



**ORGANIZACIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**

**Comisión Interamericana de Telecomunicaciones
Inter-American Telecommunication Commission**

**XVII MEETING OF PERMANENT
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE III:
RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS
March 5-9, 2001
City of Panama, Panama**

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FINAL REPORT

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FINAL REPORT

XVII MEETING OF THE PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE III: RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS (PCC.III)

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications was held in Panamá City, Panamá, 5 to 9 March 2001.

I. AGENDA¹

1. Approval of the Agenda and Calendar.
2. Appointment of the Drafting Group for the Final Report.
3. Restructuring of the working methods of PCC.III.
4. Meeting and Report of Working Groups Chairs on the following topics:
 - 4.1 World Radiocommunication Conference.
 - 4.2 Satellite systems to provide fixed and mobile services.
 - 4.3 Terrestrial Fixed and Mobile Radiocommunications Services.
 - 4.4 Procedures for submitting joint proposals to the ITU-R.
5. Report of the tasks realized in coordination with ITU.
6. Agenda, Venue and Date of the XVIII Meeting of PCC.III.
7. Other matters.
8. Approval of the Final Report of the XVII Meeting.

II. AUTHORITIES OF THE MEETING

Chair: Mr. Fernando Carrillo (Mexico)

Vice-Chair: Mr. Marcos Bafutto (Brazil)

Executive Secretary: Mr. Clovis Baptista (CITEL)

Drafting Group:

Chair: Ms. Luznella Saavedra (Panamá)
Delegates: Ms. Jennifer Wharram (Canadá)
Mr. Manuel Troitiño (Panamá)
Ms. Olga Madruga-Forti (Estados Unidos de América)
Ms. Cecily Cohen (Estados Unidos de América)
Ms. Joslyn Read (Estados Unidos de América)

¹ PCC.III/doc.1769/01 rev.1

III. RESOLUTIONS

PCC.III/RES. 110 (XVII-01)²

INCORPORATION IN THE TELECOMMUNICATION DATABASE OF THE AMERICAS (CITEL) OF A FIELD RELATIVE TO THE CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE PLANS FOR THE 1610-1626,5 MHz BAND FOR GMPCS OPERATIONS

The XVII meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That Global Mobile Satellite Personal Communications Systems (GMPCS) were conceived by the ITU to be implemented on a global basis;
- b) The WRC-95 allocated spectrum on the 1 – 3 GHz band to mobile satellite services (MSS);
- c) That at the First World Telecommunications Policy Forum (WTPF), held in Geneva from 21 to 23 October 1996, the bases were established for the implementation of GMPCS services on a global basis;
- d) That a result of the First World Telecommunications Policy Forum (WTPF) was the formulation of the Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate the free circulation of GMPCS user terminals;
- e) That the GMPCS-MoU and its Agreements contain the aspects relative to the implementation of the GMPCS at a global level;
- f) That many Administrations have already signed the GMPCS-MoU;
- g) That many mobile communications systems that support the GMPCS services use non-geostationary orbit mobile satellite constellations, and
- h) That by Resolution COM/CITEL/RES.89 (VIII-99), the Secretariat of CITEL was asked to elaborate a project to provide through information media, the information on policies, criteria, administrative procedures, standards and rates that apply to Member States of CITEL in order to grant concessions, licenses and authorizations for radio spectrum utilization and orbital positions of satellite networks, the result is set out in the report of the Secretariat of CITEL in response to the above mentioned resolution,

² Document PCC.III/doc.1780/01 rev.1

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That the initiatives taken by the Members of the Radiocommunication Sector to develop and implement new telecommunication technologies and systems that contribute to improve communications between Earth's inhabitants, and promote the development and deepening of the cultural integration of its population are important for the Administrations, and
- b) That the operational GMPCS Iridium and Globalstar systems, and the Ellipso system currently under development, as new concepts in the *state of the art* of satellite communications, are among the most important initiatives taken in recent times with the object of providing mobile personal communications by satellite to all the Planet's inhabitants,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

In its *Preamble*, the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union fully recognizes the sovereign right of each State to regulate its telecommunications,

RESOLVES:

1. To designate the Executive Secretary of CITEL to be in charge to incorporate in the database of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), specifically in the GMPCS section, a field that covers the following information:
 - the current usage of 1610 – 1626.5 MHz for GMPCS covering the Americas by two currently operating systems and at least one planned system;
 - Administration's future plans for use of the 1610-1626.5 MHz MSS bands for GMPCS operations.
2. To request the Executive Secretary of CITEL to add a field in the GMPCS section of the CITEL database as to enable administrations to prepare any comments and suggestions on this matter.
3. To repeal resolution PCC.III/RES.106 (XVI/00).

PCC.III/RES. 111 (XVII-01)³
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AD HOC GROUP ON THE
PREPARATION OF THE WTDC-02

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) CITEL Resolution RES.103 (IX-00) expanded the terms of reference of the Working Group on the Preparations for the ITU 2002 Plenipotentiary Conference to also cover the preparations for the ITU 2002 World Telecommunications Development Conference (WTDC), and
- b) The importance of the WTDC-2002 to the member countries of the region, COM/CITEL in Res. COM/CITEL RES.103 (IX-00) also directs each of the PCCs to establish an Ad Hoc Group to prepare inputs to the above mentioned Working Group;

RESOLVES:

- 1. To establish an Ad Hoc Group to develop, from the point of view of PCC.III, inputs on those items deemed important to the PCC.III area of responsibility.
- 2. That the Ad Hoc Group take COM/CITEL Resolution RES. 103(IX-00) as its basic working document in determining inputs for the WTDC.
- 3. That Héctor Huertas of the delegation of Mexico shall be designated as the Chair of the Ad Hoc Group.
- 4. That the Ad Hoc Group Conclude its work by the XIX Meeting of PCC.III and submit its recommendations to PCC.III for approval and submission as contribution to the COM/CITEL Working Group.

³ Document PCC.III/doc.1831/01 rev.1

PCC. III/RES. 112 (XVII-01)⁴

**EXPANSION OF THE COVERAGE OF THE
SPECTRUM USAGE DATABASE**

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III, Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) The value of the compiling spectrum usage information for the use of the PCC.III members;
- b) There is need to evaluate use of the existing data base;
- c) That the value of the existing database can be enhanced by expanding the frequency range of the included data, and
- d) That interest was expressed at the XVII meeting to expand the frequency range to 40 GHz,

RESOLVES:

- 1. To request the CITELE member Administrations to report on their experience of the use of the existing database and offer suggestions for any improvements.
- 2. To request the Executive Secretary to report on the extent of usage of the database.
- 3. That at the XIX meeting of PCC.III, consideration be given to extend the range of the database to 40 GHz based on the information received under *Resolves* 1 and 2 above.

TO INSTRUCT THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

To inform the member countries of this resolution.

⁴ Document PCC.III/doc.1832/01 rev.1.

PCC.III/RES. 113 (XVII-01)⁵

CREATION OF AN AD HOC GROUP FOR ITU RADIOCOMMUNICATION ASSEMBLY AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION ADVISORY GROUP MATTERS

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

RECOGNIZING:

The need to establish a suitable mechanism to provide a forum within CITELE, to exchange views and coordinate positions for Radio communication Assemblies and Radiocommunications Advisory Group,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) meeting in 2003 will address a number of key issues such as structure of ITU-R Study Groups, review of CPM/WRC process, role of sector members, Resolution 80 etc. among others;
- b) That the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) will provide advice to the Director of the Radio communications Bureau on a number of issues including those referred to in considering a);
- c) That only a few CITELE members participate in the meetings of the RA and the RAG;
- d) That Sector Members and Associate Members may have different views from the CITELE member states; and
- e) That in view of the above, it would be useful to establish a mechanism through an Ad Hoc Group to discuss items of common interest of CITELE members for the meetings of the RA and the RAG;

RESOLVES:

1. That an Ad Hoc group be created to exchange views, and to inform CITELE members of the progress of the relevant ITU-R meetings on issues to be discussed at the RA and the RAG.
2. That this group will not develop Inter-American proposals.
3. That meetings of this group should be organized to meet during those PCC.III meetings immediately preceding the meetings of the RA and the RAG. Furthermore, activities of this Ad Hoc Group, should not impact the subject matter and already limited available time for the Working Group to prepare the World Radiocommunication Conference on WRC matters and for other Agenda Items on the PCC.III Agenda.

⁵ Document PCC.III/doc.1839/01 rev.1

4. That until a President is appointed, the coordinator of this group is Ms. Veena Rawat from Canada.

PCC.III/RES. 114 (XVII-01)⁶

DEVELOPMENT OF LOW POWER DEVICE RECOMMENDATION

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That PCC.III/REC. 45 (XII-99) recommends that CITEL administrations consider the adoption of common technical parameters that would harmonize the development of low power radio devices and facilities in the 5150-5250 MHz, 5250-5350 MHz and 5725-5825 MHz frequency bands as well as in other frequencies;
- b) That it is the interest of CITEL member countries to harmonize their regulations on Low Power Devices;
- c) That Low Power Devices are increasing their number of applications and the radio frequencies of their use;
- d) That their regulation would be facilitated by the harmonization of regulations throughout CITEL members countries, and
- e) That Study Group 1, of the ITU-R (spectrum management) has pending a new Recommendation on Low Power Devices, contained in document 1/19 rev.1, 15 November 2000;

RESOLVES:

1. That Terrestrial Fixed and Mobile Radiocommunication Services Working Group develop a guide based on submissions of Brazil, Canada and the United States of America in the form of a Recommendation on Low Power Devices.
2. That such work will be undertaken by representatives from those three CITEL Administrations which are indicated in listed in the Annex I.
3. That this guide should take into account the structure of ITU-R draft Recommendation 1/19 (rev.1) and should combine the provisions of the submissions from those three CITEL Administrations.
4. That such a guide be prepared by correspondence in time for consideration at next PCC.III meeting.

⁶ Document PCC.III/doc.1843/01 rev.1.

ANNEX I

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PCC.III/RES. 115 (XVII-01)⁷

AGENDA, VENUE AND DATE OF THE XVIII MEETING

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

RESOLVES:

1. To hold the XVIII meeting of PCC.III in Ottawa, Canada, June 11-15, 2001.
2. To approve the draft agenda for the XVIII PCC.III Meeting attached in the Annex.

ANNEX

1. Approval of the Agenda and Calendar.
2. Appointment of the Drafting Group for the Final Report.
3. Restructuring of the working methods of PCC.III.
4. Meeting and Report of Working Groups and Ad Hoc Chairs on the following topics:
 - 4.1 World Radiocommunication Conference.
 - 4.2 Satellite systems to provide fixed and mobile services.
 - 4.3 Terrestrial Fixed and Mobile Radiocommunication Services.
 - 4.4 Preparation of the WTDC-02.
 - 4.5 ITU Radiocommunication Assembly and Radiocommunication Advisory Group Matters.
 - 4.6 Study of approaches that facilitate the Migration of existing Radiocommunication Systems in order to make spectrum available for new Radiocommunication Systems.
5. Report of the tasks realized in coordination with ITU.
6. Status of the databases in development.
7. Agenda, Venue and Date of the XIX Meeting of PCC.III.
8. Other matters.

⁷ Document PCC.III/doc.1856/01.

9. Approval of the Final Report of the XVIII Meeting.

PCC.III/RES. 116 (XVII-01)

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AD-HOC GROUP TO STUDY APPROACHES THAT FACILITATE THE MIGRATION OF EXISTING RADIOCOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN ORDER TO MAKE SPECTRUM AVAILABLE FOR NEW RADIOCOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That the radio spectrum is a scarce resource and must be used in a efficient way;
- b) That the allocation, assignment and allotment are concepts that are managed within the framework of the ITU, for the administration and classification of the radio spectrum and frequency bands;
- c) That the allocation of the frequency bands, that the regulation of orbital positions and the satellite orbits are provided in the ITU Radio Regulations;
- d) That the Study Groups and Working Parties of ITU-R work for a more efficient use of the radio spectrum and the satellite orbits;
- e) That the rapid growth and the appearance of new telecommunication technologies, have made the use of some radio communication technologies obsolete;
- f) That the allocation of new frequency bands to new radio communications services, and the replanning of others, impose demands to the regulators;
- g) It is evident, in the Americas, the imperative to have efficient and effective tools for the administrations to manage and plan the radio spectrum and the use of frequency bands, and
- h) That a process of migration of frequency bands may have an economic and regulatory impact, for the operators as well as for the regulators entities,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

- 1. The need of the administrations at certain times to re-plan the use of frequency bands.
- 2. That concepts of “Migration of existing radio systems” is of interest to many CITEL countries.

RECOGNIZING:

- a) The sovereignty of the countries to regulate and order telecommunications.
- b) The globalization of the telecommunication service markets.
- c) That the migration of radio systems, re-allocation of the frequency bands and re-planning of services are essential processes used by the Administrations to use the spectrum in a good and efficient way.

RESOLVES:

- 1. To create an Ad-Hoc Group tasked with making a study of migration approaches used by CITEL Administrations.
- 2. To appoint _____ of the administration of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela as President of the Ad-Hoc Group.
- 3. That the Ad-Hoc Group, submit a final report to the XIX PCC.III Meeting.

ANNEX

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

- a) To identify approaches used by CITEL administrations to facilitate migration of existing radiocommunication systems in order to make spectrum available for new radio systems.
- b) To summarize migration approaches in a report to PCC.III.

PCC.III/RES. 117 (XVII-01)

EXPANSION OF THE VSAT DATABASE INITIATIVE

The XVII Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- b) That Resolution PCC.III/RES.84 (XII-99) recognized that the extended use of VSATs promotes foreign investment, cooperation and development programs, humanitarian missions, and also enables the introduction of tele-medicine, private networks, Internet access, and distance-learning solutions for rural areas, within all Member States;
- c) That CITEL has played an essential role by fostering broad participation in the VSAT Data Base of the Americas. That the initiative has proven successful and well timed given that to

date sixteen (16) member countries have contributed to the database creating global access to information on licensing procedures throughout the region;

- d) That CITELE members have reiterated in multinational declarations, in specialized agencies and within their regional organization, their common approach on promoting freedom of communication within a global market;
- e) That in the Second Summit of the Americas, Santiago, Chile (April, 1998) the Heads of State decided to continue to examine ways to develop consistent licensing approaches leading to the promotion of greater commonality;
- f) That the creation of the VSAT Database now makes it possible to conduct a comparative study of the C/Ku band earth station licensing procedures prevalent in the region;
- g) That the Member Administrations of PCC.III possess a shared vision to assess the VSAT licensing procedures in the region, and the VSAT Database of the Americas is the initiative best suited to undertake the necessary studies to facilitate this objective, and
- h) That taking into account the principals of national sovereignty and the need to maintain due deference for the right of every Member State to promulgate its preferred licensing regime and policies,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Coordinator of the VSAT Database to provide analyses to the XIXth Meeting of PCC.III, September 2001, on the similarities and differences among VSAT licensing procedures in the Americas and identify the common procedures used in the region that could assist the administrations to simplify the procedures for C/Ku band earth stations in the Americas.
2. To request the Coordinator of the VSAT Database, in consultation with the Working Group relative to satellite systems to provide Fixed and Mobile Services, to consider the experiences and regimes of Member administrations, other regional bodies, and regulators throughout the world in conducting the analyses and promulgating the comparative study.
3. To request the Coordinator of the VSAT Database to frame the analysis taking into account the sovereignty of every State to promulgate and implement licensing regimes and policies appropriate to that jurisdiction.
4. To designate the CITELE Secretariat to be in charge of updating the VSAT Database as new regulations are issued by Administrations as part of a systematic undertaking in order to maintain the database current and promote transparency, public education, and a basis for the comparative study to be undertaken.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

PCC.III/REC. 60 (XVII-01)⁸

LOCAL MULTIPOINT DISTRIBUTION/COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS (LMDS/LMCS) OPERATING AT FREQUENCIES AROUND 27 GHZ

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That a Working Group was established at the Fifth Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III in August 1996 to study the various aspects of the implementation of LMDS/LMCS in the Americas and that the terms of reference of this Working Group include the preparation of guidelines needed for the implementation of LMDS/LMCS in the Americas (see Resolution PCC.III/RES.35 (V-96));
- b) That at the Eleventh Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III, the above Working Group was renamed to “Broadband Wireless Systems in the Fixed Service Operating in Frequency Bands above 20 GHz” with the same terms of reference (see Resolution PCC.III/RES. 76 (XI-98));
- c) That the implementation of wide band LMDS/LMCS can offer alternate multimedia distribution including video, telephone and data to residential and business subscribers;
- d) That there is a need to ensure that there is possibility for deployment of these new systems in the Americas, taking into account efficient use of the frequency spectrum and sharing of the bands among all allocated services;
- e) That the LMDS/LMCS are point-to-multipoint and point-to-point systems of the fixed service;
- f) That, in the Radio Regulations, there are shared allocations to the fixed service in the frequency bands 25.25-29.50 GHz and 31.0-31.3 GHz that can be considered for implementation of the LMDS/LMCS;
- g) That many CITELE Administrations have identified frequency ranges around 27 GHz for the operation of their LMCS/LMDS systems;
- h) That the ITU-R has concluded that sharing between LMDS/LMCS and the Inter-Satellite Service in the band 25.25-27.5 GHz is feasible given the constraints set forth in Recommendations F.1249 and F.1509 and that compliance with these recommendations, taken together, will ensure a mutually beneficial, stable, long-term, sharing environment.

⁸ Document PCC.III/doc.1847/01 rev.1

- i) That a joint study carried out by one Administration and its industry concludes that in the frequency range 27.5-29.5 GHz, co-frequency sharing between point-to-multipoint LMDS/LMCS and the fixed satellite service (FSS) is deemed not possible due to issues concerning ubiquitous deployment of both services;
- j) That the above study, refer to considering i), also concluded that sharing is deemed possible between LMDS/LMCS hub-to-subscriber links and NGSO/MSS feeder links in the band 29.10-29.25 GHz under certain technical conditions;
- k) That Article S.21 of the ITU Radio Regulations provides technical limits for the sharing of bands above 1 GHz by the Terrestrial and Space services, and
- l) That the deployment of LMDS/LMCS may be global in extent,

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That the Broadband Wireless Working Group has studied the various aspects of the implementation of LMDS/LMCS around 27 GHz in the Americas, and
- b) The convenience for the allocation of frequencies to provide economies of scale, minimize cross-border coordination, facilitate deployment and promote competition,

RECOMMENDS:

- a) That CITEL Administrations contemplating implementation of LMDS/LMCS, should consider the following bands:
 - b) 25.25 – 27.5 GHz
 - c) 27.5 – 28.35 GHz
 - d) 29.1 – 29.25 GHz LMDS Hub-to-Subscriber Transmissions only
 - e) 31.0 – 31.3 GHz;
- f) That LMCS/LMDS deployment in the band 25.25 – 27.5 GHz should be in accordance with Recommendations ITU-R F.1249 and F.1509;
- g) That CITEL Administrations choosing to implement LMCS/LMDS systems in the 27.5 – 28.35 GHz band give priority to these services over fixed satellite service use;
- h) That CITEL Administrations consider the harmonization of spectrum usage for LMDS/LMCS around 27 GHz, taking into account the aforementioned compatibility studies between radio services which share the use of the bands on a co-primary basis.
- i) This Recommendation replace recommendation PCC.III/REC.57 (XV-00).

INSTRUCTS THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT:

To inform the Administrations and associate members that this recommendation replaces PCC.III/REC.57 (XV-00).

PCC.III/REC. 61(XVII-01)

FREQUENCY ARRANGEMENTS FOR 3G MOBILE SYSTEMS

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That many administrations are proceeding expeditiously with the identification of spectrum and frequency band plans for third generation mobile systems;
- b) That considerable work is underway in ITU-R Working Party 8F to identify frequency band plans and technical criteria for the implementation of 3G mobile systems;
- c) That a comprehensive working document (PCC.III/doc. 1842/01 Rev.1), entitled "Working Documents on Frequency Arrangements for 3G Systems" was developed at the XVII meeting of PCC.III, March 5-9, City of Panama (Attached). This document identifies the frequency band plans developed by CITEL countries to date;
- d) That there is a number of similar aspects in the band plans contained in the document PCC.III/doc. 1842/01 Rev.1, and
- e) That ITU-R Working Party 8F established a timeframe for the submission of proposals for examples of possible frequency arrangements for IMT-2000 to be provided at their meeting in October 2001,

RECOGNIZING:

That the opportunity exists for the development of harmonized band plans within CITEL countries,

RECOMMENDS:

That CITEL countries take into consideration the frequency band plans described in document (PCC.III/doc. 1842/01 Rev.1) in their planning for 3G mobile systems.

INVITES:

1. CITEL countries to submit contributions to the Working Group on Terrestrial Fixed and Mobile Radiocommunication Services take into account the timeframe aforementioned in considering e).
2. Manufacturers to send contributions on those frequency arrangements regarding technical aspects related with their practical implementation, with a focus to the necessary band guards.

**XVII MEETING OF PERMANENT
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE III:
RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS
March 5-9, 2001
City of Panama, Panama**

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**WORKING DOCUMENT ON FREQUENCY
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 3G SYSTEMS**

(Item on the Agenda: 4.3)

(Document submitted by: 3G Ad Hoc Drafting Group)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to identify various options for frequency arrangements for 3G mobile systems under consideration by CITELE countries. This document is intended to form the basis for a future CITELE Recommendation on preferred frequency band plans for 3G mobile systems. This document also includes information of the existing 800 MHz cellular and 1900 MHz PCS bands for their evolution to their 3G systems. Administrations are encouraged to submit contributions regarding this document to the next meetings of CITELE.

2. INTRODUCTION

With the identification of bands for 3G mobile systems by WRC-00 and the activities of ITU-R WP 8F and the technology standards bodies 3GPP and 3GPP2, it is rapidly becoming important for CITELE to identify specific band plans for 3G systems.

Furthermore, worldwide harmonisation of frequency usage by the 3G systems would enhance global roaming and economies of scale. A key element in the success of 3G systems is the ability for the terminal equipment to operate and roam worldwide without any restriction.

Many administrations are proceeding expeditiously with the identification of the spectrum and band plans for third generation wireless, including IMT-2000 which will best meet their domestic requirements. A number of Region 2 countries have begun their consultation processes, aimed at the adoption of harmonized band plans this year or early next year, leading to licensing within the next two years.

The working group on terrestrial fixed and mobile radiocommunication services of the Permanent Consultative Committee III held an extraordinary meeting on October 2 and 3, 2000, with the purpose of identifying and elaborating common proposals among the CITELE Administrations to be presented in the third WP-8F meeting. The proposals were not considered CITELE proposals and they were submitted to WP-8F directly by the Administrations which undersigned them.

During the aforementioned meeting three proposals of possible frequency arrangements in the spectrum identified by WARC-92 and WRC-2000 for IMT-2000 were identified. Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, United States of America and Venezuela, supported a frequency arrangement for the 824 MHz to 894 MHz bands (see section 3.3). Chile, Mexico and the United States of America, proposed a frequency arrangement example for the 1.850 MHz to 1.990 MHz bands (see section 3.2). Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela, supported a frequency arrangement using 1.7 GHz and 1.9 GHz bands for the IMT 2000 reverse link paired with 2110 MHz to 2170 MHz for the forward link (see section 3.1.3).

3. FREQUENCY ARRANGEMENTS for 3G MOBILE SYSTEMS

3.1 Frequency Arrangements in the 1710-2170 MHz range

In the options 1, 2, and 3, provided below, the frequency ranges considered are 1710-1850 MHz and 2110-2170 MHz. In addition, in options 1 and 3, parts of the PCS band in the range 1920-1980 MHz are also included. It is noted that in these three options, the entire 1710-1850 MHz is used in various pairing scenarios. In order to maximize the use of available spectrum and provide

flexibility, these scenarios include pairing of spectrum both within the 1710-1850 MHz and also with parts of 2110-2170 MHz.

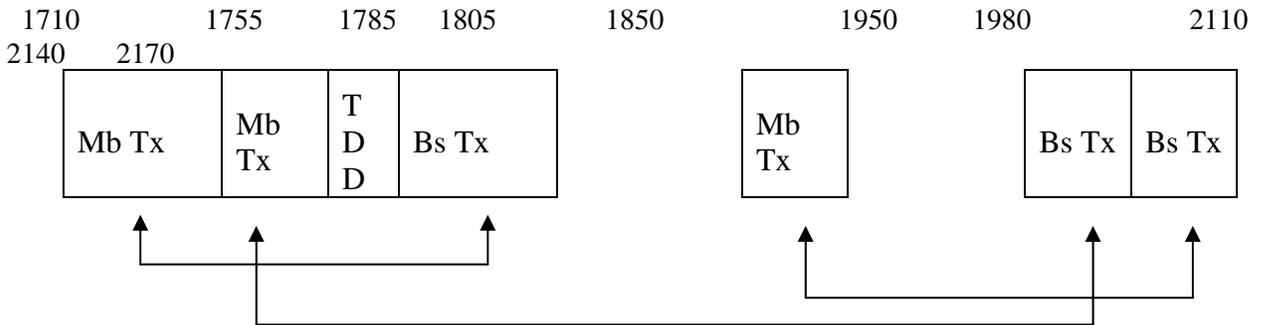
All of these options take into consideration existing and future band plans used in other Regions in order to maximize harmonization.

3.1.1 Option 1

The plan illustrated below, submitted by Brazil, could be an alternative for countries which have available, a portion of the band identified by WRC-92, as well as the 1.8 GHz band identified by WRC-2000.

In the case of most Region 2 countries, this proposal could provide 120 MHz of spectrum, in the short term for the IMT-2000, and allow 90 MHz of spectrum for evolution from 2nd generation to IMT-2000 systems.

The following figure illustrates the band 1710-1755 MHz paired with 1805-1850 MHz, and the band 2110-2170 MHz combined with 1950-1980 MHz and 1755-1785 MHz.



The plan illustrated above has the following advantages:

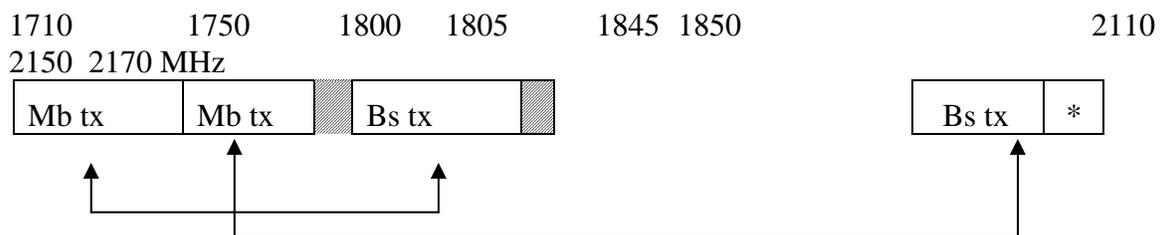
- i) Provides up to 210 MHz of spectrum for IMT-2000.
- ii) Facilitates a global harmonization in the spectrum bands identified for IMT-2000, supporting therefore, global roaming and economies of scale by:
 - Facilitating the evolution of pre-IMT-2000 to IMT-2000 systems, with the pairing of 1710-1755/1805-1850 MHz;
 - Using a common base transmit band already adopted by other Regions, with the pairing of 1755-1785/2110-2140 MHz;
 - Using a common base and mobile transmit bands already adopted by other Regions with the pairing of 1950-1980/2140-2170 MHz.
- iii) Could allow the use of the unpaired spectrum for TDD applications.
- iv) Facilitates flexibility and step by step implementation.

- v) The possible use of the middle part of the band for Mb Tx (1755-1785 MHz) would be compatible with the possible frequency arrangements proposed in the ITU-R WP-8F by countries of other Regions.

However, the plan illustrated in this option does not take into consideration the necessary guard bands.

3.1.2 Option 2

The frequency arrangement shown below, was developed by Canada through substantive consultation with their mobile industry. It takes into consideration a 5 MHz guard band between 1 800-1 805 MHz and 1 845 - 1 850 MHz, as suggested in document PCC.III/doc.1788/01.



* In Canada, the band 2 150 – 2 160 MHz is used by MCS and MDS services.

The band 2 160-2 170 MHz is allocated to MSS, in Region 2 (S5.388, S5.389C, S5.389D).

The plan illustrated above can maximize the use of the 1.7 GHz band. Domestic implementation can vary to balance the spectrum requirements of incumbent and new users and services. With symmetrically paired spectrum in the range 2110-2170 MHz, this provides up to 180 MHz of spectrum, which meets the requirement (160 MHz) identified by the ITU.

This frequency arrangement is aligned with proposals from several Region 2 countries, as reflected in Document 8F/184, Attachment 6, Annex 3. The rationale for this arrangement is that it provides commonalities in band plans with other Regions:

- the 1710-1750/1805-1845 MHz pairing is in alignment with the evolution from 2G to 3G technology of the band, in some Regions;
- the 1750-1800/2110-2160 MHz pairing uses a common base transmit band to the band plans used in other Regions.

This combination strives towards global harmonization of existing bands, leading to economies of scale and roaming capabilities. It will also facilitate the evolution of pre-IMT systems into IMT-2000 systems and networks in the 1710 -1845 MHz band.

Within guard bands, the use of low power TDD could be investigated, as it would increase the total amount of spectrum available for advanced mobile services including 3G, and provides an additional means of addressing traffic asymmetry.

3.1.3 Option 3

It was identified that a frequency arrangement using the 1.7 GHz and 1.9 GHz bands for IMT-2000 reverse link paired with the 2110 MHz to 2170 MHz band for forward link, could be an alternative for Administrations that belong to Region 2.

However, various Administrations of Region 2 present some differences in the deployment of existing systems using the frequency range of 1710 MHz to 1850 MHz. On the other hand, it was identified that 2110 MHz to 2170 MHz can be used in part or entirely with no major problems, in many CITELE countries.

For these reasons the ITU Administrations that support this contribution uphold the view that the best way to provide the necessary flexibility would be to consider all bands from 1710-1850 MHz to be used as a reversed link. To accommodate possible differences among Administrations, frequency usage should be solved through technological resources . Bearing this in mind, the alternative that takes into consideration the use of variable duplex separation technology optimises the use of RF spectrum for IMT-2000 and draws near the goal of global harmonisation.

However, the Administrations that subscribed to this proposal recognised that the commercial availability of variable duplex separation technology is not clearly defined yet. As such, a transitional step must be considered in order to develop in a very short term, terminals for IMT – 2000 operating in the two bands mentioned below for reverse link, paired with 2110-2170 MHz for forward link with fixed duplex separation. The two bands for reverse link would be 1920 MHz to 1980 MHz and any (up to) 60 MHz in the band 1710 – 1850 MHz.

Figure 1 illustrates this alternative.

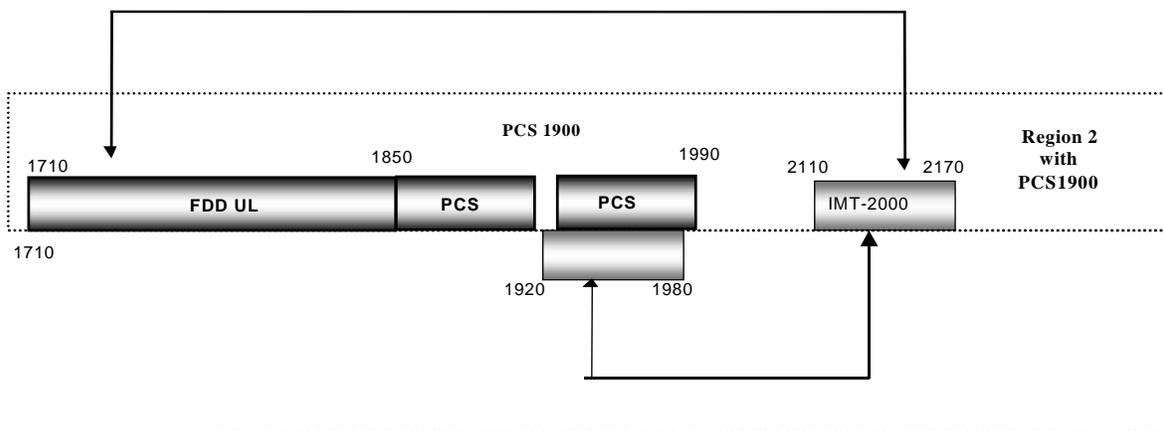


Figure 1

This initial pairing of one part (up to 60 MHz) of the 1710-1850 MHz and 2110-2170 MHz bands offers an opportunity for those administrations that have chosen to implement second generation systems in the original IMT-2000 band, to develop a national plan for bands that is in accordance with international allocations. In addition, this pairing of bands takes into account:

- The capacity of the band 2110 - 2170 MHz to serve as a downward link in the three Regions of the world, and as such, to support global roaming in the three Regions.
- Facilitates the development and production of terminal stations that are cost-effective and that simplify arrangement of duplex frequencies.
- This example of frequency arrangement is basically compatible with the spectrum available in Region 2 and will depend on the availability in each country.
- This frequency arrangement neither limits nor favours the deployment of certain IMT-2000 technologies.
- This arrangement facilitates a step-by-step approach that will allow existing second generation systems to continue operating, as needed, in their current bands, i.e. the 1.9 GHz band.
- Some administrations in Region 2 are still studying the definition of the use of these frequency bands as an additional alternative in offering third generation services.

Such an approach may accommodate the spectrum needs of new operators, as well as of existing operators, and will allow the co-existence between 3G systems and current services.

Since the first phase of this proposal does not entirely cover the approximate 160 MHz of additional spectrum that, as recognized by the administrations of WRC-2000, it will be necessary to satisfy the predicted demand for short-term 3G spectrum, and in order to consider all bands above 1 GHz together, it is important that the administrations and manufacturers concentrate their efforts in order to make the variable duplex separation technology become a reality.

Advantages

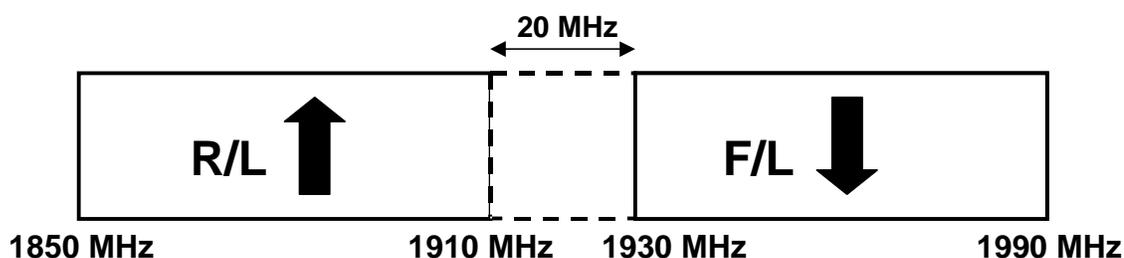
1. A near-term solution for 3G spectrum in the countries that have chosen to implement second generation PCS systems in the bands identified for IMT-2000 by WARC-92.
2. Facilitates a global frequency arrangement in the spectrum bands identified for IMT-2000, supporting, therefore, global roaming and economies of scale.
3. Facilitates flexibility and step-by-step implementation.
4. Offers a clear regulatory framework which allows near-term implementation and development of the IMT-2000 systems.
5. Allows, furthermore, definition of certain TDD blocks in the band 1710 – 1850 MHz.
6. The implementation of variable duplex separation technology, when available, would facilitate the harmonised use of the frequency bands, identified for IMT-2000, by the administrations of Regions 1, 2 and 3.

Disadvantages

1. The asymmetric capacity is at first limited.
2. The example of frequency arrangements for Region 2 is not completely aligned with Regions 1 and 3.
3. The example of frequency arrangements does not cover the approximate 160 MHz of additional spectrum that the administrations identified at WRC-2000.

3.2 Use of the PCS Bands for 3G Mobile Systems

There are countries in Region 2 that anticipate that the introduction of IMT-2000 in their countries will first occur in bands where cellular and personal communications services (PCS) currently operate. However, many of these countries have not yet made decisions regarding the implementation of IMT-2000 in bands other than those currently used for PCS systems. As an initial step in implementing IMT-2000, this contribution proposes continued use of the frequency bands 1 850-1 910 MHz/1 930-1 990 MHz and evolution of second generation systems using these bands to IMT-2000. These frequencies fall within the bands identified by WARC-92 and WRC-2000 for IMT-2000. The following chart provides the broadband PCS band plan implemented in Region 2.



Some of the first operators to provide services using IMT-2000 will be current and new operators in the PCS bands. These operators are expected to begin providing these services in early 2001 in response to their customers' need for access to new service features and capabilities.

To promote the continued growth of IMT-2000, it is essential that the Recommendations on frequency arrangements for IMT-2000 include those used by existing second generation mobile systems that allow operators to transition easily, within their current licensed frequencies, to IMT-2000. IMT-2000 has evolved from existing technologies in response to market demand, allowing current operators and new licensees in existing mobile bands to bring advanced services to consumers as rapidly as new technology allows.

Although the ITU plays an invaluable role in facilitating IMT-2000, it will be administrations, technology developers, equipment manufacturers and service providers that will ultimately decide when to introduce IMT-2000 based on market factors. Support for an evolutionary approach in existing mobile bands was included in Resolution 223 (WRC-2000) and Resolution 224 (WRC-2000), recognizing the use of these frequency arrangements may lead to a more expeditious implementation of IMT-2000.

The ITU's recognition of the PCS frequency band as one of the IMT-2000 frequency band arrangements will advance roaming of newly implemented IMT-2000 in much of the Americas and will further encourage the development of handsets to support global roaming among the frequency arrangements that are being implemented for IMT-2000.

Advantages

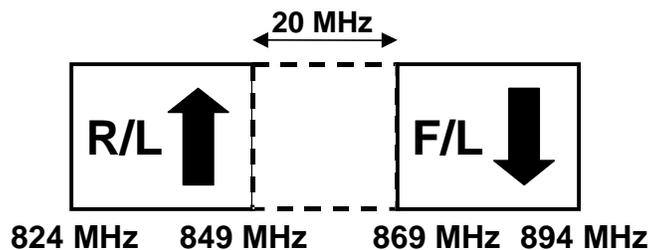
- 1) Utilizing the 1 850-1 910 MHz / 1 930-1 990 MHz frequency bands for IMT-2000 will permit these operators to migrate their current systems to IMT-2000 within their existing allocations, maintaining current reverse- and forward-link bands and duplex spacing.
- 2) This approach has the advantage of not artificially tying the rollout of new technology and services to new spectrum as administrations assess their ability to allocate additional spectrum for IMT-2000 from within the bands identified at WARC-92 and WRC-2000.

Disadvantages

The 1 850-1 910 MHz / 1 930-1 990 MHz frequency bands are not used on global basis for PCS. While the use of multi-band terminals can facilitate global roaming in these bands, there are disadvantages to this approach, including higher terminal costs.

3.3 Use of the Existing Cellular Bands (824-849 MHz / 869-894 MHz) for 3G Systems

There are countries in Region 2 that anticipate that the introduction of IMT-2000 in their countries will first occur in bands where cellular and personal communications services (PCS) currently operate. However, many of these countries have not yet made decisions regarding the implementation of IMT-2000 in bands other than those currently used for cellular systems. As an initial step in implementing IMT-2000, this contribution proposes continued use of the frequency bands 824-849 MHz / 869-894 MHz and evolution of first and second generation systems using these bands to IMT-2000. These frequencies fall within the bands identified by WRC-2000 for IMT-2000. The following chart provides the cellular band plan implemented in Region 2.



Some of the first operators to provide services using IMT-2000 will be current and new operators in the cellular bands. These operators are expected to begin providing these services in early 2001 in response to their customers' need for access to new service features and capabilities.

To promote the continued growth of IMT-2000, it is essential that the Recommendations on frequency arrangements for IMT-2000 include those used by existing first and second generation mobile systems that allow operators to transition easily, within their current licensed frequencies, from analog and digital wireless systems to IMT-2000. IMT-2000 has evolved from existing technologies in response to market demand, allowing current operators and new licensees in existing mobile bands to bring advanced services to consumers as rapidly as new technology allows.

Although the ITU plays an invaluable role in facilitating IMT-2000, it will be administrations, technology developers, equipment manufacturers and service providers that will ultimately decide when to introduce IMT-2000 based on market factors. Support for an evolutionary approach in existing mobile bands was included in Resolution 223 (WRC-2000) and Resolution 224 (WRC-2000), recognizing the use of these frequency arrangements may lead to a more expeditious implementation of IMT-2000.

The ITU's recognition of the cellular frequency band as one of the IMT-2000 frequency band arrangements will advance roaming of newly implemented IMT-2000 in much of the Americas and will further encourage the development of handsets to support global roaming among the frequency arrangements that are being implemented for IMT-2000.

Advantages

- 1) Utilizing the 824-849 MHz / 869-894 frequency bands for IMT-2000 will permit these operators to migrate their current systems to IMT-2000 within their existing allocations, maintaining current reverse- and forward-link bands and duplex spacing.
- 2) This approach has the advantage of not artificially tying the rollout of new technology and services to new spectrum as administrations assess their ability to allocate additional spectrum for IMT-2000 from within the bands identified at WARC-92 and WRC-2000.

Disadvantages

The 824-849 MHz / 869-894 frequency bands are not used on global basis for cellular services. While the use of multi-band terminals can facilitate global roaming in these bands, there are disadvantages to this approach, including higher terminal costs.

3.4 Options being considered in the United States

The U.S. FCC has sought comment in a Notice of Proposed Rule Making on the following options for IMT-2000 band plans. The U.S.A. will make its decision on these or other options after considering all of the comments received in accordance with U.S. law.

3.4.1. Option 1

An option ("Option 1") for advanced mobile and fixed communications systems is our proposal in the *Policy Statement*; *i.e.*, allocating the 1 710-1 755 MHz band paired with the 2 110-2 150/2 160-2 165 MHz band. A variation of this option could be to make spectrum available in phases in the 1 710-1 790 MHz band (similar to the second segmentation option discussed in the NTIA Interim Report), paired with additional spectrum above 2 110 MHz. This option would be consistent with the proposal recently made to ITU-R Working Party 8F by Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela that Region 2 countries use for 3G systems spectrum in part of the 1 710-1 850 MHz band (up to 60 megahertz) for mobile-to-base operations paired with spectrum in the 2 110-2 170 MHz band for base-to-mobile operations.⁹ As these countries note, this approach could permit compatible base-to-mobile use of the 2 110-2 170 MHz band

⁹ See ITU-R Document 8F/148-E, "Possible Frequency Arrangements in the Spectrum Identified by WARC-92 and WRC-2000 for IMT-2000," October 20, 2000.

among Region 2 and non-Region 2 countries to support global roaming.¹⁰ Accordingly, Option 1 could make available up to 90 megahertz of spectrum for advanced mobile and fixed communications systems and could also promote compatibility in the upper band. We note, however, that compatibility with non-Region 2 countries would not occur in the lower band if non-Region 2 countries use bands other than 1 710-1 755 MHz for 3G mobile-to-base operations.

3.4.2. Option 2

A second option (“Option 2”) for accommodating advanced mobile and fixed communications systems is allocating the 1 710-1 755 MHz band paired with spectrum in the 1 755-1 850 MHz Federal Government band. As detailed in its Interim Report, NTIA has expressed serious reservations about using the 1 755-1 850 MHz band for non-Federal systems because of that band’s use by critical Government systems. However, if NTIA were to make spectrum in that band available, it could be paired with the 1 710-1 755 MHz band on either a symmetrical or asymmetrical basis. The NTIA Interim Report suggests various band segmentation plans that could make 45 megahertz or more of spectrum available for advanced mobile and fixed communications systems.¹¹ A symmetrical pairing might permit the 1 805-1 850 MHz band to be paired with the 1 710-1 755 MHz band, whereas an asymmetrical pairing would permit a larger block of spectrum in the 1 755-1 850 MHz band to be paired with the 1 710-1 755 MHz band. Option 2 would also have the potential advantage of permitting compatible Region 2/non-Region 2 use of the 1 710-1 755 MHz and 1 805-1 850 MHz bands because these bands are used in much of Europe for second generation GSM mobile radio systems. However, a disadvantage of Option 2 is that it is unclear whether European countries will transition these bands to 3G systems. A further disadvantage of Option 2 is that even if spectrum in the 1 755-1 850 MHz band is reallocated for non-Federal use, Federal satellite systems may continue to operate in that band on a grandfathered basis for a number of years in a manner that would limit the use of this band for advanced services.

3.4.3. Option 3

A third option (“Option 3”) for accommodating advanced mobile and fixed communications systems is allocating the 2 110-2 150/2 160-2 165 MHz bands paired with spectrum in the 2 500-2 690 MHz band. Alternatively, the 1 710-1 755 MHz band could be paired with spectrum in the 2 500-2 690 MHz band. Option 3 would also permit either symmetrical or asymmetrical pairing. The potential advantage of this approach is that both the 2 110-2 150/2 160-2 165 MHz and the 2 500-2 690 MHz bands are available for 3G systems in many countries. Accordingly, Option 3 could directly permit 3G compatibility without concern as to whether 2G systems will be transitioned to 3G systems. However, a disadvantage of Option 3 is that it would require reallocation of ITFS/MMDS spectrum in the 2 500-2 690 MHz band, which could adversely impact broadband fixed use of that band, as detailed in the FCC Interim Report. A further disadvantage of Option 3 is that, while the 2 500-2 690 MHz band is potentially available for 3G systems in other countries, it remains unclear how many of these countries will actually use that band for such systems.

10 *Id.* at 2-3.

11 *See* NTIA Interim Report at 38-46.

IV. DECISIONS

PCC.III/DEC. 37 (XVII-01)¹²

COORDINATED STANDARDS DOCUMENT FOR THE TERRESTRIAL COMPONENT OF IMT-2000

The XVII Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That PCC.III/RES.10 (II-95) and PCC.III/RES.33 (IV-96) that considers the need to establish a Linkage Group within PCC.III to take part in the activities of the Working Group on standards Coordination of PCC.I and that a principal liaison person with PCC.I on matters of joint activity was designated;
- b) That PCC.III/doc. 1784/01, the Standards Coordinated Document for the Terrestrial Component of IMT-2000 has been submitted, and
- c) That said document reviews the activities developed at world level, on global standardization matters related to the terrestrial component of the International Mobile Telecommunication 2000 (IMT-2000), including in its contents various issues that are being considered by that Permanent Consultative Committee,

DECIDES:

1. To consider PCC.III/doc. 1784/01 as an information document, which should be analyzed by the Administrations in order to be able to submit their comments and contributions during the next PCC.III, including the need for such document, in such a way that these can be consolidated and sent to PCC.I
2. To request to the person appointed as Contact to PCC.I, to submit this decision during the next meeting of that Committee and that through him the forum should be asked to clarify the objective pursued by said document.

¹² Document PCC.III/doc.1840/01.

PCC.III DEC. 38 (XVII-01)¹³

USE OF THE BANDS 10.95-11.2 GHz , 11.45-12.2 GHz AND 14.0-14.5 GHz BY CITEL ADMINISTRATIONS

The XVII meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That *resolves* 2 of Resolution 82 (WRC-2000) invites ITU-R, as a matter of urgency, to study, as a complement to the 6/4 GHz bands, the use of other FSS allocations for ESVs in the 6 GHz and 14 GHz bands;
- b) That the ESVs may interfere with other services operating in the same bands; and
- c) That ITU-R Working Party 4-9S, in the meeting in Geneva, 2-9 October 2000 (Document 4-9S/48) excluded the consideration of the use of the band 13.75 – 14.00 GHz by the ESVs,

DECIDES:

- 1. To request the Administrations that if possible they send to the Executive Secretary , before the next PCC.III meeting information about the use of the bands 10.95- 11.2 GHz, 11.45-12.2 GHz and 14.0-14.5 GHz in the Americas, using the attached form as guideline.
- 2. To instruct the Working Group on Satellite systems to provide fixed and mobile services to consider the information in the eventual studies with the aim of identifying the services that could be affected by the ESVs

ANNEX TO PCC.III DEC. DD(XVII-01)

Administration	Band	Allocation	Use	Remarks
		<i>Example</i> FIXED	<i>Example</i> Digital point to point links operating up to 140-155 Mbps	
		Mobile-satellite		

¹³ Document PCC.III/doc.1843/01 rev.1

V. LIST OF BASIC DOCUMENTS¹⁴

Summary Minutes of the Inaugural Session and the First Plenary Session:	PCC.III/doc.1848/01 rev.1
Summary Minutes of the Second Plenary Session:	PCC.III/doc.1860/01 rev.1
Summary Minutes of the Third Plenary Session and Closing Session:	PCC.III/doc.1861/01
List of Documents:	PCC.III/doc.1767/01 rev. 5
List of Participants:	PCC.III/doc.1768/01 rev. 3
Draft Final Report for the Meeting	PCC.III/doc. 1865/01 rev.1

¹⁴ Document PCC.III/doc.1532 rev.3