



ABU TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING 2022

**New Delhi
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ABU Technical Department

REPORT OF TOPIC CHAIRMAN

SPECTRUM TOPIC AREA

Topic Chairman: Dr Li Lei Lei (RTPRC)

Period of Report: December 2021 to November 2022

Date of Report : 27 November 2022

Introduction about scope of the work:

This report is on the Topic Area Spectrum Issues which including the related WRC-23 Agenda items concerning broadcasting service and ABU spectrum issues.

Project Topic 1: 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) (WRC-23 AI 1.2)

Project Manager: []

Co- Project Manager:

Time Period: NOV. 2019 to NOV.2022

The following tasks were considered for this project:

1. Follow developments of studies in WP 5D to identify and possible impact on Broadcasting Services.
2. Possible impact on broadcasting service in Asia-Pacific Area.

This report was provided by Mr. Zhong Shenghong

1. Corresponding Group

The tasks of WP5D are as follows:

- to conduct and complete in time for WRC-23 the appropriate studies of technical, operational and regulatory issues pertaining to the possible use of the terrestrial component of IMT in the frequency bands listed below :
 - 3 600-3 800 MHz and 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2);
 - 3 300-3 400 MHz (amend footnote in Region 1);
 - 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally);

- 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1);
- 10.0-10.5 GHz (Region 2).
- to conduct and complete in time for WRC-23 the sharing and compatibility studies, with a view to ensuring the protection of services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services, and also, as appropriate, on services in adjacent bands, for the frequency bands.

The following relevant activities in ITU-R since NOV. 2019 have been identified.

2 Methods in Draft CPM Text

A number of methods to satisfy this agenda item are proposed in section 1/1.2/4 and are summarized below:

Band 1 – 3 300-3 400 MHz (amend footnote in Region 1)

- Method 1A: No change.
- Method 1B: Modification of RR No. **5.429A** and RR No. **5.429B** to add interested Region 1 countries south of 30° parallel north to allocate the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz to the mobile service (except aeronautical mobile) on a primary basis and to identify it for IMT in those countries.
- Method 1C: Modification of RR No. **5.429A** and RR No. **5.429B**, including the revision of conditions and to add interested Region 1 countries to allocate the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz to the mobile service (except aeronautical mobile) on a primary basis and to identify it for IMT in those countries.
- Method 1D: Primary allocation to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) service in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in interested Region 1 countries and identification of IMT.
- Method 1E: Primary allocation to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) service in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in the Table of Allocations and identification to IMT in Region 1.

Band 2 – 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)

- Method 2A: No change.
- Method 2B: Allocation of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of IMT in Region 2.
- Method 2C: Allocation of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz to the mobile (except aeronautical) service on a primary basis and identification of IMT in Region 2.

Band 3 – 3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)

- Method 3A: No change.
- Method 3B: Identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz for IMT in Region 2 with conditions (RR Table **21-4**).
- Method 3C: Identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz for IMT in Region 2 with conditions (RR Table **21-4**, pfd limit and RR Nos. **9.17**, **9.18**).
- Method 3D: Identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz for IMT in Region 2 with conditions (RR Table **21-4**, pfd limit (short-term criteria) and RR Nos. **9.17**, **9.18**).
- Method 3E: Identifications of the frequency band 3 600-3 700 MHz for IMT in additional countries in Region 2 in RR No. **5.434** while maintaining all existing conditions.
- Method 3F: Identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 700 MHz for IMT in Region 2 by modifying RR No. **5.434** while maintaining all existing conditions.

Band 4 – 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)

- Method 4A: No change.
- Method 4B: Identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for IMT without any conditions.

- Method 4C: Identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for IMT with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution.
- Method 4D: Identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for IMT with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution, applied only within a portion of the band.
- Method 4E: Identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for IMT with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution, with use expected as of 2030.

Band 5 – 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)

- Method 5A: No change.
- Method 5B: Identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT without any conditions.
- Method 5C: Identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT by creating a new RR footnote with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution.
- Method 5D: Identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT by creating a new RR footnote with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution.
- Method 5E: Identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution, with use expected as of 2030.

Band 6 – 10.0-10.5 GHz (Region 2)

- Method 6A: No change.
- Method 6B: Allocation of the frequency band 10-10.5 GHz to the mobile service on a primary basis in Region 2 and identification for IMT with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution.
- Method 6C: Allocation of the frequency band 10-10.5 GHz to the mobile (except aeronautical) service on a primary basis in Region 2 and identification for IMT with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution, and protection of the radiolocation service and radio astronomy service.

All methods propose to suppress Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

3 Preliminary views

Australia's objective is to encourage improvements in IMT capabilities and economies of scale through increased spectrum efficiency and harmonisation, subject to coexistence with other services to which the frequency bands are allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate), being technically feasible. Australia will consider the outcome of studies in developing its position on this agenda item. Australia supports the protection of existing primary services.

Lao P.D.R supports sharing and compatibility studies of ITU-R in accordance with Resolution 245 (WRC-19) toward identification the frequency band 7025 - 7125 MHz to achieve global harmonized frequency bands for IMT while ensuring the protection of incumbent services within the framework of ITU-R.

New Zealand has an interest in the development of new IMT use in the bands being studied for mid band capacity, noting that only the 7 025 -7 125 MHz frequency band is included or study for Region 3 (as a global identification), New Zealand supports studies on this Agenda Item with a view to enable new systems in the bands, where appropriate.

The Republic of Korea is of the preliminary view that the protection of existing primary services in the 7 025-7 125 MHz band as well as other services operating in the adjacent bands, as appropriate, should be ensured and any additional constraints should not be imposed on the existing primary services allocated in the 6 GHz band, in any potential decisions made at WRC-23. Regarding other frequency bands for Region 1 and Region 2, WRC-23 decisions shall in no way adversely affect Region 3 frequency allocations and existing and future uses of the relevant frequency bands.

Japan supports conducting sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with

Resolution 245 (WRC-19). Taking into account the results of studies, Japan supports global identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on incumbent services, provided that sharing and compatibility between IMT and those services in the frequency band are considered to be feasible.

China supports global identification of 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT with the appropriate regulatory and technical conditions if any (protecting incumbent services) within the framework of ITU-R.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the preliminary view that the protection of existing services in the 7 025-7 125 MHz band as well as other services operating in the adjacent bands shall be ensured in such way that the services shall in no way be adversely affected by any potential decisions made at WRC-23. Due to long border to Region 1 countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran is of the view that:

a) any possible IMT identification in WRC-23 in the frequency band 6 425 – 7 025 MHz shall protect Region 3 services within this frequency band and shall in no way be adversely affected by any potential decisions made at WRC-23.

b) the amendment of Radio Regulations Article 5 footnotes under the frequency band 3 300 – 3 400 MHz should not undermine and reduce the degree of protection and ease the conditions of the protection of these services within this frequency band. Moreover, the protection of C band uplink of Appendix 30B as a worldwide treaty shall be fully ensured.

Project Topic 2: to consider primary allocation of the band 3 600-3 800 MHz to mobile service within Region 1 and take appropriate regulatory actions, in accordance with Resolution 246 (WRC-19) (WRC-23 AI 1.3)

Project Manager: []

Co- Project Manager:

Time Period: NOV. 2019 to NOV.2022

The following tasks were considered for this project:

1. Follow developments of studies in WP 5A to identify and possible impact on Broadcasting Services.
2. Possible impact on broadcasting service in Asia-Pacific Area.

This report was provided by Dr. Zhong Shenghong

1. Preliminary progress

The tasks of WP5A are as follows:

- to conduct sharing and compatibility studies in time for WRC-23 between the mobile service and other services allocated on a primary basis within the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz and adjacent frequency bands in Region 1, as appropriate, to ensure protection of those services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and not impose undue constraints on the existing services and their future development.
- based on the results of studies in resolves to invite the ITU Radiocommunication Sector, to consider possible upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1, and to take appropriate regulatory actions.

The following relevant activities in ITU-R since NOV. 2019 have been identified.

2.1 1st Working Party 5A Meeting (July 2020)

- Consider input contributions;
- Develop initial work plan;
- Develop liaison statement to contributing groups;
- Create placeholder for draft CPM text

2.2 2nd Working Party 5A Meeting (November 2020)

- Consider input contributions;
- Consider the work plan for this agenda item and suggest necessary changes based on input

contributions;

- Prepare the compilation of parameters/criteria received in response to liaison statements and contributions to WP5A, if any;
- Analyse existing ITU-R Reports and/or Recommendations that may be relevant to the sharing and compatibility studies;
- Develop initial version of draft CPM text based on input contributions;
- Consider need for further liaison statements

2.3 3rd Working Party 5A Meeting (May 2021)

- Consider input contributions;
- Continue the analysis of existing ITU-R Reports and/or Recommendations, and of any new parameters/criteria received;
- Initiate work on a working document on any additional sharing and compatibility studies, if necessary, based on input contributions;
- Further develop draft CPM text based on input contribution;
- Liaise with contributing Working Parties regarding characteristics and protection criteria for this agenda item, as and if needed;
- Revise the work plan, as necessary

2.4 4th Working Party 5A Meeting (November 2021)

- Considered input contributions
- Continued development of the draft CPM text
- Created a working document on sharing and compatibility studies
- Revised the work plan

2.5 5th Working Party 5A Meeting (May 2022)

- Considered input contributions
- Finalized draft CPM Text
- Transmitted draft CPM Text to Chapter Rapporteur
- Revised the working document on sharing and compatibility studies
- Converted the work plan to a report of activities

3 Progress made at the Working Party 5A Meeting

Different views have been expressed regarding the invites WRC-23 of Resolution 246 (WRC-19) "to consider possible upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1, and to take appropriate regulatory actions.

View 1:

With regards to Method D (a possible IMT identification under this Agenda Item), several administrations raised the following points,

- a) identification of the band, if upgraded to primary, for IMT is not in the scope of WRC-23 Agenda Item 1.3
- b) there is no specific reference to identification of the band, if upgraded to primary, to IMT and the interpretation of the term "Regulatory Action" to mean identification is not supported.
- c) ITU-R is not eligible to interpret the language used in title of agenda item 1.3 or in its supporting Resolution
- d) More importantly, this method does not have any provision to protect incumbent services and their future development

Moreover, these administrations, after consultation with the BR, are of the view that, while the framework of Res. 246 (WRC-19) does not explicitly exclude studies on IMT from other studies on mobile service applications under the purview of WP5A, it does not address the possibility of an IMT identification of the band under consideration. WP5A may include IMT applications in its studies under AI 1.3 based on input information, e.g. from WP5D, but cannot propose an IMT identification because this task was not decided by WRC-19 when establishing AI 1.3. In this regard, it has to be noted that CPM23-1 followed the clear differentiation of WRC-19 between Agenda Items 1.2 and 1.3 and consequently assigned both to different groups with dedicated expertise. WP5A, when developing and concluding on this draft CPM text, must respect the above.

In addition, the above administrations object to make any reference to considering d) of Res. 246 (WRC-19) as reproduced below: "considering d)"

"d) that some administrations in Region 1 are currently using the frequency band 3 600- 3 800 MHz, or part of that frequency band, for the mobile service (for example International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) implementation);

The above objection is based on the fact considering d) only indicate the use of spectrum for IMT as a national policy of administrations wishing to use IMT for that band under RR 4.4

In view of the above these administrations therefore strongly object to make any reference to identification of IMT under this agenda item.

View 2:

Some other Administrations have the view that the framework of Resolution 246 (WRC-19) include the studies on IMT systems as part of mobile service applications as well as IMT identification within the scope of AI 1.3 considered under the purview of WP 5A. The resolution 246 (WRC-19) invites the 2023 World Radiocommunication Conference:

" ... to consider possible upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1, and to take appropriate regulatory actions"

It is crystal clear from Resolution 246 (WRC-19) that IMT studies and consequently potential for IMT identification in WRC-23 is part of the AI 1.3 scope as follow:

1) IMT identification is included within the scope of Resolution 246 (WRC-19) by clearly calling WRC-2023 to consider taking appropriate regulatory actions in addition to upgrading the allocation to mobile service on a primary basis.

2) IMT is part of the mobile service since Resolution 246 (WRC-19) resolve to invite the ITU Radiocommunication Sector to conduct sharing and compatibility studies in time for WRC-23 between the mobile service and other services allocated on a primary basis within the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz ...,

3) In accordance with Administrative Circular CA/251 CA251, CPM23-1 decided that WP5D is contributing group in the AI 1.3, which is responsible for IMT aspects to be considered in the WP5A studies on this AI 1.3.

4) It is necessary to refer to considering d) of Res. 246 (WRC-19) as reproduced below: "considering d)"

"d) that some administrations in Region 1 are currently using the frequency band 3 600- 3 800 MHz, or part of that frequency band, for the mobile service (for example International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) implementation);"

Accordingly, this agenda item was intended to upgrade the mobile allocation to primary and to identify the band for IMT, since IMT is already implemented in many countries of Region 1 as well as other regions.

View 3:

Some administrations are of the view that the pfd limit of $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ at 3 m above ground not to be exceeded for more than 20% of time does not ensure the respect of the short-term criteria for the FSS receiver. Therefore, Method C alternative C5 proposes regulatory approach based on a pfd limit to ensure protection of the uncoordinated typical FSS earth stations. Proposed value for a limit is based on short-term protection criterion for FSS stations (I/N -1.3 dB not to be exceeded for 0.005% of time), minimal elevation angle of 5 degrees, System noise temperature of 120 K and FSS Earth station antenna Gain pattern from Rec. S.465, as provided by WP 4A.

View 4:

Concerning Method C alternative C5, some administrations raised concerns regarding the applicability of the short-term criteria for the following reasons:

1) The proposed pfd limit of $-154.5 \text{ dB (W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ was defined for the protection of uncoordinated VSAT (for worst case scenario) and the use of such short-term criteria would lead to unrealistic protection distances

2) For large stations, for which the short-term interference criteria is important, the provision of 9.17 also applies in the coordination phase, and the coordination distance is based on the short-term interference criteria.

3) If the coordination does not apply, it is because it is not a large station and WRC-07 considered that it was not necessary to update the short-term criteria.

4) The pfd value of $[-154.5 \text{ dB (W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}]$ has been previously proposed as the long-term protection threshold at 3m above ground for 20% of the time at the border of other administrations. Method C alternative C5 considers the same long-term pfd value but for 0.005% of time, which is the time % used in the short-term protection criterion. The resulting protection criterion from combining elements of both long- and short-term criteria has not been technically justified in the studies and will result in unrealistic and unnecessary separation distances.

4 Preliminary views

Australia supports harmonisation of international spectrum use. Australia notes that this is a Region 1 issue and does not have a position on this agenda item. ITU-R studies including adjacent band services in accordance with Resolution 246 (WRC-19) may assist to inform a decision on allocation of the 3.6-3.8 GHz band to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1.

New Zealand notes that this is a Region 1 issue and that Region 3 has an existing primary allocation to the mobile service in the 3600 – 3800 MHz frequency band. New Zealand supports harmonisation in this band and notes that Region 3 countries have deployed stations in the mobile service in the 3600 – 3800 MHz frequency band.

Japan supports ongoing sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution 246 (WRC-19), which would be a basis to consider the primary allocation to the mobile service in the band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 1 at WRC-23.

The Islamic Republic has no objection on possible primary allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile service within Region 1, however, any discussions on this agenda item shall not be mixed up on the discussions being followed / carried out under Agenda Item 1.2. Moreover, this Administration is of the strong view that such primary allocation for mobile service, needs to fully protect the services / system to which the band is allocated / operation.

Project Topic 3: 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 (WRC-23 AI 1.4)

Project Manager: []

Co- Project Manager:

Time Period: NOV. 2019 to NOV.2022

The following tasks were considered for this project:

1. Follow developments of studies in WP 5D to identify and possible impact on Broadcasting Services.
2. Possible impact on broadcasting service in Asia-Pacific Area.

This report was provided by Mr. Li Leilei

1. Preliminary progress

Focus for scope and work of WP5D are as follows:

- To develop the draft CPM text for WRC-23 agenda item 1.4, as well as associated studies, in accordance with Resolution 247 (WRC-19), including:
 - Spectrum needs, usage and deployment scenarios, and technical and operational characteristics for the use of HIBS.
 - Sharing and compatibility studies.
 - Modifications of existing RR footnote No. 5.388A and associated resolution.
 - Definition of HIBS.
- And develop any other supporting documents, as appropriate.

2.1 Meeting WP 5D (19-26 February 2020, Geneva, Switzerland)

- 1 Develop liaison statements to ITU-R contributing groups to request propagation models and characteristics of the existing services for the sharing and compatibility studies;
- 2 Develop a detailed workplan for WRC-23 agenda item 1.4;
- 3 Develop first version of working documents towards any supporting documents;

- 4 Develop the framework of the draft CPM text;
- 5 Call for contributions in the WP 5D Chairman's Report.

2.2 Meeting WP 5D (23 June-9 July 2020)

Not in session.

2.3 Meeting WP 5D (5-16 October 2020)

- 1 Update working documents towards any supporting documents, based on input contributions;
- 2 Send liaison statements to contributing groups as necessary;
- 3 Review and revise the detailed workplan as necessary.

2.4 Meeting WP 5D (1-12 March 2021)

- 1 Update working documents towards any supporting documents, based on input contributions;
- 2 Update the draft CPM text based on input contributions;
- 3 Send liaison statements to contributing groups as necessary;
- 4 Review and revise the detailed workplan as necessary.

2.5 Meeting WP 5D (7-18 June 2021)

- 1 Update working documents towards any supporting documents, based on input contributions;
- 2 Update the draft CPM text based on input contributions;
- 3 Send liaison statements to contributing groups as necessary;
- 4 Review and revise the detailed workplan as necessary.

2.6 Meeting WP 5D (4-15 October 2021)

- 1 Update working documents towards any supporting documents, based on input contributions;
- 2 Update the draft CPM text based on input contributions;
- 3 Send liaison statements to contributing groups as necessary;
- 4 Review and revise the detailed workplan as necessary.

2.7 Meeting WP 5D (8-17 February 2022)

- 1 Finalize work on any supporting documents, based on input contributions;
- 2 Update the draft CPM text based on input contributions;
- 3 Send liaison statements to contributing groups as necessary;
- 4 Review and revise the detailed workplan as necessary.

2.8 Meeting WP 5D (14-23 June 2022)

- 1 Consider input contributions;
- 2 Update the draft CPM text based on input contributions;
- 3 Send liaison statements to contributing groups as necessary;
- 4 Review and revise the detailed workplan as necessary.

2.9 Meeting WP 5D (11-20 October 2022, [TBD])

- 1 Consider input contributions;
- 2 Finalize the draft CPM text until 14 October 2022;
- 3 Send liaison statements to contributing groups as necessary.

3 Progress made at the Working Party 5D Meeting (June 2022)

As of the 41 Meeting of WP 5D, studies and considerations have been provided regarding all different services that were initially identified as relevant for this work. After the detailed technical discussions most of the issues have progressed. There are some points that still require clarification for the next meeting, especially to clearly identify the parameters and methodology used in each study, so to be able to indicate the reason when results for the same service are divergent. Among the technical and regulatory discussions taking place, there are some points which still require more discussion in order to obtain consensus:

- The sensitive analysis of HIBS in altitudes lower than 20 km, and their possible regulatory consequences as per the invites 4 of the Resolution 247 (WRC-19)., currently reflected as a

- resolves further in the different Resolutions, for which there are four alternative texts.
- -While studies regarding the impacts on second harmonics were provided, views were expressed that those are out of scope of what is invited in Resolution 247 (WRC-19).
- Some studies considered the scenario of HIBS UEs as interferers, but as the UEs for HIBS and ground-based IMT are the same, views were expressed that no additional studies are required as those bands are already identified for IMT.
- Some additional clarification is required regarding the parameters used in the studies, especially the propagation model, which may have impact on the results.
- While the regulatory examples already contain measures to protect existing services, the values for possible HIBS pfd limits or separation distance are still under discussion, including whether changes to Appendix 4 are necessary.

Documents to be attached to the chairman's report:

- 5D/TEMP/686: Detailed workplan for WRC-23 agenda item 1.4
- 5D/TEMP/710: Working document towards preliminary draft CPM text for WRC-23 agenda 1.4
- 5D/TEMP/687: Working document towards a PDNR ITU-R M.[HIBS-CHARACTERISTICS]
- 5D/TEMP/680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685: Working document towards sharing and compatibility studies of HIBS under WRC-23 agenda item 1.4

4 Preliminary views

At present, most countries supported the development study of AI 1.4, but the candidate frequency band is not decided.

Japan, South Africa and Brazil support AI 1.4 and fully promote the process of this AI.

Australia supports harmonisation of international spectrum use. Australia notes that this is a Region 1 issue and does not have a position on this agenda item. ITU-R studies including adjacent band services in accordance with Resolution 246 (WRC-19) may assist to inform a decision on allocation of the 3.6-3.8 GHz band to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1.

Thailand supports the ongoing ITU-R studies for establishing a new globally or regionally harmonised regulatory framework for HIBS with a view to providing flexibility of spectrum usage for HIBS in certain frequency bands below 2.7 GHz already identified for IMT referred to in Resolution 247 (WRC-19), while ensuring protection of the existing primary services, to which the frequency band is allocated and in the adjacent frequency bands, without imposing any additional technical or regulatory constraints in their deployment including other IMT uses, existing systems and the planned development of primary services.

Indonesia is of the view to support the sharing and compatibility studies by ITU-R on certain frequency bands below 2.7 GHz already identified for IMT to be used by HIBS as provisioned by Resolution 247 (WRC-19) by ensuring the protection to the incumbent services, to which the frequency band is allocated on the primary basis.

The Republic of Korea is of the preliminary view that considering the growing demand for access to mobile broadband, HIBS has been considered as an approach for providing broadband connectivity and telecommunication services with minimal network infrastructure. However, existing and future uses of the relevant frequency bands under this agenda item including ground-based IMT systems should be protected based on the results of sharing and compatibility studies without imposing any additional technical or regulatory constraints in their deployment.

China supports ITU-R studies being conducted in accordance with Resolution 247 (WRC-19). China supports the consideration of the identification to HIBS, provided that the protection of the existing services are ensured, to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, without imposing any additional technical or regulatory constraints in their deployment.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the view that existing services allocated in the frequency bands considered under this agenda item and the adjacent bands, particularly, when neighboring

countries use terrestrial IMT base stations and mobile stations, shall be protected based on sharing and compatibility studies, with no additional technical or regulatory constraints on those existing uses and planned development.

APT members support the ongoing ITU-R studies for establishing a new globally or regionally harmonised regulatory framework for HIBS with a view to providing flexibility of spectrum usage for HIBS in certain frequency bands below 2.7 GHz already identified for IMT referred to in Resolution 247 (WRC-19), while ensuring protection of the existing services, to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, and adjacent bands, as appropriate, without adversely affecting in their deployment including other IMT uses, existing systems and the planned development of primary services.

ASMG members are of the view that it is important to protect the primary services in the frequency band and the necessary services within the adjacent frequency band in order to ensure the feasibility of coordination with neighboring countries. Continue to study spectrum requirements without placing additional restrictions on IMT.

ATU members support the research of AI 1.4 and are of the view that the primary services within the adjacent frequency band should be protected. Based on the research results, ATU members support a coordinated global/regional division of HIBS frequency band, or a addition of the corresponding country name to the existing footnotes of RR.

CEPT members do not decide.

RCC members consider that based on the results of the compatibility study, it is necessary to identify HIBS in the frequency bands referred to in Resolution 247 (WRC-19), while protecting existing primary services within the same and adjacent frequency bands.

Project Topic 4: 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)(WRC-23 AI 1.5)

Project Manager: []

Co- Project Manager:

Time Period: NOV. 2019 to NOV.2022

The following tasks were considered for this project:

1. Follow developments of study results on WRC-23 AI 1.5 conducted in ITU-R TG 6/1
2. Possible impact on broadcasting service in Asia-Pacific Area.

This report was provided by Dr. Li Leilei

1. Background

The Resolution 235 (WRC-15) invites ITU-R to review the current spectrum use and study future spectrum needs in the frequency band 470-960 MHz as well as an assessment of the results of sharing and compatibility studies between the broadcasting and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services in the frequency band 470-694 MHz, as well as other existing services for consideration of possible regulatory actions.

The band 470-960 MHz, or parts thereof, is allocated to the following services on primary basis in Region 1: Broadcasting within the band, Mobile, except aeronautical mobile, within 694-960 MHz, Fixed within 790-960 MHz. The band, or parts thereof, is also allocated to the following services on primary basis in some countries of Region 1: Aeronautical Radionavigation within the bands 645-862 MHz and Radioastronomy within 606-614 MHz. In addition, parts of the band 470-960 MHz, is allocated to the following services on secondary basis in some countries of Region 1: radiolocation within 470-494 MHz, radioastronomy within 608-614 MHz, fixed within 470-582 MHz and 582-790 MHz, mobile, except aeronautical mobile, within 582-694 MHz, land mobile service within 470-694 MHz, mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite, within 806-840 MHz and 856-890 MHz.

2 Task Group 6/1 Meeting #4

Task Group 6/1 (TG 6/1) was established by CPM23-1 to be responsible group for this agenda item. The 4th meeting of TG 6/1 was held from 21 February to 4 March 2022 and agreed to attach to the TG 6/1 Chairman's Report as the following annexes for further work at the 5th meeting of TG 6/1 in September 2022:

-Annex 1 - Working document on review of the spectrum use and the study on spectrum needs of existing services within the frequency band 470-960 MHz in Region 1, in particular the spectrum requirements of the broadcasting and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services, taking into account the relevant ITU Radio communication Sector (ITU-R) Studies, Recommendations and Reports

-Annex 2 - Summary and analysis of the review of the spectrum use and the study on spectrum needs of existing services within the frequency band 470-960 MHz in Region 1 for inclusion in section 3 of the CPM Text - Working document towards a draft CPM text for WRC-23 agenda item 1.5

-Annex 3 - Working document/material on sharing and compatibility studies in the frequency band 470-694 MHz in Region 1;

-Annex 5 - Working document towards a draft CPM text for WRC-23 agenda item 1.5.

3 Preliminary views

ASMG supports WRC-23 AI 1.5. ASMG members emphasize on the protection of existing services and systems, especially the broadcasting service, and not affecting it, and to study the possibility of allocating the band (470-694 MHz) or part of it to the mobile service and identifying it for applications of IMT by the interested administrations.

RCC members are opposed to WRC-23 AI 1.5 changing the rules and conditions of 470-694MHz band in Zone 1 due to the wide application of existing services.

CEPT members support a complete and comprehensive overview of the existing usage and evaluation of spectrum needs of the existing services within the frequency band 470-960 MHz in Region 1 as a basis for further work on Agenda Item 1.5. CEPT is of the view that any consideration of possible regulatory action(s) in the band 470-694 MHz requires a full account of the results and impact of sharing studies including a thorough analysis. 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 GE-06 Agreement. CEPT is of the view that this agenda item seeks the long-term balance between meeting various national requirements and 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. CEPT supports the continuation and development of the incumbent usage by PMSE (SAP/SAB) (in accordance with existing RR No. 5.296). CEPT supports the protection of the radioastronomy service within the frequency band 606-614 MHz 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 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.

APT members are of the view that conclusions to be reached on Agenda Item 1.5 are a Region 1 issue and WRC-23 decisions shall in no way adversely affect Region 3 frequency allocations and existing and future use of the relevant frequency band or subject to any changes to procedural or regulatory provisions.

A position of ATU members on this agenda item would be developed once studies have sufficiently progressed in accordance with Resolution 235 (WRC-15).

Project Topic 5: **to review Appendix 27 of the Radio Regulations and consider appropriate regulatory actions and updates based on ITU-R studies, in order to accommodate digital technologies for commercial aviation safety-of-life applications in existing HF**

bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (route) service and ensure coexistence of current HF systems alongside modernized HF systems, in accordance with Resolution 429 (WRC-19)(WRC-23 AI 1.9)

Project Manager:

Co- Project Manager:

Time Period: NOV. 2019 to NOV.2022

The following tasks were considered for this project:

1. Follow developments of study results on WRC-23 AI 1.9 conducted in ITU-R WP 5B
2. Possible impact on broadcasting service in the HF band.

This report was provided by Dr. Leilei Li

1. Background

Agenda Item 1.9 was proposed by an aviation community Region 2 administration and had broad support at the WRC19. ICAO supports the work that may lead to changes and improvements to the Appendix 27.

The HF spectrum has largely been broken up into repeating allocations throughout the range 3-30 MHz. These allocations have their conventional implementation arrangements and the traditional adoption of multiple 3 kHz channels (with a 2.7 kHz emission in the initial planning days) allowed for adjacent channel use, adjacent band use and service allocation replication across the HF domain. This is all to enable beyond line of site communications across all periods of the day, month, season and sunspot cycle.

There is a new layer of technologies that enable higher data rates in the HF frequency range via aggregation of contiguous 3 kHz channels as well as aggregation of non-contiguous channels.

Currently Appendix 27 (Frequency allotment plan for AM(R)S) does not allow aggregation, however the aviation industry, in conjunction with manufacturers, wants to be able to implement this aggregation for wider applications within the aviation domain. This application, conventionally termed Wideband HF or WBHF is being implemented in a non-aviation domain. The regulations do not preclude the use of WBHF in some other services (maritime mobile service, for instance), but the current studies and implementation arrangements do not enable easy adoption of the new technologies in these allocations.

The aviation community, including ICAO, are supporting the studies limited to Appendix 27 bands only, to enable early adoption of the newer WBHF technologies.

To date, a work program has been discussed within Working Party 5B (WP 5B), and a request for technical parameters has been made to external organizations/administrations. Several sets of parameters have been provided and there is development working document toward draft new report on Aero wideband HF systems.

2. Developments on the twenty-ninth meeting of Working Party 5B (Geneva, 11-22 July 2022)

Draft CPM text for WRC-23 agenda item 1.9 was completed. Two methods are considered to address this agenda item:

–Method A: no change (NOC)

–Method B: inclusion of the relevant part of the Rules of Procedure relating to RR Appendix 27 into the Radio Regulations and the introduction into RR Appendix 27 of other provisions related to wideband digital communications.

3. Preliminary views

APT members support studies with a view to identify any necessary modifications to RR. Appendix 27 to accommodate wideband HF technologies for the aeronautical mobile (route) service (AM(R)S) between 2 850 and 22 000 kHz in accordance with Resolution 429 (WRC-19) with the need to avoid harmful interference to primary services in the same and adjacent bands

in particular existing AM(R)S HF systems. APT members are of the view that there are differing wideband HF technologies and are of the view that changes to RR. Appendix 27 should allow new digital wideband HF systems taking into account technology neutrality. APT members are also of the view that the implementation of new wideband AM(R)S HF systems require necessary coordination through ICAO given their role in organizing HF aeronautical channel plans in flight information regions.

ASMG members support to accommodate digital technologies for commercial aviation safety-of-life applications in existing HF bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (route)

ATU members support the ITU-R technical and regulatory studies to identify the necessary modifications to RR appendix 27, in order to accommodate digital technologies that are supposed to improve the HF communication systems and enhance aviation safety-of-life applications, provided that:

-The new proposed HF systems should coexist with the existing analog voice and data communication systems and operate in accordance with the ICAO international Standards and Recommended Practices and procedures.

-Protection of in band and adjacent band services shall be ensured.

CEPT supports the modification of the Appendix 27 of RR that would allow new digital wideband HF systems including aggregating contiguous and/or not contiguous channels, if retained, while ensuring: the protection of other primary services operating in band and in adjacent frequency bands, and coexistence with existing aeronautical analogue voice and data HF systems.

Project Topic 6: **Co conduct, and complete in time for WRC-23, studies for a possible new secondary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service for spaceborne radar sounders within the range of frequencies around 45 MHz, taking into account the protection of incumbent services, including in adjacent bands, in accordance with Resolution 656 (Rev.WRC-19) (WRC-23 AI 1.12)**

Project Manager:

Co- Project Manager:

Time Period: **NOV. 2019 to NOV.2022**

The following tasks were considered for this project:

1. Follow developments of study results on WRC-23 AI 1.12 conducted in ITU-R WP 7C.
2. Possible impact on broadcasting services.

This report was provided by Dr. Leilei Li

1. Background

This AI was first proposed by WMO and promoted by the United States. At the WRC-19 meeting, France and CEPT proposed and supported the establishment of this AI as WRC-23. They hope to add EESS services in this band as the primary service. CITELEL proposed that secondary service should be given.

In Region 3, China and Pakistan are using about 45 MHz band for terrestrial TV broadcasting.

2. Progression the meeting of Working Party 7C (26 April – 5 May 2022)

The preparations for this WRC-23 agenda item are under the responsibility of WP 7C. Sharing studies are necessary for consideration of a possible secondary EESS (active) allocation around 45 MHz. A drafting group was formed to discuss the contributions and produce outputs documents.

WP 7C received five contributions relating to WRC-23 agenda item 1.12. One contribution (Doc. 7C/288) was a liaison statement from WP 6A providing input on the work conducted by WP 7C. This information from WP 6A was taken into account by the drafting group during its work.

Three contributions (Docs 7C/314, 7C/330 and 7C/336) proposed edits to Report ITU-R RS.2455. Comments were provided during the meeting resulting in additional edits relative to the input document. The merged version of the contributions was produced as a document to be attached to this Chairman's Report as Annex 5.

The final contribution (Doc. 7C/315) proposed edits to the WRC-23 agenda item 1.12 draft CPM text. The proposed text was discussed and edited in the drafting group. The output is attached to this report as Annex 7.

No contributions were received regarding revisions to Recommendation ITU-R RS.2042 and the work is carried forward as Annex 6 to this Chairman's Report.

3.Preliminary views

APT members are of the view that a new secondary allocation could be supported for the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) for spaceborne radar sounders within the range of frequencies around 45 MHz if ITU-R studies show that the protection of in-band and adjacent band incumbent services could be ensured while not imposing any additional restrictions onto those services.

ASMG members support technical and regulatory studies under this agenda item for a possible new secondary allocation to the Earth Exploration Satellite Service (Active) for space-based radar sounding systems in the frequency range of about 45 MHz, while ensuring the protection of existing services in the 40-50 MHz band and in adjacent bands.

RCC members support conducting studies for a new secondary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service within the range of frequencies around 45 MHz.

ATU members support the ITU-R technical and regulatory studies to satisfy the invite under Resolution 656, while ensuring the protection of incumbent services in the frequency band 40-50 MHz and in the adjacent bands noting that, the scientific objectives of this application have significant global humanitarian benefits to the understanding of the environmental changes and climatic evolutions.

Project Topic 7: **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 (WRC-23 AI 9.1a)**

Project Manager:

Co- Project Manager:

Time Period: **NOV. 2019 to NOV.2022**

The following tasks were considered for this project:

1. Follow developments of study results on WRC-23 AI 9.1a) conducted in ITU-R WP 7C.
2. Possible impact on broadcasting services.

Reported prepared by: Dr. Li Leilei

1.Background

Space weather refers to the physical processes occurring in the space environment that ultimately affects human activities on Earth and in space. Space weather is influenced by the X-ray, ultraviolet (UV), high energetic particles and strong solar wind generated by Coronal Mass Ejection (CME). Space weather observations are important for detecting and forecasting solar activity events that impact services critical to the economy, safety and security of administrations and their population. These observations are made from ground-based and space-based systems. Some of the sensors operate by receiving signals of

opportunity, including low-level natural emissions of the Sun, Earth's atmosphere and other celestial bodies, and therefore may suffer harmful interference at levels which could be tolerated by other radio systems. However, no frequency bands have been documented in the Radio Regulations for space weather sensor applications.

Agenda item 9.1a was therefore established with a view to describing appropriate recognition and protection of space weather sensors in the Radio Regulations without placing additional constraints on incumbent services.

ITU-R Working Party (WP) 7C is designated as the responsible group for this topic and has undertaken the study of the technical and operational characteristics, spectrum requirements and appropriate radio service designations for space weather sensors in response to Resolution 657 (Rev.WRC-19).

In the previous study cycle, Report ITU-R RS.2456-0 was developed, which summarizes the current status of operational space weather sensor systems. At the WP 7C meeting in September 2021, revisions to Report ITU-R RS.2456 was proposed and converted to Annex 10 to the Chairman's Report (Doc. 7C/283). Working documents towards ITU-R Reports on receive-only space weather sensor spectrum requirements, on receive-only space weather sensor interference criteria and on active space weather sensor spectrum requirements, respectively, are being developed. Their latest versions are attached to the Chairman's Report as Annexes 8, 7 and 9, respectively. Due to time constraints, these documents could not be fully reviewed and will therefore be considered in the correspondence group (its terms of reference are attached to the Chairman's Report as Annex 13).

2. Progress on the meeting of Working Party 7C (26 April – 5 May 2022)

The preparations for this WRC-23 agenda item 9.1a, are under the responsibility of WP 7C. WP 7C received 23 contributions relating to WRC-23 agenda item 9.1a.

Four contributions (Docs 7C/301, 7C/302, 7C/303 and 7C/304) were received from the Correspondence Group (CG) established at the September 2021 meeting of WP 7C. With these outputs the CG completed its work. These four contributions, also used as the baseline for the input contributions, were presented. The outputs responded to the tasks outlined in the Terms of Reference of the CG, which were as follows:

Summary and conclusion of the CG discussions including a proposed ITU-R definition of space weather;

- Revision to Report ITU-R RS.2456: Review of the combined document attached to the Chairman's Report (Doc. 7C/283, Annex 10) of the five input contributions (Docs 7C/226, 7C/234, 7C/235, 7C/241 and 7C/256) relating to proposed revisions to Report ITU-R RS.2456;
- WD-PDN Report ITU-R RS.[RXSW_INTERF_CRITERIA]: Review of the combined document attached to the Chairman's Report (Doc. 7C/283, Annex 7) of the three input contributions (Docs 7C/228, 7C/266 and 7C/277) relating to developing interference criteria for receive-only space weather sensors systems;
- WD-PDN Report ITU-R RS.[SPEC_USE_RX_SPACE_WEATHER]: Review of the combined document attached to the Chairman's Report (Doc. 7C/283, Annex 8) of the five input contributions (Docs 7C/227, 7C/232, 7C/243, 7C/267 and 7C/276) relating to proposed spectrum requirements for receive-only space weather sensor systems.

Two contributions (Docs 7C/341 and 7C/352) containing proposed modification to the document on elements regarding WRC-23 agenda item 9.1a, (Doc. 7C/283 Annex 11) were received and introduced. The information in these contributions was merged and approved, which is attached to this Chairman's Report (Annex 15). The question was raised regarding how this document could be used after next WP 7C meeting. Some proposed its deletion while others proposed to move it in an ITU-R Report which can be used during future discussions on this issue. Administrations are invited to contribute to the next meeting on the question on how to proceed with the elements document attached as Annex 15.

Two contributions (Docs 7C/341 and 7C/351) were received and introduced with proposed CPM text for WRC-23 agenda item 9.1a, positions and possible approaches on how to address WRC-23 agenda item 9.1a. The information in these contributions was merged and approved. The output is attached to this report as (Annex 14).

As this draft CPM text contains a definition for space weather that could be inserted in the Radio Regulations, a liaison statement was sent to CCV for comments, if any, in order to finalize the current draft CPM text as well as to prepare a possible new agenda item for WRC-27 on this issue. A liaison statement to contributing WPs on this WRC-23 agenda item was also sent to inform these WPs on this topic.

The CG's input contribution (Doc. 7C/303) was introduced proposing modifications to the WD-PDN Report ITU-R RS.[RXSW_INTERF_CRITERIA]. The information in this contribution was discussed and approved. It is attached to this Chairman's Report as Annex 11.

Two contributions (Docs 7C/304 and 7C/340) were introduced and discussed with proposed modifications to WD-PDN Report ITU-R RS.[SPEC_USE_RX_SPACE_WEATHER]. The information in these contributions was merged and approved. It is attached to this Chairman's Report as Annex 12.

Six contributions (Docs 7C/302, 7C/328, 7C/337, 7C/338, 7C/339 and 7C/342) with proposed modifications to PD revision to Report ITU-R RS.2456 were introduced. The information in these contributions was discussed and integrated and attached to this Chairman's Report as Annex 13. No contribution was received regarding the development of an ITU-R Report of spectrum requirements for transmit (active) space weather sensors (Doc. 7C/283, Annex 9). This document is carried forward unchanged to the next WP 7C meeting (Annex 10).

3.Preliminary views

APT members support ITU-R studies relating to the identification of space weather sensors, their technical and operational characteristics, spectrum requirements and appropriate radio service designations with a view to describing appropriate recognition and protection in the Radio Regulations without placing additional constraints on incumbent services.

ASMG members follow-up the studies to identify priority bands that provide critical data for recognition and protection of space weather systems and to develop appropriate definitions in the Radio Regulations (RR) used by space weather sensors without imposing any additional restrictions on existing services.

ATU members support the recognition and protection of the application given the importance of space weather system in human welfare and national security while ensuring that services, in the identified Broadcasting, Broadcasting and Fixed satellites, Radio Astronomy and other incumbent service are protected.

CEPT members support the following definition for space weather: information relating to the characteristics of natural phenomena occurring in space and in high atmosphere that impact Earth's environment and human activities. CEPT also supports the:

- Identification of priority frequency bands used for providing data critical for space weather forecasting/warnings and that will require protection;
- Recognition in the Radio Regulations of space weather sensors;
- Determination of the appropriate service(s) in line with the space weather definition.

In addition, CEPT supports the new agenda item for WRC-27 in line with the preliminary agenda approved by WRC-19 (agenda item 2.6) under WRC-23 agenda item 10.

Project Topic 8: Study the use of International Mobile Telecommunication system for fixed wireless broadband in the frequency bands allocated to the fixed services on primary basis, in accordance with Resolution 175 (WRC-19)(WRC-23 Agenda Item 9.1 c)

Project Manager:

Co- Project Manager:

Time Period: NOV. 2019 to NOV.2022

The following tasks were considered for this project:

1. Follow developments of study results on WRC-23 AI 9.1c) conducted in ITU-R WP 5A
2. Possible impact on broadcasting services.

This report was provided by Dr. Li Leilei

1. Background

Resolution 175 (WRC-19) *resolves to invite the ITU Radiocommunication Sector* “to conduct any necessary studies on the use of IMT systems for fixed wireless broadband in the frequency bands allocated to the fixed service on primary basis, taking into account the relevant ITU-R studies, Handbooks, Recommendations and Reports”.

In accordance with the results of CPM23-1, the above studies are being conducted by ITU-R Working Parties 5A (WP 5A) and 5C (WP 5C) jointly. WP 5A is responsible for the fixed wireless access applications in the fixed service and WP 5C is responsible for all the other applications of fixed wireless systems, according to the assignment of work by Study Group 5 to its working parties.

2. Progress on the meeting of Working Party 5A (27th meeting May 2022)

Considered four input contributions regarding proposals for draft CPM text for this topic, which included one input submitted at the 26th meeting of WP5A. The draft CPM text was presented at a joint plenary session of Working Parties 5A and 5C, at which it was approved to be sent to the CPM-23 Chapter 5 Rapporteur. One input contribution was received that proposed revisions to some existing F-Series Recommendations, given that there was no time to consider it, it is carried forward to the 28th meeting of WP5A, along with inputs from prior meetings that still have not been considered.

3. Preliminary views

APT members support the modification of existing or, if required, the development of new ITU-R Recommendations, Reports and/or Handbooks as a result of these studies. Some APT Members are of the view that the term “fixed wireless broadband” is understood to mean fixed wireless access supporting broadband applications using IMT technology. Some APT Members are of the view that the term “fixed wireless broadband” is a short form for the term “broadband fixed wireless system” defined in Recommendation ITU-R F.592, which support a range of applications such as access and core network transport.

ASMG members consider the frequency bands that will be studied for using the IMT systems for fixed wireless broadband in the frequency bands allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis with an emphasis on protecting the existing services. To studying the update of the current recommendations in the ITU with the possibility of preparing a new recommendation and the bands that will be identified for the use of these systems in the frequency bands allocated on a primary basis to the fixed service, in addition to studying of technologies and applications of fixed wireless broadband within the uses of IMT systems and related concepts.

ATU members decide that as a matter of principle, the protection of incumbent services operating in the same or in adjacent frequency bands need to be ensured.

CEPT members oppose any changes to the RR in response to WRC-23 Agenda item 9.1c. CEPT members consider that discussions on fixed wireless broadband applications using IMT technologies as well as other technologies should take place in ITU-R WPs 5A and 5C to avoid fragmentation of work and to ensure efficient working within ITU-R.

RCC members consider that decision on usage of IMT systems in the frequency bands allocated to the fixed service on the primary basis is subject to: compliance of such usage to the fixed wireless broadband communication requirements; protection of services operating in the same or adjacent frequency bands.