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Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)

STATUS OF PREPARATION FOR WRC-19

Contact: Dante Ibara
CITEL

Email: dante.ibarra@fcc.gov

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Status of Preparations for WRC-19

Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)
Permanent Consultative Committee II Meeting
26-29 July 2017- Orlando, FLA USA
Dante Ibarra (USA) dante.ibarra@fcc.gov



Organization of
American States



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WRC Working Group established within PCC.II

Chair: United States, Carmelo Rivera
(carmelo.rivera@noaa.gov)

Vice-Chair: Mexico, Victor Martinez
(victor.martinez@ift.org.mx)

Recent and future meetings

- November 27 – December 1, 2017 Barranquilla, Colombia
- [June/July 2018 TBD]




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WRC Working Group Structure

Sub WG	Title	Agenda items	Coordinator
SGT1	Mobile & Fixed	1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 9.1 (Issues 9.1.1, 9.1.2, 9.1.5, 9.1.6, 9.1.8)	Luciana CAMARGOS (B) lcamargos@gsma.com
SGT2A	Radiolocation, Amateur, Maritime & Aeronautical	1.1, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 9.1 (Issue 9.1.4)	Mike RAZI (CAN) mrazi@storm.ca
SGT2B	Space Science	1.2, 1.3, 1.7	Thomas VonDEAK (USA) Thomas.Vondeak@nasa.gov
SGT3A	Satellite Regulatory	1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 9.1 (Issue 9.1.9)	TBD
SGT3B	Satellite Regulatory	7, 9.1 (Issues 9.1.3, 9.1.7), 9.2 (satellite), 9.3	Brandon Mitchell (USA) bmitchell@ntia.doc.gov
SGT4	General Regulatory, Future Work & Other	2, 4, 8, 9.2 (non-satellite), 10	Victor Martinez (MEX) victor.martinezv@ift.org.mx

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WRC INTER – AMERICAN PROPOSALS : DEFINITIONS

- **PRELIMINARY VIEWS (PV):** an informal statement that the Administration is considering possible Preliminary Proposals on specific themes.
- **PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL (PP):** a proposal that a CITEL Member State presents to PCC II with the purpose to turning it into an Inter-American Proposal and that has not been supported by another Member State.
- **DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (DIAP):** PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL that has been supported by at least one other Member State.
- **INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (IAP):** DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL (DIAP) for which the PCC II has ended its consideration and discussion, has been supported by at least six Members States and is not opposed by more than 50% of the number of supports obtained.

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PRELIMINARY VIEWS (PV)



Agenda Item 1.1: *Consideration of the band 50-54 MHz to the amateur service in Region 1*

Preliminary Views

USA

WRC-19 Agenda Item 1.1 is a Region 1 issue. Any changes made to the Radio Regulations under WRC-19 Agenda Item 1.1 must not impact the existing allocation to the amateur service in 50 – 54 MHz in Region 2, nor subject Region 2 to any changed procedural or regulatory provisions.

Coordinator : Flávio A. B. Archangelo (B)

Alt. Coordinator: Jonathan Siverling (USA)



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

Preliminary Views

CAN, USA

To support conducting and completing the necessary technical, operational, and regulatory studies on the possibility of establishing in-band power limits for earth stations in the EESS and MetSat service in the frequency band 401-403 MHz and the MSS in the frequency band 399.9-400.05 MHz.

Issue Coordinator: James MENTZER (USA) jmentzer@doc.gov



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

ISSUES

- An upgrade of the Metsat and EESS allocation to primary status would provide regulatory certainty for data collection systems.
- Measures need to be taken to ensure protection of and that no constraints are put on, fixed and mobile services, including the use of the band for IMT.

Preliminary Views TBD

Issue Coordinator: James MENTZER (USA) jmentzer@doc.gov



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

Preliminary Views

CAN, USA

With respect to Agenda Item 1.4, the United States and Canada supports the studies in accordance with Resolution 557 (**WRC-15**). Based upon successful conclusion of these activities, the United States and Canada supports the review and revision, as necessary, of the limitations of Annex 7 to Appendix 30 (**Rev.WRC-12**), while ensuring the protection of existing assignments in the Plan and the List and the future development of BSS service within the Plan, and existing and planned fixed-satellite service networks.

Issue Coordinator: TBD



Agenda Item 1.5: ESIM

Preliminary Views

CAN

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

B, USA

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

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

Issue Coordinator: TBD [USA]



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

Preliminary Views

CAN

Canada supports the studies under Resolution 159 (WRC-15) to develop a regulatory framework for new non-GSO FSS satellite systems. For the band 36-37 GHz: Canada is of the view that based on the results of studies, EESS (passive) systems operating in the 36- 37 GHz band and non-GSO FSS systems are compatible and no regulatory measures are required to address the compatibility between these two services. For the band 50.2-50.4 GHz: Canada is of the view that based on the results of studies, mitigation techniques and/or regulatory measures may be required to ensure compatibility between EESS (passive) systems operating in the band 50.2-50.4 GHz and non-GSO FSS systems.

USA

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

Issue Coordinator: Marcella OST (CAN) marcella.s.ost@boeing.com¹¹
Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)



Organization of
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Agenda Item 1.7: Non-GSO satellites with short duration missions

Preliminary view

CAN

Subject to the outcome of the compatibility studies, Canada will consider supporting new allocations and an upgrade of the existing allocations to the space operation service within the frequency ranges 150.05-174 MHz and 400.15-420 MHz. Canada is of the view that frequency bands subject to **No. 9.21** are not suitable for space operation service for satellites with small duration missions.

Issue Coordinator (alternate): Roberto LAFERTTE (USA) rlafertte@acescorp.net

¹²
Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)



Agenda Item 1.8: *GMDSS additional satellite systems*

Preliminary Views

CAN, USA

With respect to Agenda Item 1.8, these Administrations support the activities of IMO related to the introduction of additional satellite systems into the GMDSS, as well as activities underway in the ITU-R. Based upon successful conclusion of these activities, these Administrations support appropriate modification of the Radio Regulations such as **Appendix 15**, to provide for introducing additional satellite systems into the GMDSS.

Issue Coordinator: Donald JANSKY (USA) don@jansky-barmat.com

Alternate Issue Coordinator: Christopher Casarrubias (MEX)



Agenda Item 1.9.1: *Maritime autonomous devices*

Preliminary Views

USA

The United States supports the ITU-R studies prescribed in Resolution 362 (WRC-15) and these studies should also take into account the protection of the GMDSS and AIS.

Issue Coordinator: Robert Denny (USA) rdenny@ntia.doc.gov



Agenda Item 1.9.2: *Satellite VDES*

Preliminary Views

CAN

Noting that the proposed alternatives are being discussed, Canada believes that other alternative channel plans must be explored. In order to establish a comprehensive VDES channel plan for all VDES components, Autonomous Maritime Radio Devices (AMRDs) operating within the same frequency band must also be taken into account. These devices may use AIS technology; digital selective calling (DSC) technology; or transmit synthetic voice messages. Combinations of these technologies can be found in equipment already available on the market. AMRDs are being addressed under Agenda Item 1.9.1. In view of this, VDES channel plans should take into account frequencies for AMRDs.

Source: Original text is from document 4281

USA

The United States supports the ITU-R studies prescribed in Resolution 360 (Rev. WRC-15) and these studies should also take into account the protection of existing terrestrial services which operate in these and adjacent frequency bands.

Issue Coordinator: Robert Denny (USA) rdenny@ntia.doc.gov



Agenda Item 1.10: *GADSS*

Preliminary Views

CAN, USA, B

The quantification and characterization of the radiocommunications requirements for both the terrestrial and satellite components of GADSS are the responsibility of ICAO;

Based on those requirements, relevant studies should be conducted in the ITU-R to review existing regulatory provisions and determine if additional regulatory changes are needed;

ITU-R studies should be done in coordination with ICAO.

Issue Coordinator : Luís FERNANDO (B) lfsouza@embraer.com.br

Alt. Issue Coordinator : Sandra Wright (USA)



Agenda Item 1.11: *Railway Train and Trackside* Preliminary Views

CAN

Canada is of the view that the agenda item 1.11 is restricted to examining spectrum for railway radiocommunication systems between train and trackside in spectrum already allocated to the mobile service; therefore, Canada is of the view that this agenda item can be satisfied through ITU-R Recommendations and Reports without the need of changes to the Radio Regulations.

MEX

The process of identifying possible radio spectrum segments for railway radiocommunication systems should be based on the premise that they should not be located in the bands currently allocated or authorized by administrations for mobile broadband telephony applications, so as to prevent possible harmful interferences or incompatibility with each administration's spectrum allocation plans. Although it is true that Mexico is at an advantage with respect to identifying spectrum for high-speed railway systems in frequency bands identified for IMT, because of the experience gained from the difficulty of allocating spectrum for this type of system, the Administration of Mexico believes that frequency ranges where the administrations do not have allocations for mobile broadband telephony applications should be taken into account. The Administration of Mexico is willing to share experiences with respect to the allocation of frequencies to high-speed railways in the sessions where this subject will be discussed. Furthermore, the Administration of Mexico is of the opinion that harmonized frequency bands should be identified for the implementation of high-speed railways in Region 2 and that ITU-R Recommendations and Reports are the best mechanisms to address item 1.11 on the WRC-19 agenda, without the need to make any amendments to the Radio Regulations.

Issue Coordinator : David TEJEDA (MEX) david.tejeda@ift.org.mx¹⁷
Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)



Agenda Item 1.12: *ITS Harmonization*

Preliminary Views


Canada

Canada is of the view that the agenda item 1.12 is restricted to studying spectrum for intelligent transport systems in spectrum already allocated to the mobile service; therefore, Canada is of the view that this agenda item can be satisfied through ITU-R Recommendations and Reports without the need of changes to the Radio Regulations.

Issue Coordinator : TBD Argentina

Alt Issue Coordinator : Francisco SOARES (B) fsoares@qti.qualcomm.com

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


Preliminary Views

Brazil

Agenda Item 1.13 is key to the future development of IMT systems for the delivery of IMT-2020 services. The aim of IMT-2020 is to create a more ‘hyper connected’ society by more comprehensively, and intelligently, integrating LTE, Wi-Fi and cellular IoT technologies, together with at least one new IMT-2020 radio interface. This will allow mobile networks to dynamically allocate resources to support the varying needs of a diverse set of connections – ranging from industrial machinery in factories, to automated vehicles as well as smartphones. A central component in the evolution of all mobile technology generations has been the use of increasingly wide frequency bands to support higher speeds and larger amounts of traffic. IMT-2020 is no different, ultra-fast IMT-2020 services will require large amounts of spectrum including above 24 GHz where wide bandwidths are more readily available. Spectrum above 24 GHz is well recognized worldwide as being the key component for the data intensive IMT-2020 services. Without them, IMT-2020 won’t be able to deliver significantly faster data speeds or support projected extensive mobile traffic growth.

With that in mind, we support appropriate sharing and compatibility studies under Agenda Item 1.13 in the bands 24.25-27.5 GHz, 31.8-33.4 GHz, 37-43.5 GHz, 45.5-50.2 GHz, 50.4-52.6 GHz, 66-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz. Such studies should consider that the significant extra capacity of IMT-2020 systems will need to be perfectly integrated with heterogenous networks, including fibre, satellite and microwave systems, taking into account their specific benefits which are crucial to developing countries.

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

Preliminary Views

USA

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

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

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

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

Preliminary Views

COLOMBIA

While all bands remain suitable for identification at this stage, Colombia would like to make the following observations regarding the lower portions of the range, from 24.25 GHz to 43.5 GHz:

- Responses received until the previous meeting of CCP.II to the questionnaire show that, except for a few cases, there are either no services licensed in these bands or the services belong to the fixed service category. When they belong to other service categories (such as FSS), most of them occupy a relatively small (500MHz or less) bandwidth with-respect-to the total range being considered for study (e.g. 3.25 GHz for 24.25GHz – 27.5GHz).

- Other regions initiated discussions on suitable bands among the lists of candidate bands. As an example, Europe ([2], [3]) identified the 24.25 GHz – 27.5 GHz as a “pioneer band”, while other bands up to 43.5 GHz have been positively considered. With the view of seeking not only regional but global frequency harmonization to the possible extent, it is positive to take under consideration activities of other regions.

- The lower portions of the range would provide comparatively more suitable propagation characteristics for deployment compared to the upper portions, considering that some installations could cover outdoor and indoor environments with some Non-Line-of-Sight (NLoS) situations.

Based on the considerations above, Colombia is of the initial view that the lower portions of the frequency range (from 24.25 GHz to 43.5 GHz) provide good opportunities in terms of availability, technical performance and potential for global harmonization. Colombia would like to invite other members to consider this initial view for consideration and collaboration towards a regional (and possibly global) harmonization of the frequency bands.

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

Preliminary Views

MEXICO.

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

A public survey is currently being prepared in Mexico to identify the IMT spectrum requirements from 24.25 GHz to 86 GHz. To this end, we plan to study the discussions and documents issued by the different working groups of both the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and CITEL regarding regional and global spectral requirements for IMT at the frequencies of 24.25 to 86 GHz.

For this reason, we deem it necessary to conduct, in the best terms possible, the planned studies on sharing and compatibility in the bands agreed on through Resolution 238 (WRC-15), i.e., the segments of 24.25-27.5 GHz, 31.8-33.4 GHz, 37-43.5 GHz, 45.5-50.2 GHz, 50.4-52.6 GHz, 66-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz, in order for the CITEL administrations to make better, more fully-grounded decisions to achieve regional or global harmonization for the future development of IMT-2020 systems.

Agenda Item Coordinator: Camilo ZAMORA – COL - camilo.zamora@ane.gov.co

Agenda Item Alt Coordinator: Juan Pablo ROCHA – MEX – juan.rocha@ift.org.mx

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Agenda Item 1.14: *HAPS*

Preliminary Views

B

Brazil supports studies in accordance to Resolution **160 (WRC-15)**. Provided that these studies demonstrate sharing and compatibility with existing services and candidate applications are feasible, and future development of existing services is considered, Brazil supports appropriate regulatory actions, including addressing additional spectrum needs for HAPS.

USA

In order to facilitate the use of HAPS links on a global or regional level, the United States supports studies, in accordance with Resolution **160 (WRC-15)**, and appropriate WRC-19 action based on the results of these studies, including possible modifications to the existing provisions on HAPS identifications in the Radio Regulations and possible new HAPS identifications in the fixed service bands at 21.4-22 GHz and 24.25- 27.5 GHz in Region 2, and 38-39.5 GHz globally.

Issue Coordinator: TBD




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

Preliminary Views

USA

The United States is of the view that it may be possible to develop a similar footnote to that in No. 5.565 for land-mobile and fixed services, identifying bands for terrestrial active service use. To this end, the United States supports studies in the ITU-R on sharing and compatibility between passive and active services as well as spectrum needs for the land-mobile and fixed services for WRC-19 agenda item 1.15 under the terms of Resolution **767 (WRC-15)**.

Issue Coordinator: TBD


Organization of American States

Agenda Item 1.16: WAS/RLANs in 5 GHz

Preliminary Views


Brazil
 The Brazilian Administration supports the necessity for studies to consider possible additional spectrum allocation to be mobile service, including radio local area networks (WAS/RLAN), while ensuring the protection of the C band uplink and of all existing services in the candidate bands.

Canada
 Canada is of the view that only the specific frequency bands 5 150-5 350 MHz, 5 350-5 470 MHz, 5 725-5 850 MHz and 5 850-5 925 MHz listed in the *resolves* and *invites ITU-R* of Resolution **239 (WRC-15)** are to be considered and/or studied under WRC-19 agenda item 1.16 and not the entire 5 GHz frequency range (5 150-5 925 MHz).
 Canada is assessing and may contribute to studies listed under *invites ITU-R* of Resolution **239 (WRC-15)**.

Mexico
 WAS/RLANs have promoted the development of broadband access and have been deployed license-exempt, pursuant to the provisions of CITEL and ITU-R, in the frequency bands 5150-5250 MHz, 5250-5350 MHz, 5470-5600 MHz, 5650-5725 MHz, and 5725-5850 MHz. However, it is considered that a potential additional allocation to the mobile service should be based on evidence of spectrum saturation in existing bands, growth projections, and the non-affectation/degradation of any existing services that might operate in the potential additional spectrum.

Issue Coordinator: TBD

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

Preliminary Views
TBD

Issue Coordinator: TBD

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

**Preliminary Views
TBD**


Issue Coordinator: TBD



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

**Preliminary Views
ISSUE A:
CAN**

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


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

Preliminary Views
ISSUE C3
CAN

Canada is of the view that the only procedure applicable for seeking the assistance of the Bureau in the case of requests for the inclusion of the territory of an administration within the service area of the satellite network is provided in No. 13.1. **We also note that an absence of response to correspondences from the Bureau initiated under No. 13.1 for this type of request cannot be considered as an implicit agreement to be included in the service area. In this context, Canada is not convinced of the need to modified Appendix 30B and does not support the modification of § 6.10 in article 6 of Appendix 30B.**

Issue Coordinator: Michelle CALDEIRA (B) Michelle.caldeira@ses.com
Alt. Issue Coordinators: Ángeles GALLEGO – MEX; [Carolina DAZA – COL]

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

Preliminary Views
TBD

Issue Coordinator: TBD

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

Preliminary Views

Canada

There should not be any impact from the outcome of these studies on the existing use of the frequency bands by the terrestrial component of IMT in 2 170-2 180 MHz (part of the 1 710-1 780 / 2 110-2 180 MHz IMT frequency band) nor on flexible MS/MSS use in 2 000-2 010 & 2 180-2 200 MHz.

MEX

For the administration of Mexico, it is important to know the outcomes of these studies, since the bands 1710 - 1780/2110 - 2180 MHz and 1850 - 1920/1930 - 2000 MHz are designated for the terrestrial component of IMT in Mexico. The segmentation specified for these bands is based on an FDD scheme in which the 1710-1780 MHz and 1850-1920 MHz segments are used for base-mobile transmission and the 2110-2180 MHz and 1930-2000 MHz segments are used for base-mobile transmission. In addition, Mexico is authorized to exploit the emission and reception rights of signals and frequency bands associated with foreign satellite systems that cover—and can provide services within—its national territory at the 2000-2010/2190-2200 MHz frequency band.

Accordingly, if the 1 980-2 000 MHz and 2 170-2 190 MHz frequency bands were used for the satellite component of IMT in a country with which Mexico shares borders, it would be necessary to set out the technical and operational measures to ensure coexistence and compatibility between the two IMT components.

Issue Coordinator: TBD Alt Coordinator: Olmo Ramirez – MEX -olmo.ramirez@ift.org.mx




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

Preliminary Views

USA and Uruguay

Studies under WRC-19 agenda item 9.1/ issue 9.1.2 are limited to Regions 1 and 3. Any eventual changes made to the Radio Regulations under WRC-19 agenda item 9.1/issue 9.1.2 must not impact Region 2 services (and applications thereof) nor subject Region 2 to any changed procedural or regulatory provisions.

Issue Coordinator: TBD


Organization of American States


Issue 9.1.3: technical and operational issues and regulatory provisions for new NGSO systems in the 3 700-4 200 MHz, 4 500-4 800 MHz, 5 925-6 425 MHz and 6 725-7 025 MHz bands allocated to FSS (1 of 3)

Preliminary Views

Canada: Supports the studies under Resolution 157 (WRC-15) for new non-GSO FSS satellite systems. Any modification to Article 22 for the inclusion of efd limits for non-GSO FSS systems in the bands 4 500-4 800 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 6 725-7 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) to protect the geostationary FSS allotments in the Plan and the assignments in the Appendix 30B List can only be considered in conjunction with modifications to Article 5, including No. 5.441 to authorize use of these bands by non-GSO FSS systems. This footnote specifies that the use of the bands by the FSS shall be in accordance with Appendix 30B, which is limited to the geostationary-satellite of the fixed-satellite service. This is not the case in the bands 3 700-4 200 MHz and 5 925-6 425 MHz where non-GSO FSS are currently allowed without any restrictions in Article 5. Similarly, the adoption of regulatory measures to protect terrestrial services in the band 4 500- 4 800 MHz (space-to-Earth) can only be considered in conjunction with modifications to No. 5.441.

Canada also notes that under the current regulatory framework, the protection of the non-GSO MSS feeder link receiving earth station from non-GSO FSS transmitting earth station in the band 6 700 -6 725 MHz and 7 025- 7 075 MHz is ensured through the application of coordination procedures under No. 9.17A (see also Table 9a in Appendix 7). An extension of these coordination procedures to the band 6 725-7 025 MHz can only be achieved through modifications to No. 5.441 referred to above.

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Issue 9.1.3: technical and operational issues and regulatory provisions for new NGSO systems in the 3 700-4 200 MHz, 4 500-4 800 MHz, 5 925-6 425 MHz and 6 725-7 025 MHz bands allocated to FSS (2 of 3)

Preliminary Views

B

The Brazilian Administration is of the view that studies are necessary to ensure that the protection of GSO networks would not be reduced beyond that currently afforded by Article 22 efd limits.

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

Preliminary Views

USA

The United States supports the study of a regulatory framework, under the terms of Resolution 157 (WRC-15), to enable circular-orbit non-GSO FSS satellite systems to operate in the 3 700-4 200 MHz, 4 500-4 800 MHz, 5 925-6 425 MHz and 6 725-7 025 MHz frequency bands, while ensuring the protection of existing services and applications, and to take appropriate action based on the results of these studies

Coordinator Agenda Item: [Hugo Mario TRIVIÑO] – COL ; [Manoel ALMEIDA] - BR

Alternate Rapporteur Agenda Item: Marcella OST - CAN



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

Preliminary Views


CANADA & USA

To support studies called for by Resolution 763 (WRC-15), noting that those studies need to be completed during this study cycle. Based on the outcome of those studies, consider a possible future agenda item for WRC-23.

CANADA

Canada is of the view that existing station and service definitions in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations can be applied to sub-orbital vehicles (space planes).

Issue Coordinator: Sandra Wright (USA)


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

Preliminary Views
TBD

Issue Coordinator: TBD

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Issue 9.1.6: *Wireless Power Transfer for Electric Vehicles*

Preliminary Views
TBD

Issue Coordinator: TBD

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Issue 9.1.7: Unauthorized operation of earth station terminals

Preliminary Views

TBD

Issue Coordinator: Hugo Mario TRIVIÑO (COL) htrivino@mintic.gov.co

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

Preliminary Views

B, CAN

These administrations have analyzed the current and future spectrum use for MTC and IoT, also, are taking in to account the importance to know the development and eventual findings of the studies related to issue 9.1.8 of Agenda Item 9.1 of the WRC-19. Accordingly, MTC and IoT applications and devices can be used effectively with all the benefits of the existent mobile broadband bands and the new frequency bands being studied for IMT. This approach avoids the necessity of stablish dedicated spectrum exclusively for MTC and IoT applications on identified IMT bands.

Issue Coordinator: Sergio MARQUEZ (MEX) sergio.marquez@ift.org.mx

Alt. Issue Coordinator: Jayne STANCAVAGE – (USA) – jayne.stancavage@intel.com

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

Preliminary Views

USA

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

Issue Coordinator: TBD



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

Preliminary Views

TBD

Issue Coordinator: TBD



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

Preliminary Views

TBD


Issue Coordinator: TBD



Agenda Item 10: *Agenda Items for Future Conferences*

TBD


Issue Coordinator: Ana USTATE (COL) ana.ustate@ane.gov.co



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PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS (PP)

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Issue 9.1.7: Unauthorized operation of earth station terminals

Preliminary Proposal


USA
NOC USA/9.1/9.1.7/1
Radio Regulations (WRC-15) Volumes 1, 2 and 4

USA
SUP USA/9.1/9.1.7/2
ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 958 (WRC-15) No. 2
Urgent studies required in preparation for the 2019 World Radiocommunication Conference

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

Issue Coordinator: Hugo Mario TRIVIÑO (COL) htrivino@mintic.gov.co


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DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSALS (DIAP)

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Agenda Item 1.11: *Railway Train and Trackside*

DIAP

CAN, USA

NOC DIAP/1.11/1

Radio Regulations Volumes 1, 2 and 4

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

CAN, USA

SUP DIAP/1.11/2


RESOLUTION 236 (WRC-15)

Railway radiocommunication systems between train and trackside

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

Issue Coordinator : David TEJEDA (MEX) david.tejeda@ift.org.mx

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Agenda Item 1.12: ITS Harmonization

DIAP

CAN, USA

NOC DIAP/1.12/1
Radio Regulations Volumes 1, 2 and 4


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

CAN, USA

SUP DIAP/1.12/2
RESOLUTION 237 (WRC-15)

Intelligent Transport Systems applications
Issue Coordinator : TBD Argentina *Alt Issue Coordinator : Francisco SOARES (B) fsoares@qti.qualcomm.com*

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

DIAP
B, CAN, Guatemala, Uruguay

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


Coordinator Agenda Item: [Hugo Mario TRIVIÑO] – COL ; [Manoel ALMEIDA] - BR
Alternate Rapporteur Agenda Item: Marcella OST - CAN

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INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSALS (IAP)

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Issue 9.1.8: *Narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures (1 of 2)*

IAP
Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, United States, Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay

NOC DIAP/9.1 Issue 9.1.8/1
Radio Regulations Volumes 1, 2 and 4

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

Issue Coordinator: Sergio MARQUEZ (MEX) sergio.marquez@ift.org.mx
Alt. Issue Coordinator: Jayne STANCAVAGE – (USA) – jayne.stancavage@intel.com

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Issue 9.1.8: *Narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures (2 of 2)*

IAP

Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, United States, Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay

SUP DIAP/9.1 Issue 9.1.8/2

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 958 (WRC-15)

Urgent studies required in preparation for the 2019 World Radiocommunication Conference

3) Studies on the technical and operational aspects of radio networks and systems, as well as spectrum needed, including possible harmonized use of spectrum to support the implementation of narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures, in order to develop Recommendations, Reports and/or Handbooks, as appropriate, and to take appropriate actions within the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) scope of work.

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

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Next PCCII meeting

Barranquilla, Colombia

November 27- December 1, 2017

Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)



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Additional PCCII Information at:

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Thank you very much for your attention

PCC.II/CITEL Representative

<http://www.citel.oas.org>

citel@oas.org

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