



Australian Government

**Department of Infrastructure, Transport,
Regional Development, Communications and the Arts**

Australian preliminary positions on WRC-23 agenda items—November 2023

November 2023



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Agenda item 1.1—Protection of aeronautical and maritime mobile services in 4 800-4 990 MHz located in international airspace and waters

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports a modified PFD limit applied to all countries in Footnote 5.441B consistent with Method D of the CPM Report on this agenda item with associated PFD limit of Alternative 2.

Agenda item 1.2—IMT in various bands between 3 300 MHz and 10.5 GHz

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the Asia-Pacific Common Proposal (ACP) as agreed at APG23-6, which includes support for the potential identification of IMT in the 7 025 – 7 125 MHz band. This support remains contingent on the development of appropriate regulatory and technical conditions to protect existing primary services in this band (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) now and into the future.

Australia supports Method 5C as detailed in the CPM Report. We consider regulatory measures are required to protect FSS (E-s). Australia is supportive of the concept described in Alternative 2 of Method 5C, which limits the expected (or mean) EIRP levels from IMT base stations above the horizon. Australia is yet to form a view on the actual EIRP limits, and any support will be subject to the limits being based on appropriate modelling and assumptions, and being clearly defined to allow compliance with the limits to be verified in practice.

Agenda item 1.3—Studies to consider possible allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1

Agenda item 1.3—Studies to consider possible allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

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.

Agenda item 1.4—High-altitude platform stations for IMT base stations (HIBS) in certain frequency bands below 2.7 GHz

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;

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports establishing a new globally or regionally harmonised regulatory framework that responds to changing technology and improves the efficient use of frequency bands below 2.7 GHz already identified for IMT, by facilitating the use of HIBS. Australia notes that any change must ensure the protection of services in and adjacent to the bands allocated for IMT and should not give priority to HIBS over existing IMT identifications. Also, there should be no additional regulatory or technical constraints imposed on the deployment of terrestrial IMT in the frequency bands used by HIBS.

Agenda item 1.5—Review of 470—960 MHz in Region 1 and possible regulatory actions in 470—694 MHz in Region 1

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

Australia notes that this is a Region 1 issue. Any possible regulatory actions under this agenda item should remain relevant to Region 1, noting that the frequency band 470-960 MHz is already allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis in Region 3.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View for this agenda item, as developed at APG23-6.

Agenda item 1.6—Regulatory provisions for sub-orbital vehicles

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports Method B Approach B of the CPM Report.

Australia supports provisions to operate radiocommunications for sub-orbital vehicles without any change to RR Article 5.

Agenda item 1.7—New aeronautical mobile satellite (R) service (AMS(R)S) allocation in 117.975–137 MHz

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports Method B1 of the CPM Report for WRC-23. Method B1 proposes a new allocation in the range 117.975-137 MHz with the addition of a PFD limit, on AMS(R)S space stations out of band emissions falling above 137 MHz, in order to ensure protection of adjacent band primary services above 137 MHz.

Agenda item 1.8—Use of fixed-satellite service (FSS) networks by control and non-payload communications of unmanned aircraft systems

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports possible revision of Resolution 155 and No 5.484A through further consideration of Method B3 in-line with the Key Principles for UAS CNPC operation as outlined in the CPM Report (Document WRC-23/03), noting that some of the key principles outlined in the CPM Report are not agreed including principles § 6 and 14.

Agenda item 1.9—Digital commercial aviation safety-of-life applications in existing HF bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (route) service

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports modification of RR Appendix 27 to accommodate new technologically neutral digital applications and regulatory provisions that ensure compatibility with incumbent primary services within the frequency bands under Resolution 429 (WRC-19) and adjacent bands.

Australia supports CPM text Method B for WRC-23 agenda item 1.9 (Section 2/1.9 of CPM Report).

Agenda item 1.10—New allocations for the aeronautical mobile service for the use of non-safety aeronautical mobile applications

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia does not oppose new allocations to the aeronautical mobile service for use by non-safety aeronautical mobile applications on a primary basis in the frequency bands 15.4-15.7 GHz and 22-22.21 GHz. Any such modification shall not adversely affect the status or provision of aeronautical safety services.

Australia could support Method A or E in the CPM Report.

Agenda item 1.11—Modernization of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System and the implementation of e-navigation

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

Australian preliminary position

Issue A/resolves 1 – GMDSS modernisation

Australia supports regulatory action to progress modernisation of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), taking into consideration the decisions of International Maritime Organization (IMO), by:

- deleting narrow-band direct-printing (NBDP) for distress and safety communications from Appendix 15 and 17, and implement an automatic connection system (ACS) using digital-selective calling (DSC) technology for those frequencies via a footnote in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations,
- implementing AIS-SART (automatic identification system search and rescue transmitter) as locating equipment in Appendix 15 of the Radio Regulations,
- removing satellite emergency position-indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs) in the frequency band 1 645.5 – 1 646.5 MHz (E-s) and leave the band available for GMDSS by modifying Appendix 15 of the Radio Regulations.

Issue B/resolves 2 – e-navigation

Australia supports no change (NOC) for Issue B.

Issue C/resolves 3 – new satellite systems

Australia supports no change (NOC) for Issue C unless the candidate system can:

- complete coordination and notification procedures in accordance with the relevant and applicable provisions of Articles 9 and 11 of the Radio Regulations and associated Rules of Procedure, by the commencement of WRC-23, and
- demonstrate its spectrum requirements to provide a GMDSS service

Agenda item 1.12—New secondary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service for spaceborne radar sounders around 45 MHz

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports a possible secondary allocation to EESS (active) for spaceborne radar sounders operating in the 40-50 MHz frequency range, subject to protection of existing services (including adjacent bands), in order to enable the collection of important observable parameters of the Earth's climate.

Agenda item 1.13—Upgrade of the allocation for the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz to the space research service

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the upgrade of the SRS allocation from secondary to primary status in the band 14.8-15.35 GHz while ensuring compatibility between SRS and the mobile service and fixed service in the band 14.8-15.35 GHz, and between SRS and the radio astronomy service in the adjacent band 15.35-15.4 GHz.

Australia believes that an upgrade of the SRS allocation in the space-to-space direction is achievable with limited impact on incumbent primary services with appropriate operational and regulatory measures.

In order to upgrade the secondary SRS allocation in the space-to-Earth and Earth-to-space directions Australia believes that studies and relevant provisions must be finalised in order to establish the feasibility of protection for the incumbent mobile service and fixed service.

Agenda item 1.14—Possible new allocations from 231.5–252 GHz

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the addition of new primary allocations to the EESS (passive) in the bands 239.2–242.2 GHz and 244.2–247.2 GHz, and possible adjustments to the existing Fixed Service and Mobile Service allocations in the 239.2–241 GHz band, in order to maximise the benefit to all involved services.

Australia supports the proposed Method B Option 1 as the most comprehensive and useful way to achieve this outcome.

Agenda item 1.15—Use of the Ku-band (12.75–13.25 GHz) FSS by ESIM

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports Method B, which refers to the establishment of a new regulatory framework (including technical and operational requirements) that improves the efficiency of use of the 12.75–13.25 GHz band by facilitating Aeronautical Earth Stations in Motion (A-ESIM) and Maritime Earth Stations in Motion (M-ESIM) to use the frequency bands. The framework for this type of ESIM use must ensure protection of services allocated in the 12.75–13.25 GHz band and should not impact the usability of the allotments in the Plan, and assignments in the List under Appendix 30B of the Radio Regulations. Australia supports the development of a methodology regarding examination by the Bureau of compliance with PFD limits by A-ESIM for protecting terrestrial services, or of adequate transitional measures should WRC-23 not finalise the methodology.

Further, Australia supports Option 2 in *Resolves 2* to include assignments recorded in the MIFR under § 6.25 of the Appendix 30B.

Agenda item 1.16—Use of the Ka-band by non-GSO FSS ESIM

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the establishment of a harmonised regulatory framework and technical and operational measures that facilitate the use of non-geostationary (non-GSO) earth-stations in motion (ESIM) in the fixed-satellite service in the 17.7-18.6 GHz and 18.8-19.3 GHz and 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5-29.1 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) frequency bands, while ensuring protection of services allocated in the bands and, as appropriate, in the adjacent bands.

Any potential framework needs to ensure that any ESIM use that it authorises does not adversely affect the operation of terrestrial services on territories of those administrations mentioned in No. 5.542 operating in the 29.5-30.0 GHz band as an additional secondary allocation.

Agenda item 1.17—Provision of inter-satellite links in specific frequency bands

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the development of technical conditions and regulatory provisions that establish a harmonised framework which facilitates the use of satellite-to-satellite operations in the 18.1-18.6 GHz, 18.8-20.2 GHz and 27.5-30 GHz frequency bands. Such use shall protect and impose no additional regulatory or technical constraints on services to which the frequency band is currently allocated on a primary basis in accordance with Resolution **773 (WRC-19)**.

Regulatory recognition of satellite-to-satellite operations under this agenda item should be conditional on these operations being contained within the cone of coverage towards earth of the FSS GSO/non-GSO service provider space station and further restricted to ensure that in the FSS (E-s) allocated portions of the band transmissions from a user space station to a service provider space station only occurs when the users apogee is lower than the service provider's minimum operational altitude, and that for the FSS (s-E) portions of the band transmissions from a service provider space station to a user space station only occurs when the user space station apogee is lower than the service provider's station minimum operational altitude

Australia supports changes to the Table of Frequency Allocations to include the ISS allocation associated with appropriate regulatory measures within a draft new Resolution. In relation to the regulatory Methods in the CPM report, Australia supports Method B on the proviso that the inter-satellite link application is limited to the relay of data associated with space research, space operation and/or Earth exploration-satellite applications or the transmissions of data originating from industrial and medical activities in space, recognising the fact that those applications were the subject of ITU-R studies and the related results are reflected in the CPM Report.

Agenda item 1.18—New allocations to the mobile-satellite service for future development of narrowband mobile-satellite systems

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

Noting that this is a Region 1 and 2 issue and that sharing and compatibility studies could not conclude for this agenda item, Australia will continue to monitor developments.

Agenda item 1.19—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

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports arrangements that are consistent with the rational and efficient use of Australia's sovereign assets in the radiofrequency spectrum. Noting that this is a Region 2 issue, Australia does not have a position on the proposed new primary allocation; however, protection for existing Appendix 30A satellite networks should be ensured.

Agenda item 2—Incorporation by reference

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the examination and review of ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference into the Radio Regulations in accordance with **Resolution 27 (Rev. WRC-19)**, and where appropriate, the updating of these references. Australia will support proposals which assist to update these references to maintain relevancy.

Agenda item 4—Review of Resolutions and Recommendations in RR Vol 3

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;

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the principle of Resolution **95 (Rev.WRC-19)**, to ensure Resolutions and Recommendations of past WRCs are relevant and kept up to date. Australia supports WRC-23 to abrogate, update or modify as Resolutions and Recommendations of previous WRCs to maintain relevancy of such documents. Australia will support proposals that help to maintain the relevancy of such documents.

Agenda item 7—Satellite regulatory and procedural issues

to consider possible changes, and other options, in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, an advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, in accordance with Resolution 86 (Rev.WRC 07) to facilitate rational, efficient, and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit.

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports consideration of possible changes to improve advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for space services in the Radio Regulations in accordance with Resolution 86 (Rev.WRC 07), provided that such changes do not result in modification of frequency allocations in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations.

Agenda item 8—Deletion of country footnotes

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)**;

Australian preliminary position

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

Australia supports the principles and intent of Resolution **26 (Rev. WRC-19)** and the WRC standing agenda item for administrations to remove their country footnotes or their country names associated with specific footnotes of the Table of Frequency Allocations in Article **5** of the Radio Regulations when no longer required.

Australia supports Administrations taking the initiative to review footnotes containing their country names 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

Australia is of the view that this standing agenda item is not intended for adding country names to existing footnotes.

Australia is of the view that should a WRC have proposals from Administrations to add country names to existing footnotes such proposals should only be considered by the conference on a case by case basis, and any modification of a footnote is subject to the express condition that there are no objections from affected countries (as indicated in Annex 1 A) i) of Resolution **26 (Rev. WRC-19)**).

Issue C – Addition of new country footnotes

Australia is of the view that this standing 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 a WRC should not be considered (as indicated in of Annex 1 A) iv) to Resolution **26 (Rev. WRC-19)**).

Issue D – Availability of proposals

Australia supports Administrations, where possible, bringing their proposals on this standing agenda item to the attention of other Administrations with a view to address any potential difficulties before a WRC.

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

Noting the valuable modifications to Resolution **26** at WRC-19, Australia is of the view no further revision of the Resolution is required at WRC-23.

Agenda item 9.1a—Recognition and protection of space weather sensors

9 to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention;

9.1 on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC 19:

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports studies addressing space weather sensors with a view to ensuring the Radio Regulations include appropriate recognition and future protection for space weather sensors. These studies should ensure that additional constraints are not placed on incumbent services.

Australia supports the definition of space weather as proposed in the CPM text and the inclusion of space weather systems under the MetAids, with a subset of the MetAids (space weather) in order to accommodate all space weather sensors.

Agenda item 9.1b—Review of the amateur and amateur-satellite services in 1 240-1 300 MHz to ensure protection of the radionavigation-satellite (space-to-Earth) service

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports No Change to the Radio Regulations as a consequence of WRC-23 Agenda Item 9.1b. Australia also supports the suppression of Resolution 774 (WRC-19) if Recommendation ITU-R M. [AS GUIDANCE] can be finalised and approved before WRC-23.

Australia supports ITU-R studies undertaken in accordance with Resolution 774 (WRC-19), and development of a new ITU-R recommendation providing guidelines to protect RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers from the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz based on Report ITU-R M.2513 without considering the removal of the amateur and amateur-satellite service allocations.

Agenda item 9.1c—Use of IMT systems for fixed wireless broadband in bands allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis

c) 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)**

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the APT View and endorses the Asia-Pacific Common Proposal (ACP) as agreed at APG23-6. This includes supporting the modification of existing or, if required, the development of new ITU-R Recommendations, Reports and/ or Handbooks as a result of these studies, in line with Approach 2 as outlined in the CPM text. Australia also shares the same view as indicated in Alternative 2 in the CPM text that there is no need to have any draft new or revised Resolution on this matter. Except for the suppression of Resolution **175 (WRC-19)**, Australia opposes any changes to the Radio Regulations being made under this topic.

Australia is of the view that the term “fixed wireless broadband” is understood to mean fixed wireless access supporting broadband applications. The use of IMT as a technology for the deployment of fixed wireless broadband is no different to the use of any other radio interface technologies for fixed wireless broadband in bands allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis provided that such use is in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

Agenda item 9.1d—Protection of EESS (passive) in the frequency band 36-37 GHz from non-GSO FSS space stations

d) Protection of EESS (passive) in the frequency band 36-37 GHz from non-GSO FSS space stations;

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports the protection of EESS (passive) sensors including cold-sky calibration in the band 36–37 GHz from non-GSO FSS operations in the band 37.5–38 GHz. Australia supports an approach of implementing the conditions identified in the results of ITU-R studies conducted under this agenda item as regulatory provisions to protect EESS (passive) sensors.

Agenda item 9.2—Difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations

on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations;

Note that this agenda sub-item is strictly limited to the Report of the Director on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations and the comments from administrations. Administrations are invited to inform the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau of any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the Radio Regulations.

Note that the following issues are being dealt with separately in dedicated agenda item briefs:

- 1) Issue review of Article **21.5**
- 2) Issue from Resolution **427 (WRC-19)**

Australian preliminary position

Australia will consider the merits of proposals to address difficulties or inconsistencies encountered by the Radiocommunication Bureau in the application of the Radio Regulations and develop a position on each proposal in line with the Australian policy objectives for WRC-23.

Review of Article 21.5

ITU-R is invited to study, as a matter of urgency, 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, with a view to recommend ways for its possible replacement or revision for such stations, as well as any necessary updates to Table 21-2 related to terrestrial and space services sharing frequency bands.

Furthermore, the ITU-R is invited to study, as a matter of urgency, verification of **No. 21.5** regarding the notification of IMT stations that use an antenna that consists of an array of active elements, as appropriate (WRC-19 Document 550)

Australian preliminary position

For the verification of IMT stations using AAS and operating in the 24.25-27.5 GHz band, Australia supports using a total radiated power within a defined reference bandwidth to capture the "power delivered to the antenna of a station" in **No. 21.5**. Australia is considering a reference bandwidth of 50 MHz, 100 MHz or 200 MHz.

Australia does not support changes to the Radio Regulations to address [WRC-19 Document 550](#).

Australia opposes continuation of this work in the WRC-27 study cycles.

Issue from Resolution 427 – Updating provisions related to aeronautical services in the Radio Regulations

to study the Articles, limited to Chapters IV, V, VI and VIII of Volume I of the Radio Regulations and their associated Appendices, as appropriate, in order to identify outdated aeronautical provisions with respect to ICAO standards and recommended practices and to develop examples of regulatory texts for updating these provisions, while ensuring that potential changes to such provisions will not impact any other systems or services operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations

Australian preliminary position

Australia supports continued ITU-R studies on the relevant Articles of Volume I of the Radio Regulations and their associated appendices to identify outdated aeronautical provisions, and the development of regulatory texts for updating these provisions. It is a priority for Australia that proposed changes should not impact current or planned aeronautical systems or applications.

Agenda item 9.3—Action in response to Resolution 80

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

Australian preliminary position

Australia will consider the merits of any proposals to act in response to recommendations regarding provisions of the Radio Regulations contained within the Report by the RRB to WRC-23 on Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC-07) and develop a position for each in line with the Australian policy objectives for WRC-23.

Agenda item 10—Future agenda items

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

Australian preliminary positions

Australia supports an agenda for WRC-27 that is consistent with Australia's long-term objectives for spectrum management. In developing new WRC Agenda items, Australia supports the consideration of items that are of international and regional importance, which can only be effectively addressed through a WRC, and which are likely to be resolved within the available time and resources.

Positions on Resolution **812** items

Australia has considered the preliminary agenda items contained in Resolution **812**, as agreed to at WRC-19 and formed the following positions:

1. Modification of item 2.2, to include non-geostationary space stations, thus extending its scope to include non-GSO FSS systems to communicate with A-ESIM and M-ESIM in the bands (37.5-39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 40.5-42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space)).
2. Support of item 2.7, to consider regulatory provisions for non-geostationary fixed-satellite system feeder links in the frequency bands 71-76 GHz (space-to-Earth and proposed new Earth-to-space) and 81-86 GHz (Earth-to-space), in accordance with Resolution **178 (WRC-19)**.
3. Objection of item 2.9: Within ITU-R Regions 1, 2, and 3 the frequency band 1 300-1 350 MHz is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation (ARNS), radiolocation (RLS), and radionavigation satellite services (RNSS).
4. This band is an important allocation for ARNS and RLS systems including primary surveillance radar (PSR) systems when considering the favourable extended range and atmospheric effect of this frequency band including attenuation by rain. Previous ITU-R sharing studies have resulted in unlikely compatibility with mobile systems. Long term assurance is needed for countries with incumbent services.
5. Modification of item 2.10, proposing two items in the preliminary agenda for WRC-27:
 - to consider possible changes to the Radio Regulations to improve use and efficiency of maritime MF and HF bands, and
 - to consider possible changes to the Radio Regulations for implementation of VDES R-Mode as a new application in the maritime radionavigation service.

Proposing study questions for the 2024-2027 study cycle to prepare Recommendations and/or Reports for an item on the preliminary agenda for WRC-31:

- to consider possible changes to RR Appendix **18** to enable use of VHF maritime frequencies in the maritime mobile service for future implementation of new technologies.

Positions on potential new agenda items

Australia has the following views on potential new agenda items for consideration at WRC-23:

1. FSS allocation in 17.3 -17.7 GHz in Region 3: Australia supports the inclusion of a future agenda item which considers 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 3, while ensuring the protection of existing primary allocations in the same and adjacent frequency bands.

2. FSS in 13.75-14 GHz and revisions to the constraints in RR Nos. 5.502 and 5.503: Australia does not support a new WRC-27 agenda item that intends to relax the limits set out in RR No. 5.502, on the basis that there has been no change to protection requirements for the radiolocation service that initially informed those limits.
3. International Mobile Telecommunications for 2030 and beyond: Australia is of the view that any future agenda item towards a potential IMT identification needs to be focused on frequency ranges that are feasible for study, considering incumbent services.