



Document RRB25-1/27-E
21 March 2025
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SUMMARY OF DECISIONS
OF THE
98TH MEETING OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD

17-21 March 2025

Present:

Members, RRB

Mr A. LINHARES DE SOUZA FILHO, Chair
Ms S. HASANOVA, Vice-Chair
Mr E. AZZOUZ, Mr A. ALKAHTANI, Ms C. BEAUMIER, Mr J. CHENG,
Mr M. DI CRESCENZO, Mr E.Y. FIANKO, Mr Y. HENRI, Ms R. MANNEPALLI, Mr R.
NURSHABEKOV, Mr H. TALIB

Executive Secretary, RRB

Mr M. MANIEWICZ, Director, BR

Précis-writers

Mr P. METHVEN, Ms C. RAMAGE and Ms L. MUNSLOW

Also present:

Ms D. TOMIMURA, Deputy Director, BR, and Chief, IAP

Mr A. VALLET, Chief, SSD
Mr J.A. CICCROSSI, Head, SSD/SSS
Mr C. LOO, Head, SSD/CSS
Mr D. THAM, Head, SSD/USS
Mr J. WANG, Head, SSD/SPS
Mr A. KLYUCHAREV, SSD/SPS

Mr N. VASSILIEV, Chief, TSD
Mr K. BOGENS, Head, TSD/FMD
Ms I. GHAZI, Head, TSD/BCD
Mr X. ZHOU, TSD/FMD
Mr N. MALAGUTI
Ms K. GOZAL, Administrative Secretary

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
1	Opening of the meeting	<p>The Chair, Mr A. LINHARES DE SOUZA FILHO, welcomed the members of the Board to the 98th meeting.</p> <p>The Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, Mr M. MANIEWICZ, speaking also on behalf of the Secretary-General, Ms D. BOGDAN-MARTIN, likewise welcomed the members of the Board, indicating that the Board would address at its meeting the serious issue of the persistent and increasing number of reported cases of harmful interference to the radionavigation-satellite service. He wished the Board a successful meeting.</p>	-
2	Adoption of the agenda RRB25-1/OJ/1(Rev.1)	<p>The draft agenda was adopted as amended in Document RRB25-1/OJ/1(Rev.1). The Board decided to note for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/1 under agenda item 6.1; • Documents RRB25-1/DELAYED/2 and RRB25-1/DELAYED/3 under agenda item 9; • Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/4 under agenda item 9.2; • Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/5 under agenda item 5.7; • Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/6 under agenda item 5.5; • Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/7 under agenda item 5.1; • Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/8 under agenda item 7.2. 	
3	Report by the Director, BR RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) ; RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) (Add.1); RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) (Add.2); RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) (Add.4)	The Board considered in detail the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, as contained in Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) and its Addenda 1, 2 and 4, and thanked the Bureau for the extensive and detailed information provided.	
		a) The Board noted all action items under § 1 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) arising from the decisions of the 97 th Board meeting.	
		b) The Board noted § 2 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) on the processing of filings for terrestrial and space systems. On the existing	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>backlog for the treatment of CR/C notices, the Bureau explained that that resulted from the combination of the possibility to submit coordination requests related to WRC-23 decisions just at the end of the WRC and the need for database and software developments to implement those WRC-23 decisions before the Bureau was able to process the coordination requests. Noting the increased complexity of WRC decisions, those database and software developments, which had been presented to the membership during the World Radiocommunication Seminar, had taken about one year. Since the beginning of January 2025, the Bureau had started the examination of coordination requests sent after WRC-23. The Board encouraged the Bureau to take concrete actions and continue to make all efforts for returning to the regulatory four-month publication requirement for such publication.</p> <p>c) The Board noted §§ 3.1 and 3.2 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1), on late payments and Council activities, respectively, relating to the implementation of cost recovery for satellite network filings.</p> <p>d) The Board noted § 4 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1), containing statistics on harmful interference and infringements of the Radio Regulations.</p> <p>e) The Board considered in detail § 4.1 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) and its Addenda 1, 2 and 4, on harmful interference to broadcasting stations in the VHF/UHF bands between Italy and its neighbouring countries. The Board thanked the administrations for the information provided and noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administration of Italy had reported that it had continued to issue authorizations for national and local DAB networks according to the provisional national DAB plan using its GE06 Plan allotments and some frequency blocks not allocated to any country, thus contributing, albeit indirectly, to relieving the burden on the VHF Band II ("FM band"). 	<p></p> <p></p> <p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.</p> <p>Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue providing assistance to those administrations.

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>However, the Administrations of Slovenia and Croatia had reported no improvement regarding the cases of harmful interference and reiterated their concerns about uncoordinated usage of Italian FM and DAB stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding harmful interference to FM broadcasting in VHF Band II, the Italian Administration had reported that it had continued to strengthen the intervention procedures for resolving cases of cross-border interference. However, despite several meetings with its neighbouring countries since the RRB24-3 meeting, the interference situation had not improved, and the Administrations of Slovenia and Croatia continued to report a lack of progress. <p>The Board acknowledged the updated situation provided by the Italian Administration, appreciating its efforts to reduce the cases of harmful interference and some positive developments in that respect with France and Switzerland. However, given the little overall progress towards resolving cases of harmful interference, the Board again strongly urged the Administration of Italy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue to encourage broadcasters to pursue voluntary transition from the analogue FM to the digital DAB platform; take decisive steps to implement its proposed measures in a more effective and results-focused manner; fully commit to implementing all the recommendations resulting from the multilateral coordination meetings; take all necessary measures to eliminate harmful interference to the FM sound broadcasting stations of its neighbouring administrations, focusing on the priority list, including Slovenia's cases; cease the operation of all uncoordinated DAB stations and no longer license such stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue reporting on progress on the matter to future Board meetings.

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>The Board again encouraged the Administration of Italy to vigorously pursue efforts to secure the necessary funds to enable the voluntary switch-off of FM stations causing harmful interference to its neighbours.</p> <p>The Board again requested the Administration of Italy to provide the complete detailed action plan for implementing the FM Working Group's recommendations, with clearly defined milestones and timelines, to make a firm commitment to the plan's implementation and to report to the 99th Board meeting on progress in that regard.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Board urged all administrations to continue their coordination efforts in goodwill and to report on progress to the 99th Board meeting.</p> <p>The Board thanked the Bureau for its report and the support provided to the administrations concerned and instructed the Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continue providing assistance to those administrations; • continue reporting on progress on the matter to future Board meetings. 	
		f) The Board noted § 5 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1), on the implementation of Nos. 9.38.1, 11.44.1, 11.47, 11.48, 11.49, 13.6 and Resolution 49 (Rev.WRC-23) of the Radio Regulations.	
		g) The Board noted § 6 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1), on the review of findings related to frequency assignments to non-GSO FSS satellite systems under Resolution 85 (Rev.WRC-23) , and again encouraged the Bureau to reduce the backlog for the processing of filings.	
		h) In relation to § 7 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1), the Board noted the progress on implementation of Resolution 35 (Rev.WRC-23) .	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		i) The Board noted § 9 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1), on the notification of frequency assignments to the IRANSAT-B-43.5E satellite network.	
4	Rules of Procedure		
4.1	List of proposed rules of procedure RRB25-1/1 ; RRB24-1/1(Rev.3)	<p>Following a meeting of the Working Group on the Rules of Procedure, under the leadership of Ms S. HASANOVA, the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> revised and approved the list of proposed rules of procedure contained in Document RRB25-1/1, taking into account the proposals by the Bureau for the revision of certain rules of procedure and the proposals for new rules of procedure; instructed the Bureau to publish the revised version of the document on the website and to prepare and circulate those draft rules of procedure well in advance of the 99th Board meeting, to allow administrations enough time to comment. 	<p>Executive Secretary to publish the revised list of proposed rules of procedure on the website.</p> <p>Bureau to circulate those draft rules of procedure well in advance of the 99th Board meeting.</p>
5	Requests to extend the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to satellite networks/systems		
5.1	Submission by the Administration of Nigeria requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limits to bring into use the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2B (9.5°W) and NIGCOMSAT-2D (16°W) satellite networks RRB25-1/2 ; RRB25-1/DELAYED/7	<p>The Board considered in detail the submission from the Administration of Nigeria requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limits to bring into use the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2B (9.5°W) and NIGCOMSAT-2D (16°W) satellite networks as presented in Document RRB25-1/2 and noted Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/7 for information. The Board noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the Administration of Nigeria had invoked the application of <i>force majeure</i> in its request, citing the unstable political environment and the COVID-19 pandemic, no supporting evidence had been provided to substantiate those factors or to justify the length of the extension requested. 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p> <p>Bureau to continue to take into account the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2B (9.5°W) and NIGCOMSAT-2D (16°W) satellite networks until the end of the 99th Board meeting.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administration of Nigeria quoted the possibility for the Board to grant extensions to the regulatory time-limits to bring into use frequency assignments to satellite networks belonging to developing countries on an exceptional basis, referring to the Board's report on Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC-07) to WRC-23. However, in the absence of a decision on the issue by WRC-23, granting such an extension was not within the Board's mandate, but within that of a WRC (see § 13.8 of Document WRC23/528 agreed during the 13th plenary meeting of WRC-23). <p>The Board concluded that it was not in a position to accede to the request for the extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2B (9.5°W) and NIGCOMSAT-2D (16°W) satellite networks. Given that the Administration of Nigeria intended to provide additional information at the following meeting, the Board decided to instruct the Bureau to retain the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2B (9.5°W) and NIGCOMSAT-2D (16°W) satellite networks until the end of the 99th Board meeting.</p>	
5.2	<p>Submission by the Administration of Indonesia requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the NUSANTARA-NS1-A (113E) satellite network</p> <p>RRB25-1/7; RRB25-1/11</p>	<p>Having considered in detail the request of the Administration of Indonesia for an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the NUSANTARA-NS1-A satellite network as presented in Documents RRB25-1/7 and RRB25-1/11, complementing Document RRB24-3/15 presented at the 97th Board meeting, the Board noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administration of Indonesia had provided additional information in support of its request and had demonstrated how the four conditions had been satisfied for the situation to qualify as a case of <i>force majeure</i>. The satellite construction had been near completion before the satellite structure had been damaged and would have met the original launch schedule and regulatory time-limit to bring into use 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>the frequency assignments to the satellite network if not for the <i>force majeure</i> event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The period of 18 months to repair the damaged satellite had been justified. • The launch service provider had provided a new launch window of 1 June – 31 August 2025. <p>Consequently, the Board concluded that the case qualified as a case of <i>force majeure</i> and decided to accede to the request from the Administration of Indonesia by granting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments in the bands 17.7 – 20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27–30 GHz (Earth-to-space) to the NUSANTARA-NS1-A satellite network to 28 December 2025.</p>	
5.3	<p>Submission by the Administration of Japan requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limits to bring into use the frequency assignments to the QZSS-A satellite system and the QZSS-GS-A1 satellite network RRB25-1/10</p>	<p>The Board considered the submission from the Administration of Japan requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limits to bring into use the frequency assignments to the QZSS-A satellite system and the QZSS-GS-A1 satellite network as contained in Document RRB25-1/10 and the document from the previous meeting. The Board noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The QZS-6 satellite, corresponding to the QZSS-GS-A1 satellite network at 90.5°E, had been successfully launched on 2 February 2025 and had reached its orbital position on 13 February 2025, making the request for extension no longer relevant. • The QZS-5 and QZS-7 satellites, corresponding to the QZSS-A satellite system, had been scheduled to be launched on 15 November 2025 and 16 January 2026, respectively. • Based on the information provided at the 97th and 98th Board meetings, all four conditions had been met for the situation to qualify as a case of <i>force majeure</i> due to the launch failure of the H3 F1 test flight on 7 March 2023 and the requested extension was justified for the QZSS-A satellite system. 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The QZS-5 and QZS-7 satellites were deemed to be identical satellites carrying the same frequency bands on board; and therefore, only one satellite would be required to bring into use the frequency assignments to the QZSS-A satellite system. <p>Taking into account the launch window and orbit raising period for the QZS-5 satellite, the Board decided to accede to the request from the Administration of Japan by extending the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the QZSS-A satellite system to 31 January 2026.</p>	
5.4	<p>Submission by the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the IRANDBS4-KA-G2 satellite network RRB25-1/15</p>	<p>Having considered in detail the request of the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran for an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the IRANDBS4-KA-G2 satellite network as presented in Document RRB25-1/15, the Board noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran had invoked the application of <i>force majeure</i> in its request, citing the impact of international and unilateral sanctions, the COVID-19 pandemic, the cancellation of a first co-passenger, the Ukraine crisis and supply chain problems. While it had described in detail the impact of each of these events, it had not provided any new information that would demonstrate how each of the four conditions had been satisfied for the situation to qualify as a case of <i>force majeure</i> for each of those events. The Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran had provided evidence of the original and new contract with a satellite manufacturer, as well as project milestones, which showed that a satellite had been planned to be launched before the regulatory time-limit. No other information had been provided on the elements missing from the first submission: information on the initial and subsequent launch service providers, project milestones before and after each <i>force majeure</i> event, the status of the project before each invoked <i>force</i> 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p><i>majeure</i> event, and how the different delays had been quantified individually to justify the 18-month extension.</p> <p>While the Board recognized some elements of <i>force majeure</i>, in view of the lack of supporting information and substantive evidence to justify the request from the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Board concluded that it was not in a position to accede to the request for extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the IRANDBS4-KA-G2 satellite network.</p>	
5.5	<p>Submission by the Administration of Mexico requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignment to the THUMBSAT-1 satellite system</p> <p>RRB25-1/18; RRB25-1/DELAYED/6</p>	<p>The Board considered in detail the submission from the Administration of Mexico requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignment to the THUMBSAT-1 satellite system as presented in Document RRB25-1/18 and noted Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/6 for information. The Board noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulatory time-limit to bring into use the THUMBSAT-1 satellite system was 9 March 2025. • The satellite construction had been completed in-house on 20 November 2024. • Through a contract with Beijing CAS Space, the launch had initially been scheduled as a co-passenger launch on the Kinetica-1 vehicle Y7 mission in December 2024 but later postponed to 30 March 2025 due to delays with the main payload. <p>Consequently, the Board concluded that the situation qualified as co-passenger delay and decided to accede to the request from the Administration of Mexico by extending the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignment to the THUMBSAT-1 satellite system to 31 March 2025.</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
5.6	<p>Submission by the Administration of the Republic of Korea requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the CAS500-2 satellite network</p> <p>RRB25-1/19</p>	<p>The Board considered in detail the submission from the Administration of the Republic of Korea requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the CAS500-2 satellite network as presented in Document RRB25-1/19 and noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administration of the Republic of Korea had invoked <i>force majeure</i> in its request for an extension of the regulatory time-limit but had not provided sufficient information for the assessment of the case against all four conditions that must be satisfied to qualify as a case of <i>force majeure</i>. • The onus was on administrations to clearly and comprehensively describe their case by providing all the essential information and supporting evidence as agreed during the 13th plenary meeting of WRC-23 (see § 13.4 of Document WRC23/528). <p>Therefore, the Board concluded that it was not in a position to accede to the request and invited the Administration of the Republic of Korea to address the information requirements mentioned above and resubmit its case at a future Board meeting.</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>
5.7	<p>Submission by the Administration of the Sultanate of Oman requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network</p> <p>RRB25-1/21; RRB25-1/DELAYED/5</p>	<p>The Board considered in detail the submission from the Administration of Oman requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network as presented in Document RRB25-1/21 and noted Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/5 for information. The Board noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network was supporting the deployment of the first national telecommunication satellite of Oman. • The Administration of Oman had been working diligently to complete coordination within 3° of the 73.5°E orbital position in order to be able to finalize the satellite payload design and minimize interference in orbit. 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p> <p>Bureau to continue to take into account the frequency assignments to the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network until the end of the 99th Board meeting.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A public tender process to lease a satellite to bring into use the frequency assignments to the satellite network had been launched on 20 October 2024, less than eight months before the regulatory time-limit, leading to a contract with Infinite Orbits for the use of a small satellite operating on GEO, Orbit Guard-2 (OG2).• The OG2 satellite had been scheduled to be launched as a secondary payload in May 2025 and planned to arrive at the 73.5°E orbital position on 5 June 2025, two days before the regulatory deadline of 7 June 2025, and would remain at that orbital position for 91 days.• In early January 2025, the launch had been first postponed until 1 July 2025 due to “internal scheduling adjustment” by the launch provider and then further delayed until 24 August 2025, due that time to primary payload delay.• In view of the nature of the satellite and the little associated technical information provided, the assessment was not possible on whether the OG2 satellite would satisfy the requirements of RR No. 11.44B regarding in particular the capability of transmitting or receiving the deployed frequency assignment in accordance with the notified characteristics of the satellite network in RR Appendix 4.• There was no information about the plans for the long-term operation of the frequency assignments of the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network beyond the 90-day bringing-into-use period.• Adjustments to the mission profile were common and foreseeable given the nature of the mission.• While there was some evidence that some <i>force majeure</i> conditions had been met, further information was required to demonstrate that all the conditions had been satisfied.	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>The Board concluded that it was not in a position to accede to the request and invited the Administration of Oman to provide the following additional information and supporting evidence to its following meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on the long-term operation of the frequency assignments to the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network beyond the 90-day bringing-into-use period. - Rationale for not making arrangements earlier to bring into use frequency assignments with an interim satellite within the regulatory time-limit. - Confirmation that the power available on the OG-2 satellite was sufficient to comply with RR No. 11.44B requirements. - Details on the assumptions upon which the timelines outlined in the contract with Infinite Orbits for the commissioning and orbit raising for the primary and secondary payloads had been established (14 and 21 days) and to what extent information on the primary payload was available. <p>Furthermore, the Board instructed the Bureau to continue to take into account the frequency assignments to the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network until the end of the 99th Board meeting.</p>	
5.8	<p>Submission by the Administration of Cambodia requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the CBGSAT-96.1E satellite network RRB25-1/23</p>	<p>Having considered in detail the submission from the Administration of Cambodia requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the CBGSAT-96.1E satellite network as presented in Document RRB25-1/23, the Board noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBGSAT-96.1E satellite project had faced delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, economic disruptions technical issues and political changes. • The Administration of Cambodia quoted the possibility for the Board to grant extensions to the regulatory time-limits to bring into use frequency assignments to satellite networks belonging to developing 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>countries on an exceptional basis, referring to the Board's report on Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC-07) to WRC-23. However, in the absence of a decision on the issue by WRC-23, granting such an extension was not within the Board's mandate, but within that of a WRC (see § 13.8 of Document WRC23/528 agreed during the 13th plenary meeting of WRC-23).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administration of Cambodia had neither invoked the application of <i>force majeure</i> in its request, nor demonstrated how the four conditions of <i>force majeure</i> would have been satisfied. • There was no information on the satellite project, the project milestones and the status of the project before and after each of the <i>force majeure</i> events. <p>Consequently, the Board concluded that it was not in a position to grant an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the CBGSAT-96.1E satellite network.</p>	
6	<p>Harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service RRB25-1/8(Rev.1)(Add.3)</p>	<p>The Board carefully considered Addendum 3 to Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) and thanked the Bureau for the updated report on persistent cases of harmful interference affecting receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) in the regions of the Middle East, Baltic Sea and the Korean Peninsula. The Board considered with appreciation the Bureau's proposed recommendations and decided to endorse those recommendations, as per the following:</p> <p>In view of the persistence of the harmful interference cases and in accordance with RR No. 13.2, the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continued to note with grave concern the increasing number of cases of harmful interference affecting safety services, civil aviation and maritime services; • reiterated to the Administrations concerned the need to cooperate urgently in the resolution of the cases and the prevention of their 	<p>Bureau to create a dedicated webpage where relevant information of cases of harmful interference affecting the RNSS, associated RRB decisions, applicable provisions of the ITU Constitution and Radio Regulations, recommendations and other relevant information can be provided to the ITU membership and the general public in order to raise awareness of the situation.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>reoccurrence in compliance with the ITU Constitution and Radio Regulations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> instructed the Bureau to create a dedicated webpage where relevant information of cases of harmful interference affecting the RNSS, associated RRB decisions, applicable provisions of the ITU Constitution and Radio Regulations, recommendations and other relevant information could be provided to the ITU membership and the general public in order to raise awareness of the situation. <p>The attention of the administrations concerned should be drawn again to their obligations outlined in § 6 of Document RRB24-3/23.</p>	
6.1	<p>Submission by the Administration of Jordan regarding harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service</p> <p>RRB25-1/4; RRB25-1/8(Rev.1)(Add.3); RRB25-1/DELAYED/1</p>	<p>The Board considered in detail Document RRB25-1/4 from the Administration of Jordan, Document RRB25-1/9 from the Administration of Israel and Document RRB25-1/16 from the Administration of Egypt regarding harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS). The Board also noted Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/1 from the Administration of Jordan for information. The Board thanked the Administrations of Jordan and Egypt for reporting cases of harmful interference to RNSS receivers. The Board noted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administration of Israel had not identified any source of interference within its territory matching the descriptions provided in the complaints. Harmful interference continued to be experienced in the Middle East threatening the safety of life on board flights and ships. The need to comply with Articles 45 and 47 of the ITU Constitution and Resolution 676 (WRC-23), on prevention and mitigation of harmful interference to the radionavigation-satellite service in the frequency bands 1 164–1 215 MHz and 1 559–1 610 MHz, and the relevance of Circular Letter CR/488, on prevention of harmful interference to 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.</p> <p>Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> urge the Administration of Israel to take all necessary actions to immediately cease harmful interference that adversely impacted on safety services and report to the 99th Board meeting, and strongly urge the Administrations of Israel, Jordan and Egypt to cooperate in goodwill in promptly resolving all cases of harmful interference. convene bilateral or multilateral meetings with
6.2	<p>Submission by the Administration of the State of Israel regarding harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service</p> <p>RRB25-1/9; RRB25-1/8(Rev.1)(Add.3)</p>		
6.3	<p>Submission by the Administration of Egypt regarding harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service</p> <p>RRB25-1/16; RRB25-1/8(Rev.1)(Add.3)</p>		

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>radionavigation-satellite service receivers in the 1 559–1 610 MHz frequency band.</p> <p>The Board instructed the Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urge the Administration of Israel to take all necessary actions to immediately cease harmful interference that adversely impacted on safety services and report to the 99th Board meeting, and strongly urge the Administrations of Israel, Jordan and Egypt to cooperate in goodwill in promptly resolving all cases of harmful interference; - convene bilateral or multilateral meetings with the Administrations of Israel, Jordan and Egypt. <p>Furthermore, the Board urged the administrations concerned to comply with all the relevant provisions of Articles 45 and 47 of the ITU Constitution, RR Nos. 4.10, 15.1, 15.28 and 15.37 and the <i>resolves</i> of Resolution 676 (WRC-23), in particular when harmful interference adversely affected safety services.</p>	the Administrations of Israel, Jordan and Egypt.
6.4	Submission by the Administrations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania regarding harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service RRB25-1/12 ; RRB25-1/8 (Rev.1)(Add.3)	The Board considered in detail Document RRB25-1/12 from the Administrations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and Document RRB25-1/17 from co-signed administrations regarding harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS). The Board concluded as follows:	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.
6.5	Submission by co-signed administrations concerning harmful interference to satellite networks in the broadcasting-satellite service of France and to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service (section 2) RRB25-1/17 ; RRB25-1/8 (Rev.1)(Add.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board continued to note with grave concern the increasing number of cases of harmful interference affecting safety services, civil aviation and maritime services. • The Board stressed the need to comply with RR No. 4.10 whenever harmful interference degraded systems of safety services in the RNSS. • As measurements had geolocated the source of the harmful interference within the territory of the Russian Federation, the Board 	<p>Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urge the Administration of the Russian Federation to take all necessary actions to immediately cease harmful interference that adversely impacted on safety services and report to the 99th Board meeting.

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>urged the Administration of the Russian Federation to take timely actions and provide timely responses whenever receiving a communication that one of their stations was causing harmful interference to a safety service, in compliance with RR No. 15.37.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noting that harmful interference signals with the characteristics of unnecessary transmissions, or the transmission of superfluous signals (commonly referred to as jamming) or the transmission of false or misleading signals (commonly referred to as spoofing) continued to be reported, the Board reiterated its grave concern that such transmissions were in direct contravention of RR No. 15.1. <p>The Board instructed the Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> urge the Administration of the Russian Federation to take all necessary actions to immediately cease harmful interference that adversely impacted on safety services and report to the 99th Board meeting; continue reporting on progress on the matter to future Board meetings. <p>The Board strongly urged all administrations concerned to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comply with all the relevant provisions of Articles 45 and 47 of the ITU Constitution, RR Nos. 4.10, 15.1, 15.28 and 15.37 and the <i>resolves</i> of Resolution 676 (WRC-23), in particular when harmful interference adversely affected safety services. to cooperate in goodwill to solve the cases of harmful interference affecting safety services as promptly as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue reporting on progress on the matter to future Board meetings.
7	Harmful interference to satellite networks at 5°E		
7.1	Submission by the Administration of Sweden regarding harmful interference to	The Board considered in detail Addendum 5 to Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) from the Bureau, Documents RRB25-1/6 and RRB25-1/13 from	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
	<p>Swedish satellite networks at the orbital position 5°E RRB25-1/6; RRB25-1/13; RRB25-1/8(Rev.1)(Add.5)</p>	<p>the Administration of Sweden, Document RRB25-1/17 from co-signed administrations and Document RRB25-1/20 from the Administration of Luxembourg regarding harmful interference to satellite networks located at 5°E. The Board also noted Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/8 from the Administration of France for information. The Board noted the following:</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.</p>
7.2	<p>Submission by co-signed administrations concerning harmful interference to satellite networks in the broadcasting-satellite service of France and to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service (section 1) RRB25-1/17; RRB25-1/8(Rev.1)(Add.5); RRB25-1/DELAYED/8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions had been held between the Administration of the Russian Federation and the Administration of Sweden as well as between the Administration of the Russian Federation and the Administration of France on 13 and 14 March 2025, respectively. However, new reports from the Administrations of Sweden, France and Luxembourg indicated that harmful interference continued to be present, with geolocation measurements indicating that they had originated from the territory of the Russian Federation as well as the Crimean Peninsula. 	<p>Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convene further meetings of the Administrations of the Russian Federation, France, Sweden and Luxembourg in the first half of 2025, to resolve the harmful interference cases reported by administrations and prevent them from reoccurring.
7.3	<p>Submission by the Administration of Luxembourg regarding harmful interference to the ASTRA-4A satellite located at 5°E RRB25-1/20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administration of the Russian Federation had investigated the cases reported but had found no interference present when the investigation had been carried out. The Administration of the Russian Federation had still not provided the information that the Board had requested at its 96th meeting. <p>The Board also noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the two separate reports of geolocation measurements from the international space radio monitoring station, part of the International Monitoring System, based in Leeheim (Germany), reconfirming that the sources of harmful interference were located on the territory of the Russian Federation as well as the Crimean Peninsula; that, based on monitoring reports, there were no disputes regarding the harmful interference sources; therefore, there was no need to request further geolocation measurements from the International Monitoring System. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report on progress to the 99th Board meeting.

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>Consequently, the Board again reiterated its requests to the Administration of the Russian Federation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to immediately cease any deliberate action to cause harmful interference to frequency assignments of other administrations; • to provide information on the status of its investigation and actions carried out since the cases had been reported and prior to the 99th Board meeting; • to further investigate whether any earth stations currently deployed at, or close to, the locations identified by geolocation measurements might have the capability to cause harmful interference in the 13/14 GHz and 18 GHz frequency ranges, and to take the necessary actions in compliance with Article 45 of the ITU Constitution (“All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other Member States...”), so as to prevent the reoccurrence of such harmful interference. <p>The Board again urged the Administrations of Sweden, the Russian Federation, Luxembourg and co-signed administrations, in compliance with RR No. 15.22, to collaborate and exercise the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance in the resolution of the harmful interference cases.</p> <p>The Board instructed the Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convene further meetings of the Administrations of the Russian Federation, France, Sweden and Luxembourg in the first half of 2025, to resolve the harmful interference cases reported by administrations and prevent them from reoccurring; • report on progress to the 99th Board meeting. <p>The Board decided that it was still premature at that stage to accede to the requests under <i>resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board 2 of Resolution 119 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;</i></p>	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		but, in the absence of the requested information, the Board would reconsider that decision at its 99 th meeting.	
8	Issues related to footnote No. 5.429 of the Radio Regulations		
8.1	Submission by the Administration of Tunisia concerning the addition of Tunisia’s name in footnote No. 5.429 at WRC-23 for the allocation of the band 3 300 – 3 400 MHz to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis RRB25-1/5	The Board carefully considered Document RRB25-1/5 from the Administration of Tunisia and Document RRB25-1/26 from the Administration of Italy, regarding the Administration of Tunisia’s request to be added to footnote No. 5.429 of the Radio Regulations. While expressing its understanding of the arguments of both Administrations, given that only a competent WRC had the authority to make changes to the provisions of the Radio Regulations (see also <i>further resolves</i> 1 and Annex 1 of Resolution 26 (Rev.WRC-23)), the Board concluded that it was outside of its mandate to deal with that issue.	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.
8.2	Submission by the Administration of Italy regarding the Administration of Tunisia’s request to be added to footnote No. 5.429 of the Radio Regulations RRB25-1/26		
9	Issues regarding the provision of STARLINK satellite services in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran RRB25-1/DELAYED/2 ; RRB25-1/DELAYED/3		
9.1	Submission by the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the provision of STARLINK satellite services in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran RRB25-1/14	The Board carefully considered Document RRB25-1/14 from the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Document RRB25-1/25 from the Administration of Norway regarding the provision of STARLINK satellite services in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Board also noted Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/2 provided by the Administration of the United States, Documents RRB25-1/DELAYED/3 and RRB25-1/DELAYED/4 provided by the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to Document RRB24-3/DELAYED/2 and the submission by the Administration of Norway, respectively, for information. The Board noted the following:	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned. Bureau to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">invite the Administration of Norway, with copy to the Administration of the United States, to explain specifically why it had been impossible to disable all
9.2	Submission by the Administration Norway regarding the provision of STARLINK satellite services in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran RRB25-1/25 ; RRB25-1/DELAYED/4		

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran had again reported the continuing unauthorized operation of STARLINK terminals within its territory. • The Administrations of Norway and the United States were of the view that no evidence of detected operation of unauthorized STARLINK terminals had been provided. • From reliable information available, there were reports indicating that many STARLINK terminals were operating on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. • With reference to the information provided by the Administrations of Norway and the United States, the Board again expressed regret that their responses had not focused on solutions to address the issue and again expressed grave concern at the complete lack of progress since its 96th meeting in resolving the long-standing matter. • Furthermore, the Administrations of Norway and the United States still had not provided any specific explanation as to why it had not been possible to disable systematically all STARLINK terminals operating without authorization in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, given that, based on reliable publicly available information, it had been possible to do so in several other countries. • The request of the Islamic Republic of Iran related to disabling terminals operating without authorization within the Iranian territory and not to harmful interference to systems, exclusion of territories from satellite service area, or law enforcement of borders and customs. • The responsible administration of the satellite system filings under which the STARLINK system was operated was the Administration of Norway with the Administration of the United States included under item A.1.f.2 of RR Appendix 4. 	<p>STARLINK terminals operating without authorization in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the same manner as it had been done in several other countries and thus to comply with Resolutions 22 (Rev.WRC-23) and 25 (Rev.WRC-23).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare a draft dedicated webpage on this topic for consideration at the 99th Board meeting.

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>The Board reiterated that once unauthorized transmissions in a specific territory were reported to the notifying administration of the satellite network or system that was associated with those unauthorized transmissions, there was an obligation for the notifying administration and the satellite operator of that satellite network or system to act, to the extent practicable, to remedy the situation pursuant to <i>resolves</i> 3ii) of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23). That obligation was not conditional on the ability of the reporting administration to provide information on terminals operating without authorization. The Board also concluded that compliance with the provisions of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23) implied that a satellite operator having the operational capabilities to geolocate terminals communicating with its network or system was required to disable terminals operating without authorization within a territory.</p> <p>Consequently, having concluded that there was evidence of unauthorized transmissions within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Board urged the Administration of Norway to take all appropriate actions at its disposal, to the extent of its ability, to cease immediately unauthorized transmissions of STARLINK terminals within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by remotely disabling those terminals if necessary.</p> <p>The Board once more instructed the Bureau to invite the Administration of Norway, with copy to the Administration of the United States, to explain specifically why it had been impossible to disable all STARLINK terminals operating without authorization in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the same manner as had been done in several other countries and thus to comply with Resolutions 22 (Rev.WRC-23) and 25 (Rev.WRC-23).</p> <p>The Board decided to accede to the request from the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran under <i>resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board</i> 2 of Resolution 119 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and instructed the Bureau to prepare a draft dedicated webpage on that topic for consideration at the 99th Board meeting.</p>	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
10	<p>Submission by the Administration of Angola acting on behalf of administrations of 16 Southern African Development Community (SADC) member States requesting assistance in the submission of ten coordination filings under Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23)</p> <p>RRB25-1/22; RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) (§ 8)</p>	<p>Having considered in detail the request of the Administration of Angola as contained in Document RRB25-1/22 and section 8 of Document RRB25-1/8(Rev.1) reporting on the Bureau's support to the administration in that regard, the Board commended the administrations of the 16 Southern African Development Community (SADC) member States for their endeavour to implement a regional system that would be economically viable and thanked the Bureau for its assistance to those administrations in their efforts to identify suitable orbital positions. With reference to the request from the 16 SADC member States, the Board raised the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Resolution 170 (Rev. WRC-23), the special procedure can only be applied by Administrations having no assignment in the List of RR Appendix 30B or assignment submitted under § 6.1 of RR Appendix 30B. • There were some SADC countries that were also among the group of administrations that had submitted two RASCOM network filings under RR Appendix 30B, making them currently ineligible to submit a filing under Resolution 170 (Rev. WRC-23), unless they were no longer members of that group. • In addition, it was unclear as to whether such modifications to the RASCOM filings would also require modification of the service areas given that the filings had been submitted as subregional systems in former RR Appendix 30B. • The Bureau had identified three possible orbital positions, and SADC had been unable to select just one among those three possible orbital positions at that stage. • Excessive filing should be avoided as per § 2.6bis of RR Appendix 30B. <p>Consequently, the Board decided:</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p> <p>Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consult with the SADC members to seek their concurrence to remove their name from the RASCOM filings to enable them to take advantage of Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23), while remaining in the RASCOM intergovernmental organization. • treat any modification to RASCOM filings as additional systems, in accordance with the latest version of RR Appendix 30B, i.e. the change of the members in the filings does not imply any modification to the service areas of the additional systems. • consider the maximum number of filings as the number of co-signed Administrations (limited to eight filings).

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that, as soon as SADC Administrations complied with the eligibility criteria of Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23), the Bureau shall process the simultaneous submissions of up to eight filings under Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23) selected by the SADC Administrations from amongst any of the orbital positions 12.2°E, 16.9°E, 39.55°E, 42.25°E, 50.95°E, 67.5°E and 71°E or the three positions identified by the Bureau (34.4°E, 44.8°E and 72.3°E), and publish them in Part A Special Sections; that, having accomplished the previous step, the Administration of Angola should inform the Bureau of the selected optimal orbital position as soon as it had been decided based on the progress of coordination before the Part B stage; to cancel all the other remaining submissions and associated Part A Special Sections under Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23) when the Part B notice was submitted; that, since the concept of subregional system had been suppressed by WRC-07, RASCOM filings should be treated as additional systems, in accordance with the latest version of RR Appendix 30B. <p>The Board instructed the Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consult with the SADC members to seek their concurrence to remove their name from the RASCOM filings to enable them to take advantage of Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23), while remaining in the RASCOM intergovernmental organization; treat any modification to RASCOM filings as additional systems, in accordance with the latest version of RR Appendix 30B, i.e. the change of the members in the filings did not imply any modification to the service areas of the additional systems; consider the maximum number of filings as the number of co-signed administrations (limited to eight filings); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report on progress on the matter to future Board meetings.

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report on progress on the matter to future Board meetings. 	
11	Confirmation of the next meeting for 2025 and indicative dates for future meetings	<p>The Board confirmed the dates for the 99th meeting as 14–18 July 2025 (Room L).</p> <p>The Board further tentatively confirmed the dates for its subsequent meetings in 2025, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100th meeting: 10–14 November 2025 (Room L); <p>and in 2026, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 101st meeting: 23–27 March 2026 (Room L); 102nd meeting: 29 June–3 July 2026 (Room L); 103rd meeting: 26–30 October 2026 (Room L). 	-
12	Other business	-	-
13	Approval of the summary of decisions	The Board approved the summary of decisions as contained in Document RRB25-1/27.	-
14	Closure of the meeting	The meeting closed at 1742 hours on 21 March 2025.	-