

ELEVENTH AIR NAVIGATION CONFERENCE

Montreal, 22 September to 3 October 2003

Agenda Item 5 Review of the outcome of the ITU World Radio Conference (2003) : (WRC-2003) and its impact on aeronautical electromagnetic spectrum utilization

PARTICIPATION IN SPECTRUM PLANNING PROCESS

(Presented by Uganda)

SUMMARY

Uganda attended the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) 2003 World Radio Conference (WRC-2003) which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 9 June to 4 July, 2003. Uganda CAA was represented on the delegation as well as the national preparatory meetings. This resulted in Uganda taking position that supported aviation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Uganda Civil Aviation Administration (CAA) recognizes that the spectrum needs of aviation have to be jealously safe guarded. It also recognizes the fact that ICAO, being an observer at the ITU-R does not directly determine the out come of the ITU-R conferences but has to depend on the support of the States. Uganda CAA has since 1997 been ensuring that it is represented at the national preparatory meetings and at the world radio conferences in order to ensure that aviation interests are catered for. The 2003 conference was no exception. This paper highlights the support Uganda has given to the aviation cause.

2. PARTICULARS

2.1 Support for aviation spectrum protection

2.1.1 The agenda items of interest to aviation at the WRC-2003 were 19 (1.1, 1.3,1.4, 1.5, 1.6,1.8, 1.9, 1.11, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.20,1. 22,1.28, 1.31, 2, 4, 7.2). Of these, Uganda had independent positions on four items (1.1, 1.8, 1.9, 1.16) while for the remaining fifteen items, Uganda was together with her partner

States in the East African Community. In virtually all cases, the Ugandan and/or East African positions did not contradict ICAO positions.

2.2 **Sponsoring resolution COM 7/7**

2.2.1 Through the influence of Uganda CAA, Uganda co-sponsored with Kenya, resolution (COM 7/7) calling for the study of current satellite frequency allocations that will support the modernization of civil aviation telecommunication systems. This study is especially important for developing countries, which face severe difficulties in implementing reliable terrestrial telecommunication systems.

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