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Inter-regional Information Session (IRIS) on WRC-27

African Telecommunications Union (ATU)

African Telecommunications Union

ATU - UAT 3rd to 5th December 2025, ITU, Geneva

www.atuuat.africa

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» Presentation
Outline

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» About ATU

01 →

AU agency for ICTs (founded 1977, reformed 1999).
ITU's Regional Telecommunications Organization for Africa

02 →

Headquartered in Nairobi since 1998

03 →

Voluntary membership:

- Member States (52)
- Associate Members (54)
- Academic Members (soon)
- **Membership driven organization**

04 →

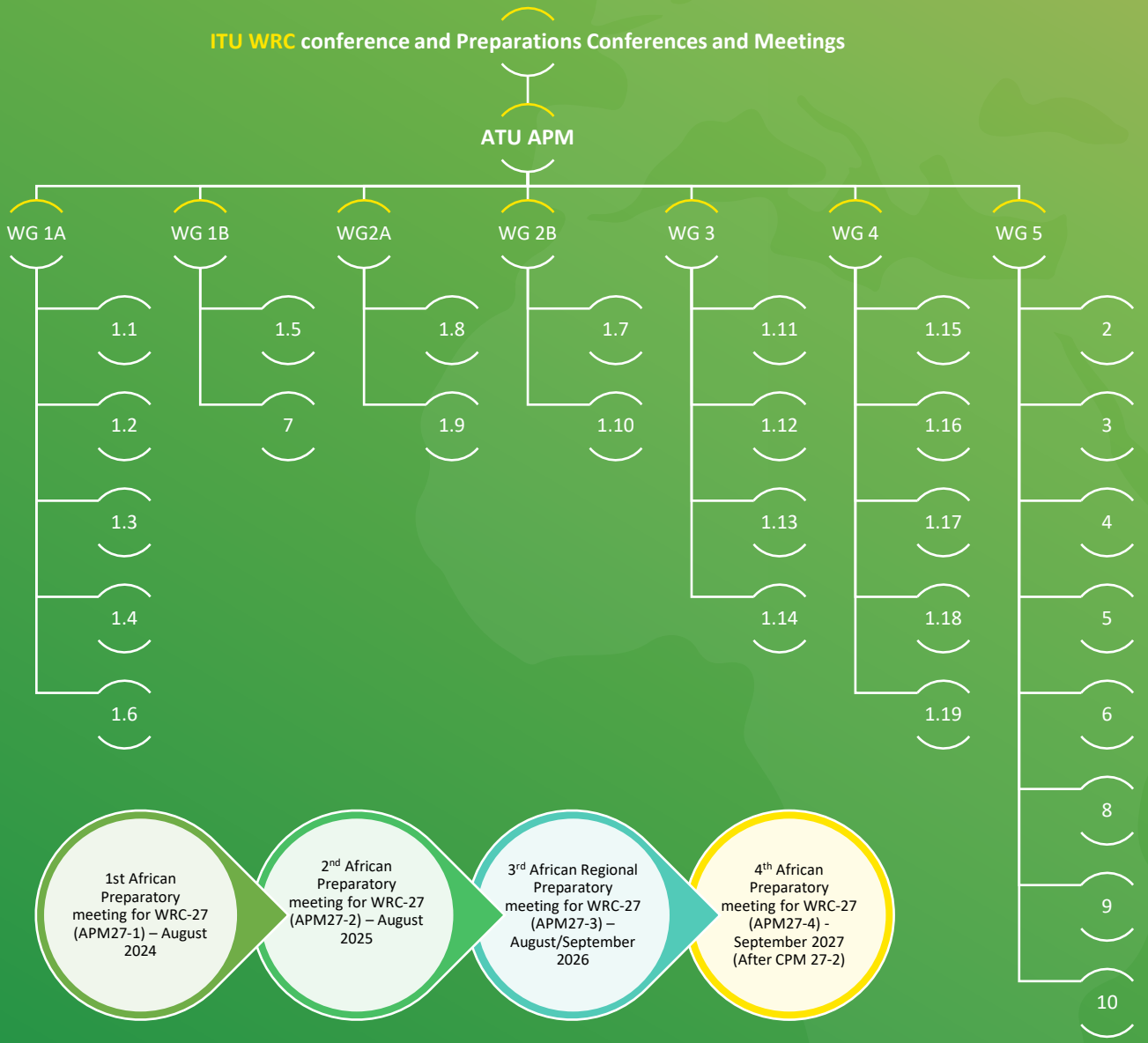
One of the key African institutions driving **digital transformation in Africa**

» ATU Preparation Work Strategy for WRC-27

AfCP Rule:

1.The rule for the adoption of AfCP's is 15 Member States or more supporting a position in the absence of 8 or more objections.

2. A position may, however, be adopted as an AfCP where there are less than 15 proponents provided there is no objection to the same.



ATU Administrations Draft Preliminary Positions on WRC-27 AI

AI 1.1 **To consider the technical and operational conditions for the use of the frequency bands 47.2-50.2 GHz and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), or parts thereof, by aeronautical and maritime earth stations in motion communicating with space stations in the fixed- satellite service and develop regulatory measures, as appropriate, to facilitate the use of the frequency bands 47.2-50.2 GHz and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), or parts thereof, by aeronautical and maritime earth stations in motion communicating with geostationary space stations and non-geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service, in accordance with Resolution 176 (Rev.WRC-23);**

The ATU Administrations:

- **Support** the studies on the technical and operational conditions for the use of the frequency bands 47.2-50.2 GHz and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), or parts thereof, by A-ESIMs and M-ESIMs communicating with space stations in the fixed- satellite service and develop regulatory measures, as appropriate, to facilitate the use of the frequency bands 47.2-50.2 GHz and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), or parts thereof, by A-ESIMs and M-ESIMs communicating with geostationary space stations and non-geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service while ensuring protection of existing and adjacent services.
- **Support** the development of a WRC Resolution on implementation of NCMC appropriate functionalities/capabilities as opposed to an ITU-R Recommendation which would not be mandatory.
- **Support** that the operation of ESIMs to provide service to, and/or to cover the territory under jurisdiction of a Member State requires prior explicit agreement from that administration when the notifying administration of such satellite system / network submit coordination and / or notification information under Articles 9 and 11 of the Radio Regulations;
- **Support** that the notifying administration of the non-GSO satellite system/ GSO satellite network is responsible for the compliance of ESIM with any relevant regulatory and technical limits;
- **Support** that the notifying administration of the non-GSO satellite system/ GSO satellite network is also responsible for ensuring that ESIMs operate only in territories for which their operations are authorized by the administration having the jurisdiction on that territory;
- **Support** the adoption of the approach that has been concluded in Resolution 121(WRC-23) and Resolution 123(WRC-23) for the interference management procedures of the operation of ESIMs communicating with GSO and Non-GSO FSS systems and for the responsibility of the entities involved in the operation of the ESIM in the concerned frequency bands.

AI 1.2 To consider possible revisions of sharing conditions in the frequency band 13.75-14 GHz to allow the use of uplink fixed-satellite service earth stations with smaller antenna sizes, in accordance with Resolution 129 (WRC-23);

The ATU Administrations:

- **Support Decide** that the limitations on the minimum earth station antenna sizes in Footnote RR 5.502 in the 13.75-14.00 GHz band do not correspond to modern earth station antenna design and since the limits were designed over 20 years ago, they could be reviewed while not adversely impacting the current protection of other services which might be operating in the band.
- **Decide** that the use of smaller antennas in the 13.75-14 GHz band would enable more efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum, alleviate congestion in the existing uplink Ku-band and balance the amount of available uplink and downlink spectrum resources for FSS in the Ku band.
- **Recall** that the studies contributed by ATU already show that relaxation of the limitations in RR. No. 5.502 is possible without affecting incumbent services which are limited in use across Africa. Further contributions from ATU to refine the technical studies should be undertaken for the next WP4A.
- **Support,** based on preliminary results of studies and regional usage, the review and possible relaxation of the current regulatory limits and sharing conditions 13.75-14 GHz as set out in RR No.5.502 and 5.503 with the aim to enable efficient usage of the band 13.75-14GHz by allowing deployment of cost-effective satellite earth station with small antennas while ensuring the protection of the services mentioned in RR N°5.502 and 5.503.

AI 1.3 To consider studies relating to the use of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz to enable use by gateway earth stations transmitting to non-geostationary-satellite orbit systems in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space), in accordance with Resolution 130 (WRC 23).

The Administrations of ATU **support** the ongoing studies on the use the 51.4–52.4 GHz frequency band (Earth-to-space), by gateway earth stations transmitting to non-geostationary satellite orbit (NGSO) systems, provided that ongoing studies yield favorable results and that adequate protection must be ensured for incumbent services in the 51.4 - 52.4 GHz and adjacent frequency bands (including mobile services).

AI 1.4 **To consider a possible new primary allocation to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz and a possible new primary allocation to the broadcasting-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the frequency band 17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 3, while ensuring the protection of existing primary allocations in the same and adjacent frequency bands, and to consider equivalent power flux-density limits to be applied in Regions 1 and 3 to non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz, in accordance with Resolution 726 (WRC 23).**

The ATU Administrations:

- **Decide** that, as a matter of principle, any new primary allocation to FSS and BSS in the frequency band 17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 3 shall ensure the protection of existing services in the frequency band and in adjacent bands in Region 1 and not create undue constraints on future developments of services in this band.
- **Decide** that any new allocation in Region 3 in the band 17.3-17.8 GHz, shall not claim protection from the broadcasting-satellite service feeder-link earth stations operating under Appendix 30A, nor put any limitations or restrictions on the broadcasting-satellite service feeder-link earth stations anywhere within the service area of the feeder link.
- **Support** studies towards the development of the necessary regulatory procedures including the technical and operational procedures to ensure the protection for incumbent services in band and in adjacent bands.
- **Decide** that some of the provisions and criteria contained in the Radio Regulations for the coordination pertained to the band 17.3-17.8GHz should be modified in order to satisfy the agenda item 1.4 of WRC-27.
- **Support** further technical studies to assess the potential impact/implications of introducing epfd limits in the 17.3–17.7 GHz band in Region 1. The outcome of these studies will help determine the applicability or not of Region 2 epfd limits to operating and future non-GSO FSS systems in the 17.3-17.7 GHz band in Regions 1 and 3.

AI 1.5 **To study possible regulatory measures and the possibility of implementing these measures to limit the unauthorized operation of non-geostationary earth stations in the fixed-satellite service and the mobile-satellite service, and to consider the associated issues related to the service area of non-geostationary systems in the fixed-satellite service and mobile service-satellite, in accordance with Resolution 14 (WRC-23).**

The ATU Administrations **support** the studies on the development of regulatory measures that are practical, technologically neutral and feasible to limit unauthorized transmissions from (i.e. Earth to Space direction) the territory of administrations that have not given the necessary authorization for the operation These measures should enable the administrations on whose territory earth stations operating with non-GSO systems are located to have information on their existence and the means to be able to stop unauthorized transmissions; provided such measures do not result in additional constraints and additional burden on the part of developing countries.

AI 1.6 **To consider technical and regulatory measures for fixed-satellite service satellite networks/systems in the frequency bands 37.5-42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 42.5-43.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space) for equitable access to these frequency bands, in accordance with Resolution 131 (WRC-23).**

- **Support** Method C, which is an output following ATU and African multi-country contributions. This proposal is a novel approach different from existing approaches as currently contained in RR Article 9, Appendices 30/30A Article 4, Appendix 30B Article 6 (Coordination), RR Article 11 (Notification) and AP30/30A/30B Plans. It guarantees that an administration will be able to secure an orbital position in the future to access Q/V band limited to its national territory or sub-regional system at any point in time, which is not the case under the above-mentioned coordination procedures. Moreover, the proposal is in line with provision of Article 44 - Use of the Radio-Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary-Satellite and Other Satellite Orbits.
- **Support** and contribute to the studies under Resolution 131 (WRC-23) aiming for effective and practical equitable access to the Q/V bands by the satellite network/systems, considering the following:
  - Ensure the continued protection of existing primary services in the Q/V bands and adjacent bands.
  - Ensure the protection and integrity of already processed satellite networks and systems

AI 1.7 To consider studies on sharing and compatibility and develop technical conditions for the use of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in the frequency bands 4 400-4 800 MHz, 7 125-8 400 MHz (or parts thereof), and 14.8-15.35 GHz taking into account existing primary services operating in these, and adjacent, frequency bands, in accordance with Resolution 256 (WRC-23);

The ATU Administrations **support** the studies under this agenda item with emphasis on the following:

- **Ensure** the protection of existing services, particularly Earth exploration-satellite systems in the 8,025–8,400 MHz band, Fixed Services in the 8,025 - 8400 MHz and 14.8 - 15.35 GHz bands and radio altimeters in the 4,200–4,400 MHz band as well as the worldwide AP30B Plan in 4,500 - 4,800 MHz, without imposing any constraints or limitations on their operation.
- **Consider** the possibility of identifying the frequency bands under study, or parts thereof, for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) systems, based on the results of coexistence and compatibility studies with existing and adjacent services.

AI 1.8 To consider possible additional spectrum allocations to the radiolocation service on a primary basis in the frequency range 231.5-275 GHz and possible new identifications for radiolocation service applications in frequency bands within the frequency range 275-700 GHz for millimetric and sub-millimetric wave imaging systems, in accordance with Resolution 663 (Rev.WRC-23);

The Administrations of ATU **support** the possibility of adding new allocations in 231.5-275 GHz for radiolocation services on a primary basis and possible new identifications in 275-700 GHz for radiolocation service applications based on the outcomes of ITU studies, provided that:

- **The actual** spectrum needs of these systems are clearly identified;
- **The regulatory** measures are imposed to ensure compatibility with, and protection of, existing radiocommunication services within the same and adjacent frequency bands including the services identified in RR Nos 5.564A and 5.565;
- **Any potential** new allocations or identifications do not impose restrictions on existing services or their planned uses.

AI 1.9 To consider appropriate regulatory actions to update Appendix 26 to the Radio Regulations in support of aeronautical mobile (OR) high frequency modernization, in accordance with Resolution 411 (WRC 23);

The ATU Administrations consider possible updates to Appendix 26 of the RR provided that:

- **Compatibility** and protection of incumbent services as well as the services operating in adjacent frequency bands are ensured;
- **Any modification** to Appendix 26 of the Radio Regulations must be contingent upon the outcomes of compatibility and sharing studies, and must ensure protection criteria for radiocommunication services with primary allocations in the band or in adjacent frequency bands;
- **Any potential** amendments to Appendix 26 especially those related to wideband HF systems (WBHF) must not impose constraints on existing radiocommunication services, especially the current use of narrowband analog aeronautical systems operating under Appendix 26, or AM(R)S systems operating under Appendix 27;
- **Adoption** of clear and harmonized criteria for managing potential interference from proposed WBHF systems shall be established, due to the absence of international standards and designated entity responsible for spectrum planning and coordination under Appendix 26, and given the long distance propagation characteristics of HF bands. Such measures are necessary to protect existing services operating across different countries/regions. Compliance with international agreed standards will be vital to prevent harmful interference.

AI 1.10 To consider developing power flux-density and equivalent isotropically radiated power limits for inclusion in Article 21 of the Radio Regulations for the fixed-satellite, mobile-satellite and broadcasting-satellite services to protect the fixed and mobile services in the frequency bands 71-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz, in accordance with Resolution 775 (Rev.WRC-23)

The ATU Administrations support the development of Power Flux Density (PFD) and Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP) limits to ensure protection of existing Fixed and Mobile service in the frequency bands 71 – 76 GHz and 81 – 86 GHz.

AI 1.11 **To consider the technical and operational issues, and regulatory provisions, for space-to-space links among non-geostationary and geostationary satellites in the frequency bands 1 518-1 544 MHz, 1 545-1 559 MHz, 1 610-1 645.5 MHz, 1 646.5-1 660 MHz, 1 670-1 675 MHz and 2 483.5-2 500 MHz allocated to the mobile-satellite service, in accordance with Resolution 249 (Rev.WRC-23);**

The ATU Administrations **support** to follow the ongoing studies under this agenda item concerning potential new allocations to the Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS) (space-to-space) and the inter-satellite service with emphasis on the following points:

- **Ensuring** the protection of incumbent services/systems in the frequency bands under study, as well as in adjacent frequency bands, particularly the Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS), fixed, and mobile services;
- **Any** possible new allocation to the MSS (space-to-space) or to inter-satellite service should not impose constraints or limitations on existing services/systems.
- **Studies** related to space-to-space operations under this agenda item should be limited to links that operate in the same transmission direction as currently defined for Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS) allocations in the frequency bands under consideration.
- **The concept** of operations for satellite-to-satellite links within the MSS, using a "cone of coverage" model should be considered during study for managing and mitigating potential interference scenarios.

AI 1.12 **To consider, based on the results of studies, possible allocations to the mobile-satellite service and possible regulatory actions in the frequency bands 1 427-1 432 MHz (space-to-Earth), 1 645.5-1 646.5 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space), 1 880-1 920 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) and 2 010-2 025 MHz (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) required for the future development of low-data-rate non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems, in accordance with Resolution 252 (Rev.WRC-23);**

The ATU Administrations **support** to follow and contribute to the ongoing studies aimed at establishing a global allocation for the Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS) in one or more of the frequency bands under consideration, to support the connectivity requirements of low-data-rate (LDR) non-geostationary satellite orbit (non-GSO) communication systems, with emphasis on the following aspects:

- **Establishing** a clear definition and technical characterization of low-data-rate (LDR) systems, including the identification of their typical applications, operational requirements, and relevant use cases.
- **Determining** spectrum requirements based on realistic and practical usage scenarios, in order to promote the efficient and rational utilization of the frequency spectrum.
- **Applying** due consideration to ensure the protection of incumbent services in accordance with Resolution 252 (WRC 23) in particular fixed and mobile services, primary MSS operations, and International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) systems operating in the frequency bands identified for IMT.
- **The 1 645.5-1 646.5** MHz frequency band is reserved for distress, safety, and emergency communications within the GMDSS. It requires further input from the International Maritime Organization before being considered under this agenda item.
- **The overlapping** of the bands 1427-1432 MHz, 1880-1920 MHz and 2010-2025 MHz with AI 1.13 and of the band 2010-2025 MHz also with AI 1.14, requires that the results of the studies with regards to protection of IMT need to be aligned in the draft CPM text for the regulatory options.

AI 1.13 To consider studies on possible new allocations to the mobile-satellite service for direct connectivity between space stations and International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) user equipment to complement terrestrial IMT network coverage, in accordance with Resolution 253 (Rev.WRC-23);

The ATU Administrations:

1. **Consider** adopting an approach that seeks to support enabling the envisaged service subject to the following key conditions, where the envisaged service must:

- **Operate** as an application under the Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) on a secondary basis with respect to mobile services in the applicable frequency bands (typically IMT bands), recognising the need to protect the primary status of the existing Mobile Service allocations identified for IMT. The protection of existing services, particularly IMT must be ensured, and the incoming MSS should not restrict nor adversely affect the continued operation and/or expansion of existing IMT (operations of IMT in both TDD and FDD must be protected);
- **Be authorised** subject to the Satellite Network Operator (SNO) having established an agreement with a Mobile Network Operator (MNO) that is already licensed to operate as an MNO (also licensed with applicable IMT spectrum) within the territorial borders of the applicable country. Such agreement would include the applicable MNO allowing the Satellite Network Operator (SNO) to utilise applicable IMT frequencies (possibly through sharing or leasing arrangements) to operationalise the service, subject to prior regulatory approval(s) and other licensing scenarios as applicable;
- **Be capable** of controlling service provision (authentication and authorisation) such that UE access to the service is effectively restricted to the territorial borders of the countries who have authorised the operation of such service. The incoming DC-MSS-IMT service should also comply with applicable power flux density limits to ensure the protection of IMT;
- **Comply** with effective measures that ensure the protection of IMT from harmful interference. Such measures should be informed by comprehensive studies that have assessed the impact of out-of-band emissions from authorized DC-MSS-IMT systems on coexisting terrestrial IMT systems operating in neighbouring countries;
- **Be subject** to the establishment of effective cross-border co-ordination processes and/or procedures that clarify the responsibilities of both the notifying administration and the administration authorizing the envisaged service, in particular to address potential instances of cross-border interference.

AI 1.13

2. **Support** studies on the following parameters related to the pfd calculation and/or other aspects:

- **The User Equipment (UE)** must include standardised (or unmodified) devices that are already in use in the market today including 2G, 3G, 4G and beyond. This approach will not preclude the use of newer devices that proliferate into each market in future;
- **Where applicable,** Power flux density (pfd) values assumed for certain parameters should ensure they account to protect all existing IMT use case scenarios (i.e. incl. the most sensitive IMT based services already in service) eg. mobile/nomadic IMT based mi-fi device use cases, fixed outdoor Customer Premise Equipment (CPE), typical mobile UE use case where body loss is not applicable, etc;
- **All options on pfd** methodology to be used (per satellite, aggregate pfd and epfd) should be retained at this stage pending further technical study and assessment, noting also that further clarity from WP4C on system operation and functionality remains pending.

3. **Note** that the overlapping IMT frequency bands under study in agenda Items 1.12; 1.13 and 1.14 should also be taken into account in the studies under agenda item 1.13 and applicable decisions should be aligned across these agenda items.

AI 1.14 To consider possible additional allocations to the mobile satellite service, in accordance with Resolution 254 (WRC-23);

The ATU Administrations **support** following up the ongoing studies related to this agenda item concerning potential new spectrum allocations to the Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS), with emphasis on the following key aspects:

- **Ensuring** the protection of incumbent services and systems, particularly International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) systems, and ensuring that any new allocation to the MSS does not impose constraints or limitations on existing services or hinder their future development and evolution.
- **Assess** the cumulative impact of studies and potential regulatory actions under WRC-27 agenda items 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14 on the 2 GHz band segments currently identified for IMT, taking into account their widespread use for terrestrial IMT services. It is essential to ensure the continued protection of these services from any potential adverse effects arising from regulatory changes.

AI 1.15 **To consider studies on frequency-related matters, including possible new or modified space research service (space-to-space) allocations, for future development of communications on the lunar surface and between lunar orbit and the lunar surface, in accordance with Resolution 680 (WRC-23);**

The Administrations of ATU **actively follow** the ongoing studies and support the allocation of SRS (space-to-space) for lunar communications to the identified frequency bands while ensuring the protection of the incumbent services particularly the IMT services, Metrological services, and Fixed links operating in lower 7GHz (7110-7425 MHz), Upper 8 GHz (8275-8500 MHz), 26 GHz (24.5-26.5 GHz) and 28 GHz (27.5-29.5 GHz).

AI 1.16 **To consider studies on the technical and regulatory provisions necessary to protect radio astronomy operating in specific Radio Quiet Zones and, in frequency bands allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis globally, from aggregate radio-frequency interference caused by non-geostationary-satellite orbit systems, in accordance with Resolution 681 (WRC-23);**

The ATU Administrations:

- **Support** the ongoing ITU-R studies on AI 1.16 to ensure studies consider the specific needs of African Administrations.
- **Support** the protection of RAS, in studies under resolve 1) and support technical studies under resolve 2) of Resolution 681 (WRC-23).
- **Consider establishing** a framework, without regulatory and technical constraints on non-GSO systems, to support advanced radio astronomy undertaken in the RQZs in regard to resolve 3 to 6 of Resolution 681 (WRC-23).

AI 1.17 To consider regulatory provisions for receive-only space weather sensors and their protection in the Radio Regulations, taking into account the results of ITU Radiocommunication Sector studies, in accordance with Resolution 682 (WRC-23);

The ATU Administrations **support** following up the ongoing studies in accordance with Resolution 682 (WRC-23) in the frequency bands 27.5 – 28.0 MHz, 29.7 – 30.2 MHz, 32.2 – 32.6 MHz, 37.5 – 38.325 MHz, 73.0 – 74.6 MHz, 608 - 614 MHz while ensuring the following conditions:

- **Any** potential allocation for the MetAids (space weather) in these frequency bands will not claim protection nor impose constraints on incumbent services.
- **Evaluate** whether there is suitability of the 600 MHz band for space weather sensors, considering whether it can support their operational requirements and take into consideration its intensive use by incumbent services in Africa.

AI 1.18 To consider, based on the results of ITU Radiocommunication Sector studies, possible regulatory measures regarding the protection of the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and the radio astronomy service in certain frequency bands above 76 GHz from unwanted emissions of active services, in accordance with Resolution 712 (WRC-23);

The ATU Administrations:

- **Support** the continuation of ITU-R studies under Agenda Item 1.18 to ensure evidence-based regulatory decisions.
- **Advocate for sufficient protection of EESS (passive) and RAS,** which are critical for climate monitoring, scientific research, and sustainable development.
- **Promote equitable** access to high-frequency spectrum by balancing protection of passive services with enabling innovation in active service applications (e.g., broadband, satellite).

AI 1.19 **To consider possible primary allocations in all Regions to the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) in the frequency bands 4 200-4 400 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz, in accordance with Resolution 674 (WRC-23);**

The ATU Administrations **support** studies on the potential allocation of the 4 200–4 400 MHz and 8 400–8 500 MHz bands to the EESS (passive) without imposing any constraints on incumbent services in these frequency bands and in adjacent bands, in line with Resolution 674 (WRC-23). Any potential future allocation to the EESS (passive) in the concerned bands should be made on the basis that it shall not claim protection from existing services, nor cause harmful interference to them.

AI 4 **In accordance with Resolution 95 (Rev.WRC-19), to review the Resolutions and Recommendations of previous conferences with a view to their possible revision, replacement or abrogation.**

The Administrations of ATU **support** the principle and intent of Resolution 95 (Rev.WRC-19), to ensure Resolutions and Recommendations of past WRCs remain relevant and up to date.

AI 7 **To consider possible changes, in response to Resolution 86 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, in accordance with Resolution 86 (Rev.WRC-07), in order to facilitate the rational, efficient and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit**

The ATU Administrations **support** considering any proposals under Agenda Item 7 aimed at improving the procedures for the advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures provided in the Radio Regulations for frequency assignments relating to space services, whether submitted by the Radio Regulations Board, by administrations or the Radiocommunication Bureau, as appropriate, in order to ensure equitable access of ITU Member States to the orbit-spectrum resource.

AI 8 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.WRC19);

The ATU Administrations **support** as matter of principle, actions that promote Global or Regional harmonization of the use of radio spectrum including and in this particular case, removing country names from footnotes or adding names to footnotes where such actions foster harmonization, taking into consideration Resolution 26, resolves and further resolves 1 ".

AI 9.1 On the activities of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-23;

The ATU Administrations **support** continuation of ITU-R studies.

AI 9.2 On any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations ;

The ATU Administrations **support** measures to eliminate any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations.

AI 9.3 On action in response to Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC07);

The ATU Administrations support, as a matter of principle, the full implementation of Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC-07) as a primary mechanism to foster application of equity and fulfilment of principles embodied in the ITU Constitution.

AI 10 To recommend to the ITU Council items for inclusion in the agenda for the next world radiocommunication conference, and items for the preliminary agenda of future conferences, in accordance with Article 7 of the ITU Convention and Resolution 804 (Rev.WRC-23);

The ATU Administrations **support,** as a matter of principle, the topics/subjects which will allow for rational and efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum and consistent with ATU's long-term objectives for spectrum management to be included in WRC-31 agenda. In addition, ATU should support the consideration of items that are of interest for African Administrations and as much as possible those which can be effectively addressed through WRC-31, and which are likely to be resolved within the available time and resources in accordance with Resolution 804 (Rev. WRC-23).

[1] *This WRC's standing agenda sub-item is strictly limited to the Report of the Director on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations and the comments from Administrations. Administrations are invited to inform the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau of any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the Radio Regulations*

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THANK YOU