

## Agenda item 8.2

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 **805 (WRC-07)**

### **Introduction**

Agenda item 8.2 requests WRC-12 to recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda for the next WRC, and to give its view on the preliminary agenda for the subsequent Conference and on possible agenda items for future conferences, taking into account Resolution 805 (WRC-07).

The European proposals for the Agenda for WRC-11 builds upon some of the preliminary agenda items contained in Resolution 805 (WRC-07), agenda items consequential to European Common Proposals for this Conference as well as proposals for the consideration of new topics.

On a general basis, all proposed agenda items have to be considered under the general principle to take due regard to the requirements of existing and future services in the bands under consideration in a view of not putting undue constraints on existing services.

On this basis, Europe proposes that WRC-12 suppresses Resolution 805 (WRC-07) and adopts Resolution [EUR/XXX] as the basis for the provisional agenda for WRC-15 for adoption by the Council.

**SUP** EUR/XXX/1

### RESOLUTION 805 (WRC-12)

#### **Preliminary agenda for the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference**

**ADD** EUR/XXX/2

### RESOLUTION [Agenda WRC-15] (WRC-12)

#### **Agenda for the [2015] World Radiocommunication Conference**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

*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-15/16;

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 15*

to recommend to the Council that a world radiocommunication conference be held in 2015/2016 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-12 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 in respect of 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 to review the use of the band 5 091-5 150 MHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) (limited to feeder links of the non-GSO mobile-satellite service) in accordance with Resolution **114 (Rev.WRC-03)**;

1.3 to consider spectrum requirements for the development of terrestrial mobile broadband applications and possible regulatory actions, including additional allocations to the mobile service and identification of bands for IMT, taking into account Resolution [MOBILE] and the results of ITU-R studies.

1.4 to consider an allocation in the band 77.5 – 78 GHz to the Radiolocation service on a primary basis in accordance with Resolution [SRR\_RLS] (**WRC-12**) ;

1.5 to consider regulatory actions, including allocations, to support Wireless Avionics Intra-Communications (WAIC) based on the results of ITU-R studies, in accordance with Resolution [WAIC] (**WRC-12**);

1.6 to consider an extension of the current worldwide allocation to the Earth Exploration-Satellite Service (active) in the frequency band 9 300 – 9 900 MHz by at least

600 MHz within the frequency range 8 700 – 10 500 MHz in accordance with Resolution [EESS+600 MHz](WRC-12);

1.7 to consider an allocation for the Earth Exploration-Satellite Service (Earth-to-space) in the 7 000 – 8 000 MHz range in accordance with Resolution [EESS UPLINKS] (WRC-12);

1.8 to consider, in accordance with Resolution [SATCOM\_SHF\_BAND] (WRC-12):

1.8.1 possible new allocations to the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space), subject to appropriate sharing conditions,

1.8.2 the possibility to allocate the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz to the maritime-mobile satellite service.

1.9 to consider the adequate protection of mobile-satellite service operating in the 406-406.1 MHz band from unwanted emissions caused by systems operating in the lower adjacent bands (390-406 MHz) and in the upper adjacent bands (406.1-420 MHz), based on the results of compatibility and regulatory studies.

1.10 to consider the results of ITU-R studies including spectrum requirements and spectrum identification in order to enhance and implement possible new AIS technology applications in accordance with Resolution [EUR/A82] (**WRC-12**)

1.11 to consider spectrum requirements for the on board communication channels in order to support this communication application in accordance with Resolution [EUR/B82] (WRC-12).

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 the principles contained in 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-12;

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

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 [**Agenda WRC-15 (WRC-12)**],

*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-[15/16], 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-15,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to communicate this Resolution to international and regional organizations concerned.

**ADD** EUR/XXX/X

**RESOLUTION [MOBILE] (WRC-12)**

**Mobile broadband applications and IMT**

**Studies on terrestrial mobile broadband systems**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

*considering*

- a) that within the ITU, mobile broadband systems have generally been embraced by the term International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT);
- b) that International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) systems have been in operation since the year 2000;
- c) that IMT systems are now available in most countries of the World;
- d) that IMT encompasses both IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced collectively as described in Resolution ITU-R 56;
- e) that many countries have not yet made available spectrum already identified in the Radio Regulations for IMT, due to various reasons, including the use of this spectrum by existing services;
- f) that for global operation and economies of scale, which are key requirements for the success of mobile communications systems, it is desirable to agree on common operational, technical and spectrum-related parameters of systems;
- g) that in all countries where IMT systems are deployed there is a continuing significant growth in the number of users of IMT systems and in the quantity and rate of data carried, the latter being driven to a large extent by audio-visual content;
- h) that the future development of IMT is foreseen to address the need for higher data rates than those provided by currently deployed IMT systems;

- i) that proximity to bands already identified for IMT may lead to reduced complexity of equipment;
- j) that in order to ensure proper operation of mobile broadband systems it is important to ensure compatibility with existing services in the relevant bands and in adjacent bands;
- k) that it is therefore timely to study demand, technical, spectrum and regulatory issues related to the future development of IMT,

*noting*

- a) that the IMT radio interfaces defined in ITU Recommendations ITU-R M.1457 and ITU-R M.[IMT.RSPEC] are expected to evolve within the framework of ITU-R beyond those initially specified, to provide enhanced services and services beyond those envisaged in the initial implementation;
- b) that ITU-R has envisaged that new enhancements of IMT will be developed, which will closely interwork and be interoperable with currently operating IMT systems, and provide higher capacity and improved spectrum efficiency;
- c) that identifying bands for IMT systems has promoted harmonization and ITU standardization effort while allowing technology development;
- d) that harmonized worldwide bands and harmonized frequency arrangements for IMT systems are highly desirable in order to achieve global roaming and the benefits of economies of scale,
- e) that adequate and timely availability of spectrum and supporting regulatory provisions are essential to support future growth of IMT systems;
- f) the possibilities of satellites to provide mobile broadband ubiquitous access to ensure coverage of rural areas;

*recognizing*

- a) the time necessary to develop and agree on the technical, operational, spectrum and regulatory issues associated with the continuing enhancement of mobile services;
- b) that the results of ITU-R studies prior to WRC-07, as contained in Report ITU-R M.2078, predicted that the total spectrum requirement for mobile cellular systems (including spectrum already in use, or planned to be used) in the year 2020 will probably be significantly

higher than the total already identified for the terrestrial component of IMT in RR **5.286AA, 5.317A, 5.384A, 5.388** and **5.430A**;

- c) that spectrum in lower frequency bands is more suitable for providing wide coverage because of its particular propagation characteristics;
- d) that spectrum in higher frequency bands is more suitable for providing higher capacity and high peak data rates because of the availability of wider bands;
- e) the need for cost-effective implementation of IMT, particularly in many developing countries and countries with large areas of low population density, and the future development of IMT, including the use of IMT, to provide broadband services in rural areas, and the particular advantages of lower frequency bands for these purposes;
- f) the use of relevant parts of the spectrum, including evolving needs, by other radiocommunication services, many of which involve significant investment in infrastructure or represent significant societal benefit;

*resolves*

1. to invite ITU-R to study the spectrum requirements for the future development of terrestrial mobile broadband systems including IMT, taking into account:

- the existing spectrum usage and evolving needs, including market and user demand;
- technical, operational and capacity requirements of IMT systems;
- the evolution of IMT through advances in technology and spectrally efficient techniques, and their deployment;
- the bands currently identified for IMT, their conditions of use and the possibility of optimizing the use of these bands, with a view to increasing spectrum efficiency;
- the time-frame in which spectrum would be needed;

2. to invite ITU-R to study potential frequency bands suitable for the future development of the terrestrial mobile broadband systems including IMT based on the result of the studies in resolves 1, taking into account the existing spectrum usage and evolving needs of the existing other services, including market and user demand;

3. that the study referred to in resolves 2 should include sharing and compatibility studies with services already having allocations in the frequency bands concerned or in adjacent bands;

4. to invite ITU-R to report, in time for WRC-15, on the results of these studies

*invites the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

to draw the attention of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector and Telecommunication Development Sector to this Resolution,

*invites administrations*

to participate in the studies by submitting contributions to ITU-R.

## RESOLUTION [SRR\_RLS] (WRC-12)

### Use of the radiolocation service between 77.5 – 78 GHz to support automotive short-range radar operations

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva 2012),

*considering*

- a) that the use of information and communication technologies within intelligent road safety systems, such as Automotive Short Range Radars (SRR), can significantly improve road safety;
- b) that the availability of spectrum for SRR equipment would contribute to the goal of improving road safety, transport efficiency and the quality of environment;
- c) that a worldwide allocation would be beneficial in terms of efficient use of spectrum as well as economies of scale in order to give the automotive industry as well as the components industry the confidence to make substantial investment in Short Range Radar technology;
- d) that the use of the 79 GHz frequency range (77-81 GHz) should be considered as the most suitable band for Short Range Radars;
- e) that the sharing with radio astronomy service has been studied in Europe concluding that regulatory measures could be identified enabling the coexistence between SRR in the frequency band 77-81 GHz and the Radio Astronomy Service, which is dependent on the aggregated impact of SRR devices transmitting in the direction of a radio astronomy station;
- f) that the frequency band 76-77 GHz is already designated in many countries worldwide for long range automotive radars (vehicular and infrastructure radar systems) on Road Transport and Traffic Telematic Systems. Sharing studies conducted by the automotive industry have concluded that sharing is not achievable between Short Range and Long Range Automotive Radars;

*resolves*

that WRC-16 should consider to allocate the band 77.5 – 78 GHz to the radiolocation service based on the results of ITU-R studies addressing the compatibility with other services to which the band is allocated.

*invites ITU-R*

to study the compatibility aspects of a primary allocation to the radiolocation service in the band 77.5-78 GHz taking into account the existing use of the band and report to WRC-15 on the results of these studies.

*invites administrations*

to actively participate in the studies by ITU-R

**ADD** EUR/XXX/X

DRAFT RESOLUTION [WAIC] (WRC-12)

**Consideration of regulatory actions, including allocations to support Wireless Avionics  
Intra-Communications (WAIC)**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

*considering*

- a)* that the future generation of commercial aircraft is being designed to become more cost-efficient, safe, and reliable as well as environmentally friendly;
- b)* that WAIC systems are restricted to radiocommunications between two or more points integrated into or installed on a single aircraft and does not include communication between aircrafts and ground stations;
- c)* that WAIC systems have to ensure the safe operation of an aircraft and have to operate with an appropriate level of protection to comply with the safety and regularity of flight;
- d)* the potential bandwidth requirements of WAIC systems, there may be a need for additional allocations with the appropriate level of protection to support the implementation of WAIC systems;
- e)* that WAIC systems will be operated during all phases of flight as well as on the ground;
- f)* that aircraft equipped with WAIC systems will be operated globally and will cross borders,

*recognizing*

- a)* that WAIC systems are being developed to operate safely and efficiently in one or more non-contiguous radio frequency bands, with emphasis on those already allocated to the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical radionavigation service;
- b)* that fuselage and other aircraft surface attenuations may facilitate sharing between WAIC systems operating on an aircraft and other systems and services;
- c)* that ITU-R Report M.2197 provides technical characteristics and operational objectives for WAIC, in particular for low data rate systems and high data rate systems;
- d)* that studies will be required to provide a basis for considering regulatory changes, including additional allocations, designed to accommodate justified spectrum requirements of WAIC systems consistent with the protection requirements of systems and services operating within already existing allocations,

*resolves*

that WRC-15 considers, based on the results of ITU-R studies, spectrum requirements and possible regulatory actions, including aeronautical allocations to support the implementation of WAIC systems

*invites ITU-R*

1 to conduct in time for WRC-15 the necessary studies to determine the spectrum requirements for WAIC systems;

2 to conduct in time for WRC-15 the necessary studies to identify any regulatory actions needed to support the implementation of WAIC systems based on the results of studies carried out in accordance with *invites 1*;

3 when conducting studies in accordance with *invites 2*, to consider

*i)* in priority the frequency bands below 6 GHz that are already allocated to the aeronautical mobile or the aeronautical radionavigation services

*ii)* frequency bands above 6 GHz and in priority those already allocated to the aeronautical mobile or the aeronautical radionavigation services if the spectrum requirements determined under *invites 1* cannot be fulfilled in the frequency bands referred to in *invites 3i*);

*further invites*

all members of the Radiocommunication Sector and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to contribute to these studies,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to bring this Resolution to the attention of ICAO.

**ADD** EUR/XXX/X

RESOLUTION [EESS+600MHz] (WRC-12)

**Possible extension by at least 600MHz of the existing allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service EESS (active) in the band 9 300-9 900 MHz**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

*considering*

- a) that there is a growing demand for increasing radar image resolution to satisfy global environmental monitoring which can only be achieved by higher transmission bandwidth;
- b) that there is a need to provide contiguous spectrum around the existing allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service (EESS) in the band 9 300 – 9 900 MHz, in order to increase the available bandwidth by at least 600 MHz to satisfy the demand in *considering a*);
- c) that radars in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) operate worldwide in the 9 300-9 800 MHz band on a primary basis, and in the 9 800-9 900 MHz band on a secondary basis with respect to the radionavigation and the fixed services which are both allocated in the band 9 300-9 900 MHz;
- d) that Recommendation ITU-R M.1796 contains the technical characteristics and protection criteria for radars in the frequency range 8 500 – 10 500 MHz;
- e) that report ITU-R RS.2094 contains studies related to the compatibility between EESS (active) and the radiodetermination service in the 9 300-9 500 MHz and 9 800-10 000 MHz bands and between EESS (active) and the fixed service (FS) in the 9 800-10 000 MHz band.

*recognizing*

- a) that the Earth exploration-satellite service EESS (active) is of great value for the global community as identified in Part A of ITU-R Report RS. .2178 and ITU-R Recommendation RS.1859;
- b) that it is important to protect the existing primary services having allocations in the frequency bands 8 700-9 300 MHz and 9 600-10 500 MHz;
- c) that new EESS (active) systems are being considered for operation in appropriate portions of the 8700-10 500 MHz frequency range,

*resolves to invite ITU-R*

1 as a matter of urgency, with due regard to services to which these bands are allocated:

- to study the compatibility between radars of the radiolocation and radionavigation services, and spaceborne radar of the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service in appropriate portions of the bands 8 700-9 300 MHz and 9 900 - 10 500 MHz;
- to study the compatibility between stations of the fixed, mobile and amateur services, and spaceborne radar of the Earth exploration-satellite service in appropriate portions of the band 9 900 - 10 500 MHz;
- to study the compatibility between stations of the amateur-satellite and meteorological-satellite services, and spaceborne radar of the Earth exploration-satellite service in appropriate portions of the band 9 900 - 10 500 MHz;
- to study the compatibility regarding out-of-band emissions between stations of the radioastronomy service operating in the band above 10.6 GHz, and spaceborne radar of the Earth exploration-satellite service in the appropriate portions of the band 9 900 - 10 500 MHz:

2 to include the results of the above studies in appropriate ITU-R Reports and/or Recommendations,

*further resolves*

that, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, WRC-15 considers the possible extension of the current worldwide allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) in the frequency band 9 300 – 9 900 MHz by at least 600 MHz within the frequency range 8 700 – 10 500 MHz

*invites ITU-R*

to conduct, and complete in time for WRC-15, the appropriate studies leading to technical and operational recommendations to facilitate sharing between the radionavigation, radiolocation, fixed, mobile, amateur, amateur satellite, meteorological satellite and the EESS (active) service.

**RESOLUTION [EESS UPLINKS] (WRC-12)**

**Allocation for Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the  
7 000 – 8 000 MHz range**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

*considering*

- a)* that there is limited bandwidth available in the 2 025 – 2 110 MHz and 2 200- 2 290 MHz bands for Earth exploration-satellite (EESS) satellites Tracking, Telemetry and Control (TT&C);
- b)* that the crowded situation in the 2 025 – 2 110 MHz and 2 220 – 2 290 MHz bands increases the probability of harmful interference among the several hundreds satellites using this band and that this could contribute to deleterious effects on critical environmental data available only through EESS satellite resources;
- c)* that the absence of a corresponding uplink band makes the EESS (space-to-Earth) worldwide allocation in the band 8 025-8 400 MHz practically not usable for TT&C;
- d)* that a preliminary sharing analysis indicates that the frequency range 7145-7235 MHz would present a favourable sharing scenario with the existing services for a possible new EESS (Earth-to-space) allocation;
- e)* that the protection of the existing services must be ensured before any EESS (Earth-to-space) allocation is made;

*resolves to invite ITU-R*

1 to conduct studies to confirm the identification of the frequency range 7145-7235 MHz as the most suitable candidate for a possible allocation to Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space);

2 to conduct sharing studies between EESS (Earth-to-space) systems and existing services in the selected frequency range;

*resolves to invite WRC-15*

1 to review the results of these studies with a view to providing a worldwide primary allocation to EESS (Earth-to-space), possibly in the range 7145-7235 MHz;

2 to consider appropriate modifications to the Table of Frequency Allocations, based on proposals from administrations,

*invites administrations*

to participate actively in the studies by submitting contributions to ITU-R.

**ADD** EUR/XXX/X

RESOLUTION [SATCOM\_SHF\_BAND] (WRC-12)

**Extension of the current allocations  
to the fixed-satellite service in the 8/7 GHz range**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

*considering*

- a) that the frequency bands 7 250-7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space) are allocated worldwide to the fixed-satellite service (FSS);
- b) that these bands or parts of them are also allocated worldwide to other services such as the fixed and mobile services, the meteorological-satellite service and the Earth-exploration satellite service (space-to-Earth);
- c) that the bands 7 250-7 375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900-8 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21** through No. **5.461**;
- d) that some administrations reported a shortfall of spectrum available for their current and future applications in these bands;
- e) that some satellites operating in these bands are planned to be renewed in the period 2015-2020;
- f) that the additional bandwidth requirements for data transmission on these next-generation satellites are estimated around a maximum of 100 MHz;
- g) that the adjacent bands 7150-7250 MHz and 8400-8500 MHz are currently allocated to the fixed and mobile services as well as to the space research service,

*noting*

the specific provisions of Nos. **5.458**, **5.459**, **5.460**, **5.465** and **5.466**,

*resolves to invite ITU-R*

1 to conduct technical and regulatory studies on the possible new allocations to the FSS in the frequency bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space), subject to appropriate sharing conditions, with a view to extending the current worldwide allocation to the FSS in the bands 7 250-7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space);

2 to conduct the appropriate regulatory studies to ensure that any new FSS allocation referred to in resolves 1 above, is limited to FSS systems operated from fixed known location in order to ease the coordination with systems of other services;

3 to also consider the possibility to allocate the bands 7375-7750 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 025-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space) or parts of them to the maritime-mobile satellite service, depending on the results of appropriate technical and regulatory studies;

4 to complete these studies in time for WRC-15,

*invites administrations*

to participate actively in the ITU-R studies.

**ADD** EUR/XXX/X

## RESOLUTION [EUR/A82] (WRC-12)

### **Consideration of implementing regulatory provisions and spectrum allocation for AIS technology applications**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

*considering*

- a) that AIS is a proven maritime data system, with ships equipped and shore infrastructure established;
- b) that AIS is used in the ship movement service for collision avoidance;
- c) that AIS enable the identification of all stations using this system;
- d) that AIS permit to obtain information about a ship and its cargo;
- e) that AIS provides a means for ships to electronically exchange ship data including: identification, position, course, and speed, with other nearby ships and shore stations;
- f) that AIS has the capability for data exchange by application specific messages for navigation and safety related purposes;
- g) that due to capacity concerns, the use of application specific messages is currently limited;
- h) that AIS use is increasing rapidly, with potential overloading of the current AIS1 and AIS2 (**AP 18**) frequencies, despite the protection procedure using by the system;
- i) that the establishment of the maritime Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) offers potential enhancements to VHF maritime safety communications;

*recognizing*

- a) that the AIS Search and Rescue Transmitter (SART) is identified by IMO Resolution MSC 246 (83) and MSC 247 (83) as a homing device to substitute the Radar SART;
- b) that AIS is used for channel management of AIS Channels and future VHF digital data channels, and ship-shore data exchange;
- c) that AIS could also be used for communications involving Area Warnings, Meteorological, Hydrological Data and similar applications;

- d) that AIS technology may offers the ability to improved search and rescue operations;
- e) that due to the importance of these radio links in ensuring the safe operation of international shipping and commerce, they must be resilient to interference,

*resolves*

that WRC-15 consider, based on the results of ITU-R studies the appropriate modifications to the Radio Regulations in order to enhance and implement possible new AIS technology applications, while ensuring these applications will not degrade the current AIS environment.

*invites ITU-R*

1 to conduct in time for WRC-15, as a matter of urgency, studies to determine the spectrum requirements and potential frequency bands suitable to support AIS technology applications;

2 to conduct in time for WRC-15, as a matter of urgency, studies that identify appropriate actions to accommodate these AIS technology applications,

3 to identify any necessary transition arrangements required by for the introduction in the Radio Regulation of these AIS technology applications;

*further invites*

all members of the Radiocommunication Sector and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) , International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) and the Committee International Radio Maritime (CIRM) to contribute to these studies,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to bring this Resolution to the attention of IMO, WMO, IHO, ISO, IEC, IALA, CIRM and other international and regional organizations concerned.

**ADD** EUR/XXX/X

## RESOLUTION [EUR/B82] (WRC-12)

### **Consideration of improvement and expansion of on-board communication stations in the maritime mobile service in the UHF bands**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012),

*considering*

- a) that only six frequencies, in the bands between 450 and 470 MHz, are currently identified in the **RR No.5.287** for on-board communication stations;
- b) that the technical characteristics of equipment used for on-board communications are identified in the Recommendation ITU-R M.1174 series;

*recognizing*

- a) that in most harbour environments the existing channels are congested to the extent that ship and port operations are impacted by cross transmissions;
- b) that port services, e.g. crane and barges, are also dependent upon the existing channels for on-board communication to conduct normal operations;
- c) that additional activities in the port environment are increasing the usage of the existing channels;

*resolves*

that WRC-15 consider, based on the results of ITU-R studies to consider the possible identification of additional UHF channels for on-board communication;

*invites ITU-R*

to conduct in time for WRC-[15/16], as a matter of urgency, studies to determine the spectrum requirements and potential frequency bands suitable to support on-board communication;

*further invites*

all members of the Radiocommunication Sector and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the Committee International Radio Maritime (CIRM) to contribute to these studies,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to bring this Resolution to the attention of IMO, IEC, CIRM and other international and regional organizations concerned.

