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| **The 5th Meeting of the APT Conference Preparatory**  **Group for WRC-23 (APG23-5)** | **APG23-5/OUT-30** |
| 20 – 25 February 2023, Busan, Republic of Korea | 25 February 2023 |

Working Party 4

**PRELIMINARY VIEWs on WRC-23 agenda item 1.18**

**Agenda Item 1.18:**

*to consider studies relating to spectrum needs and potential new allocations to the mobile-satellite service for future development of narrowband mobile-satellite systems, in accordance with Resolution* ***248******(WRC‑19)****;*

**1. Background**

WRC-23 Agenda item 1.18 calls for WRC-23 to implement the “*studies relating to spectrum needs and potential new allocations to the mobile satellite service in the frequency bands 1 695-1 710 MHz, 2 010-2 025 MHz, 3 300-3 315 MHz and 3 385-3 400 MHz for future development of narrowband mobile-satellite systems”*while ensuring the protection of existing primary services in those frequency bands and adjacent frequency bands.

According to the Resolution **248 (WRC-19)**, the candidate frequencies for agenda item 1.18 are as follows:

* 1 695-1 710 MHz in Region 2,
* 2 010-2 025 MHz in Region 1,
* 3 300-3 315 MHz, 3 385-3 400 MHz in Region 2;

WP 4C had tried to conduct the sharing and compatibility studies of the narrow band MSS with incumbent services in the frequency bands 1 695-1 710 MHz, 2 010-2 025 MHz, 3 300-3 315 MHz, and 3 385-3 400 MHz under this agenda item, however, they were not able to do so since they could not agree on the technical conditions. As a result, for the draft CPM text, they only agreed on no change (NOC), for this agenda item. The content below is a part of 4/1.18/1 of Doc. CPM23-2/1, DRAFT CPM REPORT.

There are two methods to satisfy WRC‑23 agenda item 1.18:

– Method A: No change to the Radio Regulations and suppression of Resolution **248 (WRC‑19)**;

– Method B: No change to any Articles of the Radio Regulations and the Appendices thereof, except revision of Resolution **248 (WRC‑19)**.

**2. Documents**

* Input Documents: APG23-5/ INP-17 (J), INP-35 (BGD), INP-39 (IRN), INP-55 (VTN), INP-59 (AUS), INP-66 (KOR), INP-75(NZL), INP-91 (CHN)
* Information Documents: APG23-5/ INF-01 (WMO), INF-10 (DG Chair), INF-21 (IARU), INF-39 (CEPT), INF-43 (CITEL), INF-45 (RCC)

**3. Summary of discussions**

**3.1 Summary of APT Members’ views**

**3.1.1 Japan** - **Document APG23-5/INP-17**

Japan is of the view that the protection of the existing primary services including the protection for IMT systems deployed in the same and adjacent frequency bands for Region 3 is necessary, noting that this Agenda item addresses Regions 1 and 2 issue. Since the necessary sharing and compatibility studies had not been conducted in ITU-R, Japan does not support new allocation to the mobile satellite service on this Agenda item.

**3.1.2 Bangladesh** - **Document APG23-5/INP-35**

ITU-R is not yet able to finalize the sharing and compatibility studies on this agenda item. Therefore, Bangladesh administration supports method A of the draft CPM report to WRC-2023. i.e., no change to the RR.

**3.1.3 Iran** - **Document APG23-5/INP-39**

This administration`s preliminary views are as follows:

No Change.

Various concerns were raised in ITU-R in regard to this agenda item as summarized below: with these studies are summarized in following paragraphs:

In Method A; it is ambiguous and unclear in Resolution 248, recognizing c), which has been referred to in the resolve, part of the Resolution, referring to non-GSO systems, and space stations which are not clarified whether one system or how many systems, one satellite or how many satellite and the value of the maximum equivalent isotopically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) 27 (dBW), is not implementable because we don’t know how should be applied. In addition, the technical and operational characteristics were not agreed by the responsible group.

With respect to Method B, ITU-R including CPM is not entitled to interpret or revise the decision of any WRC. However, the objective of Method B could be consider by WRC-23 and agreed were appropriate. By creating a new agenda item for WRC-27, either with the same frequency bands and same objectives Resolution 248 (WRC-19), or with different frequency bands. Moreover, the language use in the Resolution should be clear and implementable and it should be included in the resolve parts directly.

**3.1.4 Viet Nam** - **Document APG23-5/INP-55**

With the discussions in Section 2 of Document APG23-5/INP-55, Viet Nam is of the view that no regulatory actions are necessary to Volumes 1, 2 and 4 of the Radio Regulations to address WRC-23 agenda item 1.18.

Viet Nam supports method A.

**3.1.5 Australia** - **Document APG23-5/INP-59**

Noting that this is a Region 1 and 2 issue, Australia supports sharing and compatibility studies with existing primary services to determine the suitability of new allocations to the mobile-satellite service (MSS), with a view to protecting the primary services, in the relevant frequency bands and adjacent frequency bands, without causing undue constraints on their further development.

**3.1.6 Korea (Rep. of)** - **Document APG23-5/INP-66**

Based on the study results made by ITU-R, the Republic of Korea supports no changes to the Radio Regulations with regard to this agenda item at WRC-23.

However, taking into account the insufficient spectrum opportunities for satellite IoT to operate in the MSS frequency bands below 5 GHz, the Republic of Korea is of the view that it would be necessary to consider possible new primary or secondary allocations to the MSS for non-geostationary satellite systems in all Regions at WRC-27. Therefore, through the appropriate modifications to Resolution **248 (WRC-19)**, this issue needs to be included for the agenda items of WRC-27.

**3.1.7 New Zealand** - **Document APG23-5/INP-75**

New Zealand supports Method A, No Change and suppression of Resolution **248 (WRC‑19).** While New Zealand notes that while this a Region 1 and 2 issue with Region 3 is not in scope, studies for this agenda item are incomplete. Further, New Zealand considers that any allocation to the mobile satellite service on other Regions should not have an adverse impact on existing services in Region 3. It is noted that some countries are included in RR No **5.429** as having and additional allocation to the fixed and mobile service for the 3 300 – 3 400 MHz frequency band.

**3.1.8 China** - **Document APG23-5/INP-91**

China supports Method A, No Change (NOC) to the Radio Regulations and suppression of Resolution 248 (WRC‑19) in the draft CPM text given the lack of agreed technical/operational narrowband MSS characteristics and unavailability of sharing and compatibility studies.

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

Some APT Members expressed concern that the ITU-R has not yet been able to finalize the sharing and compatibility studies since relevant technical parameters and conditions are not agreed.

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

APT Members support no changes to the Radio Regulations and suppression of Resolution **248 (WRC‑19)** with regard to WRC-23 agenda item 1.18.

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

None.

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

Continue to consider the relevant studies and Methods of the CPM report with respect to this agenda item 1.18 with reference to other APT members views.

**7. Views from Other Organisations**

**7.1 Regional Groups**

**7.1.1 ASMG** - **Document APG23-4/INF-21**

* Follow-up studies, however, the ASMG preliminary position is supporting no change, given the lack of agreement on the technical characteristics and operational parameters to conduct the necessary sharing and compatibility studies to ensure the protection of existing primary services in the frequency bands under study or in the adjacent bands.

**7.1.2 ATU** - **Document APG23-4/INF-02**

* Support the ongoing studies at ITU-R on this agenda item with the view of ensuring the protection of primary services allocated in the frequency bands 1 695-1 710 MHz in R2, 2 010-2 025 MHz in R1, 3 300-3 315 MHz and 3 385-3 400 MHz in R2 especially the protection for IMT systems deployed or that may be deployed in the same and adjacent frequency band 2 010-2 025 MHz in R1 and to not adversely affecting the current use and future development of existing primary services in these frequency bands and adjacent frequency bands.

**7.1.3 CEPT** - **Document APG23-5/INF-39**

* CEPT supports “No Change” to the Radio Regulations for the frequency bands 1695-1710 MHz, 2010-2025 MHz, 3300-3315 MHz and 3385-3400 MHz.
* CEPT considers further the possibility for a global allocation for narrowband MSS to be addressed by WRC-27.

**7.1.4 CITEL** - **Document APG23-5/INF-43**

**Draft Inter-American Proposals**

* Some administrations support the proposals below:
* NOC Radio Regulations Volumes 1, 2 and 4
* SUP RESOLUTION 248 (WRC-19)

**7.1.5 RCC** - **Document APG23-5/INF-45**

* The RCC Administrations consider that new MSS allocation in the band 2010-2025 MHz could be acceptable under certain regulatory conditions allowing the exclusion of unacceptable interference to the incumbent systems operating in the same and adjacent frequency bands.
* RCC administrations does not support the Methods set out in the draft CPM Report under agenda item 1.18 of WRC-23

**7.2 International Organisations**

**7.2.1 IARU** - **Document APG23-5/INF-21**

* The IARU supports retention of the amateur secondary allocation of 3 300-3 400 MHz in Regions 2 and 3.
* IARU prefers Method A (No change) in a draft CPM Report.

**7.2.1 WMO** - **Document APG23-5/INF-01**

WMO does not support any RR modifications under this WRC-23 agenda item due to the absence of ITU-R studies, addressing the protection of:

* current and future MetSat operations in the band 1 695-1 710 MHz and in the adjacent band 1 670-1 695 MHz from narrow-band MSS systems. It is important to ensure the protection of the downlink of the measured data as well as the global dissemination of the data directly to user,
* EESS and SOS in the adjacent band 2 025-2 110 MHz.

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