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|  | ASIA-PACIFIC TELECOMMUNITY |  | |  |
| **APT Coordination Meetings During RA-12 and WRC-12** | |  | |
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Date: 9 February 2012

**REPORT OF THE WRC-12 AGENDA ITEM COORDINATOR**

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| **Agenda Item No.**: 1.21 |
| **Name of the Coordinator ( with Email)**: Christopher David Squires  cd.squires@bigpond.com |
| **Issues:**  Alternate proposals for allocation of parts of the band segment 15.4-15.7 GHz to the Mobile Satellite Service (AI 1.25) and the Unmanned Aircraft System under the Aeronautical Mobile Service (AI 1.3).  Allocation to these services would not be compatible with the Radiolocation service as proposed under AI 1.21. |
| **APT Proposals**: Document 26 Addendum 21  The APT common proposal is 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)**.  The proposal includes examples of new footnotes protecting ARNS and RAS systems.  In addition, the proposal suggests that it is possible that a WRC-12 Resolution (yet to be developed) may also be needed to provide further clarification. |
| **Status of the APT Proposals:**  The APT common proposal was presented by Mr. Squires to the first Working Group session held on 24 January and was confirmed at the first Sub Working Group meeting on 25 January 2012.  The majority of proposals to AI 1.21 working group are in agreement with the APT common position. |
| **Issues to be discussed at the Coordination Meetings:**  Alternate proposals from some administrations are for No Change (NC) to the radio Regulations, with one proposal for a lesser bandwidth allocation. The issue of possible general agreement on an allocation is to be discussed. |
| **Comments/Remarks by the Coordinator**:  At the first sub working group meeting the Chair (Mr. Lemke, USA) sought confirmation of the various positions. Proposals for an allocation across the entire 300 MHz were confirmed by the proponents.  Iran confirmed a preference for Method D (NC).  No speaker was present to confirm Indonesia’s preference for Method D (NC).  When prompted by the chair there was no support from the floor for the method of NC.  CEPT confirmed its proposal for an allocation across a 200 MHz bandwidth. CEPT sees a need for an allocation of 100 MHz between 15.4-15.5 GHz to the UAS for backup terrestrial links under AI 1.3 and stated that they consider a 200 MHz allocation to the RLS as sufficient.  The Chair stated that the work revolves around the method of resolving the differing positions. study provided by the CEPT was inadequate and that e method of NC.d.ably for the RCC, CITEL and the Radio Astronomy Service wh  There was a significant amount of opposition to the CEPT position, notably from the RCC and CITEL. nd did not provide an answeres A representative of the RAS community (Mr. Baan, Netherlands) stated that the sharing study between RLS and RAS shows compatibility however the study between UAS and RAS does not show compatibility.  Chair asked for a summary on the need for a 300 MHz allocation. USA stated that RES 614 asks for examination of an allocation of 300 MHz. This has been examined in detail and sharing studies conducted showing compatibility with the RAS, and the need is established.  Chair asks whether CEPT would accept a 300 MHz allocation in the event that AI 1.3 was not resolved in favour of an allocation in the 15 GHz band. CEPT not in favour of this proposal and did not provide an answer.  CEPT (Mr.Webber) suggested examination of the commonalities and the Resolution, and leave the bandwidth allocation question until later.  Chair will take an action item to draft some text in this way to be ready for discussion at the next meeting.  (*Update of 30 January 2012*)  At the second coordination meeting held on 26 January 2012 discussion centred on the requirement for an allocation to the radiolocation service, and the justification for that. It was explained that the proposed use was for a multifunction radar that required an allocation to the entire 300 MHz to allow the radar systems under development to be effective.  The Arab Group also clarified its position, that if an allocation were made to the RLS in the 15 GHz band then they would prefer that it be restricted to between 15.55 – 15.7 GHz. (an allocation of no more than 150 MHz).  The chair noted that in Regions 2 and 3 there was no opposition to an allocation across the entire 300 MHz sought. Continued drafting of an output document will concentrate on the alternative bandwidth allocations sought in Region 1.  The eventual bandwidth allocation agreed in Region 1 may depend on the outcome of deliberations on Agenda Item 1.3, where an allocation in the lower part of the 300 MHz bandwidth under discussion is sought by CEPT for backup terrestrial links for Unmanned Aeronautical Systems. After the meeting offline discussions were entered into by those with differing positions from Region 1.  (A competing allocation under AI 1.25 is no longer an issue as that proved to be unsuccessful).  The next meeting of the SWG for AI 1.21 is scheduled for 09:00 on Tuesday 31 January while the next meeting on AI 1.3 will commence at 09:00 Monday 30 January.  *(update of 1 February 2012)*  At the most recent meeting of the SWG on AI 1.21, Russian Federation proposed a footnote to include itself and (list of countries) that wish to have an allocation across the entire 300 MHz to RLS in the 15 GHz band. Israel and some east African countries expressed a desire to be included.  Germany remains opposed to an allocation between 15.4 – 15.5 GHz while the Arab Group position remains that RLS be restricted to above 15.55 GHz if an allocation is made.  Drafting continues on the three options for Region 1. Regions 2 and 3 continue to support a 300 MHz allocation. The outcome may still depend on what occurs at meetings related to a proposal to allocate 100 MHz between 15.4-15.5 GHz to UAS terrestrial links under AI 1.3.  *(update of 2 February 2012)*  After discussion at the SWG on AI 1.21 Thursday 2 February, Chair undertook to send his first report to WG 4A for consideration. The report contains a number of options for Region 1, those being allocations of 150 MHz, 200 MHz, and 300 MHz to the RLS, the fourth proposed option being for NOC. An allocation of 300 MHz is proposed for regions 2 and 3.  Two proposed variations of a footnote are for countries wishing to be included in a list of countries in Region 1 wishing to have a 300 MHz allocation to the RLS, the other being a list of countries in Region 1 not wanting a 300 MHz allocation to the RLS.  Germany, Finland and the Arab States are opposed to an allocation of the entire 300 MHz to RLS while Iran’s position is for NOC. Sweden indicated that in the case where no allocation was made to UAS in the 15 GHz range under AI 1.3, some European countries are likely to support a 300 MHz allocation to RLS in Region 1.  *(update of 6 February 2012)*  At the WG4A meeting on 3rd February the majority view, supported by the COM4 Chair was that footnotes should be drafted for inclusion of a list of countries in Region 1 wanting bandwidth allocations less than the entire 300 MHz allocation to the RLS. The rationale for this is that the expectation of the group is for a small number of countries to be included in the exclusion list. Revision 1 of Document DT73 shows a proposed table of allocations with a 300 MHz allocation in all three regions, including footnotes as described relating to Region 1. The list of excluded countries in Region 1 was requested by Chair to be received by the WG4A meeting of 6 February. Consensus was reached on deletion of Resolution 614.  As of 6 February there is still no resolution of the alternative proposal for an allocation to UAS terrestrial links in Region 1 under Agenda Item 1.3.  *(update of 7 February 2012)*  During the meeting of WG4A on 6 February, the group accepted the draft SWG Chair’s report (Rev.1). The list of countries in Region 1 not wanting the full 300 MHz allocation via footnote includes Germany and Moldova. Lebanon has removed its name from the list and stated that it will accept the full 300 MHz allocation.  The issue of a possible 15 GHz allocation under AI 1.3 has been elevated to be resolved at COM4 .  *(update of 9 February 2012)*  Since the last APT meeting, CEPT have made a new proposal for a worldwide allocation to AM(R)S between 15.4 – 15.5 GHz to allow use of terrestrial links for Unmanned Aeronautical Systems (UAS). Such an allocation is proposed via a footnote including [list of countries]. During two meetings of an Ad-Hoc group consisting of regional coordinators and interested parties, it has emerged that consensus has not been reached between the Regions. *(Regions 2 and 3 having agreed to an allocation between 15.4-15.7 GHz to the Radiolocation Service)* . Currently, 39 Region 1 countries are listed as requiring an allocation to AM(R)S. It has been agreed that compatibility between AMRS and RLS is not feasible. Such an outcome would require a coordination zone extending from the abutting borders of countries having accepted the differing allocations. The coordination zone at this stage is expected to be approximately 900 km either side of national boundaries, in the situation where neighbouring Administrations have accepted that coordination will occur. ICAO has stated that it will not standardise such an allocation to AMRS and will not develop SARPS. This situation will be discussed at the next COM4 meeting and may be decided at final plenary. |