07)**,

resolves further

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-11, 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-11,

instructs the Secretary-General

to communicate this Resolution to international and regional organizations concerned.