



Australian Government

Australian Preliminary Views on WRC-19 agenda items

January 2019

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Agenda item 1.1

Allocation of 50–54 MHz to the amateur service in Region 1

to consider an allocation of the frequency band 50–54 MHz to the amateur service in Region 1, in accordance with Resolution **658 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Noting this is a Region 1 issue; any changes made to the Radio Regulations under WRC-19 agenda item 1.1 shall not adversely impact incumbent services in the 50–54 MHz frequency band and adjacent frequency bands in Australia.

Agenda item 1.2

In-band power limits for MSS, MetSat and EESS earth stations 401–403 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz

to consider in-band power limits for earth stations operating in the mobile-satellite service, meteorological-satellite service and Earth exploration-satellite service in the frequency bands 401–403 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz, in accordance with Resolution **765 (WRC-15)**.

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports the establishment of in-band power limits as described in the preliminary draft new Report ITU-R SA.[400 MHz-LIMITS] for MSS, MetSat and EESS earth stations operating in the 401–403 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz frequency bands (Earth-to-space).

Appropriate e.i.r.p. limits can be applied by adding a new footnote in the frequency bands 399.9–400.05 MHz and 401–403 MHz in the Table of Frequency Allocations in RR Article 5. Furthermore, specific transitional measures are to be agreed to accommodate, on a limited timeframe, operations of existing TT&C systems.

This view is consistent with Methods C and E in the Draft CPM Report.

Agenda item 1.3

Primary allocation MetSat (space-to-Earth) and possible primary allocation to the EESS (space-to-Earth) 460–470 MHz

to consider possible upgrading of the secondary allocation to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) to primary status and a possible primary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the frequency band 460–470 MHz, in accordance with Resolution **766 (WRC-15)**.

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports consideration of the upgrading of the secondary MetSat (space-to-Earth) allocation to primary, and adding a primary EESS (space-to-Earth) allocation in the frequency band 460–470 MHz, while providing protection and not imposing any additional constraints on existing primary services to which the frequency band is already allocated and in the adjacent frequency bands and maintaining the conditions contained in Radio Regulations No. 5.289, subject to appropriate ITU R sharing and compatibility studies.

This view is consistent with Method B in the Draft CPM Report, noting that further work is required to address pfd limits for GSO satellites.

Agenda item 1.4

Review limitations of Annex 7 to Appendix 30 (Rev.WRC-12)

to consider the results of studies in accordance with Resolution **557 (WRC 15)**, and review, and revise if necessary, the limitations mentioned in Annex **7** to Appendix **30 (Rev.WRC 12)**, while ensuring the protection of, and without imposing additional constraints on, assignments in the Plan and the List and the future development of the broadcasting-satellite service within the Plan, and existing and planned fixed-satellite service networks

Australian Preliminary View

Australia has considered the proposed revision of some of the limitations in Annex 7 of Radio Regulations Appendix 30 in the context of its compatibility with Australia's current and future FSS/BSS usage in the 11.7–12.75 GHz frequency band.

Australia does not have a view on the relaxation of orbital restrictions where Australia will not be visible.

Australia can support any of the three Methods in the Draft CPM Report (Document CPM19-2/1) but prefers Method A or Method C.

Agenda item 1.5

ESIMs use of 17.7–19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5–29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space)

to consider the use of the frequency bands 17.7–19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5–29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) by earth stations in motion communicating with geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service and take appropriate action, in accordance with Resolution **158 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports development of appropriate technical and operational requirements for earth stations in motion (ESIM) that operate or plan to operate in the frequency bands 17.7–19.7 GHz and 27.5–29.5 GHz, taking into account studies under Resolution 158 (WRC-15) while ensuring protection of, and not imposing undue constraints on, services already allocated in the frequency bands.

ITU-R Working Party 4A has developed a draft example WRC Resolution as a means to address the agenda item (see Document CPM19-2/1). A similar approach was used at WRC-15 in the FSS 29.5–30 GHz and 19.7–20.2 GHz frequency bands included in Resolution 156 (WRC-15).

Australia supports the approach of a new WRC Resolution to address the agenda item noting the protection requirements stated above and included in Resolution 158 (WRC-15). Also noting that the new WRC Resolution was preliminarily agreed but with options wherever consensus could not be reached at the July 2018's WP 4A meeting and Australia is actively engaged in further developing this Resolution.

Australia supports Method B of the Draft CPM Report (Document CPM19-2/1), subject to the conditions mentioned above.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View of WRC-19 agenda item 1.5 from the APG19-3 meeting.

Agenda item 1.6

Regulatory framework for non-GSO FSS satellite systems 37.5–39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 39.5–42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2–50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4–51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space)

to consider the development of a regulatory frame work for non-GSO FSS satellite systems that may operate in the frequency bands 37.5–39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 39.5–42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2–50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4–51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), in accordance with Resolution **159 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports establishment of regulatory and procedural conditions to accommodate non-GSO FSS satellite systems in the frequency bands 37.5–39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 39.5–42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2–50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4–51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), in accordance with Resolution 159 (WRC-15). This is subject to protection to GSO satellite networks in FSS, MSS and BSS, and also to stations of other existing services in the same and adjacent frequency bands.

In relation to the protection of GSO networks, Australia notes the results of the ITU-R studies, in particular the conclusion that implementation of epcf limits may result in spectrum inefficiencies, and that regulation aimed at limiting the aggregate impact from NGSO systems to a maximum allowable capacity and availability loss might be a better approach for achieving the required protection of GSO networks. Further studies may be required to determine an optimum outcome based on the capacity and availability loss approach.

In relation to the protection of EESS (Passive) in the adjacent band, Australia notes the conclusion of the ITU-R studies indicating that the current limits in Resolution 750 (Rev.WRC-15) are insufficient, and supports a strengthening of those limits but only to the extent deemed essential for protection of the passive Service. In relation to the protection of RAS Australia notes the information now contained in a Draft New Report R S.[50/40 GHz ADJACENT BAND STUDIES].

Australia does not support the modification of Article 21 in relation to this agenda item.

Agenda item 1.7

Regulation and possible allocations below 1 GHz for telemetry, tracking and command for non-GSO short duration mission satellite services in the space operation service

to study the spectrum needs for telemetry, tracking and command in the space operation service for non-GSO satellites with short duration missions, to assess the suitability of existing allocations to the space operation service and, if necessary, to consider new allocations, in accordance with Resolution **659 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports studies of spectrum requirements and the suitability of current allocations below 1 GHz for the space operation service (SOS) for telemetry, tracking and command for non-GSO satellites with short duration missions (i.e. missions less than three years), taking into account No. 1.23 based on the outcome of studies in accordance with Resolution 659 (WRC-15).

Australia notes that current allocations below 1 GHz have been found to not fully meet requirements and would consider measures to ensure the suitability of existing SOS allocations in the frequency range below 1 GHz under invites ITU-R 2 of Resolution 659 (WRC-15).

Australia, based on the results of sharing or compatibility studies, would also consider possible new allocations or, an upgrade of the existing SOS allocations within the frequency ranges 150.05–174 MHz and 400.15–420 MHz as identified in invites ITU-R 3 of Resolution 659 (WRC-15).

Any changes to the Radio Regulations will be dependent on satisfactory results of ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies and studies into possible mitigation techniques to protect incumbent services, both in-band as well as in adjacent bands.

Agenda item 1.8

Possible regulatory actions to support GMDSS modernisation and additional satellite systems for GMDSS in accordance with Resolution 359 (Rev.WRC 15)

to consider possible regulatory actions to support Global Maritime Distress Safety Systems (GMDSS) modernization and to support the introduction of additional satellite systems into the GMDSS, in accordance with Resolution **359 (Rev.WRC-15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports development of possible regulatory requirements to facilitate ‘modernisation’ of Global Maritime Distress Safety Systems (GMDSS) in accordance with Resolution **359 (Rev.WRC-15)** while ensuring compatibility and sharing with other services in the frequency bands and adjacent frequency bands.

For Issue A Australia supports Method A2 in the Draft CPM Report.

For Issue B Australia supports Method B1 in the Draft CPM Report in conjunction with Method B2— noting that any modifications to the Radio Regulations to provide for additional satellite systems for GMDSS should not have any impact on the existing services within the frequency band and the adjacent bands under consideration of this agenda item.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View from the APG19-3 meeting.

Agenda item 1.9.1

Regulatory actions for autonomous maritime radio devices to protect the GMDSS and automatic identifications system (AIS) in the band 156–162.05 MHz

to consider, based on the results of ITU R studies: regulatory actions within the frequency band 156–162.05 MHz for autonomous maritime radio devices to protect the GMDSS and automatic identifications system (AIS), in accordance with Resolution **362 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports consideration of possible spectrum needs and the development of appropriate technical and operational characteristics of autonomous maritime radio devices (AMRDs) operating in the frequency band 156–162.05 MHz; while noting sharing and compatibility studies in the band should ensure that no undue constraints are placed on the GMDSS and AIS in accordance with Resolution **362 (WRC-15)**.

Australia supports a definition of AMRDs to be developed in an ITU-R Recommendation.

Australia supports Methods A and B1 in the Draft CPM Report.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View from the APG19-3 meeting.

Agenda item 1.9.2

Appendix 18 new VHF data exchange system (VDES) satellite issues including possible new allocations to the MMSS

to consider, based on the results of ITU R studies:

modifications of the Radio Regulations, including new spectrum allocations to the maritime mobile-satellite service (Earth to space and space-to-Earth), preferably within the frequency bands 156.0125–157.4375 MHz and 160.6125–162.0375 MHz of Appendix 18, to enable a new VHF data exchange system (VDES) satellite component, while ensuring that this component will not degrade the current terrestrial VDES components, applications specific messages (ASM) and AIS operations and not impose any additional constraints on existing services in these and adjacent frequency bands as stated in recognizing d) and e) of Resolution **360 (Rev.WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports facilitating the introduction of a new VHF data exchange system (VDES) satellite component consistent with Resolution **360 (Rev.WRC-15)**.

Any new allocation for the satellite component of VDES should coexist and be compatible with the systems in the radiocommunication services allocated in the same and adjacent frequency bands without imposing any additional constraints on those services.

Australia supports of Methods E and F in the Draft CPM Report.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View on this agenda item from the APG19-3 meeting.

Agenda item 1.10

Spectrum and regulatory provisions Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS)

to consider spectrum needs and regulatory provisions for the introduction and use of the Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS), in accordance with Resolution **426 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports current ITU-R studies in Working Party 5B for the introduction and use of Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS) in accordance with Resolution **426 (WRC-15)**. These studies should take into account specialist advice from ICAO relevant to the GADSS concept.

Australia supports Method A of the Draft CPM Report. GADSS is a system of systems using existing frequency allocations. Method A allows GADSS to evolve with minimal need to change the Radio Regulations.

Agenda item 1.11

Regional spectrum harmonisation of railway radiocommunication systems in existing MS allocations

to take necessary actions, as appropriate, to facilitate global or regional harmonized frequency bands to support railway radiocommunication systems between train and trackside within existing mobile service allocations, in accordance with Resolution **236 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports potential harmonisation of frequency bands in existing land mobile service allocations for railway radiocommunication systems between train and trackside (RSTT) in accordance with Resolution **236 (WRC-15)**.

Australia is of the view that no change to the Radio Regulations is required under this agenda item and supports development of a new ITU-R Recommendation [RSTT_FREQ] through Study Group 5 listing relevant global and regional harmonised frequency ranges for use by future train and trackside systems (supporting train operations only) for consideration by administrations. Australia therefore supports Method A of the current draft CPM Report text.

Australia encourages further ITU-R studies on technical and operational characteristics for RSTT to be accommodated through ITU-R Recommendations and Reports. These current and future ITU R studies on RSTT should not be restricted to, or preclude, any particular relevant technology or delivery model.

A new WRC Resolution that explicitly lists the global and regional harmonised frequency ranges for use by future train and trackside systems (as per Method B in the current draft CPM text) is not supported, as harmonisation of radiocommunication applications should not be a mandatory requirement via the Radio Regulations.

Agenda item 1.12

Harmonisation of Intelligent Transport Systems in MS allocations

to consider possible global or regional harmonized frequency bands, to the maximum extent possible, for the implementation of evolving Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) under existing mobile-service allocations, in accordance with Resolution **237 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports harmonisation of frequency bands in existing mobile service allocations for the implementation of evolving Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS). In January 2018, Australia published its decision to make the band 5855–5925 MHz available on a non-exclusive nationwide basis for ITS.

Consistent with Method A of the Draft CPM Report, Australia supports no change to the Radio Regulations to satisfy this agenda item, and no new WRC Resolution. Spectrum harmonisation is best achieved by development of ITU-R Recommendations, supported by relevant new and/or revised ITU-R Reports.

Australia is also of the view that selection of preferred ITS technology is solely a matter for national administrations, and is beyond the scope of Resolution **237 (WRC-15)**, and should not be addressed in any Resolution or ITU-R Recommendation.

Agenda item 1.13

IMT in various bands above 24.25 GHz

to consider identification of frequency bands for the future development of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including possible additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis, in accordance with Resolution **238 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports identifying the 24.25–27.5 GHz, 66–71 GHz and 71–76 GHz frequency bands for IMT. Australian support for the 71–76 GHz band is on the basis that suitable unwanted emission limits are applied to IMT to protect automotive radar operating in the 76–81 GHz band.

Australia is also considering the possibility of an IMT identification in some or all of the 37–43.5 GHz, and 47.2–50.2 GHz frequency bands.

Australia supports ‘no change’ for the 31.8–33.4 GHz band.

Australia only supports an IMT identification of the 45.5–47 GHz and 47–47.2 GHz bands if suitable studies are performed before WRC-19 that show sharing is possible and appropriate regulatory measures are developed as a result.

Australia is still considering its view on the 50.4–52.6 GHz and 81–86 GHz bands.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View on WRC-19 agenda item 1.13 from the APG19-3 meeting.

Agenda item 1.14

Regulatory actions for HAPS in certain existing FS allocations above 5 GHz

to consider, on the basis of ITU R studies in accordance with Resolution **160 (WRC 15)**, appropriate regulatory actions for high-altitude platform stations (HAPS), within existing fixed-service allocations

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports consideration of use of gateway and fixed terminal links for HAPS in the frequency band 38–39.5 GHz on a global basis. Noting this band is already allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis, not subject to Appendices 30, 30A, and 30B in any region. This is addressed by Method B Option B2.

Acceptance of an identification for HAPS in the above band is subject to ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies ensuring protection and no additional constraints on existing services allocated in the frequency ranges identified and, as appropriate, adjacent bands, taking into account studies already performed in ITU R.

Agenda item 1.15

Land-mobile and FS applications 275–450 GHz

to consider identification of frequency bands for use by administrations for the land-mobile and fixed services applications operating in the frequency range 275–450 GHz, in accordance with Resolution **767 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports the identification of frequency bands for use by administrations for the land-mobile and fixed services applications operating in the frequency range 275–450 GHz, in accordance with Resolution **767 (WRC-15)** noting the need to maintain protection of the passive services identified in Radio Regulations No. 5.565.

Australia supports Method C in the Draft CPM Report text for this agenda item. That is, identify frequency bands that are compatible with both EESS (passive) and RAS with respect to the land-mobile and fixed services applications by modification of footnote 5.565 in the Radio Regulations.

Preliminary studies show compatibility between EESS (passive) and RAS in all bands in the range 275–450 GHz except [296–306 GHz, 313–320 GHz and 331–356 GHz]. The remaining spectrum can be identified for land-mobile and fixed services applications subject to finalisation of studies.

Agenda item 1.16

WAS/RLAN between 5150 MHz and 5925 MHz

to consider issues related to wireless access systems, including radio local area networks (WAS/RLAN), in the frequency bands between 5150 MHz and 5925 MHz, and take the appropriate regulatory actions, including additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service, in accordance with Resolution **239 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports Methods B, C, D1 and E, no change, in the frequency bands 5250–5350 MHz, 5350–5470 MHz, 5725–5850 MHz and 5850–5925 MHz. Sharing and compatibility studies have shown that no regulatory actions are required in these frequency ranges.

Australia also supports Method A1, no change, in the frequency range 5150–5250 MHz, as most sharing and compatibility studies undertaken recently indicate that a relaxation of the regulatory conditions of Resolution **229 (Rev.WRC-12)**, to accommodate WAS/RLANs in this band, would be unable to ensure protection of incumbent services in accordance with invites ITU-R b) of Resolution **239 (WRC 15)**.

Agenda item 2

Incorporation by reference

to examine the revised ITU R Recommendations incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations communicated by the Radiocommunication Assembly, in accordance with Resolution **28 (Rev.WRC 15)**, and to decide whether or not to update the corresponding references in the Radio Regulations, in accordance with the principles contained in Annex 1 to Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC 12)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports examination and review of ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference and the corresponding references in the Radio Regulations in accordance with Resolution **28 (Rev.WRC 15)** and the principles contained in Annex 1 to Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-12)**, noting that Recommendation ITU-R M.1638-0 incorporated by reference in RR Nos. 5.447F and 5.450A is a consideration under WRC-19 agenda item 9.1 Issue 9.1.5.

Australia also supports the merging of Resolutions **27 (Rev.WRC-12)** and **28 (Rev.WRC-15)** in order to have a single Resolution that refers to incorporation by reference in the Radio Regulations consistent with the APT Preliminary View from the APG19-3 meeting.

Agenda item 4

Review of Resolutions and Recommendations

in accordance with Resolution **95 (Rev.WRC 07)**, to review the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous conferences with a view to their possible revision, replacement or abrogation

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports WRC modification or suppression as appropriate of Resolutions and Recommendations contained in Volume 3 of the Radio Regulations and the work of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau in conducting a general review of Resolutions and Recommendations of previous conferences.

Australia will support proposals that have the effect of maintaining relevancy of the Resolutions and Recommendations in Volume 3 of the Radio Regulations.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View on this agenda item from the APG19-3 meeting.

Agenda item 7

Satellite regulatory and procedural issues

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

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports consideration of possible changes to improve advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks/systems on the basis that activity under this agenda item is not used to make changes to allocations in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations. On specific WRC-19 agenda item 7 Issues, Australia has the following views:

Issue A

Australia supports a BIU requirement based on a milestone-based approach inclusive of a deployment factor for non-GSO systems, providing regulatory certainty to networks and recognition that constellations of non-GSO satellites may generally take time to be fully deployed. Australia is also of the view that any changes should not disadvantage existing and future GSO satellite systems and smaller non-GSO constellations. On specific draft CPM report text on Issue A, Australia has the following views:

Table 3/7/1.3.1—Bring into use

Australia supports Option A, the 90-day requirement to bring into use the filing commences within the 7-year regulatory limit, as it aligns with current regulatory requirement for the GSO networks.

Table 3/7/1.3.2.1—Milestones

Australia proposes a first milestone one or two years after the current 7-year regulatory period expiry, together with intermediate milestones that would serve as checkpoints to encourage a reasonable rate of deployment of planned systems.

Australia prefers Option F as the regulatory solution as it represents a good balance between flexibility and the requirement to use the radio frequency resource and associated satellite orbits in a rational, efficient and economic manner, and furthermore would be practical to apply for a wide range of already filed and anticipated non-GSO constellations. Australia opposes Option G on the basis of a lack of flexibility and achievability in satellite deployment (a higher proportion of satellites required at the first milestone); and its complexity when compared with other options.

Table 3/7/1.3.2.2—Transitional measures

Australia supports Option 1, for its simplicity in the treatment of a temporary situation created by the transition to the new regulations. Australia supports a commencement date of 01 January 2021 as it is consistent with the typical ITU-R Method for determining the date of entry into force (as per RR Article 59). Australia is also open to other commencement dates, noting that the WP4A Chairman Report on the draft CPM text points out that the specifics of transitional measures depend also on the characteristics of the milestone-based approach methodology adopted by WRC-19 (i.e. the number of milestones, the required levels of deployment, the bands and systems subject to the methodology, etc.) and can only be resolved once this is well known, and its impact on filings can be assessed.

Table 3/7/1.5.2.3—Relevant frequency bands and services (for milestone approach):

Australia is of the view that the milestone approach should include all frequency bands under 1000 MHz for the MSS. Australia also supports the application of the milestone approach to non-GSO systems operating in the FSS, BSS and MSS and oppose the inclusion of the RNSS. Furthermore, Australia does not agree to the application of the milestone approach to the following frequency bands (GHz) referred to in the draft CPM report text:

1.980-2.010	Option 1: MSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
2.170-2.200	Option 1: MSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
3.400-4.200	Option 1: FSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
5.091-5.250	Option 1: FSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
5.725-7.075	Option 1: FSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
7.250-7.750	Option 1: FSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
7.900-8.400	Option 1: FSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
20.2-21.2	Option 1: FSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
30-31	Option 1: FSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
42.5-43.5	Option 1: FSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services
43.5-47	Option 1: MSS Option 2: List all primary satellite services

Applicability of tolerance concept for orbital characteristic values:

Australia is of the view that a tolerance concept for Appendix 4 orbital data elements requires further studies as there may be unintended consequences. Therefore, Australia opposes the application of tolerance values under any Agenda Item in this WRC cycle but is open to consideration of it in a future WRC cycle.

Issue B

Australia supports the application of coordination triggers in the Ka-band to MSS networks, for coordination between MSS-MSS and MSS-FSS networks. Noting that any procedures should not compromise the protection of a primary service from a secondary service. Australia supports Method B2 and neutral on Method B1 of the draft CPM Report text.

Issue C (sub-issues C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7)

Australia supports efforts to resolve inconsistencies in regulatory provisions, clarify certain existing practices, or increase transparency in the regulatory process. Australia supports the single Method of the draft CPM Report text for these Issues.

Issue D

Australia supports the identification of potentially affected networks for which coordination is to be effected under RR Nos. 9.12, 9.12A and 9.13. Therefore, Australia prefers Method D2, Method D3 as an alternative and opposes Method D1.

Issue E

Australia supports the single Method of the draft CPM Report text for this Issue.

Issue F

Australia Supports Method F1 as it is of the view that it would help to alleviate the difficulties faced by administrations in attempting to enter assignments into the Appendix 30B List and to facilitate coordination of networks.

Issue G

Australia is of the view that when a network in Region 1 and 3 enters the List under § 4.1.18 of Appendix 30 or 30A, the reference situation of the interfered-with network shall only be updated if and when the Bureau is informed that the agreement has been obtained, or if there is still disagreement that the reference situation of the interfered-with network shall only be updated if and when the Bureau is informed by the affected administration to do so. Australia supports modifying § 4.1.18 to reflect this view, as Method G1 in the draft CPM report text.

Issue H

Australia supports the inclusion of missing Appendix 4 data for modelling of non GSO elements for systems not subject to coordination.

Issue I

Australia supports the inclusion of additional Appendix 4 data elements for multiple plane orbits.

Issue J

Australia will consider support for Method J1.

Issue K

Australia supports the single Method of the draft CPM Report text.

Issue L

Australia supports updating the required Appendix 4 data elements for RR Article 22 epcf verification as a consequence of ITU-R Recommendation S.1503-3 approval.

Issue M

Australia supports the establishment of new regulations for non-GSO satellites with short duration missions, provided that the applicability is optional and does not create unreasonable obligations for operators of existing satellite services. Australia also supports the retention of the typical 4 month commenting period from the date of BR IFIC containing information published under No. 9.2B.

Australia retains the view that no new WRC-19 agenda item 7 Issues should be raised after the February/March 2018 meeting of WP 4A so as to enable due consideration of Issues by Administrations in preparation for WRC-19.

Agenda item 8

Deletion of country footnotes

to consider and take appropriate action on requests from administrations to delete their country footnotes or to have their country name deleted from footnotes, if no longer required, taking into account Resolution **26 (Rev.WRC 07)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports the principles and intent of Resolution **26 (Rev.WRC-07)** and standing agenda item 8 for administrations to remove their country names associated with specific footnotes of the Table of Frequency Allocations in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations when no longer required.

Australia does not support the adding of country names to existing footnotes of Table of Frequency Allocations in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations under this agenda item. Resolution **26 (Rev.WRC-07)** clearly defines the process whereby a new footnote or modification of an existing footnote (such as to add a country name) may be considered by a world radiocommunication conference. Administrations are encouraged to follow this process at a world radiocommunication conference as necessary should they wish to modify a footnote to include their country name.

Australia has reviewed the latest edition of the Radio Regulations and presently intends to retain Australia's name where it has been included in footnotes at previous conferences.

Agenda item 9

Issue: 9.1.1—Compatibility between terrestrial and satellite IMT in the bands 1885–2025 MHz and 2110–2200 MHz

Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC 15)** Implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications in the frequency bands 1885–2025 MHz and 2110–2200 MHz

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports development of appropriate technical and operational measures to ensure coexistence and compatibility between the terrestrial component of IMT (in the mobile service) and the satellite component of IMT (in the mobile service and the mobile-satellite service) in the frequency bands 1980–2010 MHz and 2170–2200 MHz in accordance with Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC-15)**.

Australia is of the view that any outcome of this Issue should not result in any changes to the Radio Regulations. Australia is further of the view that this Issue may be addressed by appropriate technical and operational measures in new or revised ITU-R Recommendations or Reports.

Issue: 9.1.2—Compatibility of IMT and BSS (sound) in the band 1452–1492 MHz in Regions 1 and 3

Resolution **761 (WRC 15)** Compatibility of International Mobile Telecommunications and broadcasting-satellite service (sound) in the frequency band 1452–1492 MHz in Regions 1 and 3

Australian Preliminary View

Australia will monitor debate on this agenda item. The 1452–1492 MHz frequency band was globally identified by WRC-15 for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications in accordance with Resolution **223 (Rev. WRC-15)**.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary view on this Issue from APG19-3.

Issue: 9.1.3—Technical, operational and regulatory provisions for new non-GSO systems in the 3700–4200 MHz, 4500–4800 MHz, 5925–6425 MHz and 6725–7025 MHz FSS frequency bands

Resolution **157 (WRC 15)** Study of technical and operational issues and regulatory provisions for new non-geostationary-satellite orbit systems in the 3700–4200 MHz, 4500–4800 MHz, 5925–6425 MHz and 6725–7025 MHz frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service

Australian Preliminary View

Australia notes that the draft CPM19-2 Report indicates that studies undertaken by ITU-R, in accordance with Resolution **157 (WRC-15)**, lead to a conclusion that there is no need to review the values of the existing limits presented in RR Article 22 (epfd) and RR Article 21 (pfd) for the 3700–4200 MHz, 4500–4800 MHz, 5925–6425 MHz and 6725–7025 MHz frequency bands. Australia fully supports this conclusion.

Australia also notes, and agrees with, the APT Preliminary View on this agenda item from the APG19-3 meeting of 16 March, 2018.

Australia is therefore of the view that No Change to the Radio Regulations is an appropriate conclusion to be recommended to the Director of the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau for inclusion in his report to WRC-19 on agenda item 9.1, issue 9.1.3.

Issue: 9.1.4—Spectrum, operational and technical requirements for stations on board sub-orbital vehicles above 100 kilometres

Resolution **763 (WRC 15)** Stations on board sub-orbital vehicles

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports the conclusions provided in the Draft CPM Report of no change to the Radio Regulations for WRC-19 but that further studies may be undertaken.

Australian also supports the APT Preliminary view on this issue from APG 19-3.

Issue: 9.1.5—Referencing revised Recommendations ITU-R M.1638-1 and M.1849-1 in RR Nos. 5.447F and 5.450A

Resolution **764 (WRC 15)** Consideration of the technical and regulatory impacts of referencing Recommendations ITU R M.1638 1 and ITU R M.1849 1 in Nos. 5.447F and 5.450A of the Radio Regulations

Australian Preliminary View

Australia is considering which approach, as outlined in the Draft CPM Report for WRC-19, will provide the most appropriate solution for agenda item 9.1 Issue 9.1.5.

Australia supports a long-term solution that requires less regulation should Recommendations ITU-R M.1638 or M.1849 be updated again in the future, while also ensuring protection of the radiolocation service, and creating no additional constraints to the mobile service.

Issue: 9.1.6—Wireless Power Transmission (WPT) for electric vehicles

Issue 1) in the Annex to Resolution **958 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports the studies being carried out by ITU-R in accordance with Resolution **958 (WRC 15)** to assess the impacts of WPT for electric vehicles on radiocommunication services, to study suitable harmonised frequency ranges.

Issue: 9.1.7—Unauthorised operation of earth station terminals

Issue 2) in the Annex to Resolution **958 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

For Issue 2a in the Annex to Resolution **958 (WRC-15)** Australia is of the view that earth station licensing is the responsibility of administrations and no changes to the Radio Regulations are necessary as Article 18 sufficiently addresses the required regulatory measures. This is consistent with Option 1 for Issue 2a in the draft CPM Report text (Document 1B/303 Annex 1).

For Issue 2b in the Annex to Resolution **958 (WRC-15)** Australia is of the view that further assistance to administrations in managing (identifying and geo-locating) unauthorized operation of earth station terminals deployed within their territory, can be accommodated in the scope of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) in guidelines on satellite monitoring capabilities, and ITU-R Reports or Handbooks as appropriate. This is consistent with the singular Option for Issue 2b in the draft CPM Report text (Document 1B/303 Annex 1).

Accordingly number 2) of the Annex to Resolution **958 (WRC-15)** can be suppressed.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View on this agenda item from the APG19-3 meeting.

Issue: 9.1.8—Implementation of narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures

Issue 3) in the Annex to Resolution **958 (WRC 15)**

Australian Preliminary View

Australia is of the view that there is no need to take any regulatory action in the Radio Regulations with respect to specific spectrum for the use of narrowband and broadband machine-type communication applications in the Radio Regulations, consistent with the current Draft CPM Report conclusion.

Australia supports the development of appropriate ITU-R Recommendations, Reports and/or Handbooks on technical and operational aspects of using different radio networks and systems for the implementation of narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures.

Any future study can be accommodated in the scope of work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R).

Accordingly number 3) of the Annex to Resolution **958 (WRC-15)** can be suppressed.

Australia supports the APT Preliminary View from the APG19-3 meeting.

Issue: 9.1.9—Regulatory and allocation issues FSS (Earth to space) 51.4–52.4 GHz

Resolution **162 (WRC 15)**

Studies relating to spectrum needs and possible allocation of the frequency band 51.4–52.4 GHz to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space)

Australian Preliminary View

Australia supports the possibility of an allocation to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 51.4–52.4 GHz in accordance with Resolution **162 (WRC-15)**.

Agenda item 9.2

Difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations

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

Australian Preliminary View

TBD

Agenda item 9.3

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

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

Australian Preliminary View

Australia will monitor progress on this agenda item including development of reports to WRC-19 on action in response to Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC-07) from:

- the Radio Regulations Board, and
- the Radiocommunication Bureau Director's Report to WRC-19.

As well as any activity from ITU-R Working Party 4A, the Radiocommunication Advisory Group relevant to Resolution **80 (Rev.WRC-07)**.

Agenda item 10

Future agenda items

to recommend to the Council items for inclusion in the agenda for the next WRC, and to give its views on the preliminary agenda for the subsequent conference and on possible agenda items for future conferences, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention

Australian Preliminary View

In developing new WRC agenda items Australia supports the 'Principles for establishing agendas for WRCs' as detailed in Annex 1 to Resolution **804 (Rev.WRC-12)**.

Australia supports activity at the fourth meeting of the APT Conference Preparatory Group for WRC-19 (APG19-4) to develop Asia-Pacific regional consideration of potential new WRC agenda items for the next conference in alignment with the process set out in document APG19 2/OUT-14.