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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 | **Addendum 2 toDocument 161-E** |
|  | **30 October 2023** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  |
| South Africa (Republic of) |
| PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE |
|  |
| Agenda item 1.2 |

1.2 to consider identification of the frequency bands 3 300-3 400 MHz, 3 600‑3 800 MHz, 6 425-7 025 MHz, 7 025-7 125 MHz and 10.0-10.5 GHz for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including possible additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis, in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC‑19)**;

Introduction

WRC‑23 agenda item 1.2 (Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**) calls for sharing and compatibility studies, with a view to ensuring the protection of services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services, and also, as appropriate, on services in adjacent bands, for various frequency bands. Of importance and relevance for South Africa, and addressed in this submission, are the frequency bands:

– 3 300-3 400 MHz;

– 6 425-7 125 MHz.

WRC‑23 must consider, based on the results of the studies conducted within the ITU, additional spectrum for the terrestrial component of IMT.

South Africa supports both these frequency bands for IMT identification. The frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is already allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis through footnote RR No. **5.429A**, and identified for IMT through footnote RR No. **5.429B**, in South Africa and many other African countries. The band 3 300-3 400 MHz is an extension of the band 3 400-3 600 MHz, which is already licensed for IMT services in South Africa.

The band 6 425-7 125 MHz is already allocated to the mobile service globally on a primary basis. This band will add additional spectrum in the mid-range bands to meet the demand for mobile wireless broadband applications, which will provide improved data rates and reduced latency.

Proposals pertaining to the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD AFS/161A2/1

2 700-3 600 MHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 3 300-3 400RADIOLOCATION | 3 300-3 400RADIOLOCATIONAmateurFixedMobile | 3 300-3 400RADIOLOCATIONAmateur |
| 5.149 5.429 MOD 5.429A MOD 5.429B 5.430  | 5.149 5.429C 5.429D | 5.149 5.429 5.429E 5.429F |

**Reasons:** South Africa proposes amendment of footnotes RR Nos. **5.429A** and **5.429B** whereas the table of allocations remain unchanged and therefore the NOC to the table of frequency allocations. In South Africa (and many African countries), the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz has been earmarked for mobile services to be used for IMT. In South Africa, all radiolocation services have been migrated to the frequency bands below 3 300 MHz and the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz planned for exclusive IMT use. It is envisaged that IMT will be implemented throughout South African Development Countries (SADC) and Africa in this frequency band.

MOD AFS/161A2/2

5.429A *Additional allocation*:  in [country name of countries in Africa] Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3 300‑3 400 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis.     (WRC‑23)

**Reasons:** The frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz was earmarked in South Africa, SADC and in Africa, for exclusive use by IMT. This will allow for the harmonized use of IMT in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz throughout Africa.

MOD AFS/161A2/3

5.429B In the following countries of Region 1: [country name of countries in Africa] Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Eswatini, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). The use of this frequency band shall be in accordance with Resolution **223 (Rev.WRC‑23)**. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.     (WRC‑23)

**Reasons:** Since all African countries agreed to use the frequency band exclusively for mobile services on a primary basis and to identify the frequency band for IMT, there is no need to obtain agreement from neighbouring countries.

MOD AFS/161A2/4

RESOLUTION 223 (REV.WRC‑23)

Additional frequency bands identified for International
Mobile Telecommunications

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Dubai, 2023),

considering

*a)* that International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including IMT-2000, IMT‑Advanced and IMT-2020, is the ITU vision of global mobile access;

*b)* that IMT systems provide telecommunication services on a worldwide scale regardless of location, network or terminal used;

*c)* that IMT provides access to a wide range of telecommunication services supported by fixed telecommunication networks (e.g. public switched telephone network (PSTN)/integrated services digital network (ISDN), high bit rate Internet access), and to other services which are specific to mobile users;

*d)* that the technical characteristics of IMT are specified in ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) Recommendations, including Recommendations ITU‑R M.1457 and ITU‑R M.2012, which contain the detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of IMT;

*e)* that the evolution of IMT is being studied within ITU‑R;

*f)* that the review of IMT-2000 spectrum requirements at WRC‑2000 concentrated on the frequency bands below 3 GHz;

*g)* that at WARC‑92, 230 MHz of spectrum was identified for IMT-2000 in the frequency bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz, including the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz for the satellite component of IMT-2000, in No. **5.388** and under the provisions of Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC‑19)**;

*h)* that since WARC‑92 there has been a tremendous growth in mobile communications including an increasing demand for broadband multimedia capability;

*i)* that the frequency bands identified for IMT are currently used by mobile systems or applications of other radiocommunication services;

*j)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1308 addresses the evolution of existing mobile communication systems to IMT-2000, and that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1645 addresses the evolution of the IMT systems and maps out their future development;

*k)* that harmonized worldwide frequency bands for IMT are desirable in order to achieve global roaming and the benefits of economies of scale;

*l)* that the frequency bands 1 710-1 885 MHz, 2 500-2 690 MHz and 3 300-3 400 MHz are allocated to a variety of services in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations;

*m)* that the frequency band 2 300-2 400 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a co‑primary basis in the three ITU Regions;

*n)* that the frequency band 2 300-2 400 MHz, or portions thereof, is used extensively in a number of administrations by other services including the aeronautical mobile service (AMS) for telemetry in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Radio Regulations;

*o)* that IMT has already been deployed or is being considered for deployment in some countries in the frequency bands 1 710-1 885 MHz, 2 300-2 400 MHz and 2 500-2 690 MHz and equipment is readily available;

*p)* that the frequency bands 1 710-1 885 MHz, 2 300-2 400 MHz and 2 500-2 690 MHz, or parts thereof, are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement IMT;

*q)* that technological advancement and user needs will promote innovation and accelerate the delivery of advanced communication applications to consumers;

*r)* that changes in technology may lead to the further development of communication applications, including IMT;

*s)* that timely availability of spectrum is important to support future applications;

*t)* that IMT systems are envisaged to provide increased peak data rates and capacity that may require a larger bandwidth;

*u)* that ITU‑R studies forecasted that additional spectrum may be required to support the future services of IMT and to accommodate future user requirements and network deployments;

*v)* that the frequency band 1 427-1 429 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in all three Regions on a primary basis;

*w)* that the frequency band 1 429-1 525 MHz is allocated to the mobile service in Regions 2 and 3 and to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in Region 1 on a primary basis;

*x)* that the frequency band 1 518-1 559 MHz is allocated in all three Regions to the mobile-satellite service (MSS) on a primary basis[[1]](#footnote-1)1;

*y)* that WRC-15 identified the frequency band 1 427-1 518 MHz for use by administrations wishing to implement terrestrial IMT systems;

*z)* that there is a need to ensure the continued operations of the MSS in the frequency band 1 518‑1 525 MHz;

*aa)* that appropriate technical measures to facilitate adjacent frequency band compatibility between the MSS in the frequency band 1 518-1 525 MHz and IMT in the frequency band 1 492‑1 518 MHz need to be studied;

*ab)* Report ITU‑R RA.2332, on compatibility and sharing studies between the radio astronomy service and IMT systems in the frequency bands 608-614 MHz, 1 330-1 400 MHz, 1 400‑1 427 MHz, 1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz, 1 660-1 670 MHz, 2 690-2 700 MHz, 4 800-4 990 MHz and 4 990‑5 000 MHz;

*ac)* that WRC-15, WRC‑19 and WRC‑23 identified the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz for use by administrations wishing to implement terrestrial IMT systems in Nos. **5.429B**, **5.429D** and **5.429F**;

*ad)* that the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is allocated worldwide on a primary basis to the radiolocation service;

*ae)* that a number of administrations use the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz, or portions thereof, which is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis in No. **5.429**;

*af)* that the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz is allocated worldwide to the mobile and fixed services on a primary basis;

*ag)* that WRC‑15 and this conference identified the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz for use by administrations wishing to implement terrestrial IMT systems in countries listed in Nos. **5.441A** and **5.441B**;

*ah)* that appropriate technical measures may be considered by administrations at a national level to facilitate adjacent frequency band compatibility between radio astronomy receivers in the frequency band 4 990-5 000 MHz and IMT systems in the frequency band 4 800‑4 990 MHz;

*ai)* that Report ITU‑R M.2481 addresses in-band and adjacent band coexistence and compatibility studies between IMT systems operating in the band 3 300-3 400 MHz and radiolocation systems in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz, and that further studies were carried out in preparation for WRC‑23,

emphasizing

*a)* that flexibility must be afforded to administrations:

– to determine, at a national level, how much spectrum to make available for IMT from within the identified frequency bands;

– to develop their own transition plans, if necessary, tailored to meet their specific deployment of existing systems;

– to have the ability for the identified frequency bands to be used by all services having allocations in those frequency bands;

– to determine the timing of availability and use of the frequency bands identified for IMT, in order to meet particular user demand and other national considerations;

*b)* that the particular needs of developing countries must be met;

*c)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.819 describes the objectives to be met by IMT‑2000 in order to meet the needs of developing countries,

noting

*a)* Resolutions **224 (Rev.WRC‑19)** and **225 (Rev.WRC‑12)**, which also relate to IMT;

*b)* that the sharing implications between services sharing the frequency bands identified for IMT in No. **5.384A**, as relevant, will need further study in ITU‑R;

*c)* that studies regarding the availability of the frequency band 2 300-2 400 MHz for IMT are being conducted in many countries, the results of which could have implications for the use of those frequency bands in those countries;

*d)* that, due to differing requirements, not all administrations may need all of the IMT frequency bands identified at WRC‑07, or, due to the usage by and investment in existing services, may not be able to implement IMT in all of those frequency bands;

*e)* that the spectrum for IMT identified by WRC‑07 may not completely satisfy the expected requirements of some administrations;

*f)* that currently operating mobile communication systems may evolve to IMT in their existing frequency bands;

*g)* that services such as the fixed service, the mobile service (second-generation systems), the space operation service, the space research service and the AMS are in operation or planned in the frequency band 1 710‑1 885 MHz, or portions thereof;

*h)* that in the frequency band 2 300-2 400 MHz, or portions thereof, there are services such as the fixed, mobile, amateur and radiolocation services which are currently in operation or planned to be in operation in the future;

*i)* that services such as the broadcasting-satellite service (BSS), the BSS (sound), the MSS (in Region 3) and the fixed service (including multipoint distribution/communication systems) are in operation or planned in the frequency band 2 500-2 690 MHz, or portions thereof;

*j)* that the identification of several frequency bands for IMT allows administrations to choose the best frequency band or parts thereof for their circumstances;

*k)* that further study of the technical and operational measures regarding adjacent frequency band compatibility between IMT systems operating below 3 400 MHz and fixed-satellite service earth stations operating above 3 400 MHz may be required;

*l)* that ITU‑R has identified additional work to address further developments in IMT;

*m)* that the IMT terrestrial radio interfaces as defined in Recommendations ITU‑R M.1457 and ITU‑R M.2012 are expected to evolve within the framework of ITU‑R beyond those initially specified, to provide enhanced services and services beyond those envisaged in the initial implementation;

*n)* that the identification of a frequency band for IMT does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations and does not preclude the use of the frequency band for any application of the services to which it is allocated;

*o)* that the provisions of Nos. **5.317A**, **5.384A**, **5.388**, **5.429B**, **5.429D**, **5.429F**, **5.441A** and **5.441B** do not prevent administrations from having the choice to implement other technologies in the frequency bands identified for IMT, based on national requirements,

recognizing

that for some administrations the only way of implementing IMT would be spectrum refarming, requiring significant financial investment,

resolves

1 to invite administrations planning to implement IMT to make available, based on user demand and other national considerations, additional frequency bands or portions of the frequency bands above 1 GHz identified in Nos. **5.341B**, **5.384A**, **5.429B**, **5.429D**, **5.429F**, **5.441A** and **5.441B** for the terrestrial component of IMT; due consideration should be given to the benefits of harmonized utilization of the spectrum for the terrestrial component of IMT, taking into account the services to which the frequency band is currently allocated;

2 to acknowledge that the differences in the texts of Nos. **5.341B**, **5.384A** and **5.388** do not confer differences in regulatory status;

3 that in the frequency bands 4 800-4 825 MHz and 4 835-4 950 MHz, in order to identify potentially affected administrations when applying the procedure for seeking agreement under No. **9.21** by IMT stations in relation to aircraft stations, a coordination distance from an IMT station to the border of another country equal to 300 km (for land path)/450 km (for sea path) applies;

4 that in the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, in order to identify potentially affected administrations when applying the procedure for seeking agreement under No. **9.21** by IMT stations in relation to fixed-service stations or other ground-based stations of the mobile service, a coordination distance from an IMT station to the border of another country equal to 70 km applies;

5 that the power flux-density (pfd) limits in No. **5.441B**, which is subject to review at WRC‑23, shall not apply to the following countries: Armenia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Lao P.D.R., Uzbekistan, South Africa, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe,

invites the ITU Radiocommunication Sector

1 to conduct compatibility studies in order to provide technical measures to ensure coexistence between the MSS in the frequency band 1 518-1 525 MHz and IMT in the frequency band 1 492-1 518 MHz, including guidance on the implementation of frequency arrangements for IMT deployment in the frequency band 1 427-1 518 MHz, taking into account the results of these studies;

2 to study the technical and regulatory conditions for the protection of stations of the AMS and the maritime mobile service (MMS) located in international airspace or waters (i.e. outside national territories) and operated in the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz;

3 to continue providing guidance to ensure that IMT can meet the telecommunication needs of developing countries and rural areas;

4 to include the results of the studies mentioned in *invites the ITU Radiocommunication Sector* above in one or more ITU‑R Recommendations and Reports, as appropriate,

invites the 2023 World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider, based on the results of the studies referred to in *invites the ITU Radiocommunication Sector* above, possible measures to address, in the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, protection of stations of the AMS and MMS located in international airspace and waters from other stations located within national territories and to review the pfd criteria in No. **5.441B**.

**Reasons:** Report ITU‑R M.2481 contains studies on operational measures to enable coexistence of IMT and radiolocation service in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz, and compatibility studies in adjacent bands between IMT systems operating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz and radiolocation systems operating below 3 300 MHz. This Report also reflects the outcome of a survey on the use and planned use of the band for IMT in Africa. This survey clearly indicates a preference for the use of the band for IMT.

Proposals pertaining to the frequency band 6 425-7 125 MHz

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD AFS/161A2/5#1363

5 570-6 700 MHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 5 925-6 700 FIXED 5.457 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B MOBILE 5.457C ADD 5.B12 5.149 5.440 5.458 |

MOD AFS/161A2/6#1372

6 700-7 250 MHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 6 700-7 075 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) 5.441 MOBILE ADD 5.B12 5.458 5.458A 5.458B |
| 7 075-7 145 FIXED MOBILE ADD 5.B12 5.458 5.459 |

ADD AFS/161A2/7#1366

5.B12 In Region 1, the frequency band 6 425-7 125 MHz, and in Regions 2 and 3 the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz, are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution**[A12‑6GHz] (WRC‑23)** applies.     (WRC‑23)

**Reasons:** South Africa proposes the identification of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 and the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz globally for IMT. Conditions pertaining to the use of these bands are contained in draft new Resolution **[A12‑6GHz] (WRC‑23)**.

ADD AFS/161A2/8#1370

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

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

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Dubai, 2023),

considering

*a)* that International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including IMT-2000, IMT-Advanced and IMT-2020, is the ITU vision of global mobile access, and is intended to provide telecommunication services on a worldwide scale, regardless of location and type of network or terminal;

*b)* that harmonized worldwide frequency bands for IMT are desirable in order to achieve global roaming and the benefits of economies of scale;

*c)* that it is assumed that a very limited number of IMT base stations will be communicating with a positive elevation angle towards IMT indoor mobile stations;

*d)* that the frequency band 6 425-7 125 MHz, or part thereof, is allocated on a primary basis to the fixed, mobile, fixed-satellite (Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth) and space operation services (Earth-to-space);

*e)* that, under No. **5.458**, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out over the oceans in the frequency band 6 425-7 075 MHz, and passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out in the band 7 075-7 250 MHz;

*f)* that, in the frequency band 6 650-6 675.2 MHz, radio astronomy observations are carried out under No.**5.149**;

*g)* that the frequency band 7 145-7 190 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the space research (deep space) service,

noting

*a)* Resolutions **223 (Rev.WRC‑19)**, **224 (Rev.WRC‑19)**, **225 (Rev.WRC‑12)**, **241 (WRC‑19)**, **242 (WRC‑19)** and **243 (WRC‑19)**, which also relate to IMT;

*b)* that the IMT terrestrial radio interfaces as defined in Recommendations ITU‑R M.1457, ITU‑R M.2012 and ITU‑R M.2150 are expected to evolve within the framework of ITU‑R beyond those initially specified, to provide enhanced services and services beyond those envisaged in the initial implementation;

*c)* that ITU‑R has developed its vision defining the framework and overall objectives of IMT towards 2030 and beyond to drive the future developments for IMT;

*d)* that ITU‑R is studying the application of No. **21.5** to IMT stations that use an antenna that consists of an array of active elements,

recognizing

*a)* that the identification of a frequency band for IMT does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations and does not preclude the use of the frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated;

*b)* that studies have shown that the protection of feeder links for the non-geostationary-satellite orbit (non-GSO) fixed-satellite service (FSS) (space-to-Earth) requires the determination of protection distances ranging between a few kilometres to tens of kilometres. These protection distances are site-specific and depend on several elements, such as the propagation parameters, local terrain topography, station and orbital parameters of the feeder links for non-GSO FSS (space-to-Earth),

resolves

1 that administrations wishing to implement IMT consider use of the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 and 7 025-7 125 MHz in all Regions identified for IMT in No. **5.B12**, taking into account the latest relevant ITU‑R Recommendations;

2 that administrations wishing to implement IMT in the frequency band 6 425-7 075 MHz shall apply the following conditions to IMT to ensure the protection, continued use and future development of the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space):

2.1 the level of expected equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) emitted by an IMT base station as a function of vertical angle above the horizon in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz or part thereof shall not exceed the following values:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Vertical angle measurement windowθ*L* ≤ θ < θ*H*(vertical angle θ above horizon) | Expected e.i.r.p. (dBm/MHz) (NOTE 1) |
| 0° ≤ θ < 5° | 32 |
| 5° ≤ θ < 10° | 28 |
| 10°≤ θ < 15° | 24 |
| 15°≤ θ < 20° | 24 |
| 20°≤ θ < 30° | 20 |
| 30°≤ θ < 60° | 18 |
| 60°≤ θ ≤ 90° | 17 |
| NOTE 1: The expected e.i.r.p. is defined as the average value of the e.i.r.p., with the averaging being performed:– over horizontal angles between −180° to +180°, and the IMT base station beamforming in a specific direction within its steering range, – over different beamforming directions within the IMT base station steering range, and– over the specified vertical angle measurement window θ*L* ≤ θ < θ*H*.  |

3 that administrations wishing to implement IMT in the frequency band 6 700-7 075 MHz shall ensure the protection, continued use and future development of the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) through the adoption of site-specific coordination;

4 that IMT within the frequency range 6 700-7 075 MHz shall not be used by aeronautical applications,

encourages administrations

to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference in the frequency band 6 650-6 675.2 MHz, which covers spectral lines of importance for current astronomical investigations, in accordance with No. **5.149**,

invites administrations

to take into account the benefits of harmonized utilization of the spectrum for the terrestrial component of IMT,

invites the ITU Radiocommunication Sector

1 to develop harmonized frequency arrangements to facilitate IMT deployment in the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz in Region 1 and 7 025-7 125 MHz in all Regions;

2 to continue providing guidance to ensure that IMT can meet the telecommunication needs of developing countries;

3 to develop a recommendation to address methods for the determination of the protection area around a non-GSO earth station in the frequency band 6 700-7 075 MHz, from an IMT base station;

4 to develop a recommendation to address methods for the determination of the protection area around existing radio astronomy service stations from IMT stations in the frequency band 6 650-6 675.2 MHz;

5 to update existing ITU‑R Recommendations/Reports or develop new ITU‑R Recommendations, as appropriate, to provide information and assistance to the concerned administrations on possible coordination of FS stations with IMT stations in the frequency band 6 425-7 125 MHz;

6 to update existing ITU‑R Recommendations/Reports or develop new ITU‑R Recommendations, as appropriate, to provide information and assistance to the concerned administrations on possible coordination of SRS (deep space) stations operating in the band 7 145-7 190 MHz with IMT stations operating in the frequency band 7 025-7 125 MHz,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to bring this Resolution to the attention of relevant international organizations.

**Reasons:** Although South Africa is of the view that the studies within ITU‑R have concluded that sharing with incumbent services, including fixed-satellite services (FSS) are feasible, we propose the adoption of expected e.i.r.p. mask to support the long-term use of the frequency band 6 425-7 075 MHz for FSS.

SUP AFS/161A2/9#1391

RESOLUTION 245 (WRC‑19)

Studies on frequency-related matters for the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications identification in the frequency bands 3 300-3 400 MHz, 3 600-3 800 MHz, 6 425-7 025 MHz,
7 025-7 125 MHz and 10.0-10.5 GHz

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1. 1 See Table **21‑4** for applicable pfd limits. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)