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| **Regional Preparatory Meeting for WTDC-17 for Europe (RPM-EUR)**  | P:\SUP\Logos\Post-150th Anniv\ITU-logo-UNblue.jpg |
| **Vilnius, Lithuania, 27-28 April 2017** |
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| ECP PROPOSAL FOR REVISION OF RESOLUTION 9 (REV. DUBAI, 2014): PARTICIPATION OF COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IN SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT |

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| **Priority area:**Answering developing countries needs.**Summary:**Currently, Resolution 9 leads to the production of a report by ITU-D Study Group 1 at the end of each study period. It is based on the collection of case studies and contributions of Member States and ITU-D Sector Members on issues of spectrum management but is mainly drafted by the Rapporteur named by the ITU-D Study Group. It aims at providing best practices and guidelines, for developing countries, for a better and more efficient spectrum management.The proposals made in this document consist in fostering the organization of workshops or seminars to present and explain the output of ITU-R Study Group 1 instead of writing a report during the study period.Indeed, meetings of Resolution 9 are not attended to a large extent by developing countries. Moreover, few contributions are unfortunately submitted to these meetings so most of the work relies on the Rapporteur assisted by only two or three volunteering persons.So, the report does not represent the views or the opinions of the majority, but specific views of its redactors. Nor does it represent issues of strategic interest or priority issues for developing countries. And the issues tackled in the report, even if they are of interest, are very few. By selecting these few issues, redactors make the choice of privileging issues in comparison to others mentioned in the Annex 1 to the Resolution, which are not treated, questioning the exhaustivity and neutrality of the report.Another proposal would be to organize trainings or to allow developing countries participate to already existing trainings, in order to tackle practical issues, which might be of help to them very rapidly, directly and concretely, without duplicating existing BR and BDT activities, naturally.Maybe by organizing something more practically orientated, Resolution 9 would be more useful for developing countries.**Expected results:**- Ensuring the training of developing countries and providing assistance to them on issues of their interest - Organizing practical workshops or seminars in order to exchange and bring concrete and rapid answers to their difficulties or questions**References:**ITU Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) |

RESOLUTION 9 (Rev. BUENOS AIRES, 2017)

Participation of countries, particularly developing
countries, in spectrum management

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 2017),

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;

*e)* that it is recommended that national strategies should also take into account global changes in telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) 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, including new spectrum sharing approaches such as dynamic spectrum access (DSA);

*k)* that, within spectrum management, one of the most pressing concerns of many developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states, 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 could be a basis for fostering cooperation in the field of the radio-frequency spectrum;

*m)* that spectrum refarming[[1]](#footnote-1)1 could accommodate the increasing demand for new and existing radiocommunication applications;

*n)* that spectrum monitoring includes effective use of spectrum monitoring facilities to support the spectrum-management process, the evaluation of spectrum utilization for the purpose of spectrum planning, the provision of technical support for frequency allocation and assignment and the resolution of cases of harmful interference;

*o)* the need, in studying spectrum-management best practices, to make broadband access more affordable to lower-income populations, especially in developing countries,

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. Dubai, 2014) of this conference, Resolution ITU‑R 7‑2 (Rev. Geneva, 2012) of the Radiocommunication Assembly and Resolution 44 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which may be represented individually and through regional groups;

*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;

*d)* 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"; "WTDC Resolution 9 (Rev. Doha, 2006): Review of national spectrum management and use of the spectrum – Stage 3: 3 000 MHz – 30 GHz"; and "WTDC Resolution 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010): Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management"; “WTDC Resolution 9 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) : Evolving Spectrum Management Tools to Support Development Needs” ;

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

*f)* the successful development of the Spectrum Fees Database (SF Database) and the initial compilation of guidelines[[2]](#footnote-2)2 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;

*g)* 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;

*h)* that there is significant activity across multiple ITU‑R study groups to address spectrum sharing, which may have implications for national spectrum management and which may be of particular interest to developing countries;

*i)* that ITU‑R continues to update Recommendation ITU‑R SM.1603, which provides guidelines for spectrum redeployment;

*j)* that the ITU‑R Handbook on Spectrum Monitoring provides guidelines for the installation and operation of spectrum-monitoring infrastructures and the implementation of spectrum monitoring, while Recommendation ITU‑R SM.1139 prescribes administrative and procedural requirements for international monitoring systems,

taking into account

*a)* No. 155 of the ITU Convention, defining the aim of studies conducted within ITU‑R;

resolves

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

2 to update the information available in national frequency allocation tables and make the Resolution 9 and ICT Eye portals complementary;

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 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;

2 to encourage Member States to continue to provide ITU‑R and ITU‑D with practical examples of their experiences of using the SF Database, development trends in spectrum management, spectrum redeployment and the installation and operation of spectrum-monitoring systems;

3 to organize presentations of the work of ITU-R through seminars or workshops to be organized on issues of interest to the developing countries;

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. Dubai, 2014)

Specific needs in spectrum management

[*Editor’s note: proposals to amend and update this Annex will be based on the output of the RPM and will take into account proposals from other regional organisations. It is planned to develop these modifications for the July 2017 meeting of COM-ITU.*]

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1. 1 As noted in Recommendation ITU‑R SM.1603, redeployment is also referred to as refarming. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 2 Here, "guidelines" refers to a range of options that may be used by ITU Member States in their domestic spectrum-management activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)