



# Australian Government

## Australian Positions on WRC-19 agenda items

October 2019



## Contents

<b>Agenda item 1.1</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Allocation of 50–54 MHz to the amateur service in Region 1 .....	5
Australian position.....	5
<b>Agenda item 1.2</b> .....	<b>5</b>
In-band power limits for MSS, MetSat and EESS earth stations 401–403 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz.....	5
Australian position.....	5
<b>Agenda item 1.3</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Primary allocation MetSat (space-to-Earth) and possible primary allocation to the EESS (space-to-Earth) 460–470 MHz.....	5
Australian position.....	5
<b>Agenda item 1.4</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Review limitations of Annex 7 to Appendix 30 (Rev.WRC-12).....	5
Australian position.....	6
<b>Agenda item 1.5</b> .....	<b>6</b>
ESIMs use of 17.7–19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5–29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space).....	6
Australian position.....	6
<b>Agenda item 1.6</b> .....	<b>6</b>
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) .....	6
Australian position.....	6
<b>Agenda item 1.7</b> .....	<b>7</b>
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.....	7
Australian position.....	7
<b>Agenda item 1.8</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Possible regulatory actions to support GMDSS modernisation and additional satellite systems for GMDSS in accordance with Resolution 359 (Rev.WRC-15) .....	7
Australian position.....	7
<b>Agenda item 1.9.1</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Regulatory actions for autonomous maritime radio devices to protect the GMDSS and automatic identifications system (AIS) in the band 156–162.05 MHz .....	8
Australian position.....	8
<b>Agenda item 1.9.2</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Appendix 18 new VHF data exchange system (VDES) satellite issues including possible new allocations to the MMSS.....	8
Australian position.....	8
<b>Agenda item 1.10</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Spectrum and regulatory provisions Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS) .....	8
Australian position.....	9
<b>Agenda item 1.11</b> .....	<b>9</b>
Regional spectrum harmonisation of railway radiocommunication systems in existing MS allocations.....	9
Australian position.....	9
<b>Agenda item 1.12</b> .....	<b>9</b>



Harmonisation of Intelligent Transport Systems in MS allocations.....	9
Australian position.....	9
<b>Agenda item 1.13.....</b>	<b>9</b>
IMT in various bands above 24.25 GHz.....	9
Australian position.....	9
<b>Agenda item 1.14.....</b>	<b>12</b>
Regulatory actions for HAPS in certain existing FS allocations above 5 GHz.....	12
Australian position.....	12
<b>Agenda item 1.15.....</b>	<b>12</b>
Land-mobile and FS applications 275–450 GHz.....	12
Australian position.....	12
<b>Agenda item 1.16.....</b>	<b>13</b>
WAS/RLAN between 5150 MHz and 5925 MHz.....	13
Australian position.....	13
<b>Agenda item 2 .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Incorporation by reference.....	13
Australian position.....	13
<b>Agenda item 4 .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Review of Resolutions and Recommendations.....	13
Australian position.....	14
<b>Agenda item 7 .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Satellite regulatory and procedural issues.....	14
Australian position.....	14
<b>Agenda item 8 .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Deletion of country footnotes .....	16
Australian position.....	17
<b>Agenda item 9.1.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Issue: 9.1.1—Compatibility between terrestrial and satellite IMT in the bands 1885–2025 MHz and 2110–2200 MHz.....	17
Australian position.....	17
Issue: 9.1.2—Compatibility of IMT and BSS (sound) in the band 1452–1492 MHz in Regions 1 and 3 .....	17
Australian position.....	17
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 .....	18
Australian position.....	18
Issue: 9.1.4—Spectrum, operational and technical requirements for stations on board sub- orbital vehicles above 100 kilometres .....	18
Australian position.....	18
Issue: 9.1.5—Referencing revised Recommendations ITU-R M.1638–1 and M.1849–1 in RR Nos. 5.447F and 5.450A .....	18
Australian position.....	18
Issue: 9.1.6—Wireless Power Transmission (WPT) for electric vehicles .....	18
Australian position.....	18
Issue: 9.1.7—Unauthorised operation of earth station terminals.....	19
Australian position.....	19
Issue: 9.1.8—Implementation of narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures .....	19

Australian position.....	19
Issue: 9.1.9—Regulatory and allocation issues FSS (Earth to space) 51.4–52.4 GHz .....	19
Australian position.....	20
<b>Agenda item 10.....</b>	<b>20</b>
Future agenda items .....	20
Australian position.....	20



## 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 position

Noting this is a Region 1 issue, any changes made to the Radio Regulations under WRC-19 agenda item 1.1 must 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 position

Australia supports Methods C and E in the CPM Report. Australia supports the APT Common Proposal to WRC-19 on agenda item 1.2.

## 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 position

Australia supports Method C in the CPM Report, while noting that resolves 5 in the associated Draft New Resolution [B13] requires further consideration as it may act to restrict future development of the MetSat service and EESS in the frequency band.

## 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 position

Australia supports Method B in the CPM Report.

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

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 1.4.

## 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 position

Australia supports development of 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. Australia supports Method B of the CPM Report subject to the conditions mentioned above.

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 1.5.

## 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 framework 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 position

Australia supports establishment of a regulatory and procedural framework 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)**.

Regarding Issue 1, Australia supports inclusion of the methodology developed in ITU-R Working Party 4A to calculate the maximum permissible level of interference from non-GSO satellite systems specified as single entry and aggregate limits and the characteristics of representative FSS GSO reference links in new WRC Resolutions.

Regarding Issue 2, Australia supports a strengthening of limits in Resolution **750 (Rev. WRC-15)** only to the extent essential for protection of EESS (passive) in the frequency band 50.2-50.4 GHz. Any revisions to the protection of passive services and observations cannot apply to FSS systems for which complete notification information was received by the BR before a date to be decided by WRC-19.

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 1.6.

## 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 position

Australia supports Method C of the CPM Report subject to the condition that satisfactory measures are agreed to ensure protection of AM(R)S systems below 137 MHz.

## 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 position

Australia supports necessary regulatory action to modernise the Global Maritime Distress and Safety Systems (GMDSS) and introduce additional satellite systems into the GMDSS, in accordance with Resolution **359 (Rev.WRC-15)**.

For *Resolves 1*, Australia supports Method A2 in the CPM Report.

For *Resolves 2*, Australia supports necessary regulatory action to provide for one additional satellite system in the GMDSS operating in the 1 616 - 1 626.5 MHz band.

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 1.8.

## 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 position

Australia supports appropriate categorisation, informed by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), and the development of appropriate technical and operational characteristics, of autonomous maritime radio devices (AMRDs) operating in the frequency band 156–162.05 MHz in accordance with Resolution **362 (WRC-15)**.

Australia supports CPM Report Method A for AMRD Group A, Method B1 for AMRD Group B and the APT Common Proposal for agenda item 1.9.1.

## 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 position

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

Any maritime-mobile satellite service allocation should coexist and be compatible with services allocated in the same and adjacent frequency bands without imposing additional constraints on those services.

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal for agenda item 1.9.2.

## 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 position**

Australia supports Method A of the CPM Report and the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 1.10.

## 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 position**

Australia supports Method A in the CPM Report (no change to the Radio Regulations).

Any future ITU-R studies on technical and operational characteristics for RSTT should not be restricted to, or preclude, any particular relevant technology or delivery model.

## 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 position**

Australia supports Method A in the CPM Report (no change to the Radio Regulations).

Selection of preferred ITS technology is solely a matter for national administrations, 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 position**

Australia's position for each of the bands under consideration is summarised in the table below.

In order to avoid any unintended consequences on the regulatory provisions for other services and applications, the description of total radiated power (TRP) should be solely limited to the regulatory implementation of agenda item 1.13. Therefore, any changes made as a result of agenda item 1.13 should limit use of the term TRP to IMT.

Australia supports the APT Common proposals on agenda item 1.13.

### Australian position

Band	Method	Conditions	Option	Comments
24.25–27.5 GHz	Method A2 Alternative 2	A2a	Option 1	Australia supports limits on IMT unwanted emissions to protect EESS(passive). Limits of -37 dBW/200 MHz and -33 dBW/200 MHz for BS and UE respectively are considered sufficient for expected deployments in Australia. Australia believes less stringent levels can be applied, and still provide adequate protection to EESS(passive), if additional restrictions are placed on outdoor IMT such as BS deployment density limits, or if devices are located indoors. Australia supports unwanted emission limits applying to IMT operating across the entire 24.25-27.5 GHz band.
24.25–27.5 GHz	Method A2 Alternative 2	A2b	Option 2	A considering in a new WRC Resolution that states spurious emission limits of Recommendation ITU-R SM.329 Category B is sufficient to protect the EESS (passive) from the second harmonic.
24.25–27.5 GHz	Method A2 Alternative 2	A2c	Option 5	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
24.25–27.5 GHz	Method A2 Alternative 2	A2d	Option 4	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
24.25–27.5 GHz	Method A2 Alternative 2	A2e	Option 9	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
24.25–27.5 GHz	Method A2 Alternative 2	A2f	Option 3	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
24.25–27.5 GHz	Method A2 Alternative 2	A2g	Option 5	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
31.8–33.4 GHz	Method B1	N/A	N/A	NOC is the only method proposed.
37–40.5 GHz	—	N/A	N/A	Australia would not oppose a global or regional IMT identification in the band.
40.5–42.5 GHz	Method D2 Alternative 2	D2a	Option 6	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
40.5–42.5 GHz	Method D2 Alternative 2	D2b	Option 3	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
40.5–42.5 GHz	Method D2 Alternative 2	D2c	Option 3	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.



Band	Method	Conditions	Option	Comments
42.5–43.5 GHz	Method E2 Alternative 2	E2a	Option 7	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
42.5–43.5 GHz	Method E2 Alternative 2	E2b	Option 3	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
42.5–43.5 GHz	Method E2 Alternative 2	E2c	Option 5	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
45.5–47 GHz	—	N/A	N/A	Australia would not oppose a global or regional IMT identification in the band.
47–47.2 GHz	—	N/A	N/A	Australia would not oppose a global or regional IMT identification in the 47–47.2 GHz bands if suitable studies are performed before WRC-19 that show sharing is possible with incumbent primary services and appropriate regulatory measures are developed as a result.
47.2–50.2 GHz	Method H2 Alternative 2 In all or part of the band	H2a	Option 2	Australia supports emission limits on IMT unwanted emissions in the range of -23.1 to -33.7 dBW/200 MHz for UEs and -24.8 to -35.4 dBW/200 MHz for BS – with a preference towards the lower values in these ranges. If only a portion of the band is considered for IMT (for example 47.2-48.2 GHz), Australia could also consider having no emission limits for IMT in Resolution <b>750</b> .
47.2–50.2 GHz	Method H2 Alternative 2 In all or part of the band	H2b	Option 7	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
47.2–50.2 GHz	Method H2 Alternative 2 In all or part of the band	H2c	Option 5	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
47.2–50.2 GHz	Method H2 Alternative 2 In all or part of the band	H2d	Option 5	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.
50.4–52.6 GHz	—	N/A	N/A	Australia would not oppose a global or regional IMT identification in the band provided adjacent band EESS(passive) are adequately protected, taking into account RR No. <b>340.1</b> .
66–71 GHz	Method J4	J4a	Option 4	No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation.

Band	Method	Conditions	Option	Comments
66–71 GHz	Method J4	J4b	N/A	Australia believes no regulatory measures are required to protect the MSS in this band .
71–76 GHz	—	N/A	N/A	Australian would not oppose a global or regional IMT identification in the band provided adequate limits on IMT unwanted emissions are applied to ensure coexistence with adjacent band automotive radar services.
81–86 GHz	—	N/A	N/A	Australia would not oppose a global or regional IMT identification in the band provided adequate limits on IMT unwanted emissions are applied to ensure coexistence with adjacent band automotive radar services and EESS(passive).

## 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 position

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 and is not subject to **Appendices 30, 30A, and 30B** in any region. This is addressed by Method B Option B2.

## 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 position

Australia supports a modified Method E for this agenda item, in alignment with the APT Common Proposal. That is, identify frequency bands that are compatible with both EESS (passive) and RAS with respect to the land-mobile and fixed services applications in a new footnote in the Radio Regulations. Australia does not support the change to RR No. **565** proposed under Method E.

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal for agenda item 1.15.



## 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 position

Australia supports Methods A1, B, C, D1 and E, no change, in the respective frequency bands 5 150–5 250 MHz, 5 250–5 350 MHz, 5 350–5 470 MHz, 5 725–5 850 MHz and 5 850–5 925 MHz as ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies have failed to confirm that incumbent services would be adequately protected in these bands.

Australia supports APT Common Proposals for no change in 5 250–5 350 MHz, 5 350–5 470 MHz and 5 850–5 925 MHz.

## 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 position

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)**.

Australia supports revision of the references to ITU-R Recommendations under agenda item 2 that: have been revised and approved since WRC-15, are already incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations, are included in Volume 4 of the Radio Regulations and are not being considered under specific WRC-19 agenda items.

Australia 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.

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 2.

## 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 position

Australia supports 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 help to maintain relevancy of the Resolutions and Recommendations in Volume 3 of the Radio Regulations.

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 4.

## 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 position

Australia supports consideration of possible changes to improve advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks/systems.

Australia does not support changes to allocations in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations under this agenda item.

Australia retains the view that no new WRC-19 agenda item 7 Issues should be raised at this point in the WRC cycle to ensure Administrations have time to consider issues in preparation for WRC-19.

### Issue A

Australia supports a BIU requirement and a milestone-based approach to deployment of non-GSO systems, to provide regulatory certainty and recognition that constellations of non-GSO satellites may take time to be fully deployed. Any regulatory changes should not disadvantage existing or future GSO satellite systems and smaller (e.g. 10 or less) non-GSO constellations.

**Bringing into use frequency assignments of non-GSO systems (Nos. 11.44, 11.44C, 11.49 and associated footnotes):** Australia supports Option A, deployment for a continuous period of 90 days within the 7-year regulatory time limit in order to bring into use a non-GSO filing.

**CPM Report Section 3/7/1.4 Applicability of tolerance concept for orbital characteristic values:** Australia does not support application of tolerance values at WRC-19 as further studies are required to avoid any unintended consequences.

**Draft new Resolution resolves 1 Frequency bands and services:** Australia supports application of the milestone-based approach to non-GSO systems operating in the FSS, BSS and MSS, but not those operating in the RNSS. In particular, Australia supports application of the approach to the following MSS frequency bands listed in the CPM Report: 137–137.025 MHz, 137.025–137.175 MHz, 137.175–137.825

MHz, 137.825–138 MHz, 148–149.9 MHz, 149.9–150.05 MHz (this band appears to have been mistakenly listed in the CPM Report as 137–138 MHz), 399.9–400.05 MHz, and 400.15–401 MHz. Australia does not support application of the milestone approach to the following frequency bands listed in the CPM Report: 1980–2010 MHz, 2170–2200 MHz, 7250–7750 MHz, 7900–8400 MHz, 20.2–21.2 GHz, and 30–31 GHz.

**Draft new Resolution *resolves* 2-3 Commencement date:** Australia considers that the commencement date must be set in reference to the final milestone timing and deployment percentages. Given Australian preferred milestone timing and deployment percentages set out below, Australia proposes 1 January 2021 as the commencement date.

**Draft new Resolution *resolves* 4-9 Milestone-based approach:** Australia supports a milestone regime for deployment of non-GSO systems that requires a minimum percentage of a satellite system to be deployed within certain timeframes, full system deployment at the final milestone, and imposes penalties should milestones not be met (i.e. a 'deployment factor').

Australia supports milestone timing, required deployment percentages, and deployment factors of:

- M1: 3 years, 10%, DF: 10
- M2: 5 years, 30%, DF: 3.33
- M3: 7 years, 100%, DF: 1

**Draft new Resolution *resolves* 3 and 7, Annex 2 Transitional measures:** Australia supports Option 1 for its simplicity.

**Draft new Resolution *resolves* 12 – Use of the same spacecraft for more than one filing with overlapping frequency assignments:** Australia supports Alternative 2 of the CPM report for its flexibility of reusing a spacecraft to count for milestones for other non-GSO networks as there are legitimate requirements for doing so (e.g. increased scope of operational characteristics, sale or lease of satellites).

**Draft new Resolution *resolves* 13-14 – Suspension between milestones:** Australia supports Alternative 1. Alternative 2 is more complex and may allow extensions to the M1 milestone, noting that Alternative 2 allows for suspension beyond M1 milestone (not exceeding 3 years).

**Draft new Resolution *resolves* 15-21 – Post-milestone procedures:** Australia does not support regular on-going post-milestone reporting. Australia supports an ongoing requirement after the third milestone to have 100% of a system's satellites deployed over a rolling three-year period.

**Draft new Resolution Annex 1 – Information to be submitted about the deployed space stations:** Australia supports Option 3 for its simplicity

#### 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 developed should not compromise the protection of a primary service from a secondary service. Australia supports the single Method of the CPM Report text for this Issue. Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on this issue.

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

Australia supports the single Method of the CPM Report text for these Issues. Australia supports the APT Common Proposal for this issue.



**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 D1. Australia supports the APT Common Proposal for this issue.

**Issue E**

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

**Issue F**

Australia can support either Method F1, F2 or F3 as it is of the view that these 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 accordingly supports Method G1 in the CPM report text with modification of § **4.1.18**.

**Issue H**

Australia supports the single Method of the CPM Report text. Australia supports the APT Common Proposal for this issue.

**Issue I**

Australia supports Method I2, the establishment of a new Resolution for non-GSO satellites with short duration missions, provided that the Resolution applies only where the notifying Administration identifies its system as a short duration mission, 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 supports the APT Common Proposal for this issue.

**Issue J**

Australia will consider support for Method J1 but requires further information on the magnitude of exceedance of the pfd limit, and technical measures to contain exceedance to particular territory.

**Issue K**

Australia supports the single Method of the CPM Report text. Australia supports the APT Common Proposal for this issue.

## 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 position

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

Australia is of the view that the proposals under this agenda item should be available in a timely and efficient manner before a conference for due consideration of administrations.

This agenda item is not intended for the addition of new country footnotes, or adding country names to existing footnotes. However, WRCs in the past have deliberated on proposals from administrations to add country names to the existing footnotes on a case by case basis, subject to no objections from affected countries.

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 8.

## Agenda item 9.1

### 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 position

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 result in no change to the Radio Regulations. 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 position

Australia seeks to ensure that any outcome of WRC-19 does not adversely affect future domestic use of the frequency band 1452–1492 MHz.

### 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 position

Australia supports no change to the Radio Regulations as per the conclusions provided in the CPM Report. Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on this issue.

### 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 position

Australia supports no change to the Radio Regulations for WRC-19, as per the conclusions in the CPM Report and the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 9.1 issue 4. Additional operational, technical and regulatory studies are required on sub-orbital vehicles.

### 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 position

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 creating no additional constraints to the mobile service, and also ensuring protection of the radiolocation service.

Australia supports Approach A in the CPM Report and the APT Common Proposal on agenda item 9.1 issue 5.

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

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

#### Australian position

Australia is of the view that all radiocommunication services must be adequately protected from harmful interference generated by any WPT-EV system at the fundamental frequency and from spurious and out-of-band emissions.

Australia also holds the view that Item 1) of Annex to Resolution **958 (WRC 15)** should be suppressed and that the ITU-R studies on WPT-EV, including studies on unwanted emissions, should be continued under the most recent version of Question ITU-R 210/1.

As studies have not been completed, Australia supports no change to the Radio Regulations and supports the APT Common proposal on agenda item 9.1 issue 6.

### Issue: 9.1.7—Unauthorised operation of earth station terminals

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

#### Australian position

For Issue 2a, Australia is of the view that earth station licensing is the responsibility of administrations and no changes to the Radio Regulations are necessary. Article **18** sufficiently addresses the required regulatory measures. This is consistent with Option 1 for Issue 2a in the CPM Report.

For Issue 2b, 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 ITU-R 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 CPM Report.

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

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on this issue.

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

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

#### Australian position

Australia is of the view that there should be no change to the Radio Regulations with respect to specific spectrum for the use of narrowband and broadband machine-type communication applications, consistent with the 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).

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

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal for agenda item 9.1 issue 9.1.8.

### 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 position

Australia supports the APT Common Proposal for a new primary 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 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 position

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 future agenda items on Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) modernization, improving efficiency in VHF maritime spectrum, Space Based VHF applications and Sub Orbital Vehicles. Australia supports the APT Common proposals on those items.

In addition, Australia supports the APT Common Proposal on standing agenda items, including proposed changes to the way the WRC agenda is developed and the preparation process.