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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-19)Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, 28 October – 22 November 2019** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 13 toDocument 47-E** |
|  | **8 October 2019** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  |
| Australia |
| PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE |
|  |
| Agenda item 1.13 |

1.13 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)**;

# 1 Introduction

At the beginning of this WRC cycle, Task Group 5/1 (TG 5/1) was created as the responsible group for conducting the sharing and compatibility studies, and the development of CPM text under WRC‑19 agenda item 1.13.

System parameters and propagation models used in sharing and compatibility studies are summarised in Annex 1 to the TG 5/1 Chairman’s Report of the second meeting of TG 5/1 (Document [5-1/287 Annex 1](https://www.itu.int/dms_ties/itu-r/md/15/tg5.1/c/R15-TG5.1-C-0287%21N01%21MSW-E.docx)). This annex also contains additional clarification on specific parameters as guidance for the studies.

Studies indicate that for a number of the bands considered, sharing is likely to be manageable with incumbent services based on the parameters used. The final version of all studies performed are attached to the Chairman’s Report (Document [5-1/478](https://www.itu.int/md/R15-TG5.1-C-0478/en)). Australia supports international harmonisation of IMT where viable to accommodate equipment economies of scale and service interoperability. This includes IMT identifications at a regional/global level as well as identification by enough countries that economies of scale are likely to develop.

Australia supports identification (and associated allocations) in the following bands, subject to the relevant Methods, Conditions and Options outlined in the proposals section:

24.25-27.5 GHz, 40.5-42.5 GHz, 42.5-43.5 GHz, 47.2-50.2 GHz and 66-71 GHz.

Additionally, Australia supports no change in the 31.8-33.4 GHz band.

Australia’s position for each of the bands under consideration is summarised in the table below with reference to the Methods and Conditions in the CPM Report.

| Band | Method | Condition | Option | Comments |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24.25-27.5 GHz | Method A2Alternative 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 to be sufficient for expected deployments within 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. |
| A2b | Option 2 | A *considering* in a new WRC Resolution that states spurious emission limits of Recommendation ITU-R SM.329 Category B are sufficient to protect the EESS (passive) from the second harmonic |
| A2c | Option 5 | No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation |
| A2d | Option 4 |
| A2e | Option 9 |
| A2f | Option 3 |
| A2g | Option 5 |
| 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. Australia opposes Method C3 as it is outside the scope of agenda item 1.13. |
| 40.5-42.5 GHz | Method D2Alternative 2 | D2a | Option 6 | No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation |
| D2b | Option 3 |
| D2c | Option 3 |
| 42.5-43.5 GHz | Method E2Alternative 2 | E2a | Option 7 | No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation |
| E2b | Option 3 |
| E2c | Option 5 |
| E2d | Option 3 |
| 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 H2Alternative 2In all or part of the band | H2a | Option 2 | Australia is still considering what limits on IMT unwanted emissions should apply. If only part of the band is identified (e.g. 47.2-48.2 GHz), Australia is still considering whether any emission limits on IMT in Res **750** are required  |
| H2b | Option 7 | No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation |
| H2c | Option 5 |
| H2d | Option 5 |
| 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. **340.1** |
| 66-71 GHz | Method J4Alternative 2 | J4a | Option 4 | No condition necessary, interference can be managed via domestic regulation |
| J4b | N/A | Australia believes no regulatory measures are required to protect the MSS in this band  |
| 71-76 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 |
| 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) |

Additionally, in order to avoid any unintended consequences on the regulatory provisions for other services and applications, it is Australia’s position that any 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 suppression of Resolution **238 (WRC-15)**.

# 2 Proposals

Australia proposes the following for the 24.25-27.5 GHz, 31.8-33.4 GHz, 40.5‑42.5 GHz, 42.5‑43.5 GHz, 47.2-50.2 GHz and 66-71 GHz frequency bands:

**24.25-27.5 GHz**

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD AUS/47A13/1#49833

22-24.75 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 24.25-24.45FIXEDMOBILE except aeronautical mobile ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A | 24.25-24.45MOBILE except aeronautical mobile ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338ARADIONAVIGATION | 24.25-24.45FIXEDMOBILE ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338ARADIONAVIGATION |
| 24.45-24.65FIXEDINTER-SATELLITEMOBILE except aeronautical mobile ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A | 24.45-24.65INTER-SATELLITEMOBILE except aeronautical mobile ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338ARADIONAVIGATION | 24.45-24.65FIXEDINTER-SATELLITEMOBILE ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338ARADIONAVIGATION |
|  | 5.533 | 5.533 |
| 24.65-24.75FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.532BINTER-SATELLITEMOBILE except aeronautical mobile ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A | 24.65-24.75INTER-SATELLITEMOBILE except aeronautical mobile ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338ARADIOLOCATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) | 24.65-24.75FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.532BINTER-SATELLITEMOBILE ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A |
|  |  | 5.533 |

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz for the terrestrial component of IMT globally.

MOD AUS/47A13/2#49834

24.75-29.9 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 24.75-25.25FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.532BMOBILE except aeronautical mobileADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A | 24.75-25.25FIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.535MOBILE except aeronautical mobileADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A | 24.75-25.25FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.535MOBILEADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A |
| 25.25-25.5 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 MOBILEADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) |
| 25.5-27EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to Earth) 5.536B  FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 MOBILEADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.536C Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.536A |
| 27-27.5FIXEDINTER-SATELLITE 5.536MOBILE ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A | 27-27.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 5.537 MOBILE ADD 5.A113 MOD 5.338A |

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz for the terrestrial component of IMT globally.

ADD AUS/47A13/3

5.A113 The frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz is 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 they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolutions **[AUS/A113-IMT 26 GHZ] (WRC‑19)** and **750 (Rev.WRC‑19)** apply.     (WRC‑19)

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the 24.25-27.5 GHz frequency band for IMT globally through Method A2 together with a new WRC Resolution. Australia supports Alternative 2 under Method A2.

MOD AUS/47A13/4#49841

5.338AIn the frequency bands 1 350-1 400 MHz, 1 427-1 452 MHz, 22.55-23.55 GHz, 24.25-27.5 GHz, 30-31.3 GHz, 49.7‑50.2 GHz, 50.4-50.9 GHz, 51.4-52.6 GHz, 81-86 GHz and 92-94 GHz, Resolution **750 (Rev.WRC‑19)** applies.     (WRC‑19)

**Reasons:** For the protection measures for the EESS (passive) in the frequency band 23.6-24 GHz, Australia supports Option 1 under Condition A2a in the CPM Report.

MOD AUS/47A13/5#49932

RESOLUTION 750 (Rev.WRC‑19)

Compatibility between the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and relevant active services

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019),

…

resolves

1 that unwanted emissions of stations brought into use in the frequency bands and services listed in Table 1‑1 below shall not exceed the corresponding limits in that table, subject to the specified conditions;

…

TABLE 1-1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EESS (passive) band | Activeservice band | Active service | Limits of unwanted emission power fromactive service stations in a specified bandwidthwithin the EESS (passive) band1 |
| … | … | … | … |
| 23.6-24 GHz | 24.25-27.5 GHz | Mobile | -37 dBW in the 200 MHz of the EESS (passive) band for IMT base stations5-33 dBW in the 200 MHz of the EESS (passive) band for IMT mobile stations5 |
| … | … | … | … |
| 1 The unwanted emission power level is to be understood here as the level measured at the antenna port, unless specified in terms of total radiated power.…5 The unwanted emission power level is measured by total radiated power (TRP). The TRP is to be understood here as the integral of the power transmitted in different directions over the entire radiation sphere. |

**Reasons:** For the protection measures for the EESS (passive) in the 23.6-24 GHz frequency band, Australia supports Option 1 under Condition A2a.

ADD AUS/47A13/6#49920

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [AUS/A113-IMT 26 GHZ] (WRC-19)

International Mobile Telecommunications
in frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019),

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 International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including IMT‑2000, IMT-Advanced and IMT‑2020, is intended to provide telecommunication services on a worldwide scale, regardless of location and type of network or terminal;

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

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

*e)* that IMT systems are now being evolved to provide diverse usage scenarios and applications such as enhanced mobile broadband, massive machine-type communications and ultra-reliable and low-latency communications;

*f)* that ultra-low latency and very high bit-rate applications of IMT will require larger contiguous blocks of spectrum than those available in frequency bands that are currently identified for use by administrations wishing to implement IMT;

*g)* that the properties of higher frequency bands, such as shorter wavelength, would better enable the use of advanced antenna systems including MIMO and beam-forming techniques in supporting enhanced broadband,

noting

Recommendation ITU‑R M.2083 “IMT Vision – Framework and overall objectives of the future development of IMT for 2020 and beyond”,

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 Resolution **750 (Rev.WRC‑19)** establishes limits on unwanted emissions in the frequency band 23.6-24 GHz from IMT base stations and IMT mobile stations within the 24.25-27.5 GHz frequency band;

*c)* that spurious emission limits of Recommendation ITU‑R SM.329 Category B (−60 dB(W/MHz)) are sufficient to protect the EESS (passive ) within the bands 50.2-50.4 GHz and 52.6-54.25 GHz from the second harmonic of IMT base station emissions in the 24.25-27.5 GHz band,

resolves

that administrations wishing to implement IMT consider the use of frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz identified for IMT in No. **5.A113**, and the benefits of harmonized utilization of the spectrum for the terrestrial component of IMT taking into account the latest relevant ITU‑R Recommendations;

invites ITU‑R

to develop harmonized frequency arrangements to facilitate IMT deployment in the frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz, taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies;

**Reasons:** Australia supports the identification of the frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz for IMT together with the conditions shown in the above new WRC Resolution.

31.8-33.4 GHz

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC AUS/47A13/7#49935

29.9-34.2 GHz

**Reasons:** Australia supports no change for the 31.8-33.4 GHz band.

40.5-42.5 GHz, 42.5-43.5 GHz

MOD AUS/47A13/8#49860

40-47.5 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 40.5-41FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)MOBILE ADD 5.D113BROADCASTINGBROADCASTING-SATELLITE5.547 | 40.5-41FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516BMOBILE ADD 5.D113BROADCASTINGBROADCASTING-SATELLITEMobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)5.547 | 40.5-41FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)MOBILE ADD 5.D113BROADCASTINGBROADCASTING-SATELLITE5.547 |
| 41-42.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B MOBILE ADD 5.D113 BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.547 5.551F 5.551H 5.551I |
| 42.5-43.5FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.552 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile ADD 5.D113 RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.547 |

**Reasons:** Australia supports (i) upgrading the existing secondary allocation to the mobile service in the frequency band 40.5-42.5 GHz to a primary allocation in the Table of Frequency Allocations and (ii) identifying the frequency band 40.5-43.5 GHz for the terrestrial component of IMT globally.

ADD AUS/47A13/9

5.D113 The frequency band 40.5-43.5 GHz is 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 they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution **[AUS/B113-IMT 40/50 GHZ] (WRC‑19)** applies.     (WRC‑19)

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the frequency bands 40.5-42.5 GHz and 42.5-43.5 GHz for the terrestrial component of IMT globally together with a new WRC Resolution. Australia supports Alternative 2 under Methods D2 and E2.

47.2-50.2 GHz

MOD AUS/47A13/10#49885

40-47.5 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 47.2-47.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.552 MOBILE ADD 5.H113 5.552A |

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the frequency band 47.2-50.2 GHz, or parts thereof, for the terrestrial component of IMT globally together with a new WRC Resolution.

ADD AUS/47A13/11

5.H113 The frequency band 47.2-50.2 GHz is 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 they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolutions **[AUS/B113-IMT 40/50 GHZ] (WRC‑19)** and **750 (Rev.WRC‑19)** apply.     (WRC‑19)

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the frequency band 47.2-50.2 GHz, or parts thereof, for the terrestrial component of IMT globally together with a new WRC Resolution. Australia supports Alternative 2 under Method H2.

MOD AUS/47A13/12#49886

47.5-51.4 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 47.5-47.9FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.552(space-to-Earth) 5.516B 5.554AMOBILE ADD 5.H113 | 47.5-47.9 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.552 MOBILE ADD 5.H113 |
| **47.9-48.2** FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.552 MOBILE ADD 5.H113 5.552A |
| 48.2-48.54FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.552(space-to-Earth) 5.516B5.554A 5.555BMOBILE ADD 5.H113 | 48.2-50.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.516B 5.552 MOBILE ADD 5.H113 |
| 48.54-49.44FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.552MOBILE ADD 5.H1135.149 5.340 5.555 |  |
| 49.44-50.2FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(Earth-to-space) 5.552(space-to-Earth) 5.516B5.554A 5.555BMOBILE ADD 5.H113 MOD 5.338A |  5.149 MOD 5.338A 5.340 5.555 |

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the frequency band 47.2-50.2 GHz, or parts thereof, for the terrestrial component of IMT globally together with a new WRC Resolution.

MOD AUS/47A13/13#49891

5.338AIn the frequency bands 1 350-1 400 MHz, 1 427-1 452 MHz, 22.55-23.55 GHz, 30-31.3 GHz, 49.7‑50.2 GHz, [47.2-50.2,] 50.4-50.9 GHz, 51.4-52.6 GHz, 81-86 GHz and 92-94 GHz, Resolution **750 (Rev.WRC‑19)** applies.     (WRC‑19)

**Reasons:** For the protection measures for the EESS (passive) in the frequency band 50.2-50.4 GHz, Australia supports Option 2 under Condition H2a. Australia is still considering what limits on IMT unwanted emissions should apply. If only part of the band is identified (e.g. 47.2-48.2 GHz), Australia is still considering whether any emission limits on IMT are required.

40.5-42.5 GHz, 42.5-43.5 GHz, 47.2-50.2 GHz

ADD AUS/47A13/14#49927

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [AUS/B113-IMT 40/50 GHZ] (WRC‑19)

International Mobile Telecommunications in frequency bands 40.5-43.5 GHz and 47.2-50.2 GHz

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019),

considering

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

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

*c)* that adequate and timely availability of spectrum and supporting regulatory provisions is essential to realize the objectives in Recommendation ITU‑R M.2083;

*d)* that there is a need to continually take advantage of technological developments in order to increase the efficient use of spectrum and facilitate spectrum access;

*e)* that IMT systems are now being evolved to provide diverse usage scenarios and applications such as enhanced mobile broadband, massive machine-type communications and ultra-reliable and low-latency communications;

*f)* that ultra-low latency and very high bit-rate applications of IMT will require larger contiguous blocks of spectrum than those available in frequency bands that are currently identified for use by administrations wishing to implement IMT;

*g)* that the properties of higher frequency bands, such as shorter wavelength, would better enable the use of advanced antenna systems including MIMO and beam-forming techniques in supporting enhanced broadband;

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

noting

Recommendation ITU‑R M.2083 “IMT Vision –Framework and overall objectives of the future development of IMT for 2020 and beyond”,

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)* the identification of high-density applications in the fixed-satellite service in the space-to-Earth direction in the bands 39.5-40 GHz in Region 1, 40-40.5 GHz in all Regions and 40.5-42 GHz in Region 2 and in the Earth-to-space direction in the bands 47.5-47.9 GHz in Region 1, 48.2-48.54 GHz in Region 1, 49.44-50.2 GHz in Region 1 and 48.2-50.2 GHz in Region 2 (see No. **5.516B**);

*c)* that Resolution **752 (WRC‑07)** established a power limit of −10 dBW for stations in the mobile service in the 36-37 GHz band in order to facilitate sharing between active and passive services in this band;

*d)* that for the purpose of protecting the radio astronomy service in the frequency band 42.5-43.5 GHz, No. **5.149** applies,

resolves

that administrations wishing to implement IMT consider the use of frequency band 40.5-43.5 GHz and 47.2-50.2 GHz identified for IMT in No. **5.D113** and **5.H113** and the benefits of harmonized utilization of the spectrum for the terrestrial component of IMT taking into account the latest relevant ITU‑R Recommendation,

invites ITU‑R

1 to develop harmonized frequency arrangements to facilitate IMT deployment in the frequency bands 40.5-43.5 GHz and 47.2-50.2 GHz taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies;

2 to continue providing guidance to ensure that IMT can meet the telecommunication needs of the developing countries and rural areas in the context of the studies referred to above;

3 to develop generic unwanted emission characteristics for mobile and base stations of the terrestrial radio interfaces of IMT-2020;

**Reasons:** Australia supports identification of the frequency bands 40.5-43.5 GHz and 47.2-
50.2 GHz, or parts thereof, for IMT together with the conditions shown in the above new WRC Resolution. Australia supports Alternative 2 under Methods D2, E2 and H2.

66-71 GHz

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD AUS/47A13/15#49901

66-81 GHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 66-71 INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.553 5.558 ADD 5.J113 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.554 |

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the 66-71 GHz frequency band for the terrestrial component of IMT globally. Australia supports Method J4.

ADD AUS/47A13/16

5.J113 The frequency band 66-71 GHz is 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 they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.     (WRC‑19)

**Reasons:** Australia supports identifying the 66-71 GHz frequency band for the terrestrial component of IMT globally. Australia supports Alternative 2 under Method J4.

All bands

SUP AUS/47A13/17#49949

RESOLUTION 238 (WRC‑15)

Studies on frequency-related matters for International Mobile Telecommunications identification including possible additional
allocations to the mobile services on a primary basis in portion(s)
of the frequency range between 24.25 and 86 GHz for the future
development of International Mobile Telecommunications
for 2020 and beyond

**Reasons:** Not required post WRC-19.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_