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| XXIV MEETING OF PERMANENT **CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE II:**  **RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS**  **September 29 to October 3, 2014**  **Mérida City, Yucatán, Mexico** | | **OEA/Ser.L/XVII.4.2**  **CCP.II-RADIO/doc. 3694/14**  **3 October 2014**  **Original: Spanish** | |
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|  | **AGENDA ITEM 1.3: INTERAMERICAN PROPOSALS  FOR WRC-15[[1]](#footnote-1)** | |  |
|  | **(Item on the Agenda: 3.1 (SWG1))** | |  |
|  | **(Document submitted by the Rapporteur)** | |  |

**SWG 1 – Mobile and Fixed Issues**

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**SOURCE:** CCP.II-RADIO/doc. 3674/14

**Agenda item 1.3:** *to review and revise Resolution 646 (Rev.WRC12) for broadband public protection and disaster relief (PPDR), in accordance with Resolution* ***648 [COM6/11]***

## Background:

In Resolution **646 (Rev. WRC-12), “**Public protection and disaster relief,” administrations are encouraged, for the purposes of achieving regionally harmonized frequency bands/ranges for public protection and disaster relief solutions, to consider certain frequency bands/ranges or parts thereof when undertaking their national planning.

The benefits of regionally or internationally harmonized frequency bands are documented in that Resolution and also in different studies and reports. They include, among others, economies of scale and expanded equipment availability, the potential for increased competition in equipment provision, and improved spectrum planning and administration. In emergencies and disasters, the benefits of spectrum harmonization also include enhanced cross-border circulation of equipment and increased potential for interoperable communications when a country receives assistance from other nations.

Since that Resolution was first adopted, in 2003, major technological advances have taken place, new broadband technologies have emerged for which practical applications now exist, and public protection and disaster relief (PPDR) agencies increasingly recognize the importance of video and broadband for the efficient implementation of their activities.

It is also recognized that in disasters, wireless video systems can be deployed more rapidly than can fiber optic or cable networks. In different parts of the world, governments and PPDR institutions are using high speed wireless video networks to improve safety for officials, improve effectiveness, and save lives. In that context, new application scenarios and demand for public safety communications have emerged. WRC-15, under agenda item 1.3, will review and revise Resolution **646 (Rev. WRC-12)** for public PPDR applications, in accordance with Resolution **648 (WRC-12).**

Some countries of Region 2, with WRC-15, have decided to utilize for PPDR frequency bands not now identified in Resolution 646. Furthermore, at the XXII Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications including Broadcasting, the administrations adopted recommendation PCC.II/REC.41(XXII-13) , “Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR) Based on International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) Systems,” by which was reaffirmed the wish of the CITEL administrations to promote the interoperability and interoperation of systems used for public protection and relief operations both at the national level and for cross-border operations in emergencies and relief operations, agreeing to meet PPDR broadband needs in the 700 MHz band under certain channel plans consistent with the A5 or A4 scheme of Recommendation ITU-R M.1036-4.

Furthermore, the proposed addition of the 380-399.9 MHz segment for Region 2 is in line with the frequency range that Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay now use for the operation of narrowband radiocommunication systems used in public safety.

**PROPOSAL:**

**MOD** IAP/1.3/1

**Support:**

**Brazil (Federative Republic of), Chile, Guatemala (Republic of), Mexico, Nicaragua, Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)**

[Antigua and Barbuda], [Argentine Republic], [Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)], [Barbados], [Belize], [Bolivia (Plurinational State of)], [Canada], [Colombia (Republic of)], [Costa Rica], [Dominica (Commonwealth of)], [Dominican Republic], [Ecuador], [El Salvador (Republic of)], [Grenada], [Guyana], [Haiti (Republic of)], [Honduras (Republic of)], [Jamaica], [Panama (Republic of)], [Paraguay (Republic of)], [Peru], [Saint Lucia], [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines], [Saint Kitts and Nevis (Federation of)], [Suriname (Republic of)], [Trinidad and Tobago], [United States of America], [Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)]

RESOLUTION 646 (Rev.WRC-15)

Public Protection and Disaster Relief

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*resolves*

1 ...

2 ...

...

* In Region 2: 380-399.9 MHz, 698 -806 MHz, 806-869 MHz, 4 940-4 990 MHz;

**Reasons:**

* Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications including Broadcasting (PCC.II) of CITEL adopted recommendation PCC.II/REC.41(XXII-13), “Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR) Based on International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) Systems,” by which it is requested that Resolution **646 (Rev. WRC-12)** contain the agreements reached in Region 2 with regard to the bands identified for the deployment of broadband PPDR applications.
* The segment 380-399.9 MHz is used by some countries of the region, such as Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, for the operation of public protection and disaster relief (PPDR) systems.

1. CCP.II-RADIO/doc. 3674/14 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)