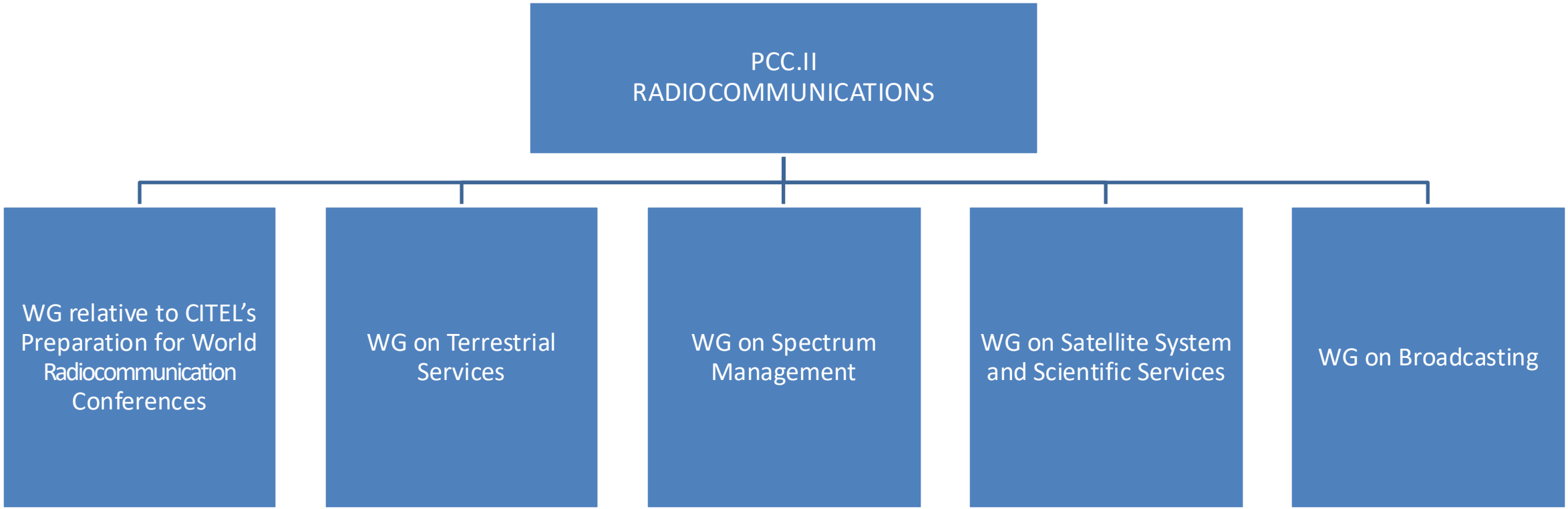
Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)

OAS | CITEL

Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications (PCC.II)



Working Group relative to CITEL's Preparation for World Radiocommunication Conferences

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Sub-working Group	Issues	Agenda Items	Coordinator	Vice – Coordinator
SGT-1	FIXED AND BROADCAST SATELLITE SERVICES	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 7, 9.2 (FSS&BSS/SFSSRS), 9.3(FSS&BSS/SFS/SRS)	Luciana FERREIRA (B) lucianarn@anatel.gov.br	Jennifer MANNER (USA) jmanner@ntia.gov
SGT-2	FIXED, MOBILE BROADCAST AND RADIOLOCATION	1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 9.2 (TERR)	Geraldo NETO (B) geraldo@tmgtelecom.com	
SGT-3	MOBILE SATELLITE SERVICE	1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 9.2 (MSS/SMS), 9.3(MSS/SMS)	Michael RAZI (CAN) mrazi@parscom.ca	Cesar Camilo RODRÍGUEZ (CLM) cesar.rodriguez@ane.gov.co
SGT-4	SCIENCE SERVICES	1.15, 1.16., 1.17, 1.18, 1.19	Edwin MONTES (MEX) edwin.montesdeoca@ift.org.mx	
SGT-5	GENERAL REGULATORY, FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS & OTHER	2, 4, 10	Amy SANDERS (USA) asanders@ntia.gov	

CITEL Working Instruments for the WRC

- **Preliminary View (PV):** Initial statement that one (1) or more OAS/CITEL Member States make in relation to a specific item on the WRC agenda.

- **Preliminary Proposal (PP):** a proposal that one (1) OAS/CITEL Member State presents to PCC.II, and that has not yet been supported by any other OAS/CITEL Member State.

- **Draft Inter-American Proposal (DIAP):** a PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL that has been supported by at least one (1) other OAS/CITEL Member State.

- **Inter-American Proposal (IAP):** DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL, for which the PCC.II has declared the end of its consideration and discussion as early as the LIMIT MEETING but not later than the FINAL MEETING; ; it must be supported by at least 6 (six) Administrations, and not opposed by more than 50% (fifty per cent) of the total number of endorsements obtained.

Preliminary View (PV)

Administrations support studies under the terms of Resolution **176** (**rev. WRC-23**) to consider appropriate technical, operational, and regulatory conditions to allow the operation of aeronautical and maritime earth stations in motion communicating with space stations in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 47.2-50.2 GHz and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), or parts thereof, while ensuring the protection of existing services, including in adjacent bands, without imposing undue constraints on those services and their applications

Preliminary View (PV)

Some Administrations support studies regarding possible revisions of sharing conditions in the frequency band 13.75-14.0 GHz to allow the use of uplink FSS earth stations with smaller antenna sizes and revised power limitations in accordance with Resolution **129** (**WRC-23**), as well as studies on possible amendments to numbers **5.502** and **5.503** and possible associated regulatory measures, while ensuring the protection of the services stipulated in numbers 5.502 and 5.503.

One administration considers that the restrictions implemented in numbers **5.502** and **5.503**, need to be reviewed in accordance with technological advances, so it is necessary to carry out new studies considering realistic criteria, assumptions, methodologies, and scenarios on the technical and operational limitations related to the minimum antenna sizes as well as the power limitations associated with the GSO and non-GSO earth stations of the FSS, in order to re-evaluate said limitations and continue protecting the Radiolocation and Space Research services. Regarding protection criterion for Radiolocation service, further discussions are also needed on the percentage of time associated to criterion I/N = -6dB since no percentage of time is associated on Recommendation IUT-R M.1644 and this Recommendation is being reviewed under Working Party 5B.

One administration is also of the view that the conclusions of the studies completed by JTG 4-7-8 in the 2000-2003 timeframe, regarding the relaxation of the minimum antenna size for FSS earth stations on incumbent services remain relevant and should be taken into account for studies under agenda item 1.2. It is important to clearly identify what may have changed since 2003 in terms of the technical/operational characteristics of the FSS Earth stations (changes in antenna design, signal processing, deployment density, or interference mitigation techniques), which would make sharing with smaller GSO and NGSO FSS earth stations antennas possible, since the protection criterion for the RLS has not changed – that is, a I/N of -6 dB. Since no percentage of time is given.

Two administrations believe that any possible revisions of sharing conditions in the 13.75-14.0 GHz band to accommodate smaller antenna sizes for uplink FSS earth stations must ensure protection of the RLS and SRS services that operate in the band and shall not impose any additional constraints on these services. The sharing studies should determine any potential impact from smaller FSS antennas into the RLS and SRS stations and develop provisions to protect these incumbent services from unacceptable interference or performance degradation.

Preliminary View (PV)

Some administrations support studies and the development of a regulatory framework to enable use of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz by NGSO FSS gateways (Earth-to-space) in accordance with Resolution **130** (**WRC-23**), while ensuring the protection of existing primary services, including terrestrial (Mobile and Fixed) services, GSO FSS in those frequency bands and EESS/SRS (passive) in the 52.6-54.25 GHz frequency band.

Preliminary View (PV)

One administration supports studies, in accordance with Resolution **726** (**WRC-23**), to develop appropriate regulatory provisions to facilitate a new primary allocation to the Fixed-Satellite Service (space-to-Earth) in the 17.3-17.7 GHz band and to the Broadcasting-Satellite Service (space-to-Earth) in the 17.3-17.8 GHz band in Region 3, while ensuring the protection of existing primary allocations in the same and adjacent frequency bands. The inclusion of an FSS downlink allocation in 17.3-17.7 GHz in Region 3 and a new BSS allocation in 17.3-17.8 GHz (space-to-Earth), would provide a contiguous amount of FSS spectrum for broadband applications throughout all three Regions.

Preliminary View (PV)

One administration supports studies for WRC-23 AI 1.5 under the terms of Resolution **14** (**WRC-23**) on regulatory measures, and implementability thereof, to limit the unauthorized operations of non-GSO earth stations in the FSS and MSS and associated issues related to the service area of non-GSO systems in the FSS and MSS services.

This administration is also of the view that key aspects to be considered should include studying measures to limit the operation of transmitting non-GSO FSS and MSS earth stations on the territory of an administration on which they are located and operated to only those under non-GSO systems licensed or authorized by that administration. It should also be assessed the feasibility of limiting coverage contours over territories of countries that haven't consented to its inclusion in the service area of the non-GSO system without adversely affecting the provision of service in the rest of the service area of the non-GSO satellite system, as well as enhancing non-GSO satellite operators role in controlling the deactivation of terminals based on geographical coordinates, thereby restricting their operation solely to territories whose administrations have explicitly agreed to inclusion in the service area. Besides technical solutions to switch on and off terminals based on geolocation data, there are also great opportunities to explore coverage limitations since non-GSO space stations have reduced beam coverage contours areas in relation to GSO satellites. In addition, this administration is also of the view that issues related to the unauthorized non-GSO earth stations, performing illegal operations in national territories might become even more critical when massive Direct-to-Device (D2D) systems will take place, since the earth stations are mostly handheld, with difficult visual distinction by national authorities.

One administration understands the concerns regarding the transmissions from non-GSO earth stations, also referred to as non-GSO user terminals, operating without authorization within the territory under the jurisdiction of an administration. This impacts the sovereign rights of an administration with regards to transmitting terminals operating on their territory, which must be respected.

Accordingly, this administration supports studies on potential regulatory measures to limit unauthorized uplink operations of non-GSO earth stations in the FSS and MSS services. These studies should also assess the implementability and effectiveness of the potential regulatory measures without adversely affecting the provision of services by non-GSO systems within the territory of administrations that have authorized these systems. Furthermore, this administration is of the view that, in performing the studies under this agenda item, specific consideration shall be given to the existing regulatory framework addressing the unauthorized transmissions in Article **18**, Resolutions **22** (**rev. WRC-23**) and **25** (**rev. WRC-23**) as well as the work performed by the ITU-R during the previous cycles.

Preliminary View (PV)

One supports the completion of studies established by Resolution **14** (WRC-23) to develop regulatory measures to limit unauthorized non-GSO earth station operations in the fixed-satellite (FSS) and mobile-satellite (MSS) services. The studies should ensure that the measures do not adversely affect the provision of authorized non-GSO services, promoting a balance between regulatory compliance and continuity in the provision of satellite services.

One administration supports the studies for Agenda Item 1.5 of the 2027 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-27) under the terms of Resolution **14** of the 2023 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-23) on regulatory measures and their implementability to limit the unauthorized operations of non-geostationary-satellite earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (FSS) and the mobile-satellite service (MSS) and associated issues related to the service area of non-geostationary-satellite orbit satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service (FSS) and the mobile-satellite service (MSS). An assessment should also be made of the feasibility of limiting coverage contours in territories of countries that have not accepted their inclusion in the service area of the non-geostationary-satellite orbit system without adversely impacting service delivery in the rest of the service area of the non-geostationary-satellite orbit system, as well as enhancing the role of satellite operators to control the disabling of terminals on the basis of geographical coordinates, thus confining their operation only to those territories whose administrations have explicitly accepted their inclusion in the service area.

One administration notes the extensive list of existing regulatory measures as found in Article **18**, Resolution **22** and Resolution **25** of the Radio Regulations. It further notes that despite these existing requirements a case of unresolved unauthorized operations of a non-GSO earth station has been brought forward to the Radio Regulations Board (RRB). It understands that even with the RRB's determination, the unauthorized operations have unfortunately continued to remain unresolved. Because of these circumstances it believes that the regulatory status quo is not enough, and a solution must be found to address this issue. Given the existing regulatory measures, it believes that the essence of the issue that is being considered under this agenda item lies with the a priori verification that an earth station is authorized at the location where it is trying to operate, before providing access to the network, and to deny the access if the earth station is not duly authorized. At the same time, recognizes the need for any solution to be defined with care, taking the existing set of regulatory measures into account, as well as being formulated in a neutral manner to avoid prescribing a specific set of technology or level of device complexity. It also believes that any solution should be contained within the scope of the problem that it is trying to solve. Any solution should therefore only address earth stations trying to connect to a non-GSO system, regardless of its potential ability to also connect to a GSO network. It continues to welcome additional ideas and discussion on this topic as it considers preparing a specific proposal for future meetings.

Preliminary View (PV)

One administration supports conducting studies within the ITU-R framework in accordance with Resolution **14** (**WRC-23**), with a view to reviewing whether the regulatory measures currently contained in Article **18** of the Radio Regulations, as well as in the texts of Resolutions **22** (**Rev.WRC-23**) and **25** (**Rev.WRC-23**), provide an adequate regulatory framework to address the unauthorized operation of non-GSO earth stations in the Earth-to-space direction. Furthermore, this administration considers that the studies under Agenda Item 1.5 should not address matters related to frequency allocations or compatibility studies; therefore, under no circumstances should these studies consider technical measures that could contravene the technical characteristics of non-geostationary systems of the FSS and the MSS.

One administration supports ITU-R studies under Resolution **14** (**WRC-23**) to reaffirm that the regulatory measures currently in Article **18** of the Radio Regulations, along with the language of Resolutions **22** (**Rev**.**WRC-23**) and **25** (**Rev**.**WRC-23**), includes an adequate framework for addressing Earth-to-space unauthorized operations of non-GSO earth stations. As noted in the background, Article 18 prohibits unauthorized operation of earth stations.

Non-geostationary satellite systems provide crucial communication services worldwide. Additionally, some non-geostationary satellite systems provide essential safety of life communications for global aeronautical and maritime services. Existing provisions impose mandatory licensing and authorization obligations which respect the sovereignty and responsibilities of individual Member States. It is important to avoid unnecessary overregulation and ensure the continuity of essential communication services, particularly in emergency and distress scenarios. Any regulatory changes that would negatively affect non-GSO services and undercut the current effective framework should be avoided.

Given these considerations and the comprehensive nature of the current regulations in Article **18** and the language of Resolutions **22** (**Rev**.**WRC-23**) and **25** (**Rev**.**WRC-23**), this administration does not see a need for changes to the Radio Regulations under this agenda item.

Preliminary View (PV)

One administration supports study of the technical and regulatory measures for FSS satellite networks/systems in the frequency bands 37.5-42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 42.5-43.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), or portions thereof, for equitable access, while ensuring the protection of existing primary services in the same and adjacent bands, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries:

- without adversely affecting those services, specifically the operation of the satellite networks and systems in the bands;
- without changing measures to protect terrestrial services from unacceptable interference.

This administration does not support the establishment of new or additional technical or regulatory measures or any other process that would impose additional coordination requirements on, or implementation barriers for, existing, planned or future FSS satellite networks and systems. Such a process would adversely affect the operation of satellite networks or systems in the bands under study in Resolution 131 (WRC-23). The administrations considers that the procedure specified in Articles 9 and 11 of the Radio Regulations is designed to ensure equitable, efficient, rational and affordable access and use of the FSS orbit/spectrum resource for all countries.

Preliminary Views (PV)

Five administrations support the ongoing studies under WRC-27 agenda item 1.7, which aim to identify additional frequency bands for the terrestrial component of IMT. These administrations stress the need to ensure compatibility with existing services, address the growing demand for telecommunications, and promote equitable access to advanced mobile technologies, especially in developing regions.

They emphasize the importance of global and regional harmonization to lower deployment costs, foster innovation, and support a sustainable IMT ecosystem. The administrations also highlight that the studies should enable the evolution of mobile broadband services and facilitate affordable, high-capacity connectivity for diverse applications and users, while respecting the requirements of incumbent services.

Progress within ITU-R WP 5D demonstrates strong engagement among Member States to develop sharing and compatibility studies, ensuring that any new IMT identifications balance technological advancement with the protection of existing systems and allow flexibility for national circumstances.

Preliminary Views (PV)

Two administrations support conducting sharing and compatibility studies in the 231.5-275 GHz and 275-700 GHz frequency ranges, as called for in Resolution **663 (WRC-23)**. These administrations underscore the importance of establishing any new primary allocations or identifications for the radiolocation service in these bands under technical conditions that ensure the protection of incumbent services—particularly radio astronomy sites such as the Large Millimeter Telescope (LMT).

The studies should carefully assess the coexistence of radiolocation applications, including imaging and material analysis, with passive and other active services, and must take into account the need for specific technical measures such as separation distances or avoidance angles to safeguard radio astronomy operations. A globally harmonized approach to these millimeter and sub-millimeter wave bands is considered desirable to support innovation while securing the continued operation and development of scientific and incumbent services.

Preliminary Views (PV)

Two administrations support the studies requested in Resolution **411 (WRC-23)** on introducing new technologies that improve performance, such as new emission classes and wideband systems, to the AM(OR)S in the frequency ranges outlined in Appendix 26 of the Radio Regulations. This support is contingent on sharing studies demonstrating that HF wideband systems can ensure compatibility with existing AM(OR)S systems, other primary incumbent services, and adjacent allocations.

Preliminary Views (PV)

Two administrations support conducting technical studies to establish appropriate power flux-density (pfd) and equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) limits for the fixed-satellite service (FSS), mobile-satellite service (MSS), and broadcasting-satellite service (BSS) in the 71-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz bands. These studies, as mandated by Resolution **775 (Rev.WRC-23)**, are intended to ensure the ongoing protection and future development of fixed and mobile services operating in these bands, which are vital for high-capacity wireless backhaul, mobile broadband, and other advanced connectivity applications.

The administrations emphasize that the resulting limits must safeguard the continuity of terrestrial services, taking into account technological advances and the increasing use of these bands by both terrestrial and satellite systems.

Preliminary View (PV)

Three Administrations support the consideration of appropriate technical and regulatory provisions at WRC-27 to address Resolution **249 (Rev. WRC-23)** and provide for accommodating space-to-space links in the frequency bands listed below while ensuring the protection of, and compatibility with, and without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on, incumbent services in these bands and adjacent frequency bands, taking into consideration the allocated passive services.

These Administrations are also of the view that the studies of space-to-space operations for consideration under this agenda item should be limited to links operating in the same direction of transmission as provided in the current allocations for the mobile-satellite service in the frequency bands under consideration, as follows:

a) Earth-to-space direction in the frequency bands 1 626.5-1 645.5 MHz and 1 646,5-1 660 MHz;
b) Space-to-Earth direction in the frequency bands 1 525-1 544 MHz and 1 545-1 559 MHz;
c) Earth-to-space direction in the frequency bands 1 610-1 626.5 MHz and 1 670-1 675 MHz, and
d) Space-to-Earth direction in the frequency bands 1 518-1 525 MHz, 1 613.8-1 626.5 MHz and 2 483.5-2 500 MHz.

These Administrations are further of the view that the existing regulatory framework, including Article 21 limits, and operational practices continue to govern transmissions for the downlink (space-to-Earth) direction, and should be appropriately applied to the space-to-space transmissions.

Preliminary View (PV)

Four Administration have expressed support conducting studies, in accordance with Resolution **252 (WRC-23)**, considering allocations to the mobile-satellite service in the frequency bands 1 427-1 432 MHz (space-to-Earth), 1 645.5-1 646.5 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space), 1 880-1 920 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) and 2 010-2 025 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) for the future development of low-data-rate non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems. Views have been expressed that studies should aim to identify the spectrum needs, characteristics, and technical and operational conditions for non-geostationary low-data-rate mobile-satellite service systems, as well as to address sharing and compatibility studies between these systems and existing primary services operating in the frequency bands under consideration and in adjacent bands, while ensuring the protection of existing services.

Furthermore, regarding the overlapping of the frequency bands between Agenda items 1.12 / 1.13 / 1.14, views have been expressed that regulatory proposals for these overlapping frequency bands should be consistent among all these agenda items.

Preliminary View (PV)

Five administrations support studies under the terms of Resolution **253 (WRC-23)** on a possible new allocation to the MSS in existing frequency bands used or identified for the terrestrial component of IMT in the frequency range between 694/698 MHz and 2.7 GHz for direct connectivity between space stations and IMT user equipment to complement terrestrial IMT network coverage. These administrations support the aforementioned studies ensuring the protection of incumbent services, including those in adjacent frequency bands, in accordance with the Radio Regulations, and are of the view that possible allocations to the MSS for DC-MSS-IMT systems take into account the arrangements and directionality of frequencies established in the latest version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1036, consistent with *resolves 1)* of Resolution 253 (WRC-23), with the aim of promoting access to telecommunications services in underserved and unserved areas, as well as in the search to provide forms of access to communities.

Furthermore, noting the overlapping frequency bands between Agenda Items 1.12, 1.13, and 1.14, any regulatory proposals for these overlapping frequency bands should be consistent among all these agenda items and aligned with their associated WRC-23 Resolutions. Moreover, existing terrestrial mobile operations using frequency bands identified for IMT should be protected from harmful interference, while new MSS operations are incorporated to extend existing terrestrial mobile broadband coverage. Furthermore, no additional regulatory measures are needed to the IMT user equipment transmitting in the MSS uplink, provided they operate under the same technical conditions as the terrestrial IMT.

Following views are expressed by some of the administrations referred to earlier:

1) Any possible new allocations to the MSS for DC-MSS-IMT under WRC-27 AI 1.13 should be allocated on a secondary basis given the complementary nature of the application and the need for continued terrestrial IMT deployment under the mobile service to which the bands are already allocated on a primary basis.

2) it is not necessary to conduct additional sharing and compatibility studies in those frequency bands, or parts thereof, that already benefit from existing co-primary MS and MSS allocations for which the MSS directionality matches the directionality of the IMT frequency arrangements.

3) Any individual administration has its own needs and that there may be scenarios in which different frequency arrangements have been adopted for the rollout of IMT systems, even between neighbouring countries. Therefore, these administrations believe it is relevant to keep in mind these scenarios in the sharing and compatibility studies, especially those relative to the use of different duplex schemes (FDD or TDD) and propagation directions, in order to support informed decisions by CITEL Administrations.

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4) It is crucial that any consideration about possible allocations to the MSS for DC-MSS-IMT systems in the frequency bands being examined, or parts thereof, as well as in adjacent frequency bands, must guarantee the protection of incumbent services. It would be advisable to identify the technical, operational, and/or regulatory measures needed to guarantee the priority operation, free from any harmful interferences, of stations that operate in the MS, as well as other services, so that they continue to develop.

5) It is deemed that the list of frequency arrangements developed at WP 4C takes into account the needs of diverse interested parties in Agenda Item 1.13 for WRC-27. However, it is a very broad list, and adding additional frequency arrangements might complicate timely completion of the sharing and compatibility studies, as well as undermine the analysis and follow-up of some administrations, as a result of which any proposal for inclusion should benefit from an allocation to the MS, be identified for IMT in the RR, and be consistent with the latest version in force of Recommendation ITU-R M.1036.

6) It is not necessary to include new frequency bands and that the reduction of frequency bands, or parts therefore, could be explored, to optimize the efforts and work in the ITU-R. For example, discarding the bands with TDD arrangements owing to latency issues or bands that do not match with the latest version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1036.

Preliminary View (PV)

Four Administrations, with the objective of promoting access to the mobile-satellite service, especially in remote areas, in rural areas, and in areas of difficult access without terrestrial network connectivity, support to develop studies on possible new MSS frequency allocations consistent with Resolution **254 (WRC-23),** including sharing and compatibility studies, that consider technical criteria and parameters to ensure protection to existing radiocommunication services, including those in the adjacent frequency bands, and their future development and without imposing additional restrictions or negatively affecting such services. The overlapping of the frequency bands with agenda Items 1.12 / 1.13 / 1.14 should also be considered during studies under each of these agenda items.

One of these administrations is of the view that, considering the multiple WRC-27 agenda items seeking MSS allocations, the spectrum requirements under agenda item 1.14 need to be sufficiently justified, including specific applications and rationale on the demand for spectrum. Any primary MSS allocations under agenda item 1.14 should not be sought in frequency bands already allocated to the mobile service and used extensively by commercial mobile/IMT systems, where it is also expected that these bands may be allocated on a secondary basis for DC-MSS-IMT., such as the 2120-2160 MHz frequency band.

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Another administration is of the view that noting the overlapping frequency bands between Agenda Items 1.12, 1.13, and 1.14, any regulatory proposals for these overlapping frequency bands should be consistent among all these agenda items and their associated WRC-23 Resolutions. Moreover, existing terrestrial mobile operations using frequency bands identified for IMT should be protected from harmful interference, while new MSS operations are incorporated. Special attention should be given to parts of the 2 GHz band already identified for IMT, which are under consideration of both WRC-27 Agenda Items 1.13 and 1.14, including their aggregate impact, as these frequency bands are extensively used for terrestrial IMT.

Preliminary View (PV)

One administration deems it important that studies aimed at considering the spectrum requirements of SRS systems that can operate on the lunar surface, or systems in lunar orbit communicating with systems on the lunar surface in the frequency bands referred to in Resolution 680 (WRC-23), should take into account all existing applications of the EIS and other services that could be affected within the same band or, where appropriate, in adjacent bands.

This administration believes it necessary to bear in mind that there are a few Agenda Items in WRC-27 that will study the same frequency bands.

Moreover, two administrations supports studies called for under Agenda Item 1.15, including studies of potential new or modified frequency allocations and/or identifications to the space research service with appropriated regulatory provisions for communications on the lunar orbit communicating with systems on the Lunar surface while ensuring protection of the incumbent services. These studies should take into account provisions to protect the Shield Zone of the moon for radioastronomical measurements, spectrum needs of systems operating in the lunar environment, propagation aspects of the moon, and protection of incumbent services, which include critical safety services such as search and rescue services of COSPAS-SARSAT in the frequency bands listed in Resolution 680 (WRC-23). Also supports ITU-R regulatory studies on the appropriated regulatory procedures for systems operating on lunar surface, or systems in lunar orbit communicating with systems on the lunar surface to facilitate their notification to the BR.

Preliminary Views (PV)

Two administration supports the importance of studies regarding technical and regulatory measures and provisions necessary to protect radio astronomy in Radio Quiet Zones (RQZ). One believes that is important to assess possible regulatory measures and technical conditions to protect radio astronomy operations in Radio Quiet Zones (RQZ) in the frequency bands allocated on a primary basis to the RAS globally; and the other in designated RQZ, both cases from possible aggregate radio-frequency interference caused by non-GSO satellite orbit systems.

Another two administrations supports conducting compatibility studies called for in Resolution 681 (WRC-23) resolves 1 to 2 and limited to the frequency bands in Table 1 of Resolution 681 (WRC-23), where the Radio Astronomy Service (RAS) is allocated on a primary basis. First of them is also of the view that studies should focus on providing tools that help manage the coexistence and provide recommended best practices without the need for changes to the Radio Regulations and take into account the allocation status of the services in each frequency band in which observations are conducted, not taking actions that could impose undue constraints on non-GSO operations. While the second, since the last results of WP7D meeting, is of the view that Resolves 3 to 6 of Resolution 681 (WRC-23) will not require any changes to the RR and any technical studies that may be carried out would be considered for inclusion in ITU-R Report RA.2259, and that in order to obtain an international recognition and protection to any services, including RAS, an allocation in Art. 5 of RR is needed.

Preliminary Views (PV)

Four administrations supports the consideration of a potential new primary allocations to MetAids (space weather) in the RR, taking into account the results of the studies under Resolution 682 (WRC-23). One of those support the review of the regulatory provisions for the protection of receive-only meteorological sensors used in space meteorology. The other three are of the view that any allocation to Met Aids (space weather) shall not claim protection from, nor constrain the future development of, incumbent services in these frequency bands or in adjacent bands.

Preliminary Views (PV)

Three administrations presented preliminary views, one administration deems it important to identify relevant threshold levels that minimize unwanted emissions from any GSO and non-GSO space stations, and to review and update Resolution 739 (Rev. WRC-19) accordingly and that is necessary to observe and determine whether the characteristics of propagation and sharing between incumbent systems and those involving updated allocations are compatible with the EESS (passive) and RAS services from those that share frequency bands relating to AIs 1.8, 1.10 and 1.16 for WRC-27; and 2.6 for WRC-31.

The second administration supports conducting compatibility studies called in Resolution 712 (WRC-23) for frequency bands listed in table 1 based on available characteristics of active services, and studies between the RAS and active satellite services in frequency bands listed in Table 2. Also supports, based on ITU-R study results, potential development of regulatory measures to ensure compatibility of the EESS(passive)/RAS without overly burdening the current and future use of active services in the studied frequency bands.

The third administration support to conduct compatibility studies outlined in Resolution 712 (WRC-23), to determine appropriated regulatory measures to protect EESS (passive) and RAS from unwanted emissions of active services listed in Tables 1 and 2 from Resolution 712 (WRC-23). As per invite *invites the 2027 world radiocommunication conference 1 and 2 of Resolution 712 (WRC-23),* any required new regulatory provisions should be implemented in Resolutions 750 (Rev. WRC-19) and 739 (Rev. WRC-19) to protect EESS (passive) and RAS, respectively. Also notes that within the ITU-R the technical and operational characteristics of certain active services in some of the adjacent bands mentioned in table 1 and 2 of Resolution 712(WRC-23) have not yet been developed it is not possible to carry out compatibility studies making more difficult to define an appropriated regulatory measures.

Preliminary Views (PV)

Four administrations presented preliminary views.

One administration supports studies considering possible primary allocations in all Regions to the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) in the frequency bands 4 200-4 400 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz, in order to ensure the long-term continuity of SST measurements, in conjunction with the existing 6/7 GHz frequency range. Additionally, is of the view that studies should consider the technical and operational conditions of radio altimeters or wireless avionics intra-communication systems in the 4 200-4 400 MHz frequency band, also emphasizes the significance of sea surface temperature (SST) measurements in detecting and forecasting meteorological events that significantly affect the safety and security of administrations and their populations, and highlights that given the sensitivity of sea surface brightness temperature to frequency, it is deemed appropriate to conduct SST measurements within frequency bands spanning the range of 4-9 GHz.

The second administration deems it is important to underscore the work conducted by ITU-R Study Groups on WRC-27 AI 1.19, to ensure that propagation and sharing characteristics between incumbent systems and those systems engaged in an allocation update do not cause any constraint whatsoever to any of the services being studied.

Third administration in addition to supporting the studies in line with Resolution 674 (WRC-23), indicates that frequency bands 4400-4800 MHz and 7900-8400 MHz are currently under study for potential identification for IMT under AI 1.7 of WRC-27 thus the impact of the possible new EESS (passive) allocations and IMT identifications on each other should be considered under both agenda items. Finaly to ensure no impacts on the current and future operations of incumbent services, any new EESS (passive) allocations shall not claim protection from existing services or in adjacent bands.

Last Administration recognizes the importance of ensuring the continued reliable operation and safety of life systems such as radio altimeters and WAIC operations in the frequency band 4.2-4.4 GHz and is of the view that if studies conclude positively, they will consider supporting a primary allocation to the EESS (passive), in accordance with Resolution 674 (WRC-23).

46th. Meeting of PCC.II
Salvador, Bahia
Brazil
September 29 to October 3, 2025

Thank you for your attention!

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