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| A close up of a sign  Description automatically generated | **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-23) Dubai, 20 November - 15 December 2023** | |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | | **Document 84-E** | |
|  | | **23 October 2023** | |
|  | | **Original: English** | |
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| Australia | | | |
| PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE | | | |
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| Agenda item 1.12 | | | |

1.12 to conduct, and complete in time for WRC‑23, studies for a possible new secondary allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) for spaceborne radar sounders within the range of frequencies around 45 MHz, taking into account the protection of incumbent services, including in adjacent bands, in accordance with Resolution **656 (Rev.WRC‑19)**;

Introduction

This proposal is for the inclusion of Australia in footnote RR No. **5.162A** that provides an additional allocation to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis limited to Wind Profiler Radars in the frequency band 46‑68 MHz.

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations  
(See No. 2.1)

MOD AUS/84/1

5.162A *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Vatican, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Czech Rep., the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland the frequency band 46-68 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution **217 (WRC‑97)**.    (WRC‑23)

**Reasons:** Wind Profiler Radars (WPRs) are important meteorological systems used to measure wind direction and speed as a function of altitude. WPRs in operational networks improve meteorological predictions and warnings, support studies of the climate, and increase the safety of navigation. VHF WPR systems are ideally suited for meteorological measurements (wind, atmospheric turbulence, tropopause height) up to high altitudes of 20-25 km. WPR systems that operate in other frequency ranges, namely 400 and 1 000 MHz, are not suitable for covering high altitudes above 16 km.

Australia currently operates a number of WPR systems in the VHF band and makes data from these systems available free of charge for use in global numerical weather prediction models. According to the available information, Australia’s WPR systems constitute more than half of all worldwide operational WPR systems in the VHF band.

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