

REPORT OF THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WRC-23 (20 NOVEMBER – 15 DECEMBER 2023)

The World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-23) was opened on 20 November 2023.

H.E. Mohammed Al Ramsi (UAE) was elected as the chairman of the Conference.

The European Communications Office (ECO) is publishing this report to provide an overview of the activities and results of the second week of WRC-23 (25 November-1 December). Relevant background information can be found on the [ECC website](#).

The report from week 1 (20-24 November) is available [here](#).

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Seven Committees were established by WRC-23:

- Committee 1: Steering Committee (composed of Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Conference and Committees);
- Committee 2: Credentials Committee (Basebi MOSINYI, Botswana);
- Committee 3: Budget Control Committee (Cindy COOK, Canada);
- Committee 4, 5 and 6: Specific Agenda Items Committees (see table below);
- Committee 7: Editorial Committee (Christian RISSONE, France).

Committees 4, 5 and 6 set up several Working Groups each. The responsibilities on the key agenda items for CEPT were then identified as highlighted below. Please note that several working groups also address relevant parts of agenda items 3 and 5.

Committee	Working Group/ Ad hoc Group	Agenda items
Committee 4 (Hiroyuki ATARASHI, Japan)	WG4A - Broadband applications in the mobile service (Mohamed MOGHAZI, Egypt)	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, Doc. 550 (WRC-19), 9.2 (relevant parts)
	WG4B - Aeronautical and maritime services (Sandra WRIGHT, USA)	1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 9.1-b, Res. 427
	WG4C - Fixed, mobile and broadcasting services (Usman ALIYU, Nigeria)	1.3, 1.5, 9.1-c, 9.2 (relevant parts)
Committee 5 (Anna MARKLUND, Sweden)	WG5A - Science (Eric ALLAIX, France)	1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 9.1-a, 9.1-d
	WG5B - Satellite allocation (Abdulrahman AL-NAJDI, Saudi Arabia)	1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19
	WG5C - Satellite regulatory (Cheng FENHONG, China)	7, 9.2 (relevant parts), 9.3
Committee 6 (Abdouramane EL HADJAR, Cameroon)	WG6A – General Issues (Jonathan WILLIAMS, USA)	2, 4, 8, 9.1, 9.2 (relevant parts), Res. 655
	WG6B – Next WRC (Geraldo NETO, Brazil)	10

A summary table showing the current status of progress for all agenda items is available [here](#).

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AGENDA ITEM 1.1 - RR 5.441B (4 800-4 990 MHZ)

Sub Working Group 4A1 (Baxton SIREWU, Zimbabwe)

to consider, based on the results of 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 power flux-density criteria in No. 5.441B in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-19)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT is of the view that,

- AMS and MMS stations located in international airspace or waters and operated in the band 4800-4990 MHz shall be protected on the basis of the following pfd limits provided in RR No. 5.441B and derived from detailed AMS and MMS characteristics and protection criteria:
 - In the frequency bands 4800-4825 MHz and 4835-4950 MHz, $-140 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ MHz))}$ produced up to 19 km above sea level at 22 km from the coast, defined as the low-water mark, as officially recognised by the coastal State.
 - In the band 4800-4990 MHz, $-134 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ MHz))}$ produced up to 30 m above sea level at 22 km from the coast, defined as the low-water mark, as officially recognised by the coastal State.
- These pfd criteria shall apply to IMT operating in national territories in order to protect AMS and MMS stations located in international airspace or waters and operating in the band 4800-4990 MHz, i.e. beyond the territorial seas.
- The above new pfd criteria shall apply to all countries listed in RR No. 5.441B ensuring consistency in the application of the limits.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

During the second week, a few additional countries are requesting to add their names in No. 5.441B either under agenda item 8 (Review of Footnotes) or agenda item 1.1. Inconsistencies raised by the BR Director's report on No. 11.14 of the Radio Regulations were considered, including proposals from Canada and CEPT to resolve them. No agreement has been reached at this stage. Subsequent efforts focused on regulatory analysis without reaching agreement. Work is now ongoing on reviewing various proposals to respond to the agenda item.

NEXT STEPS

Continue to review proposals on the basis of a compilation document.

AGENDA ITEM 1.2 - IMT CENTIMETER BANDS

Sub Working Group 4A2 (Luciana CAMARGOS, Brazil)

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)

CEPT POSITION

3300-3400 MHz (amend footnote in Region 1)

CEPT does not support amendments to footnotes **5.429A** and **5.429B** which could extend them to countries north of 30° parallel north. Thus, CEPT does not support an IMT identification for the entire Region 1. Furthermore, CEPT opposes amending the footnote to change the regulatory provisions applicable to IMT stations in the band. In particular, IMT stations shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service in various national and international operational environments and shall meet unwanted emission levels specified in the relevant ITU-R Recommendations. In addition, protection of FSS in the frequency band 3400-3800 MHz should also be ensured, as appropriate.

3300-3400 MHz (Region 2)

CEPT supports maintaining the regulatory provisions in the footnotes Nos. **5.429C** and **5.429D** applicable to IMT stations in this band. In particular, IMT stations shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service in various national and international operational environments, and shall meet unwanted emission levels specified in the relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

3600-3800 MHz (Region 2)

CEPT would not oppose an IMT Identification in Region 2, noting that administrations of Region 2 are expected to define relevant provisions to protect FSS earth stations

6425-7025 MHz (Region 1) and 7025-7125 MHz (globally)

CEPT is neither proposing nor supporting an IMT identification of the frequency range 6425-7125 MHz but could accept it if the conditions below are fulfilled. If these conditions are not fulfilled, CEPT will support NOC (underlined).

CEPT will only accept an IMT Identification if all of the following five conditions are fully met:

- 1) the protection of relevant primary services is ensured (as provided in the European Common Proposal - ECP)
- 2) continued operation of other services (i.e. those identified in RR Nos. **5.458** for EESS (passive) and **5.149** for Radioastronomy) is addressed (as provided in the ECP) with additionally new EESS (passive) primary allocations in the frequency bands 4.2-4.4 GHz, and 8.4-8.5 GHz, to allow the continued operation of sea surface temperature (SST) measurements
- 3) no limitations are imposed on the existing services and their future development
- 4) the IMT Resolution clearly outlines opportunities for other broadband applications in the mobile services (i.e. WAS/RLAN) as well as sufficient flexibility regarding the future wireless broadband usage, i.e. by IMT, WAS/RLAN or under a shared framework between IMT and WAS/RLAN as provided in the ECP

- 5) WRC-23 does not approve an agenda item for WRC-27 studying additional IMT identifications in frequency bands between 7 and 30 GHz where IMT would have the potential to jeopardize important European space and governmental spectrum.

10000-10500 MHz (Region 2)

CEPT is of the view that the result of a possible identification of the frequency band 10-10.5 GHz in Region 2 under this agenda item has a global impact on EESS (active) in the band 10.0-10.4 GHz and may have a global impact on EESS (passive) in the band 10.6-10.7 GHz due to the required protection of these services on a global basis. Moreover, interference would be detrimental to airborne and shipborne radars operating in 10-10.5 GHz under the radiolocation service operated by some CEPT countries in all Regions at 10-10.5 GHz. Sharing and compatibility studies between IMT and EESS (active) show that sharing between IMT and those services is not possible. Therefore, CEPT is of the view that the band 10-10.4 GHz should not be identified for IMT in Region 2 in order to ensure the protection of the radiolocation and the globally operating EESS (active) systems and in order to not impose any additional regulatory or technical constraints to these services.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Drafting groups have been formed to address the bands under this agenda item.

Further offline discussions led by the Chair of Committee 4 have been held on the conditions for the 6 GHz band. These discussions are continuing as well as discussions with other administrations/regional organisations.

Regarding the 3.3 - 3.4 GHz band, discussions are continuing to find a solution to update the footnotes whilst not impacting systems in the radiolocation service.

Regarding the 10 GHz band, the discussions have started focusing on the conditions defined in the Resolution. While the CEPT position remains for a No Change to the Radio Regulations, some technical discussions have started to ensure that the possible conditions in case of an identification for IMT are as close as possible to what is defined in the CEPT Brief.

On the protection of the EESS (active) and radiolocation, CEPT has included its proposal on the need for an e.i.r.p. value and more discussions are needed to converge on the specific value.

On the protection of the EESS (passive), the current proposal is to have a protection condition considering a total radiated power level for the base station below -36.7 dB(W/100 MHz).

CEPT is of the view that protection of radio astronomy is a national matter for countries in Region 2.

NEXT STEPS

Offline discussions will continue on the 6 GHz band issues which are considered by some administrations/regional groups as being out of scope of the agenda item.

For the 3.3 GHz band, discussions need to continue to find a solution to update the footnotes whilst not impacting systems in the radiolocation service.

For the 10 GHz band, offline discussions will continue to try and converge on a common proposal to protect EESS (active), radiolocation and EESS (passive).

AGENDA ITEM 1.3 - MS 3 600-3 800 MHZ

Sub Working Group 4C1 (Cesar GUTIERREZ MIGUELEZ, Spain)

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

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports the upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 3600-3800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis in Region 1 to improve opportunities for the introduction of mobile service applications in Europe.

This support is subject to the conditions that the current use in the frequency bands 3400-3800 MHz and the protection of primary services, under the existing CEPT regulatory framework, can be continued, and that no undue constraints are imposed on the existing services and their future development.

In consequence, CEPT supports that the technical and regulatory conditions applicable to the band 3400-3600 MHz, in particular the pfd limit of $-154.5 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz}$ not to be exceeded for more than 20% of time 3 m above ground at the border to protect the neighbouring countries, are one part of the technical conditions in response to WRC- 23 Agenda item 1.3, recognising that sharing studies carried out in ITU-R ensured that the full objective of Resolution **246 (WRC-19)** has been met. In addition, CEPT opposes making these technical and regulatory conditions for the frequency band 3600-3800 MHz more stringent than those applicable to the band 3400-3600 MHz to protect FSS earth stations, in particular any changes to the value or percentage of time of the pfd limit, or to the height above ground where this limit applies.

CEPT does not support introducing any further requirements or requests for coordination, in particular under No. **9.21**.

CEPT is of the view that consideration of an IMT identification as well as consideration of the aeronautical mobile service in this band are not in the scope of Resolution **246 (WRC-19)**.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Revised proposals from some administrations in Region 3 were considered and the working documents were updated accordingly.

It was proposed to focus the discussion on coordination and protection issues with reference to the footnote for the primary allocation to mobile except aeronautical. The development of this footnote was progressed through offline discussions, towards a possible compromise solution, taking into account the different positions. The main issue under discussion are the proper conditions to include a reference to No. 9.21 in the footnote. The group asked the assistance of the BR for clarification on the implementation of No. 9.21, 9.17 and 9.18.

Comments in the Report of the BR Director to WRC-23 relevant to this agenda item were discussed. Calculation methods and criteria for identification of affected administrations can be developed by the BR after WRC-23 or included in the footnote at WRC-23.

NEXT STEPS

Discussions will continue to identify a possible compromise solution for the text of the footnote related to the primary allocation to mobile. Different options are under consideration. The draft text of the footnote is being continuously modified based on the results of discussions A review by the BR is needed to check consistency.

It is expected to reach a stable text in the coming days after feedback is received from the BR. Other topics on mobile allocation and IMT identification are still pending and should be addressed in the coming week.

AGENDA ITEM 1.4 - HIBS

Sub Working Group 4A3 (Camilo ZAMORA, Micronesia)

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

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports regulatory provisions applying to HIBS in order to enable their use of the frequency bands 694-960 MHz, 1710-1885 MHz and 2500-2690 MHz while protecting other services and applications in these frequency bands as well as in the adjacent bands. Under the same line, the conditions pertaining to the IMT applications using high altitude platform stations (HAPS) as base stations as currently defined through RR No. 5.388A and Resolution 221 (Rev. WRC-07) are also proposed to be revised.

The regulatory provisions proposed by CEPT to ensure protection of other services are of three different nature applying as appropriate, specific geographical coordination, in-band or adjacent band pfd masks and limitation of the HIBS emissions to a specific direction.

CEPT is of the view that the use by HIBS of these frequency bands should be on a non-protection basis, since studies have not addressed the risk that HIBS may require more protection than conventional IMT base stations.

CEPT is of the view that the use of HIBS should be enabled at an altitude lower than 20 km, down to a minimum of 18 km, since ITU-R studies have confirmed that there is a negligible difference in terms of impact to other services.

CEPT is of the view that there needs to be a pfd limit for the protection of broadcasting and not a coordination trigger since that would allow an alternative coordination procedure for the band 694-960 MHz.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The meeting is focussing on issue B (1710- 885 MHz), issue C (1885-1 980 MHz, 2010-2025 MHz and 2110-2170 MHz) and issue D (2500-2690 MHz). Issue A (694-960 MHz) has not been discussed yet as it is the most difficult issue. The progress has been very little due to opposition from RCC and Iran. However, the other regional groups have managed to align on the regulatory provisions. The meeting is focussing on the following main issues:

- HIBS definition
- Provisions for altitude between 18-20 km
- Agreement on common regulatory text for the protection of incumbent services and application of the same text for all bands/resolutions

Germany has proposed a new text for the protection of radio astronomy service (in the band 2690-2700 MHz) which is now under consideration in CEPT.

NEXT STEPS

To finalise the resolution and footnote for issues B, C, and D. Once these issues are resolved, the chair will start the discussion regarding issue A. The general understanding is that same regulatory text will be applied

to issue A and the focus will be on the values of the limits. RCC and Iran, unlike other regional groups, are pushing for No Change under issue A.

AGENDA ITEM 1.5 - UHF REVIEW

Sub Working Group 4C2 (Ronel LE GRANGE, Namibia)

*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)***

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports a secondary allocation to the mobile service (except aeronautical mobile) in the frequency band 470-694 MHz to be made at WRC-23, with a future agenda item for WRC-31 to consider a possible upgrade to a primary allocation.

CEPT is of the view that sharing studies indicate that due care will be required in any introduction of new applications of the mobile service in the band.

CEPT is of the view that this agenda item seeks the long-term balance between (1) national requirements, in particular due to the evolution of spectrum usage and demands, and (2) the challenges of effective cross-border coordination between the existing services and various services/applications wishing to access spectrum, including applications of the mobile service.

In line with Resolution 235 (WRC-15), CEPT acknowledges and supports that no regulatory action is required in the band 694-960 MHz.

CEPT is of the view that the primary allocation of the 470-862 MHz band to the broadcasting service in Region 1 shall remain, in order to enable the protection and development of incumbent usage of the broadcasting service.

CEPT is of the view that any possible regulatory action by WRC-23 in the band 470-694 MHz shall not be in conflict with any provision of the GE06 Agreement.

CEPT supports the continuation and development of the incumbent usage by PMSE (SAB/SAP) (in accordance with existing RR No. **5.296**).

CEPT supports the protection of the radioastronomy service within the frequency band 606-614 MHz, where required, to ensure its continued operation. CEPT is of the view that any decision on regulatory action(s) in the band 470-694 MHz at the WRC-23 shall consider regulatory action to protect RAS, taking into account RR No. **5.149**.

CEPT is currently of the view that no changes are necessary concerning RR No. **5.291A** addressing the operation of wind profiler radars.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The sub-working group (SWG 4C2) held a number of further meetings during week 2, with efforts focussed on how to reduce the number of options currently being considered under this agenda item. Discussions have not yet led to progress in this regard, and an informal discussion group has been formed to tackle the issue. One meeting of the informal group has so far been held, and discussions are in their preliminary stages, with no results yet to report to SWG 4C2. Further meetings of the informal group are therefore expected prior to reporting back to its parent group.

NEXT STEPS

Continue discussions within the informal group, with the aim of reporting back to SWG 4C2 in week 3 with, if possible, a reduced list of options to consider, in addition to a proposed way forward on each of these options.

AGENDA ITEM 1.6 - SUB-ORBITAL VEHICLES

Sub Working Group 4B1 (Kim KOLB, USA)

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

CEPT Position

CEPT is of the view that a new WRC Resolution is required that:

- a new WRC Resolution is required that provides the conditions for the operation of terrestrial stations and earth stations fitted on board sub-orbital vehicles;
- the new Resolution should not affect the operation of satellite launchers operating in the space operation service.
- in response to *invites ITU-R 3* of Resolution 772 (WRC-19), CEPT has not currently identified any need for action to be taken after WRC-23 to identify additional spectrum for sub-orbital vehicles.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Work on a new Resolution to facilitate the introduction of sub-orbital vehicle operations that include a call for additional studies is near to completion but is being held up by RCC and ASMG who are either awaiting a package deal or don't want to allow anything to occur after this Conference. Not much more progress can be made until this stalemate has been solved.

NEXT STEPS

Clear the stalemate and include text in the “*resolves*” section of the draft Resolution as proposed by CEPT and other proponents. Develop text under “*invites ITU-R to study*” as part of a compromise. Alternatively CEPT needs to decide whether to accept a call for further studies or support No Change.

AGENDA ITEM 1.7 - AMS(R)S 137 MHz

Sub Working Group 4B2 (Olivier AL PELLAY, France)

*to consider a new aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service 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 aeronautical mobile (R) service, in the aeronautical radionavigation service, and in adjacent frequency bands*

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports a new primary allocation to AMS(R)S in the frequency band 117.975-137 MHz while:

- limiting the use of the new AMS(R)S allocation to non-geostationary satellite systems and internationally standardised aeronautical systems as developed by ICAO;
- mandating that the use of this new primary allocation to AMS(R)S be subject to coordination provisions of No. **9.11A**;
- ensuring protection of services in adjacent bands and not constraining these services;
- associating the new allocation with footnotes and a new WRC Resolution in order to detail certain elements of the regulatory framework.

CEPT is of the view that in-band coexistence between AM(R)S and AMS(R)S and adjacent-band coexistence with ARNS below 117.975 MHz need to be ensured through frequency planning and coordination work, taking into account the current ICAO frequency management framework.

CEPT is of the view that the provisions above will also ensure compatibility between AMS(R)S systems and AM(OR)S assignments in the band 132-137 MHz of countries listed in RR Nos. **5.201** and **5.202**.

CEPT is of the view that the protection of adjacent band services operating above 137 MHz from AMS(R)S emissions can be ensured:

- through the 1 MHz frequency separation in 136-137 MHz and RR Appendix **3** limits for spurious emissions for AMS(R)S systems operating in 117.975-136 MHz,
- through 62.5 kHz frequency separation and RR Appendix **3** limits for spurious emissions for the band 136136.9375 MHz and
- through a limit on the level of unwanted emissions above 137 MHz for AMS(R)S emissions from systems operating in 136.9375-137 MHz.

CEPT is of the view that when operating in the frequency band 136.8-137 MHz, AMS(R)S space receivers shall be able to operate in the presence of out-of-band aggregated power level as described in the draft new Resolution **[EUR-A17-SAT-VHF] (WRC-23)**, as a result of satellite systems operating in the frequency band 137-138 MHz, without imposing additional regulatory provisions on those services operating in the frequency band 137-138 MHz.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Work has progressed towards two options seeking a new allocation to AMS(R)S in the band 117.975-137 MHz.

Two options are under consideration – Option 1 based on the CITELE input and Option 2 based on the CEPT input.

The main difficulties for CEPT with Option 1 are the lack of provisions to ensure that services operating above 137 MHz will not be impacted by the protection of AMS(R)S space stations, the proposed pfd level to protect services operating above 137 MHz, and a new footnote granting a “super primary status” to AM(R)S over AMS(R)S.

Under both options, the AMS(R)S allocation would be subject to No. 9.11A coordination, except No. 9.16. Under the CEPT option, this is compensated through a new “resolves” clause agreed with RCC to address the case of new AM(OR)S stations.

Work to merge the two options has commenced, which has raised a difficulty with the CITELE option due to a conflict between some sub-9.11A coordination provisions attached to the new AMS(R)S allocation, and the proposed “super primary status” for AM(R)S.

NEXT STEPS

A possible way forward to address CITELE’s concerns (without this “super primary status” footnote) may result in lack of coordination between AMS(R)S and AM(R)S, which would instead be addressed under the ICAO framework using elements contained in the resolution proposed by CEPT. Coordination would remain under No. 9.12 between AMS(R)S systems, and under No. 9.14/No. 9.15 with respect to AM(OR)S.

The concept needs to be investigated further, and agreement still needs to be reached on all pending topics.

AGENDA ITEM 1.8 - RESOLUTION 155

Sub Working Group 4B3 (Per HOVSTAD, China)

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 networks by control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems

CEPT POSITION

CEPT is of the view that if the conditions for the safety operation of CNPC established by ICAO cannot be met with the existing FSS link as it stands, then this link should not be used by the UAS operator.

CEPT is of the view that the safety aspects of UAS CNPC shall not have any impact on:

- the existing terrestrial services and their current and expected applications;
- the relevant existing agreements reached during FSS satellite coordination process;
- the future coordination of FSS networks during the application of provisions of Articles 9 and 11 of the Radio Regulations.

CEPT considered two options in accordance with Resolution 171 (WRC-19) to respond to this agenda item:

- to suppress RR No. 5.484B together with Resolution 155 (Rev.WRC-19) as well as Resolution 171 (WRC-19)
- to modify RR No. 5.484B and Resolution 155 (Rev.WRC-19) and to suppress Resolution 171 (WRC-19)

No agreement was reached on these options.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The sub-working group continued discussion and two quite diverging views are still under consideration. An informal meeting also took place to clarify the way ahead between the main interested parties and the chairs of Working Group 4B and Sub-Working Group 4B3.

Discussion was mostly general but has been more constructive after the informal meeting, however progress remains slow. So far the discussion focused on the *resolves* 1 to 5 of the compiled document.

NEXT STEPS

Discussions to continue.

AGENDA ITEM 1.9 - APPENDIX 27

Sub Working Group 4B4 (Glenn ODLUM, Australia)

to review Appendix 27 of the Radio Regulations and consider appropriate regulatory actions and updates based on ITUR studies, in order to accommodate digital technologies for commercial aviation safety-of-life applications in existing HF bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service and ensure coexistence of current HF systems alongside modernized HF systems, in accordance with Resolution 429 (WRC19)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT is of the view that the current version of RR Appendix 27 does not preclude the use of wideband digital HF communication by using multiple channels simultaneously.

CEPT proposes:

- The introduction in the Appendix 27 of the relevant parts of the current text of the Rules of Procedure for clarification and,
- adjustments of the Appendix 27 of the RR to make explicit the possibility to use wideband emissions by aggregation of multiple individual channels each of which complies with the provisions of Appendix 27.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The solution approved at Committee 4 during week 1 was approved by the plenary. This is in line with the CEPT position.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed.

AGENDA ITEM 1.10 - AMS NON-SAFETY

Sub Working Group 4B5 (Saad ALASKAR, Saudi Arabia)

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 (WRC19)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT acknowledges the need for additional spectrum to fulfil the increasing demand for non-safety aeronautical mobile applications. Therefore, CEPT supports new allocations to AM(OR)S for non-safety application in the whole range or a part of the frequency bands 15.4-15.7 GHz and 22-22.21 GHz while:

- ensuring protection of the EESS/SRS (passive), and the RAS from unwanted emissions of the AM(OR)S;
- not claiming protection nor create harmful interference to radiolocation and aeronautical navigation services in the 15.4-15.7 GHz frequency band;
- ensuring protection of the primary allocations to fixed-satellite (Earth-to-space) service in the frequency band 15.43-15.63 GHz;
- ensuring protection of the primary allocations to the fixed and mobile services in the frequency band 22-22.21 GHz noting that the frequency range 21.2-23.6 GHz is allocated to the fixed service;
- considering that RR No. 5.149 applies, also recognizing that some CEPT administrations operate RAS under their National regulation with a primary or secondary status in the frequency band 22.00-22.21 GHz.

Noting that some CEPT Administrations operate water vapour radiometers in the frequency range 22-22.5 GHz utilized by some radio astronomy stations and in a variety of environmental applications, including weather forecasting and nowcasting, as well as climate monitoring for meteorology, CEPT will also ensure their necessary protection.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Drafting and many offline consultations took place during this week. Good progress was achieved on the editing of footnotes towards producing a clean document.

The proposed footnote restricting the use of AM(OR)S allocation to national territories of administrations is not acceptable for CEPT, while its removal is not acceptable for RCC at this stage. The USA and Canada have provided active support to CEPT on this point.

The CEPT footnote proposal on the recognition of water-vapour radiometers is faced with strong opposition from RCC. CEPT received active support from ATU on this matter, while most other administrations have no strong view.

CEPT has agreed the principle of accepting a pfd mask for protection of the fixed service in order to address concerns from other regional groups.

All the regional groups still maintain their original positions. The principle of an allocation in Region 1 and possibly Region 3 for the 15 GHz frequency band is being explored.

There is some suggestion that CITELE and ASMG as well as several APT countries could remove their opposition to the 22 GHz allocation.

NEXT STEPS

The drafting activity is planned to start on Monday.

AGENDA ITEM 1.11 - GMDSS

Sub Working Group 4B6 (Issue A and B: Mohammed ALHASSANI, UAE; Issue C: Xia GE, China)

to consider possible regulatory actions to support the modernization of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) and the implementation of e-navigation, in accordance with Resolution 361 (Rev. WRC19)

CEPT POSITION

Issue A: Modernisation of GMDSS

CEPT supports regulatory actions needed to implement the GMDSS modernisation in the Radio Regulation based on decisions taken in IMO.

CEPT supports in particular:

- the removal of narrow band direct printing from the GMDSS and introduction of an automatic connection system for MF and selected HF bands;
- the introduction of NAVDAT as a component of the GMDSS;
- to accommodate Automatic Identification System - search and rescue transmitters (AIS-SARTs) as homing equipment for survival craft stations, as an alternative to Radar-SARTs;
- to accommodate Automatic Identification System homing signals provided by EPIRBs (EPIRB-AIS) as an alternative to EPIRBs sending signals on 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz;
- the removal of satellite EPIRBs operating in the frequency band 1645.5-1646.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) from the GMDSS in the Radio Regulations.

Issue B: e-navigation

CEPT is of the view that no change to the Radio Regulations is required as a consequence of no decision taken by IMO regarding spectrum requirements to implement e-navigation.

Issue C: Regulatory action due to the introduction of additional satellite systems into the GMDSS by IMO

CEPT does not support the introduction of the regional satellite system BEIDOU in the Radio Regulations in order to be part of the GMDSS, even if the IMO has recognised the BEIDOU Message Service System as a GMDSS service provider. The reasons are the lack of justification of the frequency requirement, the incompatibility with the current usage of the 1610-1626.5 MHz and 2483.5-2500 MHz bands in which BEIDOU would like to operate and the non-achievement of the frequency coordination with the other MSS systems present in these frequency bands.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The remaining open question under Issue A regards the future use of the band 1645.5-1646.5 MHz. A compromise among the regional groups was agreed. The usage of the band in Table 15-2 is changed to "SAT-COM" and the asterisk ensuring special protection for EPIRBs is removed. The word "urgency" is added to No. 5.375. This solution differs from the removal of the band from Appendix 15 proposed in the European Common Proposal, however the outcome is fully in line with CEPT position regarding the removal of L-band EPIRBs.

Issues A and B are concluded at Working Group level. Under Issue C, regular and offline sessions are ongoing, but progress is slow.

NEXT STEPS

Continue discussions on Issue C in Sub-Working Group 4B6C.

AGENDA ITEM 1.12 - EESS (ACTIVE) RADAR SOUNDERS

Sub Working Group 5A1 (Bruno ESPINOSA)

to conduct, and complete in time for WRC-23, studies for a possible new secondary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) 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)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports a new secondary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) in the 40-50 MHz band while ensuring the protection of incumbent services already allocated to the 40-50 MHz band or adjacent frequency ranges.

CEPT supports the development of technical and regulatory provisions, which would provide protection to the incumbent services while allowing the operation of spaceborne radar sounders in the EESS (active). Specifically, CEPT proposes to apply a set of pfd limits to EESS (active), one reference value (-147 dB(W/(m² · 4 kHz))) not to be exceeded for more than 0.05% of the time and a cap value (-136 dB(W/(m² · 4 kHz))), with additional provisions to cover the case of multiple EESS (active) spaceborne radar sounders in operation.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The current discussions are still looking at finding a possible compromise based on the CITELE proposal with EESS (active) operations limited to the poles and Greenland whereas outside of these areas, operations might be possible upon agreement of specific administrations.

An agreement has been reached on using the pfd levels proposed by CEPT in the polar regions.

The main difficulty is now to describe and set-up conditions outside the polar regions where several regional organisations support a simple set of low pfd limits which would not allow EESS operation. These limits could be exceeded upon explicit agreement.

ASMG intend to prohibit the use of EESS (active) over their territories, which causes difficulties for CEPT as well as other regional groups.

There are still some issues to resolve between CEPT, Australia and Japan in relation to wind profiler radars and amateur service in the adjacent band 50-54 MHz. Offline discussions are ongoing to try to solve these issues.

NEXT STEPS

Continue discussions in order to reach consensus and identify compromise solutions on the above issues.

AGENDA ITEM 1.13 - SRS 15 GHZ

Sub Working Group 5A2 (Anton STEPANOV, Russian Federation)

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)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT is supporting an upgrade of the space research service (SRS) allocation to satellite systems operating in the space-to-space, space-to-Earth and Earth-to-space directions at distances from the Earth less than 2×10^6 km from secondary to primary while ensuring protection for in-band FS/MS and for radioastronomy service in the adjacent band 15.35-15.4 GHz. Upgrading of the allocation of the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz to the SRS shall not claim protection from the aeronautical mobile service (AMS) and from the FS in the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

In week 2, the group reached an agreement regarding the protection of the radio astronomy service. The footnote is in line with the CEPT proposal.

The discussion about the protection of MS, FS and AMS is ongoing. Currently, there are several options on the table and no clear way forward. During the discussion, SRS operators of currently operating satellites in the frequency band under consideration described that the pfd limit proposed by CEPT and China would not allow the existing systems to operate. Further discussion is needed to come to a compromise.

NEXT STEPS

Further discussions on the protection of aeronautical mobile service (AMS) and FS will take place and the CEPT position is maintained.

AGENDA ITEM 1.14 - EESS (PASSIVE) 250 GHZ

Sub Working Group 5A3 (Ahmad AMIN, UAE)

to review and consider possible adjustments of the existing frequency allocations or possible new primary frequency allocations to the Earth exploration-satellite service (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)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports to cover relevant requirements of passive microwave sensor measurements within the frequency range 231.5-252 GHz with frequency allocations to EESS (passive) without unduly constraining the other primary services currently allocated in this frequency range, specifically:

- In line with the scientific observation requirements identified so far, CEPT supports a new primary allocation to the EESS (passive) in the frequency bands 239.2-242.2 GHz and 244.2-247.2 GHz;
- In order to avoid undue constraints to the primary services to which the bands 239.2-242.2 GHz and 244.2-247.2 GHz are currently allocated and subject to the outcome of the relevant sharing and compatibility studies with the services to which these and the adjacent bands are already allocated, CEPT is also proposing a shift of existing allocations to the FS and MS in the frequency band 239.2-241 GHz into the frequency band 235-238 GHz;
- In order to ensure that there will be no potential future impact to FS and MS in the frequency band 235 - 238 GHz, CEPT proposes to limit the existing allocation to EESS (passive) in this frequency band for use by limb sounding passive sensors only.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

At the beginning of week 2, all six regional groups converged to a compromise solution on the basis of Method B, Option 2 from the CPM Report, which is acceptable to CEPT. After some further consideration, the compromise solution was also accepted by Mexico, who was initially supporting No Change to the Radio Regulations. The USA insisted on the need for an additional footnote in the to be newly allocated bands for EESS (passive) to protect their national interests in the radiolocation service. This proposal was not supported by any other administrations. Consequently, the new allocation for EESS (passive) in the bands 239.2-242.2 and 244.2-247.2 GHz, the shift of the FS and MS allocations to 235-238 GHz and a footnote that the EESS (passive) in this band shall not claim protection from FS and MS, was approved at Committee 5 on Friday.

NEXT STEPS

Final approval expected by the plenary.

AGENDA ITEM 1.15 - GSO ESIM KU-BAND

Sub Working Group 5B1 (Giselle CREESER, USA)

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 geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service globally, in accordance with Resolution 172 (WRC-19)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports establishing a regulatory framework and technical requirements for operation of earth stations on aircraft and vessels in the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) with conditions that protect the services currently allocated in this frequency band and bands adjacent to it, taking into account ECC Decision (19)04.

CEPT considers that earth stations on aircraft and vessels in the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz shall operate consistent with the Appendix **30B** procedures, protect the Appendix **30B** allotments in the Plan, assignments in the List and in the new proposed Appendix **30B** ESIM List (if adopted at WRC-23) and respect Resolution **170 (WRC-19)**.

CEPT supports the operation of these earth stations in the territories (air space and territorial waters) of administrations which have given agreement under No. **6.6** of Article 6 of Appendix **30B** and have authorised such operation within their territories. The characteristics of these earth stations should remain in the envelope of notified earth station characteristics.

CEPT supports the application of on-axis (depending on the maximum antenna gain) and off-axis e.i.r.p. density limits for the purpose of the protection of non-GSO FSS systems.

CEPT supports the use of power flux density (PFD) limits on the earth surface for earth stations on aircraft to ensure the protection of Mobile and Fixed Services, and also supports the development of a methodology to verify compliance with PFD limits by GSO earth stations on aircraft or of adequate transitional measures in case WRC-23 could not finalise the methodology.

CEPT is of the view that the notifying administration of the GSO network with which the earth stations on aircraft and vessels communicate should be identifiable to address the potential cases of harmful interference caused by any earth station on aircraft and vessels to fixed and mobile services. This identification could be done thanks to:

- i) the license issued by / authorisation of the administration for the operation of the earth station on aircraft and vessels on its territory;
- ii) the assistance of the flag nation of aircraft/vessel;
- iii) the on-board radio license of the aircraft or vessel equipped with an earth station.

CEPT is of the view that, unless specified otherwise in the Radio Regulations, the receiving part of these earth stations in the associated frequency bands shall not claim protection from terrestrial services having allocations in the same frequency bands and operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Sub Working Group 5B1 finalised the first review of the draft new Resolution and its annexes. Joint discussions, including informal offline discussions, were held with agenda item 1.16 on responsibilities of administrations in the case of unacceptable interference and list of authorising administrations. These discussions are still ongoing. Additional open items are the pfd mask for aeronautical ESIM (Annex 2), distance to the low-water mark for maritime ESIM (Annex 2), pfd methodology (Annex 4) and minimum capabilities of ESIM (Annex 5).

Regarding the pfd mask for aeronautical ESIM, administrations of USA and Korea have made a proposal to prohibit A-ESIM transmissions below an altitude of 6 km, which would limit ESIM operations in CEPT. During discussions, general concerns were raised by an administration on the unresolved issues under this agenda item.

NEXT STEPS

Continue discussions on the draft new Resolution in close co-operation with the work under agenda item 1.16, when applicable, to resolve the remaining open items under this agenda item.

AGENDA ITEM 1.16 - NGSO ESIM KA-BAND

Sub Working Group 5B2 (Mario NERI, France)

to study and develop technical, operational and regulatory measures, as appropriate, to facilitate the use of the frequency bands 17.7-18.6 GHz, 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-geostationary fixed-satellite service earth stations in motion, while ensuring due protection of existing services in those frequency bands, in accordance with Resolution 173 (WRC-19)

CEPT Position

CEPT supports the development of a regulatory framework for the operation of aeronautical and maritime ESIMs communicating with non-GSO satellite systems in the FSS in the frequency bands 17.7-18.6 GHz, 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).

CEPT also supports the operations of Land ESIMs in the frequency bands above and recognizes that they are subject to national regulations. Such operations shall not cause unacceptable interference to terrestrial services in neighbouring countries.

CEPT supports that the technical and operational requirements for the use of non-GSO ESIM shall ensure the protection of GSO networks and other services operating in the same frequency bands and in adjacent bands:

- CEPT is of the view that the protection of GSO networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in the frequency bands 17.8-18.6 GHz, 19.7-20.2 GHz, 27.5-28.6 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz from non-GSO ESIM can be achieved by requiring that links involving non-GSO ESIM comply with epfd limits referred to in Nos. **22.5C**, **22.5D** and **22.5F** and that the methodology included in Recommendation ITU-R S.1503 for determination of compliance with epfd limits in Article 22 is applicable to ESIM communicating with non-GSO FSS systems
- CEPT is of the view that to protect GSO networks – in those bands where epfd limits do not apply - and non-GSO systems in the FSS:
 - non-GSO ESIM characteristics shall remain within the envelope characteristics of typical earth stations associated with the non-GSO satellite system with which the ESIM communicates;
 - non-GSO ESIM shall not cause more interference and shall not claim more protection than typical earth stations in this non-GSO system;
 - the operation of non-GSO ESIM shall comply with the coordination agreements obtained following the application of provisions under No. **9.11A**.

CEPT supports that the technical and operational requirements for the use of non-GSO ESIM shall ensure the protection of fixed and mobile services with allocations in the frequency bands considered in this agenda item:

- CEPT is of the view that non-GSO ESIM operating in the frequency bands 17.7-18.6 GHz and 18.8-19.3 GHz (space-to-Earth) shall not claim protection from stations in the fixed and mobile services operating in the same frequency bands in accordance with the Radio Regulations;
- CEPT supports the use of PFD (power flux density) limits on the Earth's surface for aeronautical ESIMs to ensure the protection of fixed and mobile services. CEPT supports also the use of the methodology under development to examine compliance with the pfd limits by non-GSO aeronautical ESIM or transitional measures in case WRC-23 could not agree on the methodology;
- CEPT supports the applicability of the limits contained in Annex 3 to Resolution **169 (WRC-19)** to aeronautical and maritime ESIMs communicating with non-GSO systems operating in the frequency band 27.5-29.1 GHz; such ESIMs shall not cause unacceptable interference to fixed and mobile services operating in the same frequency band;
- CEPT supports the use of the limits contained in Annex 3 to Resolution **169 (WRC-19)** to protect stations in the fixed and mobile services operating in the frequency band 29.5-30 GHz on the entire territories of administrations mentioned in No. **5.542**.

- CEPT is of the view that the notifying administration of the non-GSO system with which the ESIMs communicate should be identifiable to address the potential cases of harmful interference caused by any ESIM to fixed and mobile services. This identification could be done thanks to:
 - i) the license issued by / authorisation of the administration for the operation of the ESIM on its territory;
 - ii) the assistance of the flag nation of aircraft/vessel;
 - iii) the on-board radio license of the aircraft or vessel equipped with the ESIM.

CEPT supports the protection of EESS (passive) sensors in the frequency band 18.6-18.8 GHz through an unwanted emission pfd limit over the oceans of -118 dBW/m²/200 MHz for MEO FSS satellites and -110 dBW/m²/200 MHz for LEO FSS satellites communicating with aeronautical and maritime ESIM. In addition, CEPT supports that no specific measure is required for non-GSO systems operating in LEO orbits that make use of frequency reuse schemes employing at least three colours.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The second week was mainly dedicated to address the open issues for which some regional organisations had diverging views in the initial proposals. General discussions took place in the sub-working group, but it was necessary to set up drafting groups.

The discussions on the responsibility of administrations in case of unacceptable interference achieved significant progress. On the minimum requirements for ESIMs, no final decision has been made on whether retaining the material as an Annex to the Resolution. Nevertheless, the work progressed on limiting its content to a minimum acceptable for the different regions. Discussions also took place on the possibility to use assignments under No. 11.41 of the Radio Regulations for ESIMs. Currently, there is opposition from the administration of Iran but they are considering a possible solution that is now retained in the text.

The protection of EESS (passive) in the band 18.6-18.8 GHz has been agreed as proposed in the European Common Proposal.

NEXT STEPS

Discussions on the application of the pfd methodology are still ongoing as well as those related to the publication of a List of administrations authorising ESIMs in their territories as proposed by ASMG and ATU. In both cases, “middle ground” solutions are proposed and results seem promising at this stage. There are still some open points on technicalities of the Annex containing the technical conditions to protect terrestrial services.

AGENDA ITEM 1.17 - INTER-SATELLITE LINKS

Sub Working Group 5B3 (Samuel BLONDEAU, Luxembourg)

to determine and carry out, on the basis of 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.

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports the operation of satellite-to-satellite links under a new inter-satellite service allocation in the frequency bands 18.1-18.6 GHz, 18.8-20.2 GHz and 27.5-30 GHz, under conditions to ensure the protection of existing services in the same frequency bands and adjacent bands.

CEPT supports that the introduction of satellite-to-satellite transmissions must ensure the same level of protection for GSOs and non-GSOs as currently provided in the RR and must not impose new constraints on GSOs and non-GSOs to protect satellite-to-satellite links from interference.

CEPT supports that the introduction of satellite-to-satellite transmissions must ensure the same level of protection for terrestrial services as currently provided in the RR and must not impose new constraints on terrestrial services to protect satellite-to-satellite links from interference. CEPT does not support establishing a pfd mask to protect secondary terrestrial services operated in conformity with No. **5.542**.

CEPT supports a NOC for the 11.7-12.7 GHz frequency band.

CEPT supports an ISS allocation. The hard limits or coordination procedures to protect terrestrial services and/or other satellite networks/systems will not be tied to the type of allocation.

CEPT supports a limitation to space research, space operation and Earth exploration-satellite applications and also transmissions of data originating from industrial and medical activities in space.

CEPT supports the operations under the “expanded cone” concept of operations, limited to the LEO-GSO links.

CEPT supports the development of provisions where no additional coordination would be required for the user and service provider space stations if satellite-to-satellite emissions fall within the envelope of the operational characteristics of the service provider.

For the protection of GSO systems, CEPT supports a pfd approach in the epfd bands for NGSO service providers, and a under the envelope approach for coordinated bands (for both NGSO and GSO service providers).

For the protection of non-GSO systems, CEPT supports the development of hard limits in the bands 19.3-19.7 GHz and 27.5-30 GHz.

CEPT proposes that space stations that plan satellite-to-satellite transmissions should be governed by the following preliminary guiding principles:

- 1) Satellite-to-satellite link transmissions will comply with the same directionality indicators as in the existing FSS allocations (Earth-to-space = from user space station to service provider space station, space-to-Earth = from service provider space station to user space station);
- 2) Non-GSO user space stations will operate in a manner that should resemble typical Earth stations of the FSS service provider system;

- 3) The equivalent power flux-density, epfd_{\uparrow} , produced at any point in the geostationary-satellite orbit by emissions from all combined operations of inter-satellite and typical Earth station transmissions shall not exceed the limits given in Table 22-2;
- 4) The equivalent power flux-density, epfd_{\downarrow} , at any point on the Earth's surface visible from the transmitting satellite system, produced by emissions from all the space stations of the non-geostationary-satellite system shall not exceed the limits given in Tables 22-1A to 22-1E, where applicable;
- 5) The higher altitude to lower altitude link transmissions in 18.1-18.6 GHz and 18.8-20.2 GHz from the GSO or non-GSO FSS service provider space station to the non-GSO user space station would be identical in technical characteristic to the transmissions from GSO or non-GSO service providers to any ground-based user in the service provider's network.
- 6) CEPT supports the protection of EESS (passive) sensors in the frequency band 18.6-18.8 GHz through an unwanted emission pfd limit over the oceans of $-118 \text{ dBW/m}^2/200 \text{ MHz}$ for MEO satellites and $-110 \text{ dBW/m}^2/200 \text{ MHz}$ for LEO satellites communicating with non-GSO space stations. In addition, CEPT supports that no specific measure is required for non-GSO systems operating in LEO orbits that make use of frequency reuse schemes employing at least three colours.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Consensus was reached with other regions except RCC to enable the inter-satellite service in the Ka band. The technical sub-items for the protection of the GSOs, NGSOs and scientific services are completed and agreed.

Some regulatory issues regarding the protection of the terrestrial services, the concept of operation of the "expanded cone" and the commitment of administration are expected to be agreed before Monday. This latter will be completed based on the outcome of works under agenda items 1.15 and 1.16.

The remaining major concern is the Russian position of No Change unless 3 conditions are met:

1. When a methodology is approved by the ITU regarding the aggregated effect, it will be applied by the BR to the inter-satellite service instead of relying upon the commitments. All the regions could accept this.
2. The filings for both the service provider and the service user could be originated from the same administration, to ease immediate action in case of interference. All the regions are against this for various reasons (e.g. an administration's sovereignty over their own country's satellites). An alternative proposal from other regions is being elaborated.
3. ISS satellites coordination with FSS, MSS, ISS and METSAT could be submitted under No. 9.11A or No. 9.21. This is not acceptable for all the other regions. The Russian Federation also proposes the new concept of area of service regarding the inter-satellite service, in order to enable the interdiction of space operations over territory. This is not acceptable for all the other regions.

NEXT STEPS

Agreeing with other regions on:

- The layout of the protection of terrestrial services;
- The wording regarding GSO protection compliance verifications by the ITU BR;
- The values regarding NGSO protection.

Promoting the CEPT view that:

- Inter-satellite can be secondary without creating an "extra secondary status" in 29.5-30 GHz,
- Expanded cone is cost-efficient for governmental use for disaster relief,

- Possibility for exclusion of a territory by an administration on the basis of a future agenda item is not sustainable.

AGENDA ITEM 1.18 - MSS DATA COLLECTION

Sub Working Group 5B4 (Jennifer MANNER, USA)

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)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports “No Change” to the Radio Regulations for the frequency bands 1695-1710 MHz, 2010-2025 MHz, 3300-3315 MHz, and 3385-3400 MHz.

CEPT considers further the possibility for a global allocation for narrowband MSS to be addressed by WRC-27.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The consensus solution reached during the previous week was approved at Working Group 4B and Committee level, and finally approved by the Plenary without modification.

The solution to the agenda item is Method A (No Change to the Radio Regulation and suppression of Resolution 248 (WRC-19)), which is line with the CEPT position.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed.

AGENDA ITEM 1.19 - FSS 17 GHZ

Sub Working Group 5B5 (Luciana FERREIRA, Brazil)

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);

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports a new FSS (space-to-Earth) allocation in Region 2 in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz, which facilitates the use of spectrum available to networks and systems in the FSS across Regions.

CEPT also supports harmonisation in Regions 1 and 2 of the provisions that apply between FSS networks in this frequency band.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Progress on this agenda item is blocked for the time being. On one side the Russian Federation, China and Iran have concerns about adding NGSOs in the new Region 2 allocation, while CEPT and CITELE are supporting this inclusion.

A second point of contention has emerged, which is the proposal from ASMG, China and Iran to add a pfd limit to protect Region 1 GSO satellite uplinks under Appendix 30A from Region 2 GSO satellite downlinks. This is in addition to the existing coordination requirement in Appendix 30A. The situation is deadlocked for the time being due to the binary opposing proposals.

NEXT STEPS

To consider the CEPT position during coordination in light of the above issues, noting that the position is not compatible with the current status of discussion.

AGENDA ITEM 2 - RECS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Sub Working Group 6A1 (Keiko MORI, Japan)

to examine the revised ITUR 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

CEPT Position

CEPT supports updating the reference(s) in relevant RR provisions of the following ITU-R Recommendation(s): from ITU-R M.585-8 to M.585-9.

CEPT resumes examining the compliance with the principles of Annex 1 to Resolution 27 (Rev.WRC-19) of the references to ITU-R Recommendations in the Radio Regulations.

CEPT supports update of the RR Volume 4 cross-reference list.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Work has been completed based on principles of Resolution 27 and documents have been approved by the plenary. CEPT's objectives on this agenda item have been accomplished. Recommendations proposed to be incorporated by reference which were approved by the 2023 Radiocommunication Assembly have been an integral part of the work of the Conference under this agenda item.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed.

AGENDA ITEM 4 - REVIEW OF RES/RECS

Sub Working Group 6A1 (Keiko MORI, Japan)

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;

CEPT Position

CEPT encourages the constant review of Resolutions and Recommendations from previous conferences and will follow activities, in particular of ITU, associated with this effort.

- CEPT proposes to suppress Resolutions: RES 75 (Rev.WRC-12), RES 160 (WRC-15), RES 161 (WRC-15)
- CEPT proposes to modify Resolutions: RES 49 (Rev.WRC-19), RES 85 (WRC-03), RES 99 (Rev.WRC-19), RES 140 (Rev. WRC-15), RES 163 (WRC-15), RES 343 (WRC-97), RES 608 (Rev. WRC-19), RES 731 (Rev. WRC-19), RES 762 (WRC-15), RES 804 (Rev. WRC-19)
- CEPT proposes to modify Recommendations: REC 34 (Rev. WRC-12).

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Work on this agenda item is almost completed. Some editorial clarifications are needed. Many CEPT objectives have been accomplished. Detailed analysis needs to be performed for certain approved proposals which are not fully of interest for CEPT, but are not necessarily harmful.

Resolution 731 is still under discussion. It was not possible to reach consensus within SWG 6A1, and therefore the resolution has been elevated to WG6A for consideration.

Based on the guidance from Committees 4 and 5, work on Resolution 99 and No. 59.15 of the Radio Regulations needs to be completed when the Committees have completed their work.

The work on Resolution 804 has been completed. Further details are provided under agenda item 10 (Future agenda) below.

NEXT STEPS

Continue discussion on the above points.

AGENDA ITEM 7 - SATELLITE PROCEDURES (RES. 86)

Sub Working Group 5C1 (Jack WENGRYNIUK, USA)

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 frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit;

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports retaining the current process of continuing evolution at successive WRCs of the regime governing space services. CEPT also favours a stable and predictable regulatory framework for efficient use of spectrum and orbit resources. CEPT intends to develop specific positions susceptible to bring improvement to the regulatory process.

CEPT favours the review of any RR provision which can bring accurate solutions to specific detected inconsistencies and develop new improved provisions with emphasis on solving the most urgent issues, i.e. well characterised issues whose improvement is urgent and impacting.

TOPIC A: TOLERANCES FOR NON-GSO ORBITAL CHARACTERISTICS

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC A

CEPT supports the development of the definition of tolerances limited to the orbital characteristics below of non-GSO space stations in FSS, BSS and MSS identifying a “notified orbital plane”:

- the inclination of the orbital plane;
- the altitude of the apogee of the orbit of the space station;
- the altitude of the perigee of the orbit of the space station, except in the case of HEO orbits.

CEPT supports the development of these tolerances only for FSS, BSS and MSS systems subject to Resolution 35 (WRC-19) in the context of ITU regulatory procedures such as BIU, BBIU and the milestone-based approach. In the absence of such tolerances, it is unclear whether the requirements of Resolution 35 (WRC-19) are met.

CEPT supports, except under No. 11.44C and 11.49.2, that tolerances could be temporarily exceeded for a short period of time to permit rephasing of satellites in an orbit-plane after a launch of new non-GSO space stations.

CEPT supports appropriate regulatory consequences under Nos. 11.44C, 11.49.2 and 11.51 for frequency assignments to non-GSO space stations that do not maintain these to-be-developed orbital tolerances.

CEPT does not support methods permitting notifying administrations to self-declare the expected orbital altitude and inclination variations.

CEPT supports defining orbital tolerances such that the operation of non-GSO systems within those tolerances does not adversely impact the interference environment of other networks, systems and services.

CEPT supports for all networks to align their notified orbital characteristics with deployed orbital characteristics without regulatory implication subject to a maximum difference allowed between the notified and deployed orbital characteristics of the satellite system.

CEPT supports an accurate definition of a circular/elliptical orbit through the parameters required in Appendix 4, namely the distance between the perigee or apogee and the centre of the Earth.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Initial discussion took place during this second week. A small group was created limited to two representatives of each regional organisation. Discussion focussed on possible principles to converge towards a compromise.

NEXT STEPS

The small group will meet during the weekend to draft a compromise regulatory text.

TOPIC B: NON-GSO BIU POST-MILESTONE PROCEDURE

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC B

CEPT supports the adoption of a new Resolution to replace resolves 19 of Resolution **35 (WRC-19)** at WRC-23 suppressing resolves 19 of Resolution 35 (WRC-19) and leaving the rest of the Resolution **35 (WRC-19)** as is otherwise.

CEPT supports a decision at this WRC to give administrations a more stable regulatory framework to adapt their launch strategies to these new rules after their 3rd Milestone, which will take place mainly from 2027 onwards.

CEPT supports a regulatory solution aligning the post milestone procedures in this new Resolution with No. 11.49 and Resolution **35 (WRC-19)** allowing some operational flexibilities:

Possibility to operate a minimum 95% of the number of satellites notified in the MIFR without regulatory impact for constellations with more than 50 satellites.

Possibility to operate less than 95% of the number of satellites notified in the MIFR for a maximum period of 3 years without regulatory impact for constellations with more than 50 satellites. (A suspension process analogue to the GSO case is proposed.)

Considering the process to duly notify the Bureau based on similar regulatory mechanism as in **No. 11.49**

CEPT supports a reduction in the number of satellites notified in the MIFR if the deployed number of satellites falls below 95% of that which was notified in the MIFR for a continuous period exceeding 3 years for constellations with more than 50 satellites.

CEPT supports a threshold below 95% for constellations with less than or equal to 50 satellites.

CEPT considers that the application of No. **13.6** by the BR is not an adequate solution for Topic B.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

An informal group was created to consolidate the regulatory text on the post-milestone process based on the received proposals. This was successfully achieved. Further work is required to converge on a unique set of threshold values.

NEXT STEPS

The small group will meet during the weekend to draft a compromise regulatory text.

TOPIC C: PROTECTION OF GSO MSS FROM NON-GSO EMISSIONS IN 7/8 AND 20/30 GHZ

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC C

CEPT supports the identification and definition of criteria, extensions and addition of provisions in order to quantify the protection of GSO networks operating in the MSS from interference caused by non-GSO networks or systems operating in the same frequency bands 7250-7750 MHz (space-to-Earth), 7900-8025 MHz (Earth-to-space), 20.2-21.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 30-31 GHz (Earth-to-space) and in identical directions.

More specifically, CEPT supports:

- the modification of footnote RR No. **5.461** to exempt agreements under RR No. **9.21** regarding GSO networks in the MSS in the frequency bands 7250-7300 MHz and 7300-7375 MHz with respect to non-GSO systems for which complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, are received by the Bureau after 15 December 2023.
- extend the provisions of RR No. **22.2** via an additional Article No. **22.2bis** to GSO networks in the MSS in the concerned frequency bands.
- introducing new RR Appendix 4 data items for assignments to non-GSO systems in the above-mentioned frequency bands to better facilitate analysis of potential interference for victim GSO networks.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The convergence of the Methods C2 and C3 of the CPM Report was discussed in two steps. In the first step, the alternatives in Method C2 were converged into C2 alternative 2. Then, the sub-group considered further compromise proposals to merge C2 and C3 (while noting that both options would achieve the same result to encompass GSO MSS protection). A compromise has been achieved based on the C3 proposal structure and will be discussed formally at the subgroup level during the next meeting. Some details (e.g. the date for entry into force, for which CEPT proposes 16 December 2023) and technical questions about Appendix 4 data items are still under discussion, although there seems to be no remaining fundamental objection to include them. All regions have shown a positive attitude and willingness in identifying a common solution for this topic.

NEXT STEPS

Finalise last details.

TOPIC D1: MODIFICATIONS TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX 4 OF APPENDIX 30B

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC D1

CEPT supports correcting the values of the coordination arc in the aggregate C/I calculation in Appendix 1 to Annex 4 of RR Appendix **30B** based on the coordination arc reductions decided at WRC-19.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

None – work was completed during week 1.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed.

TOPIC D2: NEW APPENDIX 4 PARAMETERS FOR RECOMMENDATION ITU-R S.1503 UPDATES

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC D2

CEPT supports making modifications to Appendix 4 in consequence of the revision to Recommendation ITU-R S.1503 agreed at ITU-R SG 4 in July 2023 and sent for formal adoption and approval.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Agenda Item 7 Topic D2 text was approved at Plenary based upon the CEPT input contribution and is therefore complete.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed.

TOPIC D3: BR REMINDERS FOR BIU AND BBIU

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC D3

CEPT supports to establish reminders for confirming the bringing into use or bringing back into use of a satellite network or system under Nos. **11.44B, 11.44C, 11.44D** and **11.44E**.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

None – work was completed during week 1.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed.

TOPIC E: IMPROVED PROCEDURES UNDER APPENDIX 30B FOR NEW ITU MEMBER STATES

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC E

CEPT supports the right of every ITU Member State to obtain a national allotment in the Plan in line with the objective of the Appendix **30B**.

CEPT supports to grant new ITU Member States the same conditions as those granted to administrations having no assignments in the Appendix **30B** List, or assignments listed under 6.1, as adopted in Resolution **170 (WRC-19)**, in addition to the procedure for the addition of a new allotment to the Plan for a new ITU Member State, already contained in Article 7 of Appendix **30B** of the RR. In addition, CEPT supports to add a new Annex 7 to Appendix **30B** of the RR to facilitate the addition of a new allotment to the Plan for a new Member State of the Union.

CEPT encourages new ITU Member States and the resulting affected administrations to actively undertake and cooperate in coordination discussions.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The BR has highlighted that the regulatory text needs some clarification and will present their proposals when the document will be presented in WG 5C. The BR suggested to wait until all the countries identified under Article 7 have finished the coordination before the document is elevated to WG 5C.

NEXT STEPS

Follow discussions and support the European Common Proposal . Wait for the proposed update on the text from the BR and support it.

TOPIC F: EXCLUDING UPLINK SERVICE AREA IN APPENDIX 30A FOR REGIONS 1 & 3 AND IN APPENDIX 30B

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC F

Considering high level of completed coordination in Resolution 559 (WRC-19) between administrations, CEPT supports bilateral coordination solutions or national licensing conditions to address potential encountered problems on a case-by-case basis.

CEPT considers that the current regulatory provisions are adequate to address this Topic and supports No Changes to the Radio Regulations.

CEPT notes that, as an example, aligning the coverage area with the service area is not always technically feasible.

CEPT encourages administrations involved in Resolution **559 (WRC-19)** coordinations to make utmost efforts to communicate with requesting administrations and to timely reply in order to complete coordination.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

A small group was created to solve this Topic. Principles are still under discussion.

NEXT STEPS

Participate in the small group and support the European Common Proposal.

TOPIC G: RESOLUTION 770 (WRC-19) GSO PROTECTION FROM SINGLE ENTRY NON-GSO IN Q/V BANDS

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC G

CEPT supports to amend Resolution **770 (WRC-19)** by suppressing Annex 2 from Resolution **770 (WRC-19)** and move it to a new recommendation ITU-R S.2157 to be incorporated by reference in Resolution **770 (WRC-19)**.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

A solution was agreed at Committee 5.

NEXT STEPS

Approval at plenary level.

TOPIC H: ENHANCED PROTECTION OF APPENDICES 30 AND 30A IN REGION 1 AND 3 AND APPENDIX 30B

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC H

CEPT notes that there are several Planned bands initiatives to be discussed at WRC-23 and generally supports the continued protection of Appendices **30** and **30A** and Appendix **30B**.

CEPT does not support to change the current provisions with regards to implicit agreement at WRC-23 but CEPT is willing to consider studying the implications of suppressing provisions with regards to implicit agreement.

CEPT does not support to reduce the EPM degradation tolerance in Appendices **30** and **30A** without any valid technical studies supporting the reasoning behind such a modification.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

There have been many discussions and there are diverging views on the way forward. The Sub-Working Group Chair and Iran are working on a consolidated text to be presented in the SWG meeting later, this will probably be introduced either later on Friday or over the weekend.

NEXT STEPS

Follow discussions and support the CEPT proposal. Make sure that CEPT concerns are taken care of in the final document on the Topic.

TOPIC I: SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS UNDER APPENDIX 30B

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC I

CEPT supports a regulatory solution based on a specific agreement, on a voluntary basis, allowing an administration suffering from low reference protection margin for its national allotment in Appendix **30B** due to agreements under § 6.15 to retrieve adequate reference protection margin.

CEPT supports the possibility to sign a specific agreement between an additional system and a national allotment in Appendix 30B permitting the additional system to cover the territory of the national allotment in Appendix **30B** until the bringing into use of this national allotment in Appendix **30B**.

CEPT supports the adaptation of the additional system operations to not create harmful interference and to fully protect the operations of the national allotment with which the specific agreement was signed.

CEPT encourages administrations for which § 6.15 of Appendix **30B** has been applied with respect to a national allotment, to cooperate and consider signing such a specific agreement.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

A solution has been agreed in the sub-working group and text is ready for approval.

NEXT STEPS

Follow approval at Working Group 5C.

TOPIC J: MODIFICATIONS TO RESOLUTION 76 (REV.WRC-15)

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC J

CEPT supports the modification of Resolution **76 (Rev.WRC-15)** to introduce the concept of “consultation meetings”.

CEPT supports that only the operational satellites of non-GSO systems should be considered to evaluate the aggregate efd levels.

CEPT supports that all administrations are given full visibility of the process.

CEPT supports that the technical work, such as the methodology to be used to evaluate aggregate efd limit compliance, as well as the methodology to adapt the operation of all non-GSO FSS systems operating co-frequency in frequency bands covered in Tables 1A to Table 1D that are taken into account to evaluate the aggregate efd levels, should be developed by the ITU-R as a matter of urgency.

CEPT supports that any amendment to the relevant non-GSO FSS systems mentioned above shall not affect the regulatory status of the affected non-GSO systems, including following any modifications to their published characteristics.

CEPT supports that consultation meetings held under the amended Resolution **76 (WRC-15)** shall not occur before the methodologies above are developed by the ITU-R and made available to the membership or by 1 June 2027, whichever comes first.

CEPT supports that the current regulatory provisions in RR (Article **22.5K** and resolves 2 of Resolution **76 (WRC-15)**) combined with existing ITU-R Recommendations could be used for the interim period until the relevant methodologies needed for the consultation meeting are approved. However, CEPT notes that, in absence of a methodology to calculate the aggregate efd produced by non-GSO FSS systems, the certainty of possible exceedance of the aggregate efd produced by non-GSO FSS systems should be ensured.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

A subgroup was formed under 5C on topic 7J. The group discussed the principles and the compiled working document follows the structure proposed by CEPT (limited modification of the Resolution 32 with an annex providing limited terms of reference for the initial consultation meeting, and no further annexes).

Principles for the setting up of the consultation process have been discussed. It still needs to be ensured that the major points from the ECP are covered in the resolves part of the modified of Resolution 76. Diverging views but also many converging views have been expressed by the regional and national representatives. However, some countries are still not convinced that WRC-23 should modify Resolution 76. It should be noted that this Topic is also related to the proposal under agenda item 10 (Future Agenda) for a new agenda item at WRC-27 on the review of efd limits.

NEXT STEPS

To continue the work.

TOPIC K: MODIFICATIONS TO RESOLUTION 553 (REV.WRC-15)

CEPT POSITION ON TOPIC K

CEPT supports the possibility to apply the special procedure of Resolution **553 (Rev. WRC-15)** again if the requesting administration fails to bring into use a network even if the special procedure of Resolution **553 (Rev. WRC-15)** was previously requested.

CEPT supports the possibility to also apply the special procedure of **Resolution 553 (Rev. WRC-15)** once if the requesting administration has at maximum one network successfully examined under **No. 9.34** and published under **No. 9.38** for the frequency band 21.4-22 GHz and at the same orbital position(s) as the network to which the special procedure is to be applied.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

None – work was completed during week 1.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed.

AGENDA ITEM 8 – REVIEW OF FOOTNOTES

Sub Working Group 6A2 (Stella BANYENZA, Tanzania)

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)

CEPT POSITION

Issue A – Deletion of country footnotes or country names from footnotes

CEPT supports administrations taking the initiative to review their footnotes and to propose the deletion of their country names or the deletion of country footnotes, if no longer required.

Issue B – Addition of country names into existing footnotes

- CEPT is of the view that this agenda item is not intended for adding country names into existing footnotes.
- CEPT is of the view that Conferences may continue to deal with requests to add country names to existing footnotes on a case by case basis, subject to the principle that proposals for the addition of country names to existing footnotes can be considered but their acceptance is subject to the express condition that there are no objections from the affected countries.

Issue C – Addition of new country footnotes

CEPT is of the view that this agenda item is not intended for addition of new country footnotes and therefore proposals for the addition of new country footnotes which are not related to agenda items of this Conference should not be considered.

Issue D – Availability of proposals

- CEPT supports Administrations bringing their proposals on Agenda item 8 to the attention of other Administrations with a view to avoid any potential difficulties well before a WRC;
- CEPT is of the view that the current practice on establishment of submission deadlines should be kept by the WRC-23 with regard to additional proposals for deletion of country names from footnotes and for addition of country names to existing footnotes.

Issue E – Possible revision of Resolution 26 (Rev. WRC-19)

CEPT supports retaining Resolution 26 (Rev. WRC-19).

CEPT proposes for WRC-23 no change to Resolution 26 (Rev. WRC-19).

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Regarding Country footnotes, some countries intend to add their names to existing footnotes with contributions under this agenda item.

Contributions to changes of footnotes (except country deletions) that pertain to different agenda items have been assigned to relevant groups.

For the remaining contributions, individual decisions are made in accordance with Resolution 26.

The deadline for submitting contributions to delete a country name from a country footnote is Friday 1 December 2023. These contributions will be dealt with at the beginning of the third week.

Regarding revision of Resolution 26, the APT submitted a contribution to amend the Resolution. The aim is to achieve greater transparency with regards to regulations on submissions for country footnotes.

The contributions to the amendment of Resolution 26 were discussed in an offline group and a draft was prepared, which now needs to be coordinated within APT, RCC and CEPT.

It is intended to finalise the work under this agenda item by the end of the third week.

NEXT STEPS

Common agreement on the revisions made in Resolution 26 is being sought, so that the revision can be forwarded to Committee 6 and Plenary for adoption.

AGENDA ITEM 9.1 - REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention on the activities of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-19

AGENDA ITEM 9.1 TOPIC A - SPACE WEATHER SENSORS

Sub Working Group 5A4 (Boris SOROKIN)

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

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports that the following definition for space weather is included in Article 1, section VIII, of the Radio Regulations:

space weather: natural phenomena, mainly originating from solar activity and occurring beyond the major portion of Earth's atmosphere that impact Earth's environment and human activities.

CEPT also supports the:

- Designation of space weather observations (active and receive-only) as an application of the MetAids service, operated under a subset of this service called MetAids (space weather) through Article 4 as follows:
Space weather sensor systems, may operate under the meteorological aids service (space weather) allocations.
- Draft New WRC Resolution on the importance of MetAids (space weather) service applications, in which the definitions of active and receive-only space weather sensors will be introduced.

In addition, CEPT supports the further processing of the related work under an agenda item of WRC-27 - see preliminary agenda item 2.6 in Resolution 812 (WRC-19), in order to study the appropriate protection of receive-only space weather observations in the priority frequency bands which were defined for this purpose:

- 27.5-28.0 MHz;
- 37.5-38.25 MHz;
- 51.0-54.0 MHz;
- 73.0-74.6 MHz;
- 153.0-154.0 MHz;
- 218.28-248.28 MHz;
- 606.0-614.0 MHz.

Finally, CEPT supports the development of ITU-R Recommendation(s) to provide the relevant protection criteria for receive-only space weather sensors.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Only minor progress was achieved under this topic during this week. The two main options remain unchanged: Option 1 – No Change (USA, APT, China); and Option 2 - changes to Articles 1 and 4 of the Radio Regulations, including a new Resolution on the importance of space weather operations (CEPT, ASMG, RCC, ATU, multi-country from Brazil/Canada/Ecuador/Jamaica).

The different input contributions on Option 2 have been consolidated. The additional aspects introduced by RCC are still under discussion.

Due to the slow progress, a potential compromise is under discussion between the different regional groups.

NEXT STEPS

Continue offline discussions with other regional groups, and especially with the USA, to find a potential compromise.

AGENDA ITEM 9.1 TOPIC B - AMATEUR-RNSS AT 1300 MHZ

Sub Working Group 4B7 (Dale HUGHES, Australia)

*review 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 service (space-to-Earth) operating in the same band in accordance with Resolution **774 (WRC-19)***

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports the protection of the RNSS.

CEPT supports the development of a new ITU-R Recommendation based on the ITU-R Reports to provide guidance towards the implementation of technical and operational measures for the continued use of the frequency band 1240-1300 MHz by the Amateur and Amateur-satellite services in accordance with the RR in order to protect the RNSS.

CEPT supports that the above mentioned measures to be applied on the use of secondary Amateur and Amateur-satellite services should be based on the results of co-existence studies and measurement campaigns.

CEPT considers incorporating by reference the new ITU-R Recommendation developed by ITU-R WP 5A.

CEPT considers the development of a fallback position, e.g. a new WRC Resolution, in case the Recommendation ITU-R M.[AS_GUIDANCE] is not adopted in due time for WRC-23.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Work has been finalised, with an agreement on a footnote, accepted as good compromise for all parties.

There is no incorporation by reference of the Recommendation as defined in the ECP, but there is a footnote which makes reference to the Recommendation ITU-R M.2164 finalised at the Radiocommunication Assembly.

The solution has been agreed at working group level and is expected for approval at Committee 4 next Tuesday.

NEXT STEPS

Approval at Committee and plenary levels.

AGENDA ITEM 9.1 TOPIC C - FS IMT

Committee 4 (Hiroyuki ATARASHI, Japan)

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

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports suppression of Resolution 175 (WRC-19) and opposes any other changes to the Radio Regulations in response to WRC-23 Agenda item 9.1, topic c including any new or revised Resolution on this topic.

CEPT is further of the view that:

- the usage of IMT systems in the fixed service is not compliant with the Radio Regulations;
- the work under this topic should focus on consideration of broadband fixed wireless access (BFWA) that use IMT technologies under the existing regulatory framework of the FS;
- given the existing provisions of the Radio Regulations and taking a technology neutral approach there is no need to consider/study specific frequency bands under this topic;
- BFWA that use IMT technologies as well as other technologies in the frequency bands allocated to the fixed service can be adequately addressed, if necessary, through an update of appropriate existing ITU-R Recommendations/Reports/Handbooks. The development of new ITU-R Recommendations/Reports should only be considered, if necessary, based on the outcome of a review of existing ITU-R deliverables;
- discussions on fixed wireless broadband applications that use IMT technologies, as any other technologies, should take place in ITU-R WPs 5A and 5C (not other ITU-R WPs) to avoid fragmentation of work and to ensure efficient working within ITU-R.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

None – work was completed during week 1.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed.

AGENDA ITEM 9.1 TOPIC D - EESS (PASSIVE) 37 GHZ

Sub Working Group 5A5 (Ted BERMAN, USA)

Protection of EESS (passive) in the frequency band 36-37 GHz from non-GSO FSS space stations (See WRC-19 Document 535, 2nd section of the Annex)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT supports the protection of EESS (passive) sensors operating in the frequency band 36-37 GHz from NGSO FSS systems operating in the band 37.5-38 GHz:

- CEPT supports an unwanted emission power limit of -31 dBW/100 MHz in the band 36-37 GHz for FSS non-GSO space stations operating at an apogee altitude above 407 km and below 2000 km in the frequency band 37.5-38 GHz for the protection of EESS (passive) cold calibration channels;
- CEPT supports the inclusion of that unwanted emission power limit in a new footnote of Article 5 of the Radio Regulation during WRC-23;
- CEPT supports the inclusion the inclusion of items A.25 in Annex 2 of Appendix 4 regarding the compliance with the unwanted emission limit defined in a proposed new footnote.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The European Common Proposal contains an emission power limit of -31 dBW/100 MHz in the band 36-37 GHz. This was converted on request of RCC to an off-axis unwanted emission e.i.r.p. of -31 dBW/100 MHz per FSS beam for angles greater than 71.5° from the FSS satellite nadir. This alleviates discussions on the FSS antenna pattern and was accepted by CEPT.

During offline informal discussions, problems to meet this limit were raised, in particular for high offset angles. An alternative proposal for relaxed value is under consideration. Simulations were carried out during the week to check the impact of this new value. The proposed limit appears acceptable.

Further discussions is necessary to converge the views, in particular with USA, which propose No Change to the Radio Regulations, and Russia, which supports a different value for the limit.

NEXT STEPS

Continue the discussion and consider feedback from the involved parties.

RESOLUTION 427 (WRC-19)

Working Group 4B (Sandra WRIGHT, USA)

Updating provisions related to aeronautical services in the Radio Regulations

CEPT POSITION

CEPT proposes for WRC-23 no change to Chapters IV, V, VI and VIII of Volume I of the Radio Regulations.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Consensus was reached for No Change, and approved at the plenary.

NEXT STEPS

None – work completed

RESOLUTION 655 (WRC-15)

Sub Working Group 6A3 (Frank ERNST, Germany)

Definition of time scale and dissemination of time signals via radiocommunication systems

CEPT POSITION

CEPT recognises that:

- the general definition of the international reference time scale UTC is provided in Resolution 2 (2018) of the 26th General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM), whereas Resolution 4 (2022) of the 27th CGPM determines its future relation with respect to mean solar time UT1;
- UTC is produced by BIPM and its definition is not a task of spectrum regulation;
- the cooperation between BIPM and the ITU-R is settled by their Memorandum of Understanding, signed in 2020.

CEPT will address necessary revisions and amendments regarding Resolution **655 (WRC-15)**.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

A drafting group worked on the revision of Resolution 655. To carry out this work, a document was prepared compiling all the contributions submitted to the Conference also including the relevant parts of the Report of the BR Director. All sections were reviewed and proposed changes that gained consensus from all delegates attending the meetings were implemented, all in line with the CEPT position.

No consensus was achieved with the exception of one *resolves*. Two versions of the text were developed. Version 1 is supported by all regional groups and is consistent with the CEPT position. Version 2, proposed and supported by RCC, contains inconsistencies and contradictory elements with the content of the entire resolution document, particularly those of *recognizing*, and will bring into conflict two international organizations, ITU and BIPM. The drafting group has thus completed its work on the topic.

NEXT STEPS

The draft revision of Resolution 655 is expected for approval in week 3.

ARTICLE 21 - WRC-19 DOCUMENT 550

Sub Working Group 4A4 (Michael KRÄMER)

The applicability of the limit specified in No. 21.5 of the Radio Regulations to IMT stations, that use an antenna that consists of an array of active elements

CEPT POSITION

Note: The term AAS is used here as a shortcut for “stations in the mobile service, including IMT stations, and the fixed service that use an antenna that consists of an array of active elements”

Proposed short-term approach at WRC-23 for notification and verification of AAS in the frequency range 24.45-29.5 GHz

For the purpose of verification of RR No. 21.5 in the notification of stations in the mobile service, including IMT stations, and stations in the fixed service, that use an antenna that consists of an array of active elements in the frequency range 24.45-29.5 GHz, CEPT is of the view that the "power delivered by a transmitter to the antenna of a station" in RR No. 21.5 can be considered as the "total radiated power" (TRP), which is defined as the integral of the power transmitted from all antenna elements in different directions over the entire radiation sphere (noting it is mathematically equivalent to the sum of conducted powers from all internal transmitters, minus ohmic losses).

The limit 8AA \leq 10 dBW for notification of base stations that use an antenna that consists of an array of active elements would remain unchanged. The following other fields would have to be documented in every notification:

- 9G = maximum gain of the AAS
- 8B = 8AA + 9G
- 7AB = necessary bandwidth of the IMT transmission (currently 50, 100, 200 or 400 MHz)

The European Common Proposal proposes to implement the short-term solution at WRC-23 through revisions to RR Article 21, in particular a new provision 21.5B applicable to AAS in the frequency range 24.45-29.5 GHz, and to merge entries in Table 21-2 for the frequency band 24.45-29.5 GHz.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Offline discussions took place among the main contributors to this topic. Discussions have focused on the definition of the field 8AA under Appendix 4. USA (the main proponent of the "single transmitter" approach) agreed to compromise in order not to continue discussions in the next cycle. Different options in line with the position of other regional groups are now under consideration.

The first option is based on the total radiated power (TRP) to be understood as the integral of the power transmitted from all antenna elements in different directions over the entire radiation sphere. The TRP could be derived by measurement or by calculation (based on antenna data).

The second option is based on the calculated power delivered to the antenna (e.i.r.p. minus antenna gain

Both options consider the total power conducted/radiated through the AAS (i.e. the only difference between those two options are the 3 dB ohmic losses). This proposal would apply to all bands in Table 21-2 including the 24.45-29.5 GHz band, indicated in the European Common Proposal. Both options are compatible with the CEPT position.

Table 21-2 was also discussed. The proposal from CEPT (merging entries in the 24.45-27.5 GHz frequency range) didn't raise difficulties. On the other hand, the proposal from Russia to include Q/V bands raised significant oppositions. Discussions are ongoing on how to address these bands.

NEXT STEPS

Discussions are expected to continue over the weekend and the beginning of next week.

AGENDA ITEM 9.2 - INCONSISTENCIES IN RADIO REGULATIONS

Sub Working Group 4A1,4A4,4C3,5C2,6A3

to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, in accordance with Article 7 of the ITU Convention on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations

CEPT POSITION

Based on the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, CEPT gathered difficulties and inconsistencies in the application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations. CEPT prepared its views on these issues as part of the European preparation for the WRC-23 as indicated in Table 1 of the [CEPT Brief](#).

CEPT has developed European Common Proposals on five issues, all relative to Addendum 2 to Doc. WRC23/4:

- 1 “Practice of splitting a non-geostationary satellite system into several filed systems”, as mentioned in para 3.1.4;
- 2 “Harmful interference to receivers in the of the radionavigation satellite service”, as mentioned in para 3.1.7.2;
- 3 “Identification of transmissions of space systems”, as mentioned in para 3.1.8;
- 4 “PFD scaling factor to be applied to non-GSO FSS constellations with 1000 or more space stations operating in the 17.7-19.3 GHz frequency band”, as mentioned in para 3.1.9.2; and,
- 5 “§4.1.24 of Article 4 of Appendices 30 and 30A”, as mentioned in para 3.2.5.1.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Work continued on the following issues:

- Scaling factor: negotiations with the USA are continuing.
- Radio Regulations No. 13.6: there is strong opposition from many countries to reopen this issue.
- Multiple masks for epfd examination: Sub-Working Group 5C2 agreed to invite the ITU-R to study the issue. Offline discussions are ongoing on Canada’s proposal to amend Appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations accordingly
- Removal of Advanced Publication Information (API): there is general support for this idea. Discussion is continuing offline on how to implement it
- Notification of terrestrial stations at sea: the chair of Sub-Working Group 4A4 is drafting text on how the Conference should note the issue
- Commenting procedure under Radio Regulations No. 11.28.1: Sub-Working Group 5C2 decided to agree with the Bureau’s proposal and publish the comments on the ITU website
- Harmful interference to receivers of the radionavigation satellite service in the 1559 – 1610 MHz frequency band: a draft Resolution is passed to Sub-Working Group 5C2 from a drafting group chaired by CEPT. The main unresolved issue is the inclusion of bands other than those included in the BR Director’s Report and the applications other than maritime and aeronautical that need to be addressed.
- Identification of transmissions of space systems: CEPT is now proposing to amend Radio Regulations No. 19.1 and No. 19.1.1 and has withdrawn the proposal to ADD 19.1.2
- Resolution 35 - Addition of MSS bands to the Table contained in resolves 1: the CEPT proposal was agreed by the Conference
- Resolutions 907 and 908 (Rev. WRC-15): it was agreed to merge these into Resolution 55

- Definition of right ascension of the ascending node (RAAN) and longitude of the ascending node (LAN): it was agreed to delete the definition of RAAN

NEXT STEPS

Continue the discussion on all the issues under this agenda item.

AGENDA ITEM 9.3 - DUE DILIGENCE (RES. 80)

Sub Working Group 5C2 (Jack WENGRYNIUK, USA)

to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, in accordance with Article 7 of the ITU Convention on action in response to Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC-07)

CEPT POSITION

CEPT has prepared its views on these issues as shown in Table 1 of the [CEPT Brief](#).

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

The RRB Report was presented in full. Issues under item 4.2 related to the implementation of Resolution 59 is practically solved, leading to 41 new countries in the broadcasting-satellite service Plan. Also items 4.3 (linkage between bringing-into-use and recording in MIFR) and most of the items relating to extensions, force majeure, co-passenger delay) as well as on affecting coordination, and some of 4.6 (issues related to Appendix 30B) were discussed with good progress, leading to some changes in the text, although a final review and confirmation is required for many of those items.

Items about No. 4.4 of the Radio Regulations have been discussed with diverging views expressed, as well as for No. 4.13 relating to space sustainability. The text resulting from proposals about those items is not approved yet.

NEXT STEPS

Consider all the proposals with the aim to reach agreement.

AGENDA ITEM 10 - FUTURE AGENDA

Working Group 6B (Geraldo NETO, Brazil)

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

CEPT POSITION

CEPT is supporting the following preliminary agenda items as included in Resolution **812 (WRC-19)** for the Agenda for WRC-27:

- 2.1 - Radiolocation service 275-700 GHz. Resolution **663 (WRC-19)** to be modified;
- 2.2 - Aeronautical and Maritime ESIM. Resolution **176 (WRC-19)** to be modified to cover also NGSO and land ESIM;
- 2.4 - PFD and e.i.r.p. limits for 71-76 GHz/81-86 GHz. Resolution **775 (WRC-19)** to be modified;
- 2.6 - Space weather sensors. Follow-up on Resolution **657 (WRC-19)**;
- 2.8 - Space-to-space links among non-GSO and GSO satellites within MSS. Resolution **249 (WRC-19)** to be modified;
- 2.11 - EESS (Earth-to-space) 22.55-23.15 GHz. Resolution **664 (WRC-19)** to be modified;
- 2.12 - 694-960 MHz removal of limitation of aeronautical mobile. Resolution **251 (WRC-19)** to be modified;
- 2.13 - Low data rate MSS in the frequency bands 1645.5-1646.5 MHz, 1880-1920 MHz and 2010-2025 MHz. Resolution **248 (WRC-19)** to be suppressed. New Resolution to be developed.

CEPT is supporting preliminary agenda item 2.10 (Resolution **812 (WRC-19)**) VHF maritime frequencies in Appendix **18** for the future agenda of WRC-31.

In replacement of preliminary agenda item 2.5 (Resolution **812 (WRC-19)**), CEPT is supporting the following proposals for new agenda items:

- Protection of the EESS (passive) in bands covered by RR No. **5.340** above 86 GHz;
- Protection of RAS above 76 GHz from active space services: revision of Resolution **739 (WRC-19)**.

In addition, CEPT is supporting the following proposal for a new WRC-27 agenda item:

- FSS (Earth-to-space) 51.4-52.4 GHz for gateway earth stations non-GSO;
- Space-to-space links in C-band (3700-4200 MHz and 5925-6425 MHz) in the FSS;
- Protection of RAS from aggregated interference from large non-GSO constellations.

In case WRC-23 does not approve new primary allocation of the frequency bands 4.2-4.4 GHz and 8.4-8.5 GHz to EESS (passive) for Sea Surface Temperature (SST) (as a consequence of WRC-23 agenda item 1.2), CEPT will propose during WRC-23 a new agenda item for WRC-27 related to new passive EESS allocation in these frequency bands.

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Finally, it should be noted that CEPT discussed the following proposals for possible new WRC-27 agenda items, which were not supported to be included in the European Common Proposal:

- Coexistence/sharing studies on possible IMT identifications of frequency bands in the range 7.125-24 GHz;
- Methodologies related to the computation of aggregate equivalent power flux density levels and compliance with the relevant limits given in Annex 1 to Resolution **76 (Rev. WRC-15)**;
- Review of regulatory provisions for the protection of GSO FSS and BSS networks from unacceptable interference from non-GSO FSS systems in the frequency bands below 30 GHz in which Article **22** epfd limits apply;
- Protection of space stations sharing frequency in some frequency bands above 24 GHz from terrestrial stations in the fixed service or the mobile service, including IMT stations, and that use an array of active elements, in follow-up on the Art **21.5** discussions.

SHORT REPORT, INCLUDING STATUS FOR WEEK 2

Working Group 6B established six drafting groups (DG 6B1- FSS and BSS, DG 6B2 – Science Services, DG 6B3-Resolution 804 and general matters, DG 6B4 – Others, DG 6B5 – MSS and RDSS, DG 6B6 - IMT) to proceed with all the proposals provided to WRC-23 to be included in the agenda of WRC-27 and the preliminary agenda of WRC-31. The terms of reference of these groups indicated that they should provide an agreed title for the possible new agenda item and for the corresponding Resolution. They were also tasked to report to the higher group on any problems in their work.

As of the end of this week there are around 35 active sub drafting groups within the main six drafting groups, who will also continue working over the weekend. Two of the preliminary agenda items for WRC-27 have been agreed to be suppressed while work continues on the others.

The revision of Resolution 804 was approved by Plenary with immediate entry into force. Official guidelines for the implementation of the revised Resolution for developing Resolutions for WRC-27 agenda items remains to be developed. The heads of the regional groups are holding meetings to assist with the tasks assigned to Working Group 6B.

NEXT STEPS

The work of all these drafting groups and sub drafting groups is expected to be finalised by Thursday 7th December in order to allow Working Group 6B to finalise their work on Friday 8th December. Since the slow start of the work on drafting activities in Working Group 6B, typical for agenda item 10 at any WRC, there is now extensive pressure to finish the work in a very short time period.