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| A picture containing text, clipart  Description automatically generated | ASIA-PACIFIC TELECOMMUNITY | **Document No:** |
| **The 4th Meeting of the APT Conference Preparatory****Group for WRC-23 (APG23-4)** | **APG23-4/OUT-06** |
| 15 – 20 August 2022, Bangkok, Thailand | 20 August 2022 |

Working Party 1

**PRELIMINARY VIEWs on WRC-23 agenda item 1.2**

**Agenda Item 1.2:**

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

**1. Background**

WRC-23 agenda item 1.2 is 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)** “*Studies on frequency-related matters for the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications identification in 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*”.

Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** calls for studies of technical, operational and regulatory issues pertaining to the possible use of the terrestrial component of IMT in the frequency bands, as well as sharing and compatibility studies[[1]](#footnote-1)1, 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:

* 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);
* 10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2).

In light of *considering j)* of Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**, APT Members will benefit from economies of scale and global/regional harmonisation of IMT eco-system.

The latest documents being developed by WP 5D (the responsible group) are listed as below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title** | **Document** | **Status** |
| Characteristics of terrestrial component of IMT for sharing and compatibility studies in preparation for WRC-23 | [5D/716](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-0716/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.4 | Finalized |
| Working Document Draft CPM Text | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.10 | Under development |
| Working Document 3 300-3 800 MHz | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.11 | Under development |
| Attachment 1 – RLS | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.12 | Under development |
| Attachment 2 – FSS DL | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.13 | Under development |
| Attachment 3 – FS | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.14 | Under development |
| Working Document 6 425-7 125 MHz | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.15 | Under development |
| Attachment 1 – SRS | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.16 | Under development |
| Attachment 2 – SOS | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.17 | Under development |
| Attachment 3 – FS | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.18 | Under development |
| Attachment 4 – FSS (Earth-to-space) | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.19 | Under development |
| Attachment 5 – FSS (space-to-Earth) | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.20 | Under development |
| Working Document 10-10.5 GHz | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.21 | Under development |
| Attachment 1 – RLS | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.22 | Under development |
| Attachment 2 – EESS (active) | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.23 | Under development |
| Attachment 3 – EESS (passive) | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.24 | Under development |
| Attachment 4 – FS | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.25 | Under development |
| Attachment 5 – RAS | [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en) Chapter 4 - Annex 4.26 | Under development |

Some of the relevant ITU-R documents are listed in section 1/1.2/3.1 of the working document towards draft CPM text on Agenda Item 1.2 (Chapter 4 - Annex 4.10 of Doc. [5D/1361](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1361/en)) as shown below:

**Recommendations ITU-R:**

[M.2101](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.2101/en) (*Modelling and simulation of IMT networks and systems for use in sharing and compatibility studies*)

[M.2083](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.2083/en) (*IMT Vision - Framework and overall objectives of the future development of IMT for 2020 and beyond*)

[RS.2017](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-RS.2017/en) (*Performance and interference criteria for satellite passive remote sensing*)

[RS.2065](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-RS.2065/en) (*Protection of space research service (SRS) space-to-Earth links in the 8 400-8 450 MHz and 8 450-8 500 MHz bands from unwanted emissions of synthetic aperture radars operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) around 9 600 MHz*)

[RS.2105](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-RS.2105/en) (*Typical technical and operational characteristics of Earth exploration-satellite service (active) systems using allocations between 432 MHz and 238 GHz)*

[RA.769](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-RA.769/en) *(Protection criteria used for radio astronomical measurements*)

[SM.1132-2](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-SM.1132/en) (*General principles and methods for sharing between radiocommunication services or between radio stations*)

**Reports ITU-R:**

[M.2320](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2320) (*Future technology trends of terrestrial IMT systems)*

[M.2370](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2370) (*IMT Traffic estimates for the years 2020 to 2030*)

[M.2376](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2376) (*Technical feasibility of IMT in bands above 6 GHz*)

[M.2410](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2410) (*Minimum requirements related to technical performance for IMT-2020 radio interface(s)*)

[M.2481](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2481) (*In-band and adjacent band coexistence and compatibility studies between IMT systems in 3 300-3 400 MHz and radiolocation systems in 3 100-3 400 MHz*)

[RS.2313](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-RS.2313) (*Sharing analyses of wideband Earth exploration-satellite service (active) transmissions with stations in the radio determination service operating in the frequency bands 8 700-9 300 MHz and 9 900-10 500 MHz*)

[RS.2178](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-RS.2178) (*The essential role and global importance of radio spectrum use for Earth observations and for related applications*)

The summary of current methods to satisfy this agenda item could be found in the below table:

| Issue / Band  | Methods to satisfy this agenda item |
| --- | --- |
| NoC | New MS allocation | Add countries to MS footnote | IMT identification  | IMT identification + conditions |
| 1 / 3 300-3 400 MHz in R1 | 1A | 1E | 1B, 1C | 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E |  |
| 2 / 3 300-3 400 MHz in R2 | 2A | 2B, 2C |  |  | 2B, 2C |
| 3 / 3 600-3 800 MHz in R2 | 3A |  |  | 3D, 3F | 3B, 3C, 3E |
| 4 / 6 425-7 025 MHz in R1 | 4A |  |  | 4B, 4C | 4D |
| 5 / 7 025-7 125 MHz globally | 5A |  |  | 5B | 5C, 5D |
| 6 / 10.0-10.5 GHz in R2 | 6A | 6B, 6C |  |  | 6B, 6C |

**2. Documents**

* Input Documents: APG23-4/INP-[07](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-07_J-1_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_9.1.C_and_RR_No.21.5.docx) (J), [14](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-14_AUS_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_9.1Topic_c_and_No21.5.docx) (AUS), [19](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-19_BGD_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_1.4_and_9.1Topic_c.docx) (BGD), [23](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-23_IRN_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_and_9.1Topic_c.docx) (IRN), [34](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-34_KOR_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4__9.1Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx) (KOR), [40](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-40_China_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_9.1Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx) (CHN), [45](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-45_Thailand_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.4_and_9.1Topic_c.docx) (THA), [50](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-50_Lao_PDR_WP1_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (LAO), [51](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-51_NZL_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.5_9.1_Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx) (NZL), [55](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-55_SNG_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_9.1Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx) (SNG), [59](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-59_Samoa_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_1.5_and_9.1Topic_c.docx) (SMO), [61](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-61_India_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_9.1Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx) (IND), [66](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-66Rev.1_MLA_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_and_1.4.docx)(Rev.1) (MLA), [70](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-70_Myanmar_WP1_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2_0.docx) (BRM), [71](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-71_Nepal_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_and_1.4_0.docx) (NPL), [72](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-72_Cambodia_WP1_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2_0.docx) (CBG), [73](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-73_Philippines_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_and_9.1Topic_c_0.docx) (PHL), [74](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-74_VTN_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_and_1.5.docx) (VTN), [80](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-80_Indonesia_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_and_1.4.docx) (INS), [86](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-86_Mongolia_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (MNG).
* Information Documents: APG23-4/INF-[02](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/07/APG23-4-INF-02_ATU_preparation.docx) (ATU), [03](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/07/APG23-4-INF-03_WMO_Positions.docx) (WMO), [05](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/07/APG23-4-INF-05_Brief_on_AI1.2_0.docx) (DG chair), [21](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-21_ASMG_Preparation_for_WRC-23.pdf) (ASMG), [27](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-27_IARU_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_1.12_1.14_1.18_and_9.1_Topic_a_and_b.docx) (IARU), [28(Rev.1)](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-28Rev.1_CITEL_Preparation_for_WRC-23.pdf) (CITEL), [30](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-30_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_and_1.5.docx) (Ericsson Vietnam, *et al.*), [33](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-33_GSMA_views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (GSMA Hong Kong), [34](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-34_The_6_GHz_IMT_ecosystem.docx) (GSMA Hong Kong), [44](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-44_Status_of_RCC_preparation_to_the_World_Radio_Conference_and_Radio_Assembly_2023.pdf) (RCC), [48](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-48_Status_of_CEPT_preparation_for_WRC-23_and_RA-23.pdf) (CEPT).

**3. Summary of discussions**

**3.1 Summary of APT Members’ views**

**3.1.1 Japan** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**07**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-07_J-1_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_9.1.C_and_RR_No.21.5.docx)

Japan is of the view that for the band:

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

Japan supports the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

Japan supports global identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT, provided that sharing and compatibility studies between IMT and services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis are conducted and that the results indicate feasible to ensure the protection of those services, without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services.

**3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1)**

Japan supports the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

Japan supports the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

Japan supports the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

From the viewpoint of economies of scale, Japan supports an appropriate action regarding the identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for the terrestrial component of IMT, provided that sharing and compatibility between IMT and services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis are considered to be feasible to ensure the protection of those services, without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services.

**10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2)**

Japan supports the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**3.1.2 Australia** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**14**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-14_AUS_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_9.1Topic_c_and_No21.5.docx)

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 and to allow for their future development.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View as agreed at APG23-3.

Australia could support the global identification of IMT in the 7 025 ‑ 7 125 MHz band if ITU-R studies show that coexistence is technically feasible and subject to appropriate regulatory and technical conditions being in place to protect existing primary services in this band (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) now and into the future.

**3.1.3 Bangladesh (People's Republic of) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**19**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-19_BGD_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_1.4_and_9.1Topic_c.docx)

Bangladesh administration supports the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** for the frequency bands mentioned above. Bangladesh also supports ITU-R studies to consider the identification of the frequency band 7025 - 7125 MHz to achieve global harmonized utilization of frequency band for IMT with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, where applicable, taking into account the results of studies to ensure the protection of services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) so that they shall in no way be adversely affected. Bangladesh supports the APT Preliminary View as agreed at APG23-3 regarding the agenda item 1.2 of WRC-23.

**3.1.4 Iran (Islamic Republic of) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**23**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-23_IRN_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_and_9.1Topic_c.docx)

* The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the preliminary view that the protection of existing services in all frequency bands subject to this agenda item including the AP30B uplink 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, in 3 sides of the country the Islamic Republic of Iran is of the view that:
1. 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.
2. 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;
* Having an additional allocation to the fixed and mobile services in the frequency band 3 300 – 3 400 MHz due to RR No. 5.429, this administration would like to inform that it considers identification of 3 360 – 3 400 for IMT by inclusion of its name in RR No. 429F, under Resolution **26 (Rev.WRC‑19)**;

While the draft CPM text prepared on the basis of band by band for which of which there are various methods, this administration does not have any position on any of these methods at this stage due to the fact that these methods are subject to refinement at the next and last working party 5D meeting before the deadline established by CPM-2.

**3.1.5 Korea (Republic of)** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**34**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-34_KOR_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4__9.1Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx)

**3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

Considering the benefits of economies of scale and global harmonization, the Republic of Korea supports to identify the frequency band 3 600‑3 800 MHz for IMT in Region 2.

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

While ensuring the protection of existing services, the Republic of Korea supports ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** including possible global or regional identification for IMT in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz.

**3.1.6 China (People’s Republic of)** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**40**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-40_China_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_9.1Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx)

Chinese preliminary views for the bands are as follows:

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

China supports global identification of 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT.

**3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1)**

In light of Region 3 countries benefiting from the economics of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-system, APT supports ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** while ensuring protection of services.

**3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

In light of Region 3 countries benefiting from the economics of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-system, APT supports ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** while ensuring protection of services.

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

In light of Region 3 countries benefiting from the economics of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-system, China supports identification of 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT in Region 1 with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, where applicable, taking into account the results of studies to ensure the protection of services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate).

**10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2)**

In light of Region 3 countries benefiting from the economics of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-system, APT supports ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** while ensuring protection of services.

**3.1.7 Thailand (Kingdom of) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**45**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-45_Thailand_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.4_and_9.1Topic_c.docx)

Thailand supports the possible global IMT identification in the frequency band 7 025 – 7 125 MHz, subject to the results of ITU-R studies under the condition that the existing services can be protected, particularly Fixed Service in 6 425 – 7 125 MHz band.

**3.1.8 Lao People's Democratic Republic - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**50**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-50_Lao_PDR_WP1_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

**6425 – 7025 MHz (Region 1)**

Lao P.D.R support sharing and compatibility studies of ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19).**

**7025 – 7125 MHz (Globally)**

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.

**3.1.9 New Zealand** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**51**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-51_NZL_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.5_9.1_Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx)

New Zealand has an interest in the development of new IMT use in the bands being studied for improved “mid-band” coverage-to-capacity, noting that only the 7 025 -7 125 MHz frequency band is included for study applicable to Region 3 (as a global identification), New Zealand supports studies on this Agenda Item with a view to enable new developments of IMT systems through identification of new frequency bands, where appropriate. New Zealand will consider the outcome of studies in further developing its position on this agenda item.

**3.1.10 Singapore** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**55**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-55_SNG_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_9.1Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx)

Singapore would like to share its preliminary views for the bands under this agenda item as follows:

**3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1)**

Singapore supports appropriate actions in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz for Region 1 and Region 2, while ensuring the protection of existing services in Region 3 in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

Singapore supports appropriate actions in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz for Region 1, while ensuring the protection of existing services in Region 3 in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

Singapore supports appropriate actions in the frequency band 7025 - 7125 MHz to achieve harmonised frequency bands for IMT while ensuring the protection of existing services, in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**3.1.11 Samoa (Independent State of) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**59**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-59_Samoa_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_1.5_and_9.1Topic_c.docx)

This Administration, in formulating its preliminary view, has taken into consideration the followings:

1. There is flexibility to find alternative mid-bands for use by IMT through examining current utilization, re-farming, and evolutionary deployment of IMT in the medium to long term.
2. That there is a strong demand by the Wi-Fi proponents for 1200 MHz of contiguous bandwidth from 5 925 to 7 125 MHz to support the next generation of internet services utilizing AR/VAR applications with the development and availability of Wi-Fi 7 router technology;
3. That there is a strong desire from co-signing Administration and other Administrations to preserve the sanctity of AP30B for the use of national satellite programs and to bridge the digital divide and
4. to preserve the provisioning of existing safety services utilizing both C and L bands for national emergencies /disasters, maritime and aeronautical services in compliance with IMO & ICAO requirements, as well as for National and Regional Rescue Coordination operations (RCC).
5. That Administrations should aim to maximize both the social and economic benefits of utilizing this 6 GHz spectrum band as a matter of national and regional policy.

Based on the results from the previous ITU-R studies in Report S.2367 in the adjacent band below 6 425 MHz and the findings from some of the latest studies conducted on the band 6 425-7 075 MHz, the co-signing Administration is of the view that there should be no change to the allocations in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz and that Administrations should take in to account the points raised above.

**3.1.12 India (Republic of) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**61**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-61_India_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_1.3_1.4_1.5_9.1Topic_c_and_No.21.5.docx)

India views on the following bands:

* 3 300-3 400 MHz (amend footnote in Region 1, and Region 2);

India supports the band for IMT identification as it would lead towards global harmonization of band, bringing in economies scale; subject to ensuring protection to services in adjacent band based upon studies.

* 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1);

India is of the preliminary view that any possible IMT identification in the band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1, shall protect the satellite services in Region 3.

* 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally);

India supports possible identification in this range for IMT as it would lead towards global harmonization of band, bringing in economies scale. India is of the view that any possible identification of the band for IMT shall protect existing services and not impose undue regulatory or technical constraints on existing primary services having allocation in this band.

**3.1.13 Malaysia - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**66**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-66Rev.1_MLA_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_and_1.4.docx)**(Rev.1)**

Malaysia supports consideration for IMT identification in the 7 025-7 125 MHz frequency band, subject to outcome of the sharing and compatibility studies conducted by the ITU-R to ensure protection to existing primary services in the band and adjacent bands.

Malaysia is of the view that identification of additional frequency bands for IMT in Regions 1 and 2 shall not affect existing primary services operating in the same frequency bands in Region 3.

**3.1.14 Myanmar (Republic of the Union of) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**70**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-70_Myanmar_WP1_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2_0.docx)

Myanmar’s preliminary views for the bands of AI 1.2 are as follows:

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

Myanmar supports sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution 245 (WRC19) in the band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1, considering that Region 3 countries would take benefits of economies of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-systems.

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

Myanmar supports global IMT identification of frequency band 7025 - 7125 MHz, and supports protection of incumbent services in this band within the framework of ITU-R.

**3.1.15 Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**71**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-71_Nepal_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_and_1.4_0.docx)

For the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz which is applicable to Region 3 (as global band) in this agenda item, Nepal support the studies of technical, operational and regulatory issues pertaining to the possible use of the terrestrial component of IMT as well as sharing and compatibility studies in accordance with the Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

Nepal is also of the view that the protection of incumbent services in the 7 025-7 125 MHz band and adjacent bands should be ensured without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints to the existing primary allocations.

**3.1.16 Cambodia (Kingdom of) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**72**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-72_Cambodia_WP1_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2_0.docx)

Cambodia’s preliminary views for the bands of AI 1.2 are as follows:

**3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1)**

For Region 3 countries to take benefits of economies of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-systems, Cambodia supports studies in accordance with Resolution 245 (WRC-19) in the band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 1 and 2.

**3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

For Region 3 countries to take benefits of economies of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-systems, Cambodia supports studies in accordance with Resolution 245 (WRC-19) in the band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2.

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

For Region 3 countries to take benefits of economies of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-systems, Cambodia supports studies in accordance with Resolution 245 (WRC-19) in the band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1.

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

Cambodia supports IMT identification of frequency band 7 025 – 7 125 MHz to achieve global harmonized frequency bands for IMT while ensuring the protection of incumbent services in accordance with Resolution 245 (WRC-19).

**3.1.17 Philippines (Republic of the) - Document APG23-4/INP-**[**73**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-73_Philippines_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_and_9.1Topic_c_0.docx)

The preliminary views of the Philippines for the frequency bands under consideration for this agenda item are the following:

**3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1)**

Taking into consideration the global harmonization of frequency bands for IMT and Region 3 countries benefiting from the economies of scale, Philippines supports the ITU-R studies in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz for Region 1 and Region 2, while ensuring the protection of existing services, in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

Taking into consideration the global harmonization of frequency bands for IMT and Region 3 countries benefiting from the economies of scale, Philippines supports the ITU-R studies in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz for Region 2, while ensuring the protection of existing services, in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

Taking into consideration the global harmonization of frequency bands for IMT and Region 3 countries benefiting from the economies of scale, Philippines supports the ITU-R studies in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz for Region 1, while ensuring the protection of existing services, in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

Philippines supports the global identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT, taking into account the completion of the ITU-R studies to ensure the protection of existing primary services in the band, and of services in adjacent bands, as appropriate.

**10.0-10.5 GHz (Region 2)**

Taking into consideration the global harmonization of frequency bands for IMT and Region 3 countries benefiting from the economies of scale, Philippines supports the ITU-R studies in the frequency band 10.0-10.5 GHz for Region 2, while ensuring the protection of existing services, in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**3.1.18 Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**74**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-74_VTN_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.1_1.2_1.3_1.4_and_1.5.docx)

Viet Nam supports conducting sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** to ensure the protection of the existing primary services from harmful interference and that these existing primary services can continue operations without having additional regulatory or technical constraints imposed on these services.

Viet Nam is also of the view that for the following bands:

***3 300−3 400 MHz*** *(in Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1)*

Taking into account relevant ITU-R studies as well as the interest of global harmonization and economies of scale, Viet Nam supports identification of the frequency bands 3 300-3 400 MHz for IMT in Region 1 and Region 2.

Viet Nam supports methods 1B, 1C, 2B, 2C.

***3 600−3 800 MHz*** *(in Region 2)*

Taking into account relevant ITU-R studies as well as the interest of global harmonization and economies of scale, Viet Nam supports identification of the frequency bands 3 600-3 800 MHz for IMT in Region 2.

Viet Nam supports methods 3D, 3F.

***6425−7025 MHz*** *(in Region 1)*

Viet Nam supports relevant ITU-R studies with a view that any possible IMT identification in the band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 shall protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) in Region 3 so that these services shall in no way be adversely affected.

***7025−7125 MHz*** *(globally)*

Viet Nam supports relevant ITU-R studies to consider the identification of the frequency band 7 025 - 7 125 MHz to achieve global harmonized utilization of frequency band for IMT with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, where applicable, taking into account the results of studies to ensure the protection of services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) so that they shall in no way be adversely affected.

***10 000 −10 500 MHz*** *(in Region 2)*

Viet Nam supports appropriate action at WRC-23 with a view that any possible IMT identification in the band 10.0-10.5 GHz in Region 2 shall protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) in Region 3 so that these services shall in no way be adversely affected.

**3.1.19 Indonesia (Republic of)** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**80**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-80_Indonesia_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_and_1.4.docx)

Indonesia supports appropriate sharing and compatibility studies by ITU-R on agenda item 1.2 in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz and the development of the working document towards Draft CPM Text on WRC-23 agenda item 1.2. The protection of incumbent services, which the frequency band is allocated on the primary basis, must be ensured.

**3.1.20 Mongolia** - **Document APG23-4/INP-**[**86**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INP-86_Mongolia_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

Mongolia has the following preliminary views for AI 1.2:

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

Mongolia supports global harmonization of IMT identification in frequency band 7025 - 7125 MHz, while ensuring the protection of incumbent services within the framework of ITU-R.

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

Mongolia supports studies in accordance with Resolution 245 (WRC-19) in the band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1, considering that Region 3 countries would take benefits of economies of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-systems.

**3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

Mongolia supports studies of IMT identification in band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2, considering that Region 1 and 3 countries would take benefits of economies of scale and global harmonized IMT eco-systems.

**3.1.21 Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)[[2]](#footnote-2)**

Sri Lanka supports global IMT identification in the frequency band 7025–7125MHz, according to the results of ITU-R studies provided that the existing radio communication services should be protected.

**3.1.22 Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)1**

7 025-7 125 MHz (Global)

To achieve globally harmonized mid-band spectrum for IMT, Pakistan may support the global identification of IMT in the 7 025-7 125 MHz band subject to the results of the ITU-R studies to show feasible coexistence to ensure the protection of the incumbent primary services.

6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)

Pakistan supports the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R and appropriate action in Region 1 subject to protection of the primary services in Region 3 without any adverse effects.

**3.2 Summary of issues raised during the meeting**

* **Benefits of economies of scale**

There was discussion regarding the benefits of economies of scale in relation to the IMT identification of the frequency bands in other Regions. If the frequency bands being studied under agenda item 1.2 are identified for IMT in Region 1 and/or Region 2, such as 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1), 3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2) and 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1), the IMT networks deployed in some Region 3 countries could share the same eco-systems thus the equipment cost can be reduced.

Some APT Members consider that this factor is important especially for many developing countries in Region 3. Therefore, they are of the view that APT could support the possible identification of the frequency bands for IMT in other Regions.

Some other APT Members believe that economies of scale arising from the IMT identifications in other Regions are incidental benefits and not a driver in deciding on a Region 3 position.

* **Considerations on protecting incumbent services in Region 3**

It was expressed by some APT Members that to protect the incumbent services, the following aspects have been taken into consideration:

* due to long border to Region 1 countries, any possible IMT identification in WRC-23 in the frequency band in Region 1 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.
* The protection of FSS, including AP30B as a worldwide treaty, shall be fully ensured.

It was also expressed that APT Members are encouraged to consider the technical and regulatory conditions, if any, to protect the services to which the frequency bands are allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) from the impact of possible IMT identification.

**4. APT Preliminary View(s)**

APT Members are of the view that for the frequency band:

**7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

APT Members support the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

APT Members support potential IMT identification in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz to achieve globally harmonized utilization with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, where applicable, taking into account the results of studies to ensure the protection of services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate).

**3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1)**

APT Members support ITU-R studies with a view that any possible IMT identification/or action in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 1 and Region 2 shall protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) in Region 3 so that these services shall in no way be adversely affected.

**3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

APT Members support ITU-R studies with a view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2 shall protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) in Region 3 so that these services shall in no way be adversely affected.

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 shall protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) in Region 3 so that these services shall in no way be adversely affected.

APT Members support the on-going sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** for the frequency band.

**10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2)**

APT Members support ITU-R studies with a view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 10.0-10.5 GHz in Region 2 shall protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) in Region 3 so that these services shall in no way be adversely affected.

**5. Other View(s) from APT Members**

Taking into account the discussion in Section 3.2 on the benefits of global harmonization and economies of scale in existing IMT identification in the frequency bands 3 300-3 400 MHz and 3 600-3 800 MHz, some APT Members are considering to support the possible identifications of these bands to IMT in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

Taking into account the discussion in Section 3.2 on the benefits of global harmonization and economies of scale in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz, some APT Members are considering to support the possible identifications of these bands to IMT in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

**6. Issues for Consideration at Next APG Meeting**

APT Members are encouraged to consider the issues raised during the APG23-4 meeting (Section 3.2) as well as the technical and regulatory conditions, if any, to protect the services to which the frequency bands are allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) from the impact of possible IMT identification. APT Members are invited to include these considerations to their input contributions to the next APG meeting.

**7. Views from Other Organisations** (as provided in the information documents to APG)

**7.1 Regional Groups**

**7.1.1 ASMG** - **Document APG23-4/INF-**[**37**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2021/11/APG23-3-INF-37_ASMG_Preparation_for_WRC-23.pdf)

* + Reviewing the regulatory conditions attached to the footnote (**5.429b**), and then identifying the frequency band 3300-3400MHz for the IMT systems of countries wishing to do so within the current footnote or the possibility of considering a new footnote with an emphasis on protecting existing services and systems and not affecting them.
	+ Follow-up studies with regard to identifying the frequency range 6425-7125 MHz while emphasizing on the protection of existing services and systems and not affecting them, and then determining the Arab position on identifying the range for IMT systems in the last meeting.

**7.1.2 ATU- Document APG23-3/INF-**[**39**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2021/11/APG23-3-INF-39_Report_of_APM23-2.docx)

1. **Support** ongoing sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R WP 5D.
2. **Engage** to actively participate and contribute in the development of the draft CPM text on AI 1.2.
3. For band 3 300 – 3 400 MHz:
4. **Support** removal of stringent conditions through amendment of footnotes 5.429A and 5.429B, as appropriate.
5. **Encourage** African countries not yet listed in footnote 5.429B to consider adding their names to the footnote at WRC-23, in order to achieve harmonization, taking into account Resolution 26 (Rev. WRC-19);
6. For band 6 425-7 125 MHz:
7. **Conduct** a survey among ATU Member States to identify services deployed at national level in the 6 425 – 7 125 MHz, with a view to protect existing services, and based on the results develop contributions to ITU-R WP5D, as appropriate;
8. **Preliminarily support** identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 125 MHz for IMT, taking into account the result of the coexistence studies in ITU-R.

**7.1.3 CEPT** - **Document APG23-4/INF-**[**48**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-48_Status_of_CEPT_preparation_for_WRC-23_and_RA-23.pdf)

Draft Preliminary CEPT position

* 3 600-3 800 MHz (REGION 2)

To be developed.

* 3 300-3 400 MHz (REGION 2)

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

* 3 300-3 400 MHz (AMEND FOOTNOTE IN REGION 1)

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

* 6 425-7 025 MHz (REGION 1)

To be developed.

* 7 025-7 125 MHz (GLOBALLY)

To be developed.

* 10 000-10 500 MHz (REGION 2)

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

**7.1.4 CITEL** - **Document APG23-4/INF-**[**28(Rev.1)**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-28Rev.1_CITEL_Preparation_for_WRC-23.pdf)

**Preliminary Views**

**• 3 300-3 400 MHz**

Some Administrations support sharing and compatibility studies under agenda item 1.2 in the frequency band 3 300 - 3 400 MHz with aims to ensure the protection of the services primarily allocated on such frequency band, without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on that service, and as deemed appropriate, on primary services allocated in adjacent bands.

**Draft Inter-American Proposal**

Some Administrations propose the identification of the mid-band frequency spectrum for IMT in Region 2 in the band 3 300-3 400 MHz by modification of **5.429C**, **5.429D** and the addition of **5.12AI**:

*5.12AI Stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 2 shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the radiolocation service. (WRC-19)*

**Preliminary Views**

**• 3 600-3 800 MHz**

Some Administrations support the studies called for in Resolution **245 (WRC-19)** concerning the 3 600-3 800 MHz frequency band, including sharing and compatibility studies with a scope to ensure protection from harmful interferences and without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on existing primary services allocated in this band.

Some Administrations support the development of sharing and compatibility studies in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**, for the 3 600-3 700 MHz frequency bands, which would allow the harmonization of these frequency segments in the countries of the region. However, for the frequency range from 3 700 to 3 800 (included in Resolution 245) allocated on a primary basis to the Fixed Satellite Service (space-to-Earth) in Region 2, it is necessary to guarantee protection measures for the existing operations, as well as the corresponding criteria for protection, sharing, and compatibility, as applicable.

**Preliminary Proposal**

• An Administration proposes the modification of **5.434** to remove the list of countries and to extend the existing IMT footnote(s) to the entire Region 2 for the identification of the frequency band **3 600-3 700** MHz for IMT.

• An Administration proposes the modification of **5.434** to remove the list of countries and to extend the existing IMT footnote(s) to the entire Region 2 for the identification of the frequency band **3 600-3 800** MHz for IMT

**Draft Inter-American Proposal**

**• 6 425-7 125 MHz**

**NOC to Article 5 in the Frequency Allocations 6 425 - 7 250 MHz.**

**Reasons:** No change to the Table of Frequency Allocations in the band 6 425 – 7 125 MHz in order to harmonize license-exempt use of the band. Regulatory harmonization will create economies of scope and scale and produce a robust equipment market, benefitting consumers and national economies worldwide. Given the existing mobile allocation, administrations may deploy and operate systems and applications of the mobile service (e.g. IMT or RLAN) based on their national priorities and requirements.

**Preliminary Views**

**• 7 025-7 125 MHz**

Some Administrations support appropriate sharing and compatibility studies under agenda item 1.2 in the band 7 025-7 125 MHz globally, remarking that sharing and compatibility studies for the possible identification of IMT in this band must account for the technical and operational characteristics of connection links for non-GSO systems of the MSS that are currently operating, as well as their future development.

**Preliminary Views**

**• 10-10.5 GHz**

Some Administrations support appropriate sharing and compatibility studies under agenda item 1.2 in the bands 10-10.5 GHz in Region 2 in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**, while ensuring the protection of existing services (in-band and, as appropriate, adjacent bands) without having additional regulatory or technical constraints imposed on these services.

**Draft Inter-American Proposal**

**• 10-10.5 GHz**

Some Administrations propose allocation to the Mobile Service and identification of IMT in Region 2 in the band 10-10.5 GHz by amending **5.480**, **5.481**, and adding **5.A12E** and Resolution **A12 10 GHz** (WRC-23) “Studies on frequency-related matters for the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications identification in the frequency band 10.0-10.5 GHz”.

**7.1.5 RCC - Document APG23-4/INF-**[**44**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-44_Status_of_RCC_preparation_to_the_World_Radio_Conference_and_Radio_Assembly_2023.pdf)

**6425-7125 MHz: Harmonize spectrum to enhance flexibility of IMT deployment**

6425-6525 MHz (Region 1):

No objection to the identification of the frequency band 6425-6525 MHz or parts of it for IMT. Protection of FSS (E-s) and FS should be ensured by regulatory and technical conditions developed based on the results of ITU-R studies.

6525-7025 MHz (Region 1) and 7025-7100 MHz (Global):

Support identification of the frequency band 6525-7100 MHz for IMT systems under the following conditions:

* insure compatibility of IMT stations with non-GSO MSS (s-E) feeder links in the band 6700-7075 MHz;
* insure compatibility of IMT stations with FSS (E-s) stations on GSO and HEO in the band 6725-7025 MHz;
* insure protection of SOS / SRS stations in the band 7100-7250 MHz from unwanted emissions of IMT stations operating in the band 6525-7100 MHz;
* not imposing regulatory or technical constrains for SOS / SRS stations operating in the band 7100-7250 MHz and keep possibility for the further use of the EESS (passive) in the 7075-7250 MHz.

7100-7125 MHz (Global):

Protect existing radio services from interference in considered and adjacent bands (including space stations of SOS, SRS and EESS (passive)).

Against any additional regulatory and/or technical constraints on the usage of FS, SOS and SRS stations.

**3.3-3.4 GHz: Protect existing services and extend where possible IMT usage in this band**

Region 1

No objection for the extension of country name list in the footnotes 5.429, 5.429A, 5.429B, 5.429C, 5.429D, 5.429E, 5.429F but advocate for the protection of the RLS in-band and FSS / EESS (active) in adjacent band (i.e. above 3400 MHz and below 3300 MHz).

Protection of RLS, FSS and EESS (active) should be based on ITU-R Reports ITU-R M.2481 and S.2368.

Region 2

No objection for identification of the band 3300-3400 MHz in Region 2 for IMT but advocate for the protection of RLS of Region 1 in-band, FSS/EESS (active) of Region 1 taking into account ITU-R Reports ITU-R M.2481 and S.2368 and results of studies be carried out by ITU-R in preparation for WRC-23.

**3.6-3.8 GHz & 10 GHz: Protect Region 1 services in case of identification of these bands for IMT in Region 2**

3600-3800 MHz in Region 2:

If this frequency band is identified for IMT in Region 2, it is necessary to adopt relevant provisions to the RR ensuring protection of FSS and FS of Region 1.

Protection should be provided based on the results of studies carried out in ITU-R in preparation for WRC- 07, WRC-12 and WRC-15 (i.e. ITU-R Report F.2328, M.2109, S.2199, S.2368 and M .2111).

10.0-10.5 GHz in Region 2:

If this band is allocated to the MS and identified for IMT in Region 2:

* protection of services for which the band 10-10.5 GHz is allocated in Region 1, as well as protection of EESS (passive) in the 10.6-10.7 GHz should be ensured.
* no additional regulatory and technical constrains should be imposed on radio services in Region 1 operating in accordance with the RR.

**7.2 International Organisations**

**7.2.1 IARU - Document APG23-4/INF-**[**27**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/08/APG23-4-INF-27_IARU_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_1.2_1.12_1.14_1.18_and_9.1_Topic_a_and_b.docx)

The IARU opposes the identification of the band 10.0-10.5 GHz for IMT in Region 2 as well as the introduction of a mobile service allocation in the region, which would be a necessary precursor to its identification for IMT. Spectrum sharing with a mass market deployment of mobile systems can be challenging and experiences have shown that the legal implications of national IMT licensing processes and service provider requirements tend to result in removal of national amateur service assignments which can severely affect the development of amateur radio.

*Considering j)* of Resolution 245 (WRC-19) notes that harmonized worldwide arrangements for IMT are “highly desirable;” it logically follows that an undesirable regional identification for IMT must be weighed against the continuing requirements of incumbent services. While studies are only invited with regard to the protection of primary services, *considering k) and l)* and *recognizing c)* of the resolution make no distinction between primary and secondary allocations with regard to the need to protect existing services.

The use and evolving needs of the amateur and amateur-satellite services must not be overlooked as an undesirable regional arrangement for IMT is being considered. The IARU requests that the special status of 10.45-10.5 GHz as a worldwide amateur-satellite allocation with no mobile allocation be respected.

**7.2.2 WMO - Document APG23-4/INF-**[**03**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2022/07/APG23-4-INF-03_WMO_Positions.docx)

WMO is concerned regarding:

* the continued use of EESS (passive) in the 6425-7075 MHz and 7075-7250 MHz frequency bands. WMO understands that footnote RR No 5.458 does not provide an allocation to this service. Nevertheless, WMO encourages Administrations to bear in mind the needs of the EESS (passive) service in their future planning of the bands 6425-7075 MHz and 7075-7250 MHz when considering identification for IMT in these frequency bands,
* the protection of EESS (passive) in the 10.6-10.7 GHz frequency band from unwanted emissions from IMT, operating within the 10.0-10.5 GHz band. WMO supports studies to determine the necessary limits to protect passive sensing operations in 10.6-10.7 GHz,
* the protection of EESS (active) in the band 10-10.4 GHz.

**7.2.3 ICAO - Document APG23-3/INF-**[**15**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2021/10/APG23-3-INF-15_ICAO-Position_for_ITU_WRC-23.docx)

To oppose any proposal in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 that would reduce the level of protection below an acceptable level and hence compromise flight test operations.

To oppose any proposal in the frequency bands 3 600-3 800 MHz and 6 425-7 025 MHz that could lead to harmful interference or could constrain the use of these bands by the FSS for the provision of aeronautical services or GSO MSS feeder links.

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1. 1 Including studies with respect to services in adjacent bands, as appropriate. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This view was verbally introduced during APG23-4 meeting. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)