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|  | CPG PTC(11)TEMP 050 |
| CPG12 PTC – 11th meeting |  |
| Mainz, 27th – 30th September 2011 |  |
|  |  |
| Date issued: | 16 September 2011 |
| Source: | United Kingdom, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland  |
| Subject: | Draft ECP on WRC-12 Agenda Item 1.23 |

Password protection required? (Y/N)

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| Summary:Following discussions at CPG #7, this joint proposal invites CEPT to consider a compromise CEPT position for an 8 kHz wide band allocation in the band 472-480 kHz. This was provisionally endorsed at the 7th CPG in Oxford although this option it is not currently included in the draft ECP. |
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| Proposal:To consider this document as a compromise solution towards a European Common Proposal for WRC-12 Agenda Item 1.23. |
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| Background: New Report ITU‑R M.2203 (compatibility of amateur service stations with existing services in the range 415‑526.5 kHz) has been approved at ITU-R Study Group 5 and shows that amateur service stations can co-exist with incumbent services in the band 415 -526.5 kHz when account is taken of protection requirements.An earlier report carried out in 1986, ITU-R Report M.910 (Sharing between the maritime mobile service and the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 415-526.5 kHz), concluded that coexistence between the two services was possible when account was taken of protection requirements. Given the low e.i.r.p. level likely to be used by the amateur service this conclusion would support the findings of the more recent study.At PTC-9 the UK proposed a worldwide secondary allocation of about 15 kHz to the amateur service between 472 kHz and 487 kHz. This proposal lacked support. An alternative for an 8 kHz wide allocation between 461 – 469 kHz is not considered suitable because of NDB installations in some countries in Western Europe. Accordingly, the proposal here is to amend the option that proposes about 15 kHz, between 472-487 KHz, replacing it with a new proposal for 8 kHz between 472 – 480 kHz (modification to Attachment 2 in PTC#10 (11)TEMP 030). This appears to be more usable from an Amateur Radio perspective. The rationale for amending the 15 kHz, down to 8 kHz is that this does not introduce an additional option into the draft ECP. |
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1.10 to consider an allocation of about 15 kHz in parts of the band 415-526.5 kHz to the amateur service on a secondary basis, taking into account the need to protect existing services;

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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-12)Geneva, 23January – 17February 2012** |  |
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| **PLENARY MEETING** | **Addendum 23 to Document 5-E** |
| **November 2011** |
| **Original: English** |
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| EUROPEAN COMMON PROPOSALS FORTHE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE |
| PART 23 |
| Agenda item 1.23 |

Introduction

This part of the spectrum is interesting to radio amateurs because its propagation properties fill a significant gap between existing amateur allocations at LF and HF. It is expected that access to frequencies near 500 kHz will enable amateurs to develop understanding of operating in the MF spectrum and over time to make significant contributions to propagation knowledge, equipment design and operating modes.

The following proposal takes into consideration the compatibility and sharing studies that have been carried out together with current occupancy surveys. New Report ITU‑R M.2203(compatibility of amateur service stations with existing services in the range 415‑526.5 kHz) confirms this to be a valid Method. An earlier Report carried out in 1986, ITU-R M.910 (Sharing between the maritime mobile service and the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 415-526.5 kHz), concluded that coexistence between the two services was possible when account was taken of protection requirements. Given the low e.i.r.p. level likely to be used by the amateur service this conclusion would support the findings of the more recent study.

Selecting the range 472-480 kHz means that the top end of the frequency allocation is 10 kHz away from the NAVTEX service at 490 kHz.

Proposal

A worldwide secondary allocation of 8 kHz to the amateur service between 472 kHz and 480 kHz

ARTICLE5

Frequency allocations

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations
(See No. 2.1)

**MOD** EUR/A23/1

200-495 kHz

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| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 415-435MARITIME MOBILE5.79AERONAUTICALRADIONAVIGATION5.72 | 415-472 MARITIME MOBILE5.79 Aeronautical radionavigation 5.805.77 5.78 5.82 |
| 435-472MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 Aeronautical radionavigation5.72 5.82 |
| -472-480MARITIME MOBILE 5.79Aeronautical radionavigationAmateur ADD 5.A123 ADD 5.B123 | 472-480 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 Aeronautical radionavigation 5.80 Amateur ADD 5.A123 ADD 5.B123 |
| 480-495MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 5.79AAeronautical radionavigation5.72 5.82 | 480-495 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 5.79A Aeronautical radionavigation 5.80 5.77 5.82 |

**Reasons:** An 8 kHz secondary allocation to amateur service is proposed, in the range 472-480 kHz, as it meets the objective of the Agenda Item, whilst ensuring the need to protect the operation of existing primary maritime mobile services.

**ADD** EUR/5A23/2

**5.A123** The maximum power of the amateur station in the band 472-480 kHz is 5W (e.i.r.p.)

**Reasons:** This footnote reduces the possibility of harmful interference being caused to existing services.

**ADD** EUR/5A23/3

**5.B123** Stations in the amateur service using frequencies in the band 472-480 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 5 W (e.i.r.p.) and shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the Aeronautical radionavigation service.

**Reasons**: This footnote recognises that the secondary aeronautical radionavigation service has existed for a number of years, and therefore should be protected from the new incoming secondary amateur radio service.