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(ITU) للاتصالات الدولي الاتحاد في والمحفوظات المكتبة قسم أجراه الضوئي بالمسح تصوير نتاج (PDF) الإلكترونية النسخة هذه والمحفوظات المكتبة قسم في المتوفرة الوثائق ضمن أصلية ورقية وثيقة من نقلاً.

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Настоящий электронный вариант (PDF) был подготовлен в библиотечно-архивной службе Международного союза электросвязи путем сканирования исходного документа в бумажной форме из библиотечно-архивной службы МСЭ.

The Assembly sets new priorities

"FIRSTLY, the basis for all activities in the Study Groups are Questions. They determine the distribution of effort which the membership, 'M' and 'm', is prepared to invest in relevant studies. We currently have about 400 Questions, of which certainly not all can enjoy the same urgency", said Bob Jones, Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), in his welcoming address to the Assembly. Those words sum up the agenda of the Assembly.

The first ever Radiocommunication Assembly held in 1993 "marked a turning point in the long tradition of ITU work in the field of radiocommunications", said Mr Karjalainen, Chairman of the Assembly. The reforms introduced by the Assembly have made significant strides in strengthening the role of ITU-R Study Groups, allowing them to make a remarkable contribution to the Strategic Plan approved in Kyoto last year.

The Assembly was meeting for the first time since the Kyoto Plenipotentiary Conference which proposed further reforms through a number of Resolutions. Pekka Tarjanne, Secretary-General of the ITU, stressed the following:

- Resolution 1 (Strategic Plan for the Union for 1995–1999);
- Resolution 14 (which recognizes many of the rights which Sector members enjoy in practice but must be included in the Rules of Procedure of the Sectors);
- Resolution 15 (on the Review Committee on the rights and obligations of all members of the Union);
- Resolution 16 (on the refinement of ITU-T and ITU-R);
- Resolution 18 (instructing the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to initiate a review of key issues concerning international satellite network coordination).

While the implementation of these Resolutions was broadly on track, Mr Tarjanne said that he anticipated a new wave of reforms at the next Plenipotentiary Conference which will take place in Minneapolis (United States) in 1998.

Composition of the Bureau of the Radiocommunication Assembly

Chairman: J. Karjalainen (Finland)

Vice-Chairmen: J. J. Da Silva, Jr. (Brazil), A. Pavliouk (Russia), S. Mbaye (Senegal) and H. Zhou (China)

Committee 1 — Steering Committee

Chairman: J. Karjalainen

Committee 2 — Budget control

Chairman: A. Kesse (Côte d'Ivoire)

Vice-Chairman: S. Kobayashi (Japan)

Committee 3 — Editorial Committee

Chairman: L. Bourgeat (France)

Vice-Chairmen: A. Pollard (United Kingdom) and P. García Barquero (Spain)

Committee 4 — Work programme and structural questions

Chairman: B. A. Gracie (Canada)

Vice-Chairman: E. Hauck (Switzerland)

Though not on the Assembly's agenda, there are questions that warrant attention, the Secretary-General continued. "Is RAG in its present form able to play the role assigned to it of providing strategic advice to the Director? ... Is it really necessary to hold assemblies and conferences every two years? ... Should we re-examine the idea of simply establishing a Technical Committee within the framework of the World Radiocommunication Conference to do the work now done by the Assembly?"

So, new challenges abound. "In order to maintain the so frequently quoted pre-eminent role of the ITU, one of the Sector's

important objectives must be the timely provision of precise criteria for frequency sharing and the coordination of new and existing radio systems in both space and terrestrial environments", Mr Jones said. He urged the Assembly to focus sharply on new ways and means of spurring the development and production of standards.

The Assembly revised four major Resolutions (ITU-R 1, 2, 5 and 14) that guide the work of the Sector. In particular, the revised version of ITU-R Resolution 5 provides new categories for identifying the priority and urgency of Questions. They are:

- C for "conference-oriented Questions associated with work related to specific preparations for, and decisions of, world and regional radiocommunication conferences...";
- S for "Questions which are intended to respond to matters referred to the Radiocommunication Assembly by the Plenipotentiary Conference, any other conference, the Council [or] the Radio Regulations Board".

between about 0.5 and 3 GHz (Question 133/9) is a priority for many developing countries. With the proliferation of personal communication services (PCS) which use parts of the frequency bands between 1.8 and 3 GHz, it is feared that conflict may arise with microwave link operators using the same frequency bands.

At the insistence of developing countries, this Question has now been moved from category S2 (meaning that the relevant Study Group is under no obligation to produce the necessary standards within two years) to category S1 (meaning that the relevant Study Group is under the obligation to produce the necessary standards within two years).

More coordination needed

The Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) stressed the need for good coordination through the Joint Steering Committee of ITU-R Study Groups 10 and 11 and ITU-T Study Groups 9 and 15. In particular, the matter of network and cable delivery of broadcasting and associated services, which is currently being studied by ITU-T Study Group 9, still required close coordination with ITU-R Study Group 11. This concern will be brought to the attention of the Joint Steering Committee.

Structural matters

Study Group 1's scope broadened

This Study Group deals with spectrum management issues. The many efforts undertaken jointly by the ITU-R and the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) which resulted in the development of the basic automated spectrum management systems (BASMS) were recognized. Efforts will be continued to fully meet the expectations of developing countries in overcoming their difficulties, not just in carrying out spectrum management at the national level but also in responding to requests for international coordination.



From left to right: Messrs P. Tarjanne, R. Jones, J. Karjalainen and P. Capitaine (ITU)

A matter of priority

Sharing criteria between the fixed and mobile services in the frequency bands

Why are these software tools so important?

Spectrum management tasks are becoming increasingly complex because of the growing demand for a more optimized use of the radio spectrum and the lack of experienced human resources.

Frequency managers now need efficient computerized support and tools to cope with the increasing demands.

Should the development of software be the unique prerogative of one Study Group or should the mandates of all Study Groups be broadened to allow them to "chip in"? The matter will be considered by a meeting of Study Group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen after the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-95). In the meantime, the Assembly has expanded the scope and principles applicable to SG 1 and amended its terms of reference accordingly.

Study Group 2 dissolved

The September meeting of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (RAG) considered the future of SG 2. One of its recommendations was to dissolve that Study Group and transfer its mandate to the revised Study Group 1. The Assembly has seriously looked into the matter and decided to cease the operation of SG 2, but to maintain the option of creating Task Groups under SG 1 to deal with urgent inter-service sharing and compatibility studies which would not normally be carried out by Joint Working Parties or *ad hoc* Rapporteur Groups. This arrangement will be reviewed at the next Radiocommunication Assembly in 1997.

Perhaps we ought to explain why SG 2 has been dissolved. This Study Group was set up to handle a limited number of urgent Questions on inter-service sharing and compatibility. It has done an excellent job through its specific-issue Task Groups. Its success lies in the many recommendations it has produced on complex issues such as compatibility

Study Group chairmanship and vice-chairmanship

Study Group 1

Chairman: R. Mayher (United States)
Vice-Chairmen: R. N. Agarwal (India), T. Jeacock (United Kingdom), N. Kisrawi (Syria) and A. Pavliouk (Russia)

Study Group 3

Chairman: L. W. Barclay (United Kingdom)
Vice-Chairmen: D. G. Cole (Australia) and F. Fedi (Italy)

Study Group 4

Chairman: E. Hauck (Switzerland)
Vice-Chairmen: J. M. P. Fortes (Brazil) and Y. Ito (Japan)

Study Group 7

Chairman: H. G. Kimball (United States)
Vice-Chairmen: G. De Jong (Netherlands), J. Saint-Etienne (France) and J. B. Whiteoak (Australia)

Study Group 8

Chairman: E. George (Germany)
Vice-Chairmen: A. A. Al-Darrab (Saudi Arabia), Y. Hirata (Japan) and O. Villanyi (Hungary)

Study Group 9

Chairman: M. Murotani (Japan)
Vice-Chairmen: R. D. Coles (Canada), G. F. Hurt (United States) and V. M. Minkin (Russia)

Study Group 10

Chairman: A. Magenta (Italy)
Vice-Chairmen: H. M. Joshi (India), H. Kussmann (Germany) and L. Olson (United States)

Study Group 11

Chairman: M. Krivocheev (Russia)
Vice-Chairmen: T. Nishizawa (Japan) and R. Zeitoun (Canada)

CCV

Chairman: J. Schwob (France)
Vice-Chairmen: P. García Barquero (Spain) and A. N. Heightman (United Kingdom)

Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM)

Chairman: R. Taylor (United States)
Vice-Chairmen: T. Boe (Norway) and R. N. Agarwal (India)

between broadcast and aeronautical services in the 88 to 137 MHz band and frequency sharing criteria within the band 1 to 3 GHz.

The Assembly has transferred the additional work issues that were identified by SG 2 for urgent studies to Study Groups 8 and 9. Most of these items are related to the fixed service. Their study will facilitate frequency sharing in the band 1 to 3 GHz.

Study Groups 9 and 10 will jointly develop models for analysing the sharing between the HEO/BSS (highly elliptical orbits in the B-mode sending station) and the fixed service.

Should Study Group 8 be restructured?

This Study Group deals with issues related to all terrestrial and mobile satellite services. Most prominent is Task Group 8/1 which was established as Interim Working Party 8/13 back in 1985, and is responsible for studying technical, operational and service characteristics of the famous FPLMTS (future public land mobile telecommunication systems).

"Communication anytime, anywhere with anyone": this is what FPLMTS (or IMT 2000) promises to do for you when it will be brought into operation in the 2 GHz frequency band around the year 2000.

Studies covered include the first and second generation wireless access systems. There was much support for transforming TG 8/1 into a permanent Working Party so that it can better meet the challenges of the future.

Now, the hitch: TG 8/1's mandate runs up to 1997-1998. It would be rather premature to take a decision now. However, structural options will have to be considered at some future date.

New Recommendation takes centre stage

A draft new Recommendation entitled "System for multiplexing FM sound broadcasts with a sub-carrier data channel having

a relatively large transmission capacity for stationary and mobile reception", took centre stage.

Some countries, believe that adopting this Recommendation at this stage would be premature because there are indications of potential interference.

In addition, an evaluation is under way on the so-called high-speed data sub-carrier systems which either exist or are under development in a number of countries. As the results are expected by the end of the year or at the start of 1996, why not wait?

Generally, most of the Recommendations were adopted without much ado.

A special committee is created

There had been a suggestion at the start of the Assembly to create a new Regulatory Study Group. However, for some, creating such a group at this time would not really serve the interests of the Radiocommunication Sector. After all, regulatory and procedural issues are either discussed within world radiocommunication conferences or by the Working Party of the Conference Preparatory Meeting (WPCPM), established by the Radiocommunication Assembly of 1993 specifically for that purpose. Is the current structure not adequate to deal with all anticipated regulatory issues? Should not the WPCPM be given a chance to be evaluated?

The other side of the argument was that regulatory issues are so complex that there must be a more formal forum open to all members of the Sector. The current arrangement does not apparently facilitate the participation of developing countries.

In the end, the Assembly resolved:

- 1 to establish a special committee to address the review of regulatory procedural matters, the results of which may be used by administrations in their preparation for the 1997 World Radiocommunication Conference;
- 2 that the [above mentioned] committee shall incorporate and address the work

formerly undertaken in the Working Party to the Conference Preparatory Meeting on regulatory procedural matters;

- 3 that the results of these studies shall be contained in reports as contributions to the work of the Conference Preparatory Meeting in preparing its report to the 1997 World Radiocommunication Conference;

- 4 that the committee shall be open to all the membership of the ITU-R Sector.

The Assembly also approved a structure for this new Committee:

Chairman: A. Berrada (Morocco);

Vice-Chairmen: R. N. Agarwal (India) and V. Rubio Carretón (Spain).

Developing countries called for a more equitable distribution of the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Sector's Study Groups, the Radiocommunication Advisory Group and the Conference Preparatory Meeting.

The Assembly has appointed the Study Group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen (see box, page 17).

The Assembly has adopted a vast work programme for the Study Groups over the next two years.

Retiring Chairmen honoured

Several retiring Chairmen received awards of honour from Mr Tarjanne during the closing ceremony. ■

Opening of WRC-95

ON 23 October, the World Radiocommunication Conference 1995 was opened by the dean of the Conference, Nicolas Fèvre (France), in the presence of some 900 delegates. The structure (see box, page 22) and the working methods of the Conference were then defined. Mr S. S. Al-Basheer (Saudi Arabia), who was elected Chairman of the Conference, stated: "I believe that this is the first time in the annals of the ITU that a representative of an Arab country has been elected to chair a Conference of this magnitude... I am willing to confess that I am not speaking as one to whom this Conference is an open book... Our Conference is thus expected to add a new dimension to tomorrow's radiocommunication environment..."

Indeed, WRC-95 has to review the regulatory framework, namely, the Radio Regulations (RR), firstly to adapt it to the rapid pace of technological development, and

secondly to simplify it from the standpoint of procedures, terminology and wording, since, as was stated by Bob Jones, Director of the



A view of the rostrum