

The International Amateur Radio Union

Founded 1925. Representing the radiocommunication services as defined by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union: The Amateur Service and the Amateur Satellite Service. Member of the International Special Committee on Radio Interference CISPR.

VHF UHF MW NEWSLETTER

EDITION 36, JULY 2003



Region I

Europe, Africa and part of Asia.
Founded 1950

Editor: Arie Dogterom, PA0EZ
Eikenlaan 11
1213 SG HILVERSUM
E-mail : pa0ez@amsat.org

Do not forget to distribute this newsletter to all people concerned in your society

REMINDER:

Please note that the following actions are expected from you:

- Cooperate with Ian Phillips, G0RDI, in the process of moving the 435 MHz beacons to the new frequencies before or on 1-1-2004.
- Arrange with the microwave amateurs in your country that all beacons and other activities in the 24 GHz band are moved from the 24192/24194 MHz segment to the 24048/24050 MHz segment in november/december this year. Although there is no need for a frequency coordination as such, the new beacon frequencies should be communicated to G0RDI.

NEW BEACON LIST

G0RDI has prepared a new edition of the IARU R1 beacon list. You will find it in the Handbook section of our committees website with the URL
<http://home.hccnet.nl/a.dogterom/Handbook/9AA1.PDF>

INTERIM MEETING

As decided in San Marino we will have an **interim meeting** in the beginning of 2004. No firm date has been set yet, but it can be expected to take place near the end of february, probably in Vienna.

In order to avoid the problem of 2001 (lack of contributions) you are urgently requested to prepare your contributions for this meeting timely. The contributions shall arrive at my e-mail address not later than 1 December 2003 so that I can distribute those to the committee before the end of this year.

WRC03

WRC2003 finished its work on July 4th. The main results from our committees point of view are :

435 MHZ EESS

We will have to accept the Earth Exploration Service as an “intruder” (on a secondary basis) between 432 and 438 MHz. Due to the restrictions defined in ITU-R Recommendation SA1240-1 no interference to the Amateur Service can be expected in Northern Europe, but it is not clear how the Amateur Satellite Service will be interfered with.

The new ITU-R allocation will look as follows: (only new or changed footnotes are indicated; the numbering is yet provisional)

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
430-432 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION 5.271 5.272 5.273 5.274 5.275 5.276 5.277	430-432 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.271 5.276 5.277 5.278 5.279	
432-438 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) ADD 5.5E03 5.138 5.271 5.272 5.276 5.277 5.280 5.281 5.282	432-438 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active) ADD 5.5E03 5.271 5.276 5.277 5.278 5.279 5.281 5.282	
438-440 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION 5.271 5.273 5.274 5.275 5.276 5.277 5.283	438-440 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.271 5.276 5.277 5.278 5.279	

5E03 *The use of this band by sensors in the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) (active) shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R SA.1260-1. Additionally, the EESS (active) in the band 432-438 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service in China. The provisions of this footnote in no way diminish the obligation of the EESS (active) to operate as a secondary service in accordance with Nos. 5.29 and 5.30 (WRC-03)*

5.271 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 420-460 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service (radio altimeters) on a secondary basis. (WRC-03)

5.273 *Different category of service:* in Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the allocation of the bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a secondary basis (see No. **5.32**). (WRC-03)

5.277 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Congo, Djibouti, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Rep., Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 430-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-03)

As Rec. SA1260-1 is too large to add to this Newsletter, you can download it from our webpage at <http://home.hccnet.nl/a.dogterom/Newsletter/SA1260.PDF>

Morse

Moreover from now on each administration can decide to require a morse test or not. Although not a VHF-up matter it will have a great influence on our bands as most CEPT administrations will not require morse competence for access to the HF bands.

This will diminish the activities >30 MHz and as in the future the number of amateurs with an operational knowledge of morse will diminish DX possibilities on the UHF and Microwave bands will be much less (think for example of the impossibilities to make most of the current 10 GHz rainscatter contacts without morse).

1240-1300 MHz

Although it is not yet clear what the influence of the Galileo project is on our 1240-1300 MHz activities, the fact that many countries have been added to FN 5.331 might be positive for our position as there are no instances known of serious problem between our services and the primary services in the 1240-1300 MHz band

3,4 GHz footnote

Finally Nigeria does not anymore participate in FN 5.431, by which the 3400-3475 MHz band is allocated to the amateur service in some Region 1 countries. I do not think 9 cms activity in 5N is very large, but formally it is a loss.

FN 5.282

The proposal of the Dutch administration to allow downlinks in the 1,3 GHz band for the amateur satellite service has not been presented to WRC03 as it already failed in the CEPT preparatory meetings due to opposition of Galileo supporters.

Note: The WRC03 changes in section IIb of the Handbook will be applied once the final version of the new Radio Regulations is available.