Annex 1  
 to the Decision of   
RCC Commission on RFS and SO   
No. 20/6 of 10.12.2021

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|  | **REGIONAL COMMONWEALT IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATIONS** | |
| **RCC Commission on  the Regulation of the Usage of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and Satellite Orbits**  **WG RA/WRC** | **Document WG2023/ххх**  **Annex ххх**  **December 2021** |

**WG RA/WRC**

**PRELIMINARY RCC POSITION ON AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE   
WORLD RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE 2023**

***(version of December 10, 2021)***

Telecommunication Administrations of the Member Countries of the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC),

*recognizing the need*

- to improve regulation and increase efficiency of radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbits;

- to provide the conditions for development of radiocommunications and implementation of new radio technologies;

- to maintain the balance of interests between existing and new allocations to different radiocommunication services;

- to take into account technical and economic potential for development of radiocommunications within ITU Member States;

- to strengthen regional and international cooperation in developing radiocommunication systems,

*developed*

the following position on agenda items for the World Radiocommunication Conference 2023 (WRC-23):

*1.1 to consider, based on the results of the ITU- R studies, possible measures to address, in the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, protection of stations of the aeronautical and maritime mobile services located in international airspace and waters from other stations located within national territories, and to review the pfd criteria in No.* ***5.441B*** *in accordance with Resolution* ***223 (Rev.WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations oppose applying the pfd limits to protect stations of the aeronautical and maritime mobile services located in international space (international airspace or waters (i.e. outside national territories)) and operated in the frequency band 4 800−4 990 MHz, since this imposes unduly restrictions on the use of this frequency band by radio services within national territories.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that since administrations do not hold exclusive spectrum rights in international airspace and waters, and there is no notification and registration procedure for frequency assignments in international space, AMS and MMS frequency assignments are not internationally recognized and therefore cannot claim protection, and AMS and MMS applications do not have any priority over other applications of terrestrial services used in international space or within national territories of countries.

Protection of frequency assignments of stations in international airspace and waters may be provided only with the consent of concerned administration(s), as it can restrict the use of its frequency assignments within national territories. Such agreement may be reached, for example, through developing the relevant harmonized spectrum utilization plans for AMS and MMS, based on the standards approved by ICAO and IMO.

*1.2 to consider identification of the frequency bands 3 300-3 400 MHz, 3 600‑3 800 MHz, 6 425-7 025 MHz, 7 025-7 125 MHz and 10.0-10.5 GHz for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including possible additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis, in accordance with Resolution* ***245******(WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations are of the view that the assessment of possibilities and conditions for frequency allocations for Mobile Service on a primary basis and (or) identification of bands for IMT shall be based on the results of the relevant ITU-R compatibility studies, taking into account current and planned use of the considered and adjacent bands.

***Frequency band 3300−3400 MHz (Regions 1 and 2)***

For Region 1. The RCC Administrations are in favour of protection of radiolocation service in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz, as well as protection of fixed satellite service (FSS) in adjacent frequency band 3 100-3 300 MHz and in case of the inclusion of any countries from Region 1 into the footnotes 5.429, 5.429A, 5.429B, 5.429C, 5.429D, 5.429E and 5.429F of Radio Regulations Article 5. Protection of radiolocation service stations and FSS stations shall be ensured on the basis of the results of ITU-R studies, carried out in preparation for the WRC-15 (including Reports ITU-R M.2481 and S.2368).

For Region 2.The RCC Administrations are in favour of protection of radiolocation service in Region 1 in the frequency band 3300-3400 MHz as well as protection of fixed satellite service (FSS) in Region 1 in the frequency band 3 400-4 200 MHz in case of identification of the band 3 300-3 400 MHz for IMT in Region 2, taking into account results of the studies carried out by ITU-R in preparation for WRC-23.

***3600−3800 MHz in Region 2***

The RCC Administrations, in case of the identification of this frequency band for IMT in Region 2, consider it necessary to adopt such RR provisions which provide protection to FSS and FS in Region 1. Protection shall be provided based on the results of the studies carried out by ITU-R in preparation for WRC-07, WRC-12 and WRC-15 (including Report ITU-R F.2328, Report ITU-R M.2109, Report ITU-R S.2199, Report ITU-R S.2368 and Report ITU-R M.2111) taking into account the results of new ITU-R studies on IMT compatibility with FSS earth stations in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz.

***6425−6525 MHz (Region 1)***

The RCC Administrations are of the view that ITU-R studies on possible use of IMT in the frequency band 6425−6525 MHz in Region 1 shall define the conditions for protection of space stations of fixed satellite service.

In the case of identification of the frequency band 6425-6525 MHz (Region 1) or specific parts of this band for IMT systems, additional regulatory and technical restrictions shall not be imposed on FSS stations (Earth-to-space).

***6525−7025 MHz (Region 1), 7025−7100 MHz globally***

The RCC Administrations are in favour of the identification of frequency band 6 525−7 025 MHz or specific parts of this band for IMT systems, taking into account the results of the compatibility studies. Conditions for identifying frequency band 6525−7100 MHz, or specific parts thereof, for IMT systems shall ensure:

* compatibility of IMT stations with non-GSO MSS (s-E) feeder links in the frequency band 6700-7075 MHz;
* compatibility of IMT stations with FSS (E-s) stations on GSO and HEO in the frequency band 6725-7025 MHz;
* protection of SOS/SRS stations in the frequency band 7100-7250 MHz from unwanted emissions of IMT stations operating in the band 6525-7100 MHz;
* maintaining a feasibility for the further use of the EESS (passive) in the 7075-7250 MHz.

Moreover, identification of frequency band 6525−7100 MHz or specific parts of this band for IMT systems shall not impose additional regulatory and/or technical constraints on SOS/SRS stations, operating in the frequency band 7100-7250 MHz.

Protection of radio astronomy service in the frequency band 6650–6675.2 MHz shall be made based on the provisions of footnote 5.149 RR, and additional measures to protect radio astronomy stations are not required under WRC-23 agenda item 1.2.

***7100−7125 MHz (globally)***

The RCC Administration, in the case of identification of the frequency band 7100−7125 MHz or specific parts of this band for IMT systems, are:

- in favour of protection of stations of incumbent radio services in the same and adjacent frequency bands (including space stations of SOS, SRS and EESS (passive)) from the interference;

- against any additional regulatory and/or technical constraints on use of SOS and SRS stations.

***10.0 −10.5 GHz in Region 2***

The RCC Administrations are in favour of the protection of services for which the frequency band 10−10.5 GHz is allocated within Region 1, as well as the protection of EESS (passive) in the frequency band 10.6-10.7 GHz. In the case of allocation of the frequency band 10.0–10.5 GHz or specific parts of this band for mobile service and its identification for IMT systems in Region 2, additional regulatory and technical constraints shall not be imposed on stations of other services operating in accordance with RR in the same and adjacent frequency bands.

*1.3 to consider primary allocation of the band 3 600-3 800 MHz to mobile service within Region 1 and take appropriate regulatory actions, in accordance with Resolution* ***246 (WRC -19)***

The RCC Administrations, in addressing the issue of upgrading the secondary allocation of the frequency band 3600−3800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service to the primary status within Region 1, are in favour of the protection of FSS (space-to-Earth), FS and other services operating in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz and in adjacent frequency bands, without imposing undue restrictions on these services and their future development, taking into account the existing results of the compatibility studies with FSS in the frequency band 3400−4200 MHz (Reports ITU-R S.2368, ITU-R M.2109 and ITU-R М.2111) as well as the results of studying the issue of the protection of FSS (space-to-Earth), FS and other services during the current ITU-R study cycle. For the mobile service stations, the pfd limit shall be applied at the border of the neighbouring States. The permissible pfd level shall not exceed the values set for the frequency band 3400−3600 MHz, in so doing, it is advisable to consider an additional criterion for protection of FSS ES to take into account short-term interference.

*1.4 to consider, in accordance with Resolution* ***247 (WRC-19),*** *the use of high-altitude platform stations as IMT base stations (HIBS) in the mobile service in certain frequency bands below 2.7 GHz already identified for IMT, on a global or regional level*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that when conducting ITU-R studies and defining the conditions for using HIBS in the radio frequency bands referred to in Resolution 247 (WRC-19), the requirements for the protection of existing primary services in these and adjacent bands, including other IMT uses, should be taken into account.

The HIBS use of the frequency bands 1710-1885 MHz, 1885-1980 MHz, 2010-2025 MHz and 2110-2170 MHz shall not interfere with or impose any additional restrictions on use of the frequency band 1675-1710 MHz by [Meteorological Satellite Service](https://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/meteorological+satellite+service), the frequency band 2025-2110 MHz by SOS, SRS, EESS stations, and the frequency bands 1980-2010 MHz, 2170-2200 MHz by MSS.

*1.5 to review the spectrum use and spectrum needs of existing services in the frequency band 470-960 MHz in Region 1 and consider possible regulatory actions in the frequency band 470-694 MHz in Region 1 on the basis of the review in accordance with Resolution* ***235 (WRC-15)***

The RCC Administrations oppose any changes to the regulatory conditions for using the frequency band 470-694 MHz in Region 1 under this WRC-23 agenda item due to the current and future intensive use of the frequency band 470-960 MHz by the existing services.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that no regulatory actions are required and mandated by Resolution 235 (WRC-15) in the frequency band 694‐960 MHz.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that under ITU-R compatibility studies in the frequency band 470-694 MHz, the allocations of this band to the primary and secondary services shall be taken into account.

*1.6 to consider, in accordance with Resolution* ***772 (WRC-19),*** *regulatory provisions to facilitate radiocommunications for sub-orbital vehicles*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that since the stations on board sub-orbital vehicles shall provide voice/data communications, navigation, surveillance, telemetry, tracking and command, they shall operate only within the current frequency allocations to the aeronautical mobile (OR); mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R); aeronautical radionavigation; mobile satellite, except aeronautical mobile satellite (R); radionavigation-satellite services, as well as space operation service, depending on the information being transmitted.

The RCC Administrations are also of the view that stations on board sub-orbital vehicle shall ensure its interoperability with civil aviation systems, and these stations shall not cause unacceptable interference to the operation of stations on board launch vehicles.

*1.7 to consider a new aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (AMS(R)S) allocation in accordance with Resolution* ***428 (WRC-19)*** *for both the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions of aeronautical VHF communications in all or part of the frequency band 117.975-137 MHz, while preventing any undue constraints on existing VHF systems operating in the AM(R)S, the ARNS, and in adjacent frequency bands*

The RCC Administrations do not oppose the new allocation of the frequency band 117.975-137 MHz, or its portion, to aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on the primary basis to develop aeronautical VHF communications systems for both Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions provided that unacceptable constraints shall not be imposed on existing VHF systems operating in AM(R)S, AMS, ARNS and systems operating in common and adjacent frequency bands, including SOS, SRS systems and [meteorological satellite service](https://context.reverso.net/%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/meteorological+satellite+service) in the frequency band 137-138 MHz.

*1.8 to consider, on the basis of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution* ***171 (WRC-19)****, appropriate regulatory actions, with a view to reviewing and, if necessary, revising Resolution* ***155*** *(****Rev.WRC-19****) and No.* ***5.484B*** *to accommodate the use of fixed-satellite service (FSS) networks by control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that the links of control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS CNPC) shall operate in accordance with ICAO SARPs, covering all aviation safety issues.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that the links of FSS networks which are not compliant with the ICAO requirements for UAS communications and control links, shall not be used for UAS control and communications.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that revision of current Resolution 155 (Rev.WRC-19) or development of new Resolution shall be based on the results of the compatibility studies for UAS CNPC links with the systems of existing services, operating in common and adjacent, if necessary, frequency bands.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that UAS CNPC links shall not cause more interference and shall not claim more protection than FSS satellite networks stations which have been coordinated and registered in Radiocommunication Bureau.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that UAS CNPC links shall not restrict future development and impose additional restrictions on existing services which have allocations in coincident and adjacent frequency bands with regard to the frequency bands which are used by UAS control and communications links.

*1.9 to review Appendix* ***27*** *of the Radio Regulations and consider appropriate regulatory actions and updates based on ITU-R studies, in order to accommodate digital technologies for commercial aviation safety-of-life applications in existing HF bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (route) service and ensure coexistence of current HF systems alongside modernized HF systems, in accordance with Resolution* ***429 (WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations do not oppose modifications to RR Appendix 27 aiming at using digital technologies for commercial aviation for AM(R)S safety-of-life applications in existing HF bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (route) service provided that coexistence of current *HF systems alongside* modernized HF systems could be met.

*1.10 to conduct studies on spectrum needs, coexistence with radiocommunication services and regulatory measures for possible new allocations for the aeronautical mobile service for the use of non-safety aeronautical mobile applications, in accordance with Resolution* ***430 (WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations are of the view that when determining possible new allocations for the aeronautical mobile service in the frequency band 15.4 – 15.7 GHz as well as removing restrictions for the use of the frequency band 22–22.21 GHz by aeronautical mobile service, it is necessary:

- to ensure protection for radiolocation and aeronautical radionavigation services in the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz, fixed satellite service in the frequency band 15.43-15.63 GHz and fixed service in the frequency band 22-22.21GHz;

- to ensure protection for radio astronomy service in the frequency bands 15.35-15.4 GHz and 22.21-22.5 GHz by restricting unwanted emissions of stations of aeronautical mobile service in these frequency bands.

*1.11 to consider possible regulatory actions to support the modernization of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System and the implementation of e-navigation, in accordance with Resolution* ***361 (Rev.WRC-19)***

**Issue A (Modernization of GMDSS)**

The RCC Administrations support the development of possible regulatory actions needed to facilitate the modernization of GMDSS, based on IMO decisions, while ensuring coexistence with the systems of existing services.

**Issue B (implementation of e-navigation)**

The RCC Administrations support the development of possible regulatory actions needed to facilitate the implementation of e-navigation, based on IMO decisions, while ensuring coexistence with the systems of existing services.

**Issue C (Introduction of additional satellite systems into the GMDSS by IMO)**

The RCC Administrations are of the view that approval by IMO of any existing satellite system/network as complying with the requirements for GMDSS shall not lead to a change in the status of frequency assignments of this system/network and/or the allocation status of the corresponding service within which this system/network is notified.

*1.12 to conduct, and complete in time for WRC‑23, studies for a possible new secondary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service for spaceborne radar sounders within the range of frequencies around 45 MHz, taking into account the protection of incumbent services, including in adjacent bands, in accordance with Resolution* ***656 (Rev.WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations support studies for a possible new secondary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service within the range of frequencies around 45 MHz, while ensuring protection of incumbent services in the frequency band 40-50 GHz.

*1.13 to consider a possible upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz to the space research service, in accordance with Resolution* ***661******(WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations are in favour of upgrading the allocation of the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz to the space research service while ensuring protection for FS and MS in this frequency band and for radioastronomy service in the adjacent band 15.35‐15.4 GHz, taking into account results of the sharing and compatibly studies. Upgrading of the allocation of the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz to the SRS should not impose constraints on existing systems of FS and MS in the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz.

*1.14 to review and consider possible adjustments of the existing or possible new primary frequency allocations to EESS (passive) in the frequency range 231.5-252 GHz, to ensure alignment with more up-to-date remote-sensing observation requirements, in accordance with Resolution* ***662 (WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations support the conducting of compatibility studies for systems of passive services in the frequency band 231.5-252 GH and development of conditions for sharing use with existing and future systems of active services in the this and adjacent frequency bands.

*1.15 to harmonize the use of the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by earth stations on aircraft and vessels communicating with GSO FSS space stations in the fixed-satellite service globally, in accordance with Resolution* ***172 (WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations are in favour of developing technical requirements and regulatory provisions for ESIMs on aircraft and vessels and regulatory provisions, based on carried out studies, for harmonized operation of these earth stations, communicating with GSO space stations in the FSS in the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space), while ensuring protection of existing services and the services operated in adjacent frequency bands (particularly, EESS (active) in the frequency band 13.25−13.75 GHz), taking into account the provisions of Appendix **30B.**

The RCC Administrations are in favour of the need to ensure protection of allotments in the Plan and assignments in the List of Appendix 30B RR, in accordance with criteria provided in Annex 4 to Appendix 30B, when considering the possibility of using earth stations in motion on aircraft and vessels communicating with GSO space stations in the FSS in the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz, and such use of the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the earth stations on aircraft and vessels shall not result in any constraints or changes in the existing allotments/assignments in the Plan/List and shall not adversely affect the criteria in Annex 4, including cumulative effect of multiple earth stations on aircraft and vessels.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that ESIMs on aircraft and vessels shall operate in the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) within the characteristics of earth stations, notified for the satellite network, and also within the agreements reached by administrations under §§ 6.5, 6.6 and 6.16 of Article 6, RR Appendix 30B.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that the use of ESIMs on aircraft and vessels in the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) is allowed within frequency assignments of satellite networks, notified in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 and 8, Appendix 30B RR.

The Administrations which are planning to use ESIMs on aircraft and vessels in the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) in international airspace or waters shall submit to the BR the information on notification of these ESIMs. Such notifications shall be considered as new notifications of frequency assignments to satellite networks with a new date of receiving by the BR, and they are subject to examination by the BR for protection of frequency allotments/assignments of the Plan and List of RR Appendix 30B against interference, taking into account the worst-location of test points outside the above the land.

*1.16 to study and develop technical, operational and regulatory measures, as appropriate, to facilitate the use of the frequency bands 17.7-18.6 GHz and 18.8-19.3 GHz and 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5-29.1 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) by non-GSO FSS earth stations in motion, while ensuring due protection of existing services in those frequency bands, in accordance with Resolution* ***173 (WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations are in favour of the development of regulatory provisions and technical requirements for earth stations in motion (aeronautical and maritime ESIMs) planned for operation in non-GSO FSS systems in the frequency bands 17.7–18.6/18.8–19.3/19.7–20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5–29.1/29.5–30 GHz (Earth-to-space), or parts thereof, in order to ensure protection of GSO satellite networks and other services, including terrestrial services, in these frequency bands and in adjacent bands, including passive services, and not imposing additional restrictions based development of appropriate methodologies and procedures stipulated in considering further of Resolution 173 (WRC-19).

The RCC Administrations are of the view that non-GSO ESIMs operating in the frequency bands 17.7–18.6/18.8–19.3 GHz (space-to-Earth) shall not claim protection from terrestrial services currently allocated in the same frequency bands and operating according to the Radio Regulations.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that ESIMs could be used in non-GSO FSS systems, only if the following conditions are met:

* the technical and operational measures and the possible regulatory changes to be established based on the results of ITU-R studies shall not relax the RR provisions related to the protection of GSO networks from non-GSO FSS systems;
* ESIMs in non-GSO FSS systems should be operated within the envelope of the characteristics and based on conditions specified for frequency assignments of typical earth stations of the non-GSO FSS systems/networks, published in BR IFIC Part II, as well as within the coordination agreements between administrations;
* ESIMs in non-GSO FSS systems should not be used for safety-of-life applications;
* to protect GSO systems in FSS and BSS operating in the frequency bands 17.7–18.6/19.7–20.2 GHz and 27,5–28,6/29.5–30 GHz, the non-GSO FSS systems using ESIMs shall comply with epfd limits referred to in Nos. 22.5C, 22.5D and 22.5F RR;
* to protect GSO systems in FSS and BSS operating in the frequency bands 17.7–18.6 GHz, from non-GSO FSS systems using ESIMs, the No. 22.2 RR shall be applied.
* when ESIMs are being operated in non-GSO FSS systems, the measures shall be envisaged excluding unauthorized use of ESIMs in the territory of states that have not granted relevant authorizations (licenses).

*1.17 to determine and carry out, on the basis of the ITU‑R studies in accordance with Resolution* ***773 (WRC‑19),*** *the appropriate regulatory actions for the provision of inter-satellite links in specific frequency bands, or portions thereof, by adding an inter-satellite service allocation where appropriate*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that the use of satellite‐to‐satellite links in the frequency bands 11.7-12.7 GHz, 18.1-18.6 GHz, 18.8-20.2 GHz, and 27.5-30 GHz in current concept doesn’t correspond to the FSS definition and imposes additional constraints on the use of the existing and future systems/networks of FSS, including in the national territories.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that the use conditions of satellite‐to‐satellite links in the above frequency bands shall ensure the protection of existing primary services allocated in the same frequency bands or in adjacent bands, including passive services, and shall not impose additional constraints on the use of the current and planned stations of these services.

The RCC Administrations support the development of technical and operational conditions and regulatory provisions, including new ISS allocations, allowing satellite-to-satellite transmissions in the frequency bands 11.7-12.7 GHz, 18.1-18.6 GHz, 18.8-20.2 GHz and 27.5-30 GHz, or portions thereof, taking into account the outcome of the studies, including the development of concept of operation, which meets the above requirements.

*1.18 to consider studies relating to spectrum needs and potential new allocations to the mobile-satellite service for future development of narrowband mobile-satellite systems, in accordance with Resolution* ***248 (WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations support the studies related to spectrum needs and potential new allocations to the mobile-satellite service for future development of narrowband mobile-satellite systems.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that such additional allocation is permissible if only technical and operational characteristics of narrowband mobile-satellite systems are determined, as well as regulatory conditions of their use, allowing exclusion of unacceptable interference towards existing and planned systems of radiocommunication services operated in the same and adjacent frequency bands in accordance with Article 5 RR.

*1.19 to consider a new primary allocation to the fixed-satellite service in the space-to-Earth direction in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz in Region 2, while protecting existing primary services in the band, in accordance with Resolution* ***174 (WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations are of the view that considering a new primary allocation to the fixed-satellite service in the space-to-Earth direction in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz in Region 2, the existing services in Region 1 in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz and in the adjacent bands should be protected.

*2 to examine the revised ITU‑R Recommendations incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations communicated by the Radiocommunication Assembly, in accordance with further resolves of Resolution****27 (Rev.WRC‑19),*** *and to decide whether or not to update the corresponding references in the Radio Regulations, in accordance with the principles contained in resolves of that Resolution*

The RCC Administrations support the principles of Resolution No. 27 and review of ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations with a view to update them, as appropriate.

*4 in accordance with Resolution****95 (Rev.WRC‑19),*** *to review the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous conferences with a view to their possible revision, replacement or abrogation*

The RCC Administrations support the principles of Resolution No. 95 (Rev.WRC-19) to ensure that Resolutions and Recommendations of previous WRCs remain relevant and up-to-date.

*7 to consider possible changes, in response to* ***Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)*** *of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, in accordance with Resolution****86******(Rev.WRC‑07)****, in order to facilitate the rational, efficient and economical use of radio*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that further improvements in the notification, coordination and recording procedures for frequency assignments to satellite networks in different services are necessary, in order to ensure equitable access of ITU Member States to orbital and frequency resource.

***Topic A*** *– studying tolerances for certain orbital characteristics of non-GSO space stations of the fixed-satellite, mobile-satellite or broadcasting satellite services to account for potential differences between the notified and deployed orbital characteristics for the inclination of the orbital plane, the altitude of the apogee of the space station, the altitude of the perigee of the space station and the argument of the perigee of the orbital plane.*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that studying tolerances for certain orbital characteristics of non-GSO space stations should only be carried out with respect to systems in the fixed-satellite, mobile-satellite and broadcasting satellite services to which Resolution 35 (WRC-19) applies. Tolerances for the inclination of the orbital plane, the altitude of the apogee of the space station, the altitude of the perigee of the space station and the argument of the perigee of the orbital plane should depend on the type of orbit of the space station. The specified tolerances should not be applied to the satellite systems with the altitude of the apogee exceeding 15000 km.

***Topic B*** *– developing post-milestone procedure taking into account the reporting defined in resolves 19 of Resolution* ***35*** *(WRC-19)*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that developing a new Resolution towards post-milestone procedure in accordance with resolves 19 of Resolution 35 (WRC-19), operational features of non-GSO systems with a small number of satellites should continue to be taken into account. The developed post-milestone procedure should not impose additional constrains on the non-GSO satellite systems using highly-elliptical orbit.

***Topic C*** *– protecting geostationary satellite networks in the MSS operating in 7/8 and 20/30 GHz from emissions of non-geostationary satellite systems operating in the same frequency bands and identical directions*

The RCC Administrations support developing technical and regulatory measures for protection of GSO systems in mobile-satellite service operating in 7/8 and 20/30 GHz from emissions caused by non-geostationary satellite systems operating in the same frequency bands and identical direction, without limiting the use of GSO and non-GSO satellite systems/networks in mobile satellite service.

***Topic D*** *– Changing Appendix 1 to Annex 4 of RR Appendix 30B*

The RCC Administrations support changing the value of the coordination arc in Appendix 1 to Annex 4 to RR Appendix 30В, namely aligning it to the one adopted at WRC-19 for RR Appendix 30В, while noting that this change complies with the previously approved Rule of Procedure.

***Topic Е*** *–**Improving RR Appendix 30В procedures for new Member States of the Union*

The RCC Administrations support studying the topic on improving the procedure on adding new allotment in the Plan of RR Appendix 30В for new Member State of the Union, taking into account the need to ensure protection of national allotments and assignments in the RR Appendix 30В List.

***Topic F*** *– Impact of excluding feeder-link/Up-link service and coverage areas in the bands subject to RR Appendix 30A and RR Appendix 30B*

The RCC Administrations support further studies related to impact of excluding feeder-link/Up-link service and coverage areas in the bands subject to RR Appendix 30A and RR Appendix 30B.

*8 to consider and take appropriate action on requests from administrations to delete their country footnotes or to have their country name deleted from footnotes, if no longer required, taking into account Resolution****26 (Rev.WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations support ITU-R activities towards global or regional harmonization of spectrum utilization by deleting country footnotes of RR Article 5 or deleting country names from footnotes.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that this agenda item is not intended for adding country names into existing footnotes, as well as adding new footnotes.

*9.1 on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC‑19*

*a) in accordance with Resolution* ***657 (Rev.WRC‑19)****, review the results of studies relating to the technical and operational characteristics, spectrum requirements and appropriate radio service designations for space weather sensors with a view to describing appropriate recognition and protection in the Radio Regulations without placing additional constraints on incumbent services*

The RCC Administrations support studies to protect space weather sensors without placing additional constraints on incumbent services.

*b) to review of the amateur service and the amateur-satellite service allocations in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz to determine if additional measures are required to ensure protection of the radionavigation-satellite (space-to-Earth) service operating in the same band in accordance with Resolution* ***774 (WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations are of the view that studying possible technical and operational measures aimed at protecting RNSS receivers from the amateur and the amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz, the technical and operational measures need to be identified to ensure the protection of RNSS receivers from the amateur and the amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240‑1 300 MHz.

*c) to study the use of International Mobile Telecommunication system for fixed wireless broadband in the frequency bands allocated to the fixed services on primary basis, in accordance with Resolution* ***175******(WRC-19)***

The RCC Administrations are of the view that applications of IMT systems are intended for operation in motion and do not comply with definitions and requirements of the FS. Therefore, studies on this topic should not focus on “IMT systems” but on “IMT technologies” used for fixed wireless broadband in the frequency bands allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

The RCC Administrations are also of the view that the regulation of use of currently available frequency bands allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis in accordance with valid ITU-R Recommendations, allows the use of different IMT technologies for fixed wireless access. Consequently, studies for this topic should focus on upgrading existing and, if necessary, developing new ITU-R Recommendations and Reports in order to reflect current possibilities of broadband access using the newest IMT technologies. These studies are subject to routine activities of ITU-R WPs 5A and 5C.

The RCC Administrations further consider that considering the feasibility of using IMT technologies for the fixed wireless broadband:

- FS stations using IMT technologies should be considered only as fixed stations in strict compliance with the definitions of “Fixed station” and “Fixed service” in Radio Regulations;

- FS stations using IMT technologies should not cause more interference and claim more protection in comparison with the existing FS stations;

- existing regulation and characteristics of IMT technologies, including ITU-R Recommendations, ITU-R Reports and ITU-R Handbooks, need to be reviewed to assess the feasibility of implementing fixed wireless broadband systems using IMT technologies;

In addition, the RCC Administrations are of the view that the studies within topic c) of the WRC-23 agenda item 9.1 should not lead to the Radio Regulations changes and that, in accordance with the Guidelines for CPM23-1, no methods for this topic, regulatory or procedural considerations into the CPM Report for WRC-23 shall be developed.

*d) protection of EESS (passive) in the frequency band 36−37 GHz from non-GSO FSS space stations (see WRC-19 Document* [*535*](https://www.itu.int/md/R16-WRC19-C-0535/en)*)*

The RCC Administrations support limiting the maximum EIRP level of unwanted emissions of FSS space stations ensuring protection of EESS (passive) sensors operating in the frequency band 36-37 GHz from interference caused by non-GSO FSS space stations operating in the frequency band 37.5-38 GHz.

*Additional Issue 1 (WRC-19 Document 550)*

*Verification of limits specified in RR No. 21.5 in the notification of IMT stations operating in the frequency band 24.45-27.5 GHz that use an antenna that consists of an array of active elements*

Regarding "notification" the RCC Administrations suppose that on a provisional basis, pending a decision of WRC-23, in the case of notifying IMT stations using active antenna system (AAS), the Item Identifier 8AA in Table 1 of RR Appendix 4 "the power delivered to the antenna" shall be the value of the “Total Radiated Power” (TRP) defined as the integral of the power transmitted from all antenna elements in different directions over the entire radiation sphere, as referred to in Resolution 243 (WRC-19) and Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19).

Regarding "verification" the RCC Administrations propose to keep unchanged the limit of power level referred to in RR Article 21 No. 21.5, taking into consideration the need of using a correction factor for bandwidth radiated by IMT stations using active antenna system when setting the reference bandwidth of 200 MHz.

Regarding "the frequency band" the RCC Administrations are in favour of modifications to Table 21-2 of RR Article 21 with respect to the frequency band 24.45-27.5 GHz due to additional allocations of portion of this frequency band to the mobile service, and consider feasible modifications to Table 21-2 of RR Article 21 concerning frequency bands shared by terrestrial and space services:

* 40-40.5 GHz; 42.5-43.5 GHz; 45.5-47 GHz; 47.2-48.2 GHz; 66-71 GHz, which are identified for IMT and might be used by base stations with AAS;
* 43.5-45.5 GHz; 48.2-50.2 GHz; 50.4-51.4 GHz.

*Additional Issue No. 2*

*Resolution* ***427 (WRC-19)*** *"Updating provisions related to aeronautical services in ITU-R"*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that revised provisions of Radio Regulations related to aeronautical services in the ITU-R, shall ensure harmonization of these provisions with current and planned aeronautical systems applications.

The RCC Administrations are also of the view that updating provisions of Radio Regulations related to aeronautical services in the ITU-R, shall not contradict the interpretation of the existing provisions of the Radio Regulations related to aeronautical services.

Outcome of preparation for WRC-23 agenda items related to aeronautical services should be taken into consideration.

*Additional Issue No. 3*

*Resolution* ***655 (WRC-15)*** *"Definition of time scale and dissemination of time signals via radiocommunication systems"*

The RCC Administrations are of the view that changings in approach on formation of the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) scale may lead to the need to refine on-board GNSS equipment, ground stations of the standard frequency and time signal service, transmitting reference signals of frequency and time, as well as navigation and frequency-time consumer equipment.

The RCC Administrations are of the view that in the case of a decision to switch to a new time scale, it is necessary:

* to keep the UTC term, while it is proposed to revise the limits on the maximum discrepancy between UT1 and UTC times to meet the needs of current and future user communities;
* to determine the maximum value of the discrepancy between the time UT1 and;
* to provide for a transition period, the duration of which should take into account the planned lifetime of the equipment, and ensure the principle of backward compatibility for consumers of all categories.

*9.2 on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations[[1]](#footnote-1)*

The RCC Administrations support measures to eliminate any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations.

In order to improve preparations for WRC-23, the RCC Administrations propose early mandatory consideration of the information submitted by the Radiocommunication Bureau to the Radio Regulations Board, the Radiocommunication Advisory Group, as well as the relevant ITU-R Working Parties with regard to difficulties or contradictions encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations, taking into consideration the information submitted to WRC-19, which were not sufficiently reviewed due to time limits.

*9.3 on action in response to Resolution****80 (Rev.WRC‑07)***

To be developed.

*10 to recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda for the next WRC, and items for the preliminary agenda of future conferences, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention and Resolution* ***804 (Rev.WRC‑19)***

To be developed.

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1. This agenda sub-item is strictly limited to the Report of the Director on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations and the comments from administrations. Administrations are invited to inform the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the Radio Regulations. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)