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WTDC Resolution 9 “Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management” aims at sharing knowledge of, and promoting, the best practices used in spectrum management and monitoring, notably in the allocation of frequency bands, the elaboration of national tables of frequency allocations or spectrum refarming, etc., through an enhanced cooperation between ITU-D and ITU-R, as reflected by the establishment of a Joint Group on Resolution 9 between ITU-D and ITU-R.

In response to this Resolution, a draft Report has been developed within ITU-D during the study cycle 2010-2014 (see <http://www.itu.int/md/D10-SG02-C-0279/>) for consideration by WTDC-14. It addresses the use of market mechanisms to allocate frequency bands, the preparation of National frequency allocation tables, spectrum refarming, cost accounting for radiocommunications and methods of calculating fees for spectrum use.

During the 2010-2014 study cycle, the broad scope of Resolution 9 implied that determining the various issues to be considered in this draft Report required a quite long time. In order for WTDC-14 to provide high-level guidance on the topics of most importance for the developing countries within the framework of Resolution 9, this document proposes that CEPT develops a European Common Proposal (ECP) on this Resolution to focus its work on strategic priorities directly impacting the operational management of the spectrum. Many issues could be considered in order to share various experiences in approaches of spectrum management. In addition to the technical work and studies conducted within ITU-R, it seems necessary to complement their outcomes by some work on associated priorities, and at first level on policy and economic/financial approaches of spectrum management and monitoring in order to help to compare technical and operational alternatives. This includes for example approaches on specific national policy and economic approaches to licensing and associated enforcement or to spectrum refarming, on national legal instruments and associated economic considerations related to spectrum monitoring, or on national legal instruments for market surveillance of radio equipment like short-range devices. Such a focus would also avoid duplicating the work with ITU-R Study Group 1, which is more in charge of the general principles and technical aspects of spectrum management and monitoring.

It should be pointed out that the very purpose of the ECP is to focus Resolution 9 on some topics related to specific policy and economic/financial approaches of spectrum management and monitoring. The various topics listed above should be understood as examples intended to foster discussions during WTDC-14 to determine the most important issues relevant for the developing countries. Based on the outcome of these discussions, CEPT may easily consider other topics than those listed as examples in the proposed ECP, as long as they fit with the objective of focusing the work to be performed in response to Resolution 9.

**Proposed modifications to Resolution 9**

**MOD** EUR/XX/1

RESOLUTION 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014)

**Participation of countries, particularly developing countries,**

**in spectrum management**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Dubai, 2014),

*considering*

*a)* that the continuing growth in demand for spectrum, from both existing and new radiocommunication applications, places ever greater requirements on a scarce resource;

*b)* that, because of the investment in equipment and infrastructures, major changes in the existing use of the spectrum are often difficult to achieve, except in the long term;

*c)* that the marketplace drives the development of new technologies to find new solutions to address development problems;

*d)* that national strategies should take into account international commitments under the Radio Regulations (RR);

*e)* that it is recommended that national strategies should also take into account global changes in telecommunications and developments in technology;

*f)* that increased spectrum access may be facilitated through technical innovation and greater sharing capabilities;

*g)* that, based on its ongoing work, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is well placed to provide worldwide information on radiocommunication technology and spectrum utilization trends;

*h)* that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is well placed to facilitate the participation of developing countries in ITU-R activities, and, for those developing countries that so request, to distribute to them the results of particular ITU-R activities;

*i)* that such information would assist spectrum managers in developing countries to develop their own national medium- or long-term strategies;

*j)* that such information would enable developing countries to benefit from sharing studies and other technical studies in ITU-R;

*k)* that, within spectrum management, one of the most pressing concerns of many developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, is the difficulty of elaborating methods for the calculation of fees for use of the radio-frequency spectrum;

l) that, regional, bilateral or multilateral agreements, such as the Ministerial Declaration aimed at better use of radiospectrum throughout Europe adopted in Warsaw in 2011, could be a basis to foster the cooperation in the field of radiospectrum;

**Reasons:** Question 21/2 is suppressed since WTDC-06

*recognizing*

*a)* that it is the sovereign right of every State to manage spectrum use within its territories;

*b)* that there is a strong need for the active participation of developing countries in ITU activities, as expressed in Resolution 5 (Rev. Doha, 2006), Resolution ITU-R 7-2 of the Radiocommunication Assembly (Geneva, 2012) and Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which may be represented individually and through regional groups;

**Reasons:** Update of the references

*c)* that it is important to take into consideration the ongoing work in ITU-R and ITU-D, and the need to avoid duplication of effort;

*e)* the successful cooperation between ITU-R and ITU-D to produce the reports entitled "WTDC-98 Resolution 9: Review of national spectrum management and use of the spectrum – Stage 1: 29.7-960 MHz", "WTDC Resolution 9 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002): Review of national spectrum management and use of the spectrum – Stage 2: 960-3 000 MHz" and "WTDC Resolution 9 (Rev. Doha, 2006): Review of national spectrum management and use of the spectrum – Stage 3: 3 000 MHz - 30 GHz";

*f)* the considerable support given by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in the compilation of these reports, supporting developing countries;

*g)* the successful development of the "Spectrum Fees Database" (SF Database) and the initial compilation of guidelines[[1]](#footnote-1) and case studies to assist administrations in extracting information from the SF Database for use in the preparation of fee-calculation models that suit their national requirements;

**Reasons:** consequential to the suppression of Question 21/2 at WTDC-06

*h)* that, in connection with the ITU-R Handbook on National Spectrum Management and Report ITU-R SM.2012, additional guidelines have been compiled offering various national approaches to spectrum management fees for spectrum use,

**Reasons:** the review of Report ITU-R SM.2012 has been finalised by ITU-R in September 2010. The current version is Report ITU-R SM.2012-3. It is reviewed on a regular basis under the normal ITU-R process, but this does not need to be specified in this Resolution.

*Taking into account*

1. No. 155 of the ITU Convention, defining aim of studies conducted within ITU-R
2. Current mandate of ITU-R Study group 1 as defined by Radiocommunication Assembly in Resolution ITU-R 4-6

**Reasons:** to further explain the rationale for focusing the work of ITU-D Resolution 9 on the economic aspects of spectrum management and monitoring and indicate there is no overlap between work carried by SF 1 and the one proposed under Resolution 9

*resolves*

1. to prepare a report within the next study period on national policy and economic/financial approaches[ to spectrum management ] and spectrum monitoring, with a particular focus on the establishment of transparent licensing process

**Reasons:** to focus the work of Resolution 9 on topics decided by WTDC-14 as the most relevant to be studied by ITU-D during the 2014-2018 study cycle. The lists of topics may be changed on the basis of discussions during WDTC-14. CEPT is ready to discuss with other regions the potential scope of group’s activities to adequately reflect the member states needs.

2 to continue the development of the SF Database, incorporating national experiences, and provide additional guidelines and case studies, based on contributions from administrations;

3 to continue to gather the necessary information on activities carried out by ITU-D Study Group 2, ITU-R Study Group 1 and relevant BDT programmes,

**Reasons:** editorial modification to reflect that this is an on-going activity

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to continue to provide the support described in *recognizing f)* above;

**Reasons:** consequential to the renumbering in the *recognizing* section

2 to encourage Member States from developing countries, at national and/or regional level, to provide ITU-R and ITU-D with a list of their needs with respect to national spectrum management, to which the Director should endeavour to respond, and an example of which is given in Annex 1 to this resolution;

3 to encourage Member States to continue to provide ITU-R and ITU-D with practical examples of their experiences of using the SF Database;

4 to take appropriate measures so that work in accordance with this resolution is carried out in the six official and working languages of the Union,

*invites the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau*

to ensure that ITU-R continues the collaboration with ITU-D in the implementation of this resolution.

ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

**Specific needs in spectrum management**

[*Editor’s note: no changes are proposed to Annex 1.*]

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1. In this resolution, "guidelines" refers to a range of options that may be used by ITU Member States in their domestic spectrum management activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)