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RSPG Opinion #4

**RADIO SPECTRUM POLICY GROUP
OPINION ON
the World Radio Conference 2007
(WRC-07)**

FINAL – NOVEMBER 23, 2005

Note: please note that information included in the annex to this Opinion provide supporting material and is therefore not integral part of the body of the Opinion.

RADIO SPECTRUM POLICY GROUP

Opinion on WRC-07

Introduction

Following the conclusion of the ITU WRC-03 conference, the Commission requested the Radio Spectrum Policy Group to provide it with an advisory Opinion 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. The RSPG's advice was sought rather early in the conference pre-negotiation cycle, in order to ensure that overall policy goals could be supported during the development of technical positions (European Common Proposals).

Relevant Community Policies for WRC-07

As in the past, a number of Community policies 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, in order 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 (in the past 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 to the development of the Information Society, as is a modern and responsive regulatory framework for electronic communications.

The Commission has recently proposed a new strategic framework, i2010 – European Information Society 2010¹, laying out broad policy orientations, promoting an open and competitive digital economy and emphasising ICT as a driver of inclusion and quality of life. A key element of the renewed Lisbon

¹ http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/i2010/index_en.htm

partnership for growth and jobs, i2010 will build towards an integrated approach to information society and audio-visual media policies in the EU.

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 proposed² some 60 measures to develop an integrated transport system. In this context, the creation of a Single European Sky³ 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 navigation⁴, is essential to trade: over 90% of the European Union's external trade goes by sea. This sector is critically dependent on the availability of radio spectrum for communications 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 policy⁵, 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 cooperation⁶.

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 access to 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 stake⁷, 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 fostered by the i2010 initiative.

² Second White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy, COM(201) 370

³ http://europa.eu.int/comm/transport/air/single_sky/reform_en.htm

⁴ http://europa.eu.int/comm/transport/maritime/index_en.htm

⁵ 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*"

⁶ COM (2004)85/EC

⁷ Communication on Principles and Guidelines for the Community's audiovisual policy in the digital age, COM(1999)657 final

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 the long term. European Union environment policy is based on the belief that high environmental standards stimulate innovation and business opportunities. The EC's objectives⁸ 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*) Initiative⁹ is to enable decision makers in Europe to acquire the capacity for independent 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*)¹⁰.

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. 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. Besides applied scientific activities, the adequate long-term protection from interference of radio spectrum used by basic scientific disciplines, such as radio astronomy, is also needed.

Community Principles and Objectives to be supported at WRC-07

By establishing a new regulatory framework for electronic communications¹¹ designed to generate competition, the European Union has moved a step further on the road towards supporting a world-class

⁸ 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)

⁹ COM (2004) 65 final.

¹⁰ See <http://earthobservations.org/>

¹¹ Directive 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)

communications and broadcasting infrastructure. This framework is based on clear principles¹², notably that regulation in electronic communications ought to:

- Take the utmost account of the desirability of **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;
- promote competition and maximise end-user benefit
- be kept to the **minimum necessary** to achieve its objectives, and
- promote the **harmonisation** of the use of radio frequencies.

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, with the spectrum policy goals 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 where appropriate);
- the removal of technical barriers to **international trade**;

Opinion 1: European negotiators at WRC-07 should support these overall goals by the specific technical positions they promote during the negotiations.

WRC-07 Agenda Items and Issues of particular interest to the EC

Opinion 2: The RSPG is of the opinion that the following WRC-07 issues are of most relevance to the Community. It should be noted however, that 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. The position of issues in the following list should not be taken as implying any relative priority. (The “A.I.” references are to agenda items in the formal agenda for WRC-07 – see Annex.)

- **IMT-2000 and systems beyond (A.I. 1.4, 1.9)**
- **Future spectrum needs for aviation (A.I. 1.5,1.6)**
- **Reorganisation of HF bands (A.I. 1.13)**
- **Support for scientific uses of spectrum (A.I. 1.2, 1.3, 1.20, 1.21)**
- **Optimisation of frequencies for communication satellites (A.I. 1.10, 1.19, 1.12)**

¹² See Art. 8 and Art. 9, Directive 2002/21/EC

- **Introduction of more flexibility in the international spectrum regulatory framework (A.I. 7.1)**
- **Preparation of WRC-10 agenda (A.I. 7.2)**

IMT-2000 and systems beyond (A.I 1.4, 1.9)

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 after 2015 in Europe. WRC-07 will consider the spectrum needs for such systems and consider what spectrum could be made available and when. 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 technological developments.

WRC-07 will also study the possibility of identifying bands below those already identified for IMT-2000. The coverage is much greater at these frequency ranges compared to the 2 GHz range and therefore networks are expected to be cheaper to build, thus assisting developing countries and sparsely-populated regions to introduce IMT-2000 and systems beyond IMT-2000 in the future, while bearing in mind that lower frequencies are extensively used by other terrestrial services.

Some EU activities may be relevant to the preparation of WRC-07 for this issue:

- The adoption by RSPG of an Opinion on Wireless Access Policy for Electronic Communications Systems (WAPECS)¹³ which proposes a long-term approach to spectrum management for a wide range of different wireless communications applications.
- 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 ought to be closely integrated in the overall EU approach on this issue;
- The study on spectrum requirements for Future Mobile Services, carried out by consultants on behalf of the European Commission, is using possible scenarios for the economic modelling of future demand¹⁴.

Opinion 3: Efforts should be made to accommodate the requirement for additional spectrum for IMT-2000 and systems beyond, noting that services to be offered by these systems are increasingly overlapping with those in the fixed and broadcasting networks. In further developing European positions on Agenda Item 1.4, consideration should be given to the following questions:

- How to assess the evolution of mobile communications? What timescales are appropriate for future mobile communication spectrum allocation in the context of EU policy objectives (e.g. Lisbon target, Information Society policy)? What would be the impact of WRC decisions on the development of future mobile communications in this context?¹⁵
- What implications does the RSPG Opinion on WAPECS have for Europe’s approach to the WRC process?
- To what extent is the planning at global level of spectrum bands for mobile communications a priority to European interests?

¹³ The RSPG decided at the time of adoption of the Opinion (RSPG#8) that the designation of WAPECS, which initially referred to “**Platforms**”, should be modified into “**Policy**”.

¹⁴ To read the full report, see: <http://fms.jrc.es/pages/documents.htm>

¹⁵ The impact of the Radio Regulations on future applications is addressed under A.I. 7.1 (Res. 951) – see Opinion 8.

- To what extent is it in the European interest to earmark spectrum resources in lower frequency bands (e.g. below 800 MHz) for mobile communications?
- To what extent is it necessary to give guidance to the RRC-06 negotiations from the point of view of the WRC-07 agenda, and of the above points? This issue is linked to the RSPG Opinion on the spectrum aspects of the transition to digital broadcasting and subsequent consideration of that issue by the RSPG.

A **second issue** at WRC-07 concerns the protection of the European terrestrial IMT-2000 extension band 2500 – 2690 MHz. Whilst compatibility with broadcasting satellites was already debated by WRC-03, other satellite services also have allocations in the band, besides BSS(sound), and WRC-07 will review the sharing conditions between all terrestrial and satellite systems in this MHz band. In the light of the planned use of this spectrum in Europe for terrestrial IMT-2000, possibly from 2008, Europe will need to ensure its interests are safeguarded by an adequate protection. In the meantime, in order to protect these networks from satellite systems notified before 2007 hence there is a need for all Member States to act jointly in the context of the ITU coordination procedures applicable to these systems to minimise any interference in the European IMT-2000 extension band.

Future spectrum needs for aviation (A.I. 1.5,1.6)

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, including for UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles).

The European Union's interests in this area will need to be protected (EU Single Sky policy) and the aeronautical sector provided 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 sector¹⁶. The formal relationship established between the European Commission and Eurocontrol¹⁷, and the creation of the European Aviation Safety Agency¹⁸, ought to be employed to help translate policy objectives into technical positions for WRC-07.

The priority should be to make maximum use of spectrum already allocated for aviation, given the increase of efficiency expected by technological development and the difficulties of gaining international agreement to access new bands. It is recognised that the parallel operation of old and new aeronautical systems is unavoidable taking into account the need for global migration to new technologies and the delays that can be expected in developing countries.

Opinion 4: Every effort should be made to meet the needs of the aeronautical community at WRC-07 in order to implement the Single European Sky objective (substantial increase in capacity), taking into account the following:

- priority should be given to making maximum use of spectrum already allocated for aviation, given the increase of efficiency expected by technological development and the difficulties of gaining international agreement to access new bands;
- where consideration has to be given to additional allocations, the potential impact on other services must be considered in the light of the policies and priorities afforded to those services.

¹⁶ These requirements are explicitly addressed in recital 17 of Regulation (EC) No 52/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on the interoperability of the European Air Traffic Management network.

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

¹⁸ See <http://www.easa.eu.int/index.html>

- the parallel operation of old and new aeronautical systems, although unavoidable taking into account the need for global migration to new technologies, should be kept to the minimum.

Reorganisation of HF bands (A.I. 1.13)

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 aeronautical and 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 at WRC-03 around 7 MHz for the radio amateurs.

The complex undertaking of restructuring the HF frequencies has economic, political, social, military and cultural elements associated to it. The issue was on the WRC-03 agenda for preliminary considerations. Further HF spectrum for broadcasting will assist the successful uptake of the European DRM digital radio standard.

Opinion 5: RSPG recognises the importance of meeting the requirements of all HF users including the HF broadcasting community. In developing the European position on this WRC-07 agenda item further consideration will need to be given to:

- the necessary balance between mainly broadcasting and military applications to be accommodated in future in the HF bands;
- the potential for a more flexible approach to allocations in the HF spectrum as opposed to supporting spectrum allocations specific to different sectors.

Support for scientific uses of spectrum (A.I. 1.2, 1.3, 1.20, 1.21)

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 EESS, meteorological and Radio Astronomy services will also be reviewed in 2007.

The RSPG may develop an Opinion on scientific use of the spectrum (see doc. RSPG05-82) with conclusions to be reached before final European proposals for WRC-07 are developed.

Opinion 6: RSPG attaches importance to the needs of these services, recognising the need to balance these interests with other priority requirements. The conclusions of the RSPG work programme item on scientific use of the radio spectrum should be taken into account in developing the European position for WRC-07.

Optimisation of frequencies for communication satellites (A.I. 1.10, 1.19, 1.12)

The European Union has consistently supported the development of viable communication satellite platforms, as they can provide pan-European services across the continent, help bridge any digital divide developing in the Information Society, and provide competition to terrestrial networks for the provision of broadband. To this effect, particular attention should be paid to the optimisation of the existing ITU plan for the Fixed Satellite Service, in order to ensure better use of the frequencies and orbital slots made available in the plan (A.I. 1.10), to the effort seeking enhanced harmonisation for the development of high-speed internet access via satellite (A.I. 1.19), and to the improvement of elements of the procedure to notify new satellite systems in the ITU, which is due for further consideration (A.I. 1.12).

Opinion 7: The RSPG would support any action at WRC-07 that facilitates the development of viable communication satellite platforms, especially for the provision of pan-European services, to help bridge any digital divide developing in the Information Society, and to provide competition to terrestrial networks for the provision of broadband.

Introduction of more flexibility in the international spectrum regulatory framework (A.I. 7.1)

The ITU-R Director's report to WRC-07 will include a response to Resolution 951 of WRC-03, which requests that studies be carried out by ITU-R to examine the effectiveness, appropriateness and impact of the Radio Regulations, with respect to the evolution of existing, emerging and future applications, systems and technologies, and to identify options for improvements in the Radio Regulations that address various considerations contained in this Resolution.

Opinion 8: This specific aspect of the WRC-07 could provide an important opportunity to debate at the global level the strategic direction for the future of spectrum management. In this context, the opinions of the RSPG should be considered where relevant.

Preparation of WRC-10 agenda (A.I. 7.2)

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 policies and objectives will also need to be considered in general in the negotiations on the adoption of the agenda of WRC-10. In order to avoid deferring or extending consideration of issues to a subsequent WRC, every effort should be made at WRC-07 to reach definitive conclusions.

Opinion 9: Early consideration should be given to the identification of issues of importance to Europe for inclusion in the agenda of WRC-10.

Annex**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)**;

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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.

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