|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ASIA-PACIFIC TELECOMMUNITY | Document No: |
| **The 6th Meeting of the APT Conference Preparatory****Group for WRC-23 (APG23-6)** | **APG23-6/OUT-09** |
| 14 – 19 August 2023, Brisbane, Australia | 18 August 2023 |

Working Party 1

**APT VIEW and Preliminary APT Common Proposal 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.

ITU-R Working Party 5D (WP 5D) has developed supporting materials for agenda item 1.2, which contain the results of sharing and compatibility studies (Document [5D/1555](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1555/en)).

A simplified version of the proposed methods to satisfy agenda item 1.2 can be found in the embedded summary table below. For full details, please refer to the precise text as contained in the CPM Report (Document [CPM23-2/1](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-CPM23.2-R-0001/en)).



# 2. Documents

* Input Documents APG23-6/[INP-06](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/06/APG23-6-INP-06_WP1_Report.docx) (WP1 Co-Chairs), [13](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/07/APG23-6-INP-13_Cambodia_WP1_PACP_for__WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (CBG), [16](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-16_Kiribati_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (KIR), [17](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-17_India_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (IND), [23](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-23_Bangladesh_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (BGD), [27](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-27_Srilanka_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (CLN), [28](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-28_Myanmar_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (BRM), [29](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-29_Japan_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (J), [52](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-52_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (BRU, INS, MLA, SNG, THA), [65(Rev.1)](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-65R1_Iran_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (IRN), [76](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-76_Singapore_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (SNG), [80(Rev.1)](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-80R1_Australia_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_and_WRC-19_Document_550.docx) (AUS), [86](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-86_Maldives_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (MLD), [87](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-87_KOR_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (KOR), [92](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-92_Philippines_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (PHL), [98](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-98_New_Zealand_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (NZL), [103](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-103_China_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (CHN), [108](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-108_Lao_PDR_WP1_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (LAO), [114](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-114_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2_0.docx) (CBG, CHN, LAO), [118](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-118_VietNam_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (VTN), [122](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-122_Mongolia_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (MNG), [124](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-124_Pakistan_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (PAK), [128(Rev.4)](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-128Rev.4_Samoa_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (SMO)
* Information Documents APG23-6/[INF-02](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/06/APG23-6-INF-02_WMO_Position_on_WRC-23_Agenda.docx) (WMO), [08](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/07/APG23-6-INF-08_Brief_on_AI1.2.docx) (DG Chair), [25](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/07/APG23-6-INF-25_ICAO-Position_for_ITU-WRC23.docx) (ICAO), [28](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-28_GSOA_Positions_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_0.docx) (GSOA), [30](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-30_IARU_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (IARU), [33](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-33_Wi-Fi_Alliance_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (Wireless Industry Collaboration Co., Ltd), [37](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-37_WiFI_Industry_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx) (Amazon Kuiper Australia Pty Ltd, *et al.*), [40](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-40_GSMA_Views_WRC-23_for_mobile.docx) (GSMA Hong Kong), [45](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-45_Status_of_RCC_preparation_to_WRC-23.pdf) (RCC), [46](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-46_Status_of_CEPT_preparation_for_WRC-23_and_RA-23.pdf) (CEPT), [47](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-47_GSA_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx) (GSA), [52](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-52_CITEL_preparation_for_WRC-23.pdf) (CITEL), [55](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-55_ATU_Preparation_for_RA_and_WRC-23_0.docx) (ATU)

# 3. Summary of discussions

## **3.1 Summary of APT Members’ views**

### **3.1.1 Australia - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**80(Rev.1)**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-80R1_Australia_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items_and_WRC-19_Document_550.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 has considered 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 APG23-5, 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.

Australia proposes a Preliminary APT Common Proposal as follows:



### **3.1.2 Bangladesh (People's Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**23**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-23_Bangladesh_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

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

IMT networks deployed in some Region 3 countries could share the same eco-systems, thus the equipment cost can be reduced and the benefits of economies of scale in relation to the IMT identification of the frequency bands in other Regions can be achieved. Bangladesh administration support possible IMT identification/or action in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 1 and Region 2 subject to the protection of 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. In this regard, Bangladesh administration prefers any methods which are appropriate for the global harmonization and suitable for the APT common proposal.

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

IMT networks deployed in some Region 3 countries could share the same eco-systems thus the equipment cost can be reduced and the benefits of economies of scale in relation to the IMT identification of the frequency bands in other Regions can be achieved. Bangladesh administration 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. In this regard, Bangladesh administration prefers any methods which are appropriate for the global harmonization and suitable for the APT common proposal.

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

1. In order to identification of the frequency band 6425 - 7025 MHz for IMT in Region 1, Bangladesh administration prefers method 4C of the CPM report to WRC-2023.
2. In the CPM23-2, there was a proposal to identify the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz for some countries in Region 3 for IMT by creating a new RR footnote with appropriate conditions. This proposal is documented in the section 1/1.2/5.5 of the CPM text for the agenda item 1.2.

In Bangladesh, this band is only utilizing for FSS (earth to space). In order to expansion of future IMT, Bangladesh administration supports to make a Preliminary APT Common Proposal for the identification of 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT for some countries in Region 3 by creating a new RR footnote with appropriate conditions.

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

Bangladesh administration supports global identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT. In that case Bangladesh prefers method 5C of the CPM report to WRC-2023.

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

Bangladesh administration prefers method 6C of the CPM report to WRC-2023, subject to the conditions that the protection of incumbent services is ensured.

### **3.1.3 Brunei Darussalam - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**52**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-52_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

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

Brunei Darussalam supports the IMT identification in the 7 025-7 125 MHz frequency band to achieve globally harmonised utilisation for IMT with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, 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 frequency bands. Amongst the proposed methods in the CPM report for this frequency band, the administrations of this input contribution support Method 5C.

### **3.1.4 Cambodia (Kingdom of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**13**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/07/APG23-6-INP-13_Cambodia_WP1_PACP_for__WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)**,** [**114**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-114_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2_0.docx)

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

Cambodia supports any methods that would ensure the protection of primary incumbent services, taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R.

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

Cambodia supports any methods that would enable identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2, ensuring the protection of primary incumbent services, to facilitate IMT usage in the frequency band, taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R.

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

Taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R, Cambodia supports any methods that would enable identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for the terrestrial component of IMT, from the viewpoint of economies of scale, provided that the protection of primary incumbent services is ensured without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services and that practical operation of IMT stations is also ensured.

Cambodia supports identification 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT for some countries in Region 3 by creating a new RR footnote with appropriate conditions. Cambodia proposes a Preliminary APT Common Proposal for such proposal as follows:



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

Cambodia supports any methods that would enable global IMT identification in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz to achieve globally harmonized utilization with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, 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.

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

Cambodia supports any methods that would ensure the protection of primary incumbent services, taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R.

### **3.1.5 China (People's Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**103**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-103_China_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)**,** [**114**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-114_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2_0.docx)

**Band 5 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

China supports global identification of 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT with Method 5B.

**Band 4 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

China supports identification of 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT in Region 1 with Method 4C.

China proposes Preliminary APT Common Proposals for identification of 7 025-7 125 MHz and 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT as follows:



China supports identification 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT for some countries in Region 3 by creating a new RR footnote with appropriate conditions. China proposes a Preliminary APT Common Proposal for such proposal as follows:



For other frequency bands, preliminary views of China are as follows:

**Band 1 3 300-3 400 MHz (Amend footnote in Region 1)**

China is of the view that the amendments of footnotes in Region 1 should neither cause any change to the existed regulatory provisions nor extend IMT identification to the neighbor countries in Region 3. The amendments should not cause any adverse effects to the existing services and their development in Region 3.

**Band 2 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)**

China does not support the identification of 3 300-3 400 MHz for IMT in Region 2 before fully ensuring the protection of the incumbent service in its adjacent bands in Region 3.

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

China is of the view that the regulatory provisions in the footnote **5.434** should be maintained when this band is identified to IMT in Region 2.

**Band 6 10-10.5 GHz (Region 2)**

China is of the 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 in Region 3 so that these services shall in no way be adversely affected.

### **3.1.6 India (Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**17**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-17_India_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

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

India has identified 3 300 – 3 670 MHz for IMT usages while providing geographical separation to existing radiocommunications services in band 3 400 – 3 425 MHz at few locations and by shifting few in-band assignments.

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

Considering above India supports following methods with a view that any actions being decided at WRC-23 shall not affect existing primary services operating in the same frequency bands in Region 3

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

Method 1D: Primary allocation to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) service in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in interested Region 1 countries and identification of IMT through a new footnote.

**Band 2 – 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)**:

Method 2C: Allocation of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis and identification of IMT in Region 2.

**Band 5 - 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally):**

India supports Method 5B: Identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT by creating a new RR footnote associated with a new Resolution without any additional conditions or constraints to the IMT deployment other than those existing in the RRs.

### **3.1.7 Indonesia (Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**52**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-52_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

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

Indonesia supports the IMT identification in the 7 025-7 125 MHz frequency band to achieve globally harmonised utilisation for IMT with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, 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 frequency bands. Amongst the proposed methods in the CPM report for this frequency band, the administrations of this input contribution support Method 5C.

### **3.1.8 Iran (Islamic Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**65(Rev.1)**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-65R1_Iran_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

* Any method proposed for IMT identification in any band subject to this agenda item shall be conditioned to fully protect the existing services operating and/ or to be operated in the future in these bands and in their adjacent bands. The regulatory and technical commitments shall be practical, achievable and reliable.
* Views of the I.R. of Iran on methods for various bands are as following:

**Band 1: 3 300-3 400 MHz for Region 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Position | Reasons |
| Method 1B: Agreement | It satisfy agenda item while establishing regulatory mechanisms in radio regulation for protection of existing services and systems |
| Method 1C: No position | It satisfy agenda item while establishing regulatory mechanisms in radio regulation for protection of existing services and systems |
| Method 1D: Disagreement | Additional allocation through a new Article **5** footnote is not in the scope of Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**. Also those protecting elements that are established in footnotes **5.429A** and **5.429B** (protecting RLS and obtaining the agreement of neighbouring countries for protection of RLS), are missed in the proposed additional footnote 5.A12-1D for this method. |
| Method 1E: Disagreement | Additional allocation through the Article **5** table, is not in the scope of Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.  |
| Method 1F: Disagreement | Protection of RLS and other utilizations in Region 3 footnotes, require enough conditions such as RR No. **9.21**, bilateral agreement and regulatory conditions. |

Based on progress of discussions in WRC-23, this administration would also consider the method 1C.

**Band 2: 3 300-3 400 MHz for Region 2**

No position

**Band 3: 3 600-3 800 MHz for Region 2**

Should WRC-23 identify this band for IMT in Region 3, the same conditions as stipulated in RR **5.430A** for the band 3400-3600 MHz shall also be applied in the band 3600-3800 GHz.

**Band 4: 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 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, including AP**30B** uplink, and shall in no way be adversely affected by any potential decisions made at **WRC-23**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Position | Reasons |
| Method 4A:Agreement | There is strong demand by RLAN applications in 6 GHz band with potential worldwide circulation which would make interference to IMT. There is no certainty of protection of AP**30B** plan from aggregate interference of IMT.  |
| Method 4B: Disagreement | An identification for IMT without any conditions will not ensure the protection of the incumbent services since it is neither taking into consideration the result of the technical studies nor the evolving needs of these services. There is no certainty of protection of AP**30B** plan from aggregate interference of IMT. Therefore, this administration disagrees with unconditional identification of this band for IMT. |
| Method 4C: No position | This method propose three alternative conditions in corresponding new Resolution **A12-6GHz** to provide protection of FSS uplink that to be discussed during **WRC-23** for extracting most suitable measures. This administration feels that alternative 2 is more practical. |
| Method 4D: No position | This method propose three example conditions in corresponding new Resolution **B12-6GHz**, similar to alternative conditions in to provide protection of FSS uplink that to be discussed during **WRC-23** for extracting most suitable measures. |
| Method 4E: No Position | Similar to 4C |

Based on progress of discussions in WRC-23, this administration would also consider the methods 4C, 4D or 4E.

Although it is beyond the scope of the agenda item **1.2**, but proposal raised in view 4 under the method 4C Alternative 3 (for extension of band 4 for region 3) may be discussed and decided during APG23-6 meeting under the following specific conditions:

* The use of the band by IMT shall not cause unacceptable interference to the assignments of receiving space stations of the uplink of Appendix **30B** nor claim protection of the assignments of that Appendix. Moreover, such identification shall not adversely affect the operation of FSS in that band compared with the prevailing interference situation governing FSS band.

Therefore, for method 4C the proposal is to add following resolve to *resolves* section of new Resolution **A12-6GHz**:

draft new Resolution [A12-6GHz] (WRC‑23)

**(*the text also includes the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz covered in section 5.6.2*)**

Terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 and 7 025-7 125 MHz in all Regions

…

*1bis* that the assignments of administrations wishing to implement IMT in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz shall not cause unacceptable interference to the assignments of receiving space stations of the uplink of Appendix **30B** nor claim protection from the assignments of that Appendix. Moreover, such identification shall not adversely affect the operation of FSS in that band compared with the prevailing interference situation governing FSS band before that identification.

…

**Band 5: 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Position | Reasons |
| Method 5B: Disagreement | An identification for IMT without any conditions will not ensure the protection of the incumbent services since it is neither taking into consideration the result of the technical studies nor the evolving needs of these services. Therefore, this administration disagrees with unconditional identification of this band for IMT. |
| Method 5C : Agreement | This method propose some example conditions in corresponding new Resolution **A12-6GHz** to provide protection of FSS uplink and downlink that to be discussed during **WRC-23** for extracting the most suitable measures. |
| Method 5D: No position | - |
| Method 5E: No position | - |

Based on progress of discussions in WRC-23, this administration would also consider the methods 5D and 5E.

**Band 6: 10.0-10.5 GHz (Region 2)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Position | Reasons |
| Method 6A: Agreement | The degree of the theoretical sidelobe suppression used in the sharing study for protection of EESS (active) is not achievable in practice. Therefore, no change would ensure the continued development of the incumbent services. |
| Method 6B: No position | Studies are not enough studies respect to AMS, however, Regions 1 and 3 have AMS allocation |
| Method 6C : No position | - |

Based on progress of discussions in WRC-23, this administration would also consider the methods 6B and 6C.

### **3.1.9 Japan - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**29**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-29_Japan_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

**Band 5 – 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

According to the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R for the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT, a number of studies have shown that sharing and compatibility between IMT and existing services is feasible under appropriate conditions to be established in each country. Taking into account the results, Japan supports Method 5B that would enable global identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT, provided that the protection of primary incumbent services is ensured without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services and that practical operation of IMT stations is also ensured.

Furthermore, noting that IMT identification would not necessarily ensure the domestic assignment of the frequency band to IMT, Japan would decide the domestic assignment, taking into account the market demand and the development of ecosystem of equipment manufacturing and system construction which realize applications of IMT in the domestic assignment phase, as well as the protection of domestic primary incumbent services and the results of sharing studies between those services and IMT.

Therefore, Japan proposes to choose “Method 5B – Identifying the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT by creating a new RR footnote associated with a new Resolution without any additional conditions or constraints to the IMT deployment other than those existing in the RRs” as PACPs.

**Band 4 – 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

According to the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R for the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT, a number of studies have shown that sharing and compatibility between IMT and existing services is feasible under appropriate conditions to be established in each country. While, it is necessary to consider views which have concern with the possible impact on current and future deployment of the FSS including AP30B, it would be beneficial to obtain economies of scale from the use of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for the terrestrial component of IMT, which is contiguous to the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz targeting to be studied globally including Region 3. Taking into account the results and considerations, Japan supports Alternative 2 of Method 4C that would enable identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for the terrestrial component of IMT, provided that the protection of primary incumbent services is ensured without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services and that practical operation of IMT stations is also ensured.

Therefore, Japan proposes to choose “Alternative 2 of Method 4C” as PACPs.

Attachment to this contribution provides detailed proposals of limits on the expected e.i.r.p. of an IMT base station for this Alternative.

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

According to the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R for the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT, several studies assuming no terrain profile have shown that the separation distances to protect FSS earth stations ranges from less than 1 km to 46 km. It could be considered that the separation distances to protect FSS earth stations are small and that their protection is a national matter. Taking into account the results, Japan supports identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2 for the terrestrial component of IMT, to facilitate IMT usage in the frequency band, provided that the protection of primary incumbent services is ensured without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services.

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

Japan supports any methods that would ensure the protection of primary incumbent services, taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R.

**Band 2 – 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)**

Japan supports any methods that would ensure the protection of primary incumbent services, taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R.

**Band 6 – 10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2)**

Japan supports any methods that would ensure the protection of primary incumbent services, taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies in ITU-R.

Proposals for PACPs in Band 4 – 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1) 

Proposals for PACPs in Band 5 – 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally) 

### **3.1.10 Kiribati (Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**16**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-16_Kiribati_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

Kiribati support IMT identification in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz to achieve globally harmonised utilisation for IMT.

* + 1. **Korea (Republic of)** - **Document APG23-6/INP-**[**87**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-87_KOR_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

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

The followings are proposed to be included in APT Views.

– APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 1 (or Region 2) needs to protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and in adjacent bands in Region 3 so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected. (Preliminary APT View from APG23-5 [(APG23-5/OUT-05](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/03/APG23-5-OUT-05_PV_AI1.2_ed.docx)))

– APT Members are interested in IMT identification in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 1, considering the benefits of economies of scale and global harmonization under the condition of ensuring the protection of primary incumbent services.

**Band 2 - 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)**

The followings are proposed to be included in APT Views.

– APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 2 need to protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and in adjacent bands in Region 3 so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected. (Preliminary APT View from APG23-5 [(APG23-5/OUT-05](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/03/APG23-5-OUT-05_PV_AI1.2_ed.docx)))

– APT Members are interested in IMT identification in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 2, considering the benefits of economies of scale and global harmonization under the condition of ensuring the protection of primary incumbent services.

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

The followings are proposed to be included in APT Views.

– APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2 needs to not impact the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and in adjacent bands in Region 3 so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected. (Preliminary APT View from APG23-5 [(APG23-5/OUT-05](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/03/APG23-5-OUT-05_PV_AI1.2_ed.docx)))

– APT Members are interested in IMT identification in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2, considering the benefits of economies of scale and global harmonization under the condition of ensuring the protection of primary incumbent services.

**Band 4 - 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

The followings are proposed to be included in APT Views.

– APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 need to protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and in adjacent bands in Region 3, in particular, the uplink of Appendix **30B** bands so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected. (Preliminary APT View from APG23-5 [(APG23-5/OUT-05](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/03/APG23-5-OUT-05_PV_AI1.2_ed.docx)))

– APT Members are of the view that any potential IMT identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.

– Considering various usages of this frequency range in the future, a specific provision should clearly outline opportunities for Administrations’ consideration for IMT, for WAS/RLAN, or for a shared framework between IMT and WAS/RLAN to allow Administration’s flexibility on their national usage for other broadband applications in the mobile services.

**Band 5 - 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

The Republic of Korea is of the view that Method 5A described in the CPM Report would be the most appropriate to accommodate the current compelling situation of this band. There is competing interest in the use of this band including Band 4 (6 425-7 125 MHz) globally for IMT and for WAS/RLAN, which are all to support mobile broadband services to meet the increasing traffic demands. It is noted that CEPT also initiated the study to consider a hybrid approach for a shared framework between IMT and WAS/RLAN. In this regard, Method 5A ‘No Change’ could provide more flexibility to keep options open on its ultimate usage, which also does not preclude from using IMT.

However, at the APG23-5 meeting, it is noticed that some Administrations support potential IMT identification in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz and the current PV was also developed to support IMT identification globally. Therefore, the Republic of Korea could conditionally support IMT identification with Method 5C if it is ensured that additional provision for other broadband applications is included in the relevant Resolution at WRC-23.

The followings are proposed to be included in APT Views.

– 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, 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. (Preliminary APT View from APG23-5 [(APG23-5/OUT-05](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/03/APG23-5-OUT-05_PV_AI1.2_ed.docx)))

– APT Members are of the view that any potential IMT identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.

– Considering various usages of this frequency range in the future, additional provisions should clearly outline opportunities for Administrations’ consideration for IMT, for WAS/RLAN or for a shared framework between IMT and WAS/RLAN to allow Administration’s flexibility on their national usage for other broadband applications in the mobile services.

**Band 6 - 10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2)**

The following is proposed to be included in APT Views.

– APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 10.0-10.5 GHz in Region 2 need to protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and in adjacent bands in Region 3 so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected. (Preliminary APT View from APG23-5 [(APG23-5/OUT-05](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/03/APG23-5-OUT-05_PV_AI1.2_ed.docx)))

The Republic of Korea supports Method 5A for Band 5 described in the CPM Report. The Republic of Korea also supports Method 5C provided that the additional provisions (as shown in the embedded file) are included in the associated Resolution to outline opportunities for Administrations’ consideration for IMT, for WAS/RLAN or for a shared framework between IMT and WAS/RLAN to allow Administration’s flexibility on their national usage for other broadband applications in the mobile services.

The proposed additional provisions to the new Resolution are embedded as follows:

****

### **3.1.12 Lao People's Democratic Republic - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**108**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-108_Lao_PDR_WP1_Preliminary_View_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)**,** [**114**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-114_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2_0.docx)

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

Taking into account the sharing and compatibility study results in Report of the CPM to WRC-23 for the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT, Lao PDR supports Method 5B that would enable global identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for the terrestrial component of IMT without any condition.

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

Lao supports identification 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT for some countries in Region 3 by creating a new RR footnote with appropriate conditions. Lao proposes a Preliminary APT Common Proposal for such proposal as follows:



### **3.1.13 Malaysia - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**52**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-52_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

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

Malaysia supports the IMT identification in the 7 025-7 125 MHz frequency band to achieve globally harmonised utilisation for IMT with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, 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 frequency bands. Amongst the proposed methods in the CPM report for this frequency band, the administrations of this input contribution support Method 5C.

### **3.1.14 Maldives (Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**86**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-86_Maldives_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

Maldives supports IMT identification in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz.

Maldives supports IMT identification in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz for some countries in Region 3 by creating a new footnote in the Radio Regulations, with appropriate conditions under Agenda Item 1.2 in WRC-23.

### **3.1.15 Mongolia - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**122**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-122_Mongolia_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

**3 300-3400 MHz (amend footnote in Region 1)**

Mongolia supports Method 1D to propose primary allocation to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) in band 3 300–3 400 MHz in interested Region 1 countries and identification of IMT through a new footnote.

### **3.1.16 Myanmar (Republic of the Union of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**28**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-28_Myanmar_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

Myanmar supports identification of frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT for some countries in Region 3 by creating a new RR footnote with appropriate conditions. Myanmar proposes a Preliminary APT Common Proposal for such proposal as follows:



### **3.1.17 New Zealand - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**98**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-98_New_Zealand_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

New Zealand has an interest in the development of IMT use in the bands being studied under this Agenda Item, noting that only the 7 025 – 7 125 MHz frequency band is applicable for Region 3 (as it is under a global identification basis). New Zealand supports the ongoing work on this Agenda Item with a view to further IMT development within 7 025 – 7 125 MHz.

New Zealand has the following views on the different bands:

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

Region 3 is not in scope for this frequency band therefore, New Zealand does not have a position. New Zealand has no concern with allocation and identification of IMT in Region 1.

**Band 2 – 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)**

Region 3 is not in scope for this frequency band therefore, New Zealand does not have a position. New Zealand has no concern with allocation and identification of IMT in Region 2.

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

Region 3 is not in scope for this frequency band therefore, New Zealand does not have a position. New Zealand notes that it has deployed IMT systems in this band nationally and has no concern with allocation and identification of IMT in Region 2.

**Band 4 – 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

Region 3 is not in scope for this frequency band therefore, New Zealand does not have a position. New Zealand has no concern with allocation and identification of IMT in Region 1.

**Band 5 –** **7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

New Zealand could support IMT identification in this band and could support *“Method 5C: Identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT by creating a new RR footnote with conditions contained in a draft new WRC Resolution.”*

In supporting an IMT identification in the band, New Zealand notes that this does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any other application of the services to which this band is allocated, including applications of the mobile service (e.g., WAS/RLAN).

With respect to the specific conditions contained in the draft new WRC-23 Resolution, New Zealand currently has the following positions:

* New Zealand supports the condition that all practical measures need to be taken to ensure that the transmitting antennas of outdoor IMT base stations are pointing below the horizon, when deploying IMT base stations within the frequency range 7 025 – 7 125 MHz. The mechanical pointing of the IMT base station needs to be below the horizon. In practice, further down tilting can be performed electrically by active antenna systems (AAS).
* New Zealand does not support a hard in-band TRP limit of IMT base stations, as it is not an appropriate mechanism to limit the in-band power radiated by IMT base stations using AAS towards space station receivers. This would impose unnecessary restrictions on the performance of IMT systems.
* If an effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) mask (for IMT base stations) above the horizon is considered necessary and applicable for the frequency range 7 025 – 7 075 MHz (noting only Carrier 11 of FSS uplink is operational from 7 025 – 7 075 MHz according to the FSS parameters provided by ITU-R WP 4A to WP 5D via [5D/734](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-0734/en)), then New Zealand could support some form of a stochastic EIRP mask for limiting the IMT base station EIRP above the horizon. New Zealand has yet to form a view on the exact structure of an EIRP mask, including the technical parameters which need to be considered in the design process of such a mask.

**Band 6 – 10.0-10.5 GHz (Region 2)**

Region 3 is not on scope for this frequency band therefore, New Zealand does not have a position or a view on appropriate method(s) at this stage.

New Zealand and proposes the following **Preliminary APT Common Proposal** for an IMT Identification in the 7 025-7 125 MHz frequency band.



### **3.1.18 Pakistan (Islamic Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**124**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-124_Pakistan_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

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

Pakistan is in the footnote No.5.429F of 3300-3400 MHz in the Radio Regulation.

To be benefit from global harmonization and economies of scale, Pakistan supports IMT identification in the 3 300-3 400 MHz frequency band in Region 1 and Region 2.

**7025 – 7125 MHz (Global)**

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

**Band 6425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

For the identification of the frequency band 6425 - 7025 MHz for IMT in Region 1, Pakistan supports IMT identification of the mentioned band in Region 1 in line with the conditions as per the Radio Regulations.

### **3.1.19 Philippines (Republic of the) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**92**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-92_Philippines_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

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

The band 3 300-3 400 MHz is already identified for IMT in the Philippines under RR No. **5.429F**. In the interest of global harmonization of frequency bands for IMT and the economies of scale, Philippines supports the primary allocation to the mobile service (except aeronautical mobile) in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz by adding the band in the Table of Frequency Allocations for Region 1 and identification to IMT by modification of RR No. **5.429B** to apply to Region 1, and any consequent modifications to RR No. **5.429A**. Philippines supports Method 1E.

**Band 2 – 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)**

The band 3 300-3 400 MHz is already identified for IMT in the Philippines under RR No. **5.429F**. In the interest of global harmonization of frequency bands for IMT and the economies of scale, Philippines supports the allocation of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis in Region 2 and its identification for IMT. Philippines supports Method 2C.

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

Philippines supports any method for the identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz for IMT in Region 2.

**Band 4 – 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

Philippines supports the identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT in Region 1 without any additional conditions or constraints to the IMT deployment other than those existing in the Radio Regulations. Philippines supports Method 4B.

**Band 5 – 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally)**

Philippines supports the global identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT without any additional conditions or constraints to the IMT deployment other than those existing in the Radio Regulations. Philippines supports Method 5B.

**Band 6 – 10.0-10.5 GHz (Region 2)**

Philippines notes its allocation of the frequency band 10.15-10.65 GHz for mobile systems nationally. In the interest of global harmonization of frequency bands for IMT and the economies of scale, Philippines supports the allocation of the frequency band 10-10.5 GHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis in the Frequency Allocation Table in Region 2 and the identification of the band for IMT. Philippines supports Method 6C.

### **3.1.20 Samoa (Independent State of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**128(Rev.4)**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-128Rev.4_Samoa_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

This Administration, in formulating their preliminary position, has taken into consideration several factors, including:

1. The need for flexibility in the use of this spectrum by existing multiple stakeholders and to find alternative options/bands for IMT without impacting the existing 6 GHz ecosystem by examining current usage, re-farming, and possible deployment of IMT in the medium to long term.
2. 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
3. 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).
4. There is a strong demand from the Wi-Fi industry for using a license-exempt band of 1200 MHz of contiguous bandwidth from 5 925 to 7 125 MHz to support the next generation of internet applications. These applications, such as AR/VAR for education, health, e-government, and AI, are bandwidth hungry.
5. Administrations should aim to maximise 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, this Administration supports Method 4A and 5A of 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.

The preliminary APT Common Proposal on WRC-23 Agenda Items is embedded for consideration.

****

### **3.1.21 Singapore (Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**52**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-52_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)**,** [**76**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-76_Singapore_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

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

Singapore supports the IMT identification in the 7 025-7 125 MHz frequency band to achieve globally harmonised utilisation for IMT with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, 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 frequency bands. Amongst the proposed methods in the CPM report for this frequency band, the administrations of this input contribution support Method 5C.

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

Singapore supports IMT identification in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 1 and Region 2 while ensuring the protection of the existing services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and in adjacent band in Region 3 so that these services shall in no way be adversely affected.

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

Singapore supports that any potential IMT identification in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz, or parts thereof, in Region 1 should ensure the protection of existing services.

### **3.1.22 Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**27**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-27_Srilanka_WP1_Preliminary_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

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

Sri Lanka supports global IMT identification in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz.

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

Sri Lanka supports IMT identification in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz through Region 3 country footnote under Agenda Item 1.2 in WRC-23.

**3.1.23 Thailand (Kingdom of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**52**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-52_Multicountry_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Item_1.2.docx)

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

Thailand supports the IMT identification in the 7 025-7 125 MHz frequency band to achieve globally harmonised utilisation for IMT with appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, 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 frequency bands. Amongst the proposed methods in the CPM report for this frequency band, the administrations of this input contribution support Method 5C.

**3.1.24 Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of) - Document APG23-6/INP-**[**118**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INP-118_VietNam_WP1_PACP_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.docx)

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

Taking into account relevant ITU-R studies and the benefit of number of countries in Region 3 who already deployed or considering to deploy IMT/5G in this band, 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. Therefore methods other than 1A and 2A could be supported.

***Band 3: 3 600−3 800 MHz*** *(in Region 2)*

Taking into account relevant ITU-R studies and the benefit of number of countries in Region 3 who already deployed or considering to deploy IMT/5G in this band, 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. Therefore methods 3B, 3C, 3D are preferred.

***Band 4: 6425−7025 MHz*** *(in Region 1)*

Taking into account the diverse approaches in using this band, Viet Nam will monitor the regulatory activity and implementation from other Administrations in this band to formulate our view at later stage.

In light of facilitating the development of national broadband/digital infrastructure, especially for developing countries, Viet Nam supports to clarify the possibility of broadband wireless access applications usage such as IMT and WAS/RLAN in this band, before any regulatory conclusion for this band.

***Band 5:7025−7125 MHz*** *(globally)*

The IMT identification in this band should be consider in conjunction with adjacent bands, in order to provide contiguous and large bandwidth for broadband applications.

***Band 6: 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.

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

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

In addition to the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5, some APT Members input proposals to APG 23-6 and provided the following positions and views regarding 3 300-3 400 MHz (amend footnote in Region 1):

* support Methods 1B, 1D or 1E;
* support possible IMT identification/or action in Region 1, considering the benefits of economies of scale and global harmonization under the condition of ensuring the protection of primary incumbent services;
* support any methods that would ensure the protection.

After the discussion, APT Members agreed to generally retain the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5. The above views from individual or some APT Members are captured in section 3.2 rather than in section 4 “APT View(s).”

APT Members agreed not to develop a Preliminary APT Common Proposal to this frequency band. APT Members agreed to further discuss this frequency band during WRC-23, as needed.

1. **Band 2 - 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)**

In addition to the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5, some APT Members input proposals to APG 23-6 and provided the following positions and views regarding 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 2:

* support Methods 2B or 2C;
* support (possible) IMT identification, considering the benefits of economies of scale and global harmonization under the condition of ensuring the protection of primary incumbent services;
* support any methods that would ensure the protection;
* not support the identification before fully ensuring the protection.

After the discussion, APT Members agreed to generally retain the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5. The above views from individual or some APT Members are captured in section 3.2 rather than in section 4 “APT View(s).”

APT Members agreed not to develop a Preliminary APT Common Proposal to this frequency band. APT Members agreed to further discuss this frequency band during WRC-23, as needed.

1. **Band 3 - 3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

In addition to the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5, some APT Members input proposals to APG 23-6 and provided the following positions and views regarding 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2:

* support (possible) IMT identification, considering the benefits of economies of scale and global harmonization under the condition of ensuring the protection of primary incumbent services;
* maintain regulatory provisions in **5.430A**/**5.434** when identified to IMT;
* support Methods 3B, 3C or 3D.

After the discussion, APT Members agreed to generally retain the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5. The above views from individual or some APT Members are captured in section 3.2 rather than in section 4 “APT View(s)”.

APT Members agreed not to develop a Preliminary APT Common Proposal to this frequency band. APT Members agreed to further discuss this frequency band during WRC-23, as needed.

1. **Band 4 - 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

In addition to the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5, some APT Members input proposals to APG 23-6 and provided the following positions and views regarding IMT identification of 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1:

* support Method 4A with the draft PACP proposal;
* support Method 4B;
* support Method 4C (some of the views including 4C Alternative 2) with the draft PACP proposal;
* support any methods that would enable identification in Region 1;
* any possible IMT identification in Region 1 need to protect the services;
* benefit to obtain economies of scale from the use of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 for the terrestrial component of IMT for Region 3;
* any potential IMT identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations;
* support to outline opportunities for Administrations’ consideration for IMT, for WAS/RLAN, or for a shared framework between IMT and WAS/RLAN.

After the discussion, APT Members agreed to generally retain the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5. The above views from individual or some APT Members are captured in section 3.2 rather than APT View(s).

APT Members agreed not to develop a Preliminary APT Common Proposal to this frequency band. APT Members agreed to further discuss this frequency band during WRC-23, as needed.

1. **Band 5 - 7 025-7 125MHz (globally)**

In addition to the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5, some APT Members input proposals to APG 23-6 and provided the following positions and views:

* support Method 5A with the draft PACP proposal;
* support IMT identification;
* support Method 5B with the draft PACP proposal;
* support Method 5C (some of the views including 4C Alternative 2 or specific conditions) with the draft PACP proposal;
* accept Method 5C provided that the additional provisions are included in the associated Resolution to outline opportunities for Administrations’ consideration for IMT, for WAS/RLAN or for a shared framework between IMT and WAS/RLAN to allow Administration’s flexibility on their national usage for other broadband applications in the mobile services;
* any potential IMT identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations;
* the IMT identification in this band should be considered in conjunction with adjacent bands, in order to provide contiguous and large bandwidth for broadband applications.

After the discussion, APT Members agreed to develop a Preliminary APT Common Proposal to this frequency band.

1. **Band 6 - 10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2)**

In addition to the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5, some APT Members input proposals to APG 23-6 and provided the following positions and views regarding 10 000-10 500 MHz in Region 2:

* support Method 6A;
* support Method 6C;
* any methods that would ensure the protection.

After the discussion, APT Members agreed to generally retain the APT Preliminary Views agreed by APG 23-5. The above views from individual or some APT Members are captured in section 3.2 rather than in section 4 “APT View(s).”

APT Members agreed not to develop a Preliminary APT Common Proposal to this frequency band. APT Members agreed to further discuss this frequency band during WRC-23, as needed.

In addition to the bands above, some APT Members provided proposals to support the identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz for IMT for some countries in Region 3 by creating a Region 3 country footnote at WRC-23. Some APT Members are of the view that these proposals are out of scope of this agenda item and out of APT discussions, and if they so wish, submit proposals to WRC-23 directly.

APT Members agreed not to develop a Preliminary APT Common Proposal to this issue.

# 4. APT View(s)

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

The APT has considered Band 1 - 3 300-3 400 MHz (amend footnote in Region 1) but has not developed a Preliminary APT Common Proposal on the matter. The APT has however formed the following view(s) on this frequency band.

APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 1 needs to protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, and services in adjacent bands in Region 3 so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected.

APT Members are of the view that the amendments of footnotes in Region 1 should not cause any change to the existing regulatory conditions in the Radio Regulations for Region 3.

1. **Band 2 - 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2)**

The APT has considered Band 2 - 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2) but has not developed a Preliminary APT Common Proposal on the matter. The APT has however formed the following view(s) on this frequency band.

APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz in Region 2 needs to protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, and services in adjacent bands in Region 3 so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected.

1. **Band 3 - 3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

The APT has considered Band 3 - 3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2) but has not developed a Preliminary APT Common Proposal on the matter. The APT has however formed the following view(s) on this frequency band.

APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 2 needs to not impact the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and in adjacent bands in Region 3 so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected.

1. **Band 4 - 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)**

The APT has considered Band 4 - 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1) but has not developed a Preliminary APT Common Proposal on the matter. The APT has however formed the following view(s) on this frequency band.

APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 needs to protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and services in the adjacent bands in Region 3, in particular, the uplink of Appendix **30B** bands so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected.

1. **Band 5 - 7 025-7 125MHz (globally)**

The APT has considered Band 5 - 7 025-7 125MHz (globally) and drafted a Preliminary APT Common Proposal on the matter.

APT Members support IMT identification in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz through Method 5C together with a new WRC Resolution.

1. **Band 6 - 10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2)**

The APT has considered Band 6 - 10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2) but has not developed a Preliminary APT Common Proposal on the matter. The APT has however formed the following view(s) on this frequency band.

APT Members are of the view that any possible IMT identification in the frequency band 10.0-10.5 GHz in Region 2 needs to protect the services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis and in adjacent bands in Region 3 so that these services need to in no way be adversely affected.

# 5. Preliminary APT Common Proposal

PACP for Band 5 - 7 025-7 125MHz (globally)



# 6. Issues for Consideration at APG Coordination Meeting at WRC-23 (if any)

For Band 5 - 7 025-7 125MHz (globally), APT Members are still considering the Alternatives under Method 5C regarding the specific conditions. Therefore, APT Members are invited to review the results of ITU-R studies and the CPM Report to WRC-23 on Agenda Item 1.2 and to prepare their proposals for further development and coordination of conditions.

APT Members are considering whether the proposed new WRC Resolution for the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz in the above PACP could be combined with a potential WRC Resolution for 6 425-7 125 MHz in Region 1, if agreed.

For other frequency bands under Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**, taking into account the above APT Views, APT Members agreed to further discuss during WRC-23, as needed.

# 7. Views from Other Organisations

**7.1 Regional Groups**

**7.1.1 ASMG** - **Document APG23-6/INF-**[**08**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/07/APG23-6-INF-08_Brief_on_AI1.2.docx)

(Source: [5D/1774](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-WP5D-C-1774/en), June 2023)

* Regarding the 3300 – 3400 MHz band, support the allocation to the mobile service on a primary basis in the frequency allocation table and the identification for IMT to countries wishing to do so through a new footnote or revision of the regulatory conditions of footnote **5.429(b)**, with an emphasis on the protection of existing services and the without any additional restrictions on existing services.
* Regarding the 3800-3600 MHz band, support the use of this band for IMT within the mobile service and to agree on the possible conditions for the use of this band for IMT between Regions 1 and 2.
* Regarding the 6425 – 7125 MHz band, to follow-up studies regarding the identification of the frequency band – 6425-7125 MHz, with an emphasis on protecting existing services and systems and not affecting them, and then to determine the Arab position on identifying the band for IMT systems in the last ASMG meeting.
* Regarding the 10.0-10.5 GHz band, to emphasis on not affecting or imposing any additional restrictions on services allocated in Region 1.

**7.1.2 ATU** - **Document APG23-6/INF-**[**55**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-55_ATU_Preparation_for_RA_and_WRC-23_0.docx)

For **frequency band 1: 3 300 – 3 400 MHz**

1. **Support** **Method 1F**
2. **Not support** **methods 1A and 1B,** which will result in maintaining the current regulatory situation.

For **frequency band 4: 6 425 – 7 025 MHz; band 5: 7 025 – 7 125 MHz**

**Support Methods 4C and 5C (alternative 2),** to identify the frequency band **6 425 – 7 125 MHz** to IMTwith the following set of conditions to protect incumbent services:

1. For the protection of FSS (earth-to-space) in the frequency band 6 425-7 075 MHz – Mask for the expected equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) emitted by an IMT base station: **Example 3** of the draft resolution associated with method 4C/5C;
2. For the protection of FSS (space-to-Earth) in the frequency band 6 700-7 075 MHz: through the adoption of site-specific coordination.

For **frequency band 2: 3 300-3 400 MHz; frequency band 3: 3 600-3 800 MHz** and **frequency band 6: 10 – 10.5 GHz (Region 2)**

1. **For frequency band 2 and frequency band 3, support**allocation tomobile service, and possibleIMT identification in these frequency bands under consideration in Region 2, considering that this would foster global harmonization for the implementation of IMT;

**For frequency band 6, support** that IMT identification of this frequency band or part thereof under consideration in Region 2, shall not affect services to which this frequency band is allocated to in Region 1.

**7.1.3 CEPT** - **Document APG23-6/INF-**[**46**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-46_Status_of_CEPT_preparation_for_WRC-23_and_RA-23.pdf)

**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.

**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.

**3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2)**

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

**6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1) and 7 025-7 125 MHz (Globally)**

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

CEPT will only accept an IMT Identification if all of the following 5 conditions are fully met:

1. the protection of relevant primary services is ensured (as provided in the European Common Proposal - ECP)
2. continued operation of other services (i.e. those identified in RR Nos. 5.458 for EESS (passive) and 5.149 for Radioastronomy) is addressed (as provided in the ECP) with additionally new EESS (passive) primary allocations in the frequency bands 4.2 – 4.4 GHz, and 8.4 – 8.5 GHz, to allow the continued operation of sea surface temperature (SST) measurements
3. no limitations are imposed on the existing services and their future development 4. the IMT Resolution clearly outlines opportunities for other broadband applications in the mobile services (i.e. WAS/RLAN) as well as sufficient flexibility regarding the future wireless broadband usage, i.e. by IMT, WAS/RLAN or under a shared framework between IMT and WAS/RLAN as provided in the ECP
4. WRC-23 does not approve an agenda item for WRC-27 studying additional IMT identifications in frequency bands between 7 and 30 GHz where IMT would have the potential to jeopardize important European space and governmental spectrum.

**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. Moreover, interference would be detrimental to airborne and shipborne radars operating in 10-10.5 GHz under the radiolocation service operated by some CEPT countries in all Regions at 10-10.5 GHz. Sharing and compatibility studies between IMT and EESS (active) show that sharing between IMT and those services is not possible. Therefore, CEPT is of the view that the band 10-10.4 GHz should not be identified for IMT in Region 2 in order to ensure the protection of the radiolocation and the globally operating EESS (active) systems and in order to not impose any additional regulatory or technical constraints to these services.

**7.1.4 CITEL** - **Document APG23-6/INF-**[**52**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-52_CITEL_preparation_for_WRC-23.pdf)

**• 3 300-3 400 MHz**

**Inter-American Proposal – already submitted to the ITU**

Allocation to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) service and identification for IMT in Region 2 in he 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)*

**• 3 600-3 800 MHz**

**Draft Inter-American Proposals**

• Some Administrations propose the modification of 5.434 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, removing existing conditions.

• Some other Administrations propose the modification of 5.434 to add new countries in the identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 700 MHz for IMT while maintaining all existing conditions.

**Preliminary Proposals**

• 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

• An Administration proposed to add a new footnote for identification to IMT in some countries in Region 2 with all existing conditions in 5.434.

**• 6 425-7 125 MHz**

**Inter-American Proposal**

Administrations propose NOC for the identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 125 MHz for IMT in all Regions.

**Preliminary Proposal**

An Administration propose NOC for the identification of the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz for IMT in all Regions.

**• 10-10.5 GHz**

**Inter-American Proposal**

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.

**Draft Inter-American Proposal**

Some Administrations propose NOC for the identification of the frequency band 10-10.5 GHz for IMT.

**7.1.5 RCC** - **Document APG23-6/INF-**[**45**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-45_Status_of_RCC_preparation_to_WRC-23.pdf)

**IMT 6 425-7 125 MHz:** Harmonize spectrum to enhance flexibility of IMT deployment

**6 425-6 525 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.

**6 525-7 025 MHz (Region 1) and 7 025-7 100 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 FS stations as well as 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 FS, SOS, SRS and EESS (passive)).

Methods 4D and 5D from the CPM Report.

**IMT 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.

Method 1A or 1B from the CPM Report.

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

**3 600-3 800 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).

Method 3A or 3D from the CPM Report.

**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.

Method 6A or 6C from the CPM Report.

**7.2 International Organisations**

**7.2.1 IARU** - **Document APG23-6/INF-**[**30**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/08/APG23-6-INF-30_IARU_Views_on_WRC-23_Agenda_Items.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 experience has 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.

According to above view, IARU supports Method 6A (No change) for the band 10.0-10.5 GHz in the CPM Report.

**7.2.2 ICAO** - **Document APG23-6/INF-**[**25**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/07/APG23-6-INF-25_ICAO-Position_for_ITU-WRC23.docx)

To ensure that any IMT identification in the Region 2 in the frequency bands 3 600-3 800 MHz would include technical conditions to protect FSS in order to continue the use of these bands by the FSS for the provision of aeronautical services.

In case of any IMT identification in the frequency band 6 425‑6 575 MHz in Region 1, regulatory provisions would be required for protecting FSS uplinks in order to continue the use of these bands by GSO FSS networks used for the provision of aeronautical services.

In case of any IMT identification in the frequency band 6 425‑6 700 MHz in Region 1, to ensure that the flight test operations in accordance with Resolution **416** **(WRC-07)** would not be affected in Region 2.

**7.2.3 WMO** - **Document APG23-6/INF-**[**02**](https://www.apt.int/sites/default/files/2023/06/APG23-6-INF-02_WMO_Position_on_WRC-23_Agenda.docx)

WMO is not in favour of an IMT identification in the 6 425–7 025 MHz or 7 025–7 125 MHz frequency bands. However, if an identification to IMT is made in the 6 425–7 025 MHz and/or 7 025–7 125 MHz frequency bands, WMO would like to highlight that:

* Sea surface temperature (SST) measurements performed in these frequency bands are of prime importance for weather forecasting and climate monitoring. WMO understands that footnote RR **No 5.458** does not provide an EESS (passive) allocation in the 6425–7075 MHz and 7075–7250 MHz frequency bands and thus no regulatory protection for SST measurement is granted in these frequency bands,
* Due to their importance, WMO encourages Administrations to elaborate solutions in order to ensure the continuation of SST measurements. Methods 4E and 5E in the CPM Report propose a delay in the use of the 6425–7075 MHz and 7075–7250 MHz frequency bands by IMT to enable the migration of some other services, including EESS (passive),
* taking into account studies performed in WP 7C, WRC-23 could consider the possibility of new primary EESS (passive) allocations in the 4–10 GHz frequency range (4.2-4.4 GHz and 8.4-8.5 GHz bands) in which SST measurements can also be performed (see Annex 2).

WMO opposes IMT identification in 10.0-10.5 GHz. However, if an identification to IMT is made in the 10.0 – 10.5 GHz frequency band in Region 2, WMO would require:

* The application of appropriate regulatory provisions in the 10.6–10.7 GHz frequency band, with necessary limits to protect EESS (passive) operations from unwanted emissions from IMT operating within the 10.0–10.5 GHz band. WMO believes that the limits proposed in the CPM Report under Methods 6B/6C (-43 and -41 dBW/100 MHz for BS and UE, respectively) would provide adequate protection,
* The application of appropriate regulatory provisions to protect EESS (active) operations within the 10.0–10.4 GHz band,

That the effectiveness of the mitigation techniques (e.g. suppression side lobes) to ensure the protection of EESS (active) and EESS (passive) is proven and the appropriately implemented in the RR.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 1 Including studies with respect to services in adjacent bands, as appropriate. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)