



Document RRB25-2/20-E
18 July 2025
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SUMMARY OF DECISIONS
OF THE
99TH MEETING OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS BOARD

14–18 July 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, Ms R. MANNEPALLI, Mr R. NURSHABEKOV,
Mr H. TALIB

Absent: Mr Y. HENRI

Executive Secretary, RRB

Mr M. MANIEWICZ, Director, BR

Précis-writers

Ms S. MUTTI and Ms L. MUNSLOW

Also present: Ms D. TOMIMURA, Deputy to the 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. B. BA, Head, TSD/TPR
Mr H. EBDELLI, acting Head, TSD/BCD
Mr C. RYU, TSD/FMD

Mr. K. BOGENS, Head, TSD/FMD
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 99th 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. He noted that the Board had a number of sensitive issues on its agenda and wished the members a successful meeting.</p>	-
2	<p>Adoption of the agenda RRB25-2/OJ/1(Rev.1) RRB25-2/DELAYED/3; RRB25-2/DELAYED/4 RRB25-2/DELAYED/5; RRB25-2/DELAYED/10; RRB25-2/DELAYED/11; RRB25-2/DELAYED/12; RRB25-2/DELAYED/13</p>	<p>The draft agenda was adopted as amended in Document RRB25-2/OJ/1(Rev.1). The Board decided to note for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/1 under agenda item 8; • Documents RRB25-2/DELAYED/2 and RRB25-2/DELAYED/14 under agenda item 7; • Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/6 under agenda item 3; • Documents RRB25-2/DELAYED/7 and RRB25-2/DELAYED/8 under agenda item 9; • Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/9 under agenda item 10. <p>The Board decided to defer its consideration of Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/3, in which the Administration of Cyprus requested regulatory leniency to bring into use and bring back into use the frequency assignments to the ONETEL-89.5E and KYPROS-ORION satellite networks at 89.5°E, and of Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/11 containing the relevant comments of the Administration of Malaysia, and instructed the Bureau to add the documents to the agenda of the 100th Board meeting. The Board further noted that similar situations had been treated in the past as requests for extension of the regulatory time-limit.</p> <p>The Board also decided to defer its consideration of Documents RRB25-2/DELAYED/4 and RRB25-2/DELAYED/5, in which the Administration of the United Kingdom requested the re-establishment of an independent</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.</p> <p>Bureau to add the deferred documents to the agenda of the 100th Board meeting.</p> <p>Bureau to invite administrations to update their submissions for the next Board meeting, if needed.</p>

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		<p>monitoring campaign under RR No. 15.44 regarding continued harmful interference to emissions of its high-frequency broadcasting stations published in accordance with RR Article 12, and of Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/13 containing the response thereto of the Administration of China, and instructed the Bureau to add the documents to the agenda of the 100th Board meeting.</p> <p>The Board further decided to defer its consideration of Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/10, in which the Administration of Canada requested an extension of the first milestone period (M1) for the MULTUS satellite system to 31 March 2026, and instructed the Bureau to add the document to the agenda of the 100th Board meeting.</p> <p>Lastly, the Board decided to defer its consideration of Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/12, submitted by the Administration of the Dominican Republic regarding the border situation in the FM sound broadcasting frequency band between the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and instructed the Bureau to add the document to the agenda of the 100th Board meeting.</p> <p>The Board reminded Member States to comply with the deadlines set out in § 1.6 of the Board's internal arrangements and working methods (Part C of the Rules of Procedure) when submitting contributions to the Board.</p> <p>The Board noted that some delayed documents might need to be reviewed and updated by the administrations concerned, if needed, before their consideration at the next meeting.</p>	
3	Report by the Director, BR RRB25-2/4 ; RRB25-2/4(Corr.1) ; RRB25-2/4(Add.1) ; RRB25-2/4(Add.2) ; RRB25-2/4(Add.3) ; RRB25-2/4(Add.4) ; RRB25-2/DELAYED/6	<p>The Board considered in detail the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, as contained in Document RRB25-2/4 and its Corrigendum 1 and Addenda 1, 2, 3 and 4, and thanked the Bureau for the extensive and detailed information provided.</p> <p>a) The Board noted all action items under § 1 of Document RRB25-2/4 arising from the decisions of the 98th Board meeting.</p>	Bureau to publish the revised version on its webpage.

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		<p>The Board considered the draft version of the dedicated webpage developed by the Bureau for the publication, for the ITU membership and the general public, of relevant information and associated Board decisions on cases of harmful interference affecting the RNSS. The Board proposed further improvements and requested the Bureau to publish the revised version on its webpage.</p> <p>On the bilateral meetings between the Administrations of Israel, on the one hand, and the Administrations of Jordan and Egypt, on the other, to address the cases of harmful interference to the RNSS, the Board thanked the Bureau for having convened such meetings on 10 July 2025 and noted Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/6 from the Administration of Israel for information. The Board further noted with satisfaction that all three administrations had expressed willingness to cooperate for the successful resolution of the issue and decided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to encourage all three administrations to pursue such cooperation in goodwill to resolve all cases of harmful interference to the RNSS, in compliance with the ITU Constitution and the Radio Regulations, and to prevent their reoccurrence; • to urge the Administration of Israel to take all necessary actions to immediately cease harmful interference that adversely impacted safety services and to report on those actions to the 100th Board meeting. <p>The Board instructed the Bureau to continue to support the efforts of all three administrations, as necessary, to resolve the cases of harmful interference.</p> <p>On the other cases of harmful interference to RNSS receivers, the Board noted with great concern their persistence despite the 17 March 2025 joint statement from the Secretaries-General of ITU, IMO and ICAO calling for all parties to protect RNSS transmissions and reiterated to the administrations concerned their obligation to cooperate urgently in the resolution of the</p>	<p>Bureau to continue to support the efforts of the Administrations of Israel, Jordan and Egypt, as necessary, to resolve the cases of harmful interference.</p> <p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned</p>

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		cases, in compliance with the ITU Constitution and the Radio Regulations. The Board also urged administrations to prevent any type of transmission that could adversely affect the RNSS receivers of other administrations.	
		b) The Board noted § 2 of Document RRB25-2/4, on the processing of filings for terrestrial and space systems, and encouraged the Bureau to continue to make all efforts to process such filings within the regulatory time-limits, in particular to reduce the processing time for advance publication of information and coordination requests related to space services.	Bureau to continue to make all efforts to process such filings within the regulatory time-limits, in particular to reduce the processing time for Advance Publication of Information and Coordination Requests related to space services.
		c) The Board noted §§ 3.1 and 3.2 of Document RRB25-2/4, on late payments and Council activities, respectively, relating to the implementation of cost recovery for satellite network filings.	
		d) The Board noted § 4 of Document RRB25-2/4, containing statistics on harmful interference and infringements of the Radio Regulations.	
		e) The Board considered in detail § 4.1 of, and Addenda 1, 2 and 3 to, Document RRB25-2/4, together with updates received from the Administrations of Croatia, Malta and Switzerland, on harmful interference to broadcasting stations in the VHF/UHF bands between Italy and its neighbouring countries. The Board noted the following points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There had been no improvements regarding the cases of harmful interference to FM broadcasting stations of neighbouring administrations. • The neighboring administrations had also reiterated their concerns about uncoordinated usage of Italian DAB stations. 	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned. Bureau to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continue providing assistance to those administrations; • organize a multilateral coordination meeting between Italy and its

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral discussions were ongoing between some administrations to address those cases. • The Administration of Italy was issuing licences to DAB stations in accordance with the resources assigned to Italy under the GE06 Plan, and temporarily in blocks not allotted to any country; none of those assignments had been causing harmful interference. • The Administration of Italy was not issuing any new licences to FM stations and continued to invest considerable efforts in the Adriatic-Ionian Agreement Group, which would enable the countries concerned to implement DAB platforms. • With respect to the FM band, Italy had allocated EUR 20 million to compensate operators who voluntarily returned their licences for stations causing cross-border interference; the aim was to publish the compensation procedure by the end of 2025 so that it could take effect in 2026. <p>The Board expressed appreciation for the Italian Administration's efforts to implement its action plan. However, given that little progress had been made overall towards resolving cases of harmful interference, the Board again strongly urged the Administration of Italy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stop issuing any new licences for uncoordinated frequencies that were not in accordance with the GE06 Plan; • pursue its efforts to finalize the Adriatic-Ionian Agreement, in order to encourage the transition to the DAB platform and alleviate congestion in the FM band; • implement the compensation procedure for operators voluntarily returning their licences and switching off their FM broadcasting stations causing interference; • take all necessary measures to eliminate harmful interference to the FM sound broadcasting stations of neighbouring 	<p>neighbouring countries in October 2025;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continue reporting on progress on the matter, including the results of the 2025 multilateral coordination meeting, to future Board meetings.

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		<p>administrations, focusing on the priority list updated at the 2024 multilateral coordination meeting.</p> <p>The Board invited all parties involved to continue their coordination efforts.</p> <p>The Board also thanked the Bureau for its report and the support provided to the administrations concerned. It instructed the Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continue providing assistance to those administrations; • organize a multilateral coordination meeting between Italy and its neighbouring countries in October 2025; • continue reporting on progress on the matter, including the results of the 2025 multilateral coordination meeting, to future Board meetings. 	
		f) The Board noted § 5 of Document RRB25-2/4, 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.	
		<p>g) The Board noted § 6 of Document RRB25-2/4, on the review of qualified favourable findings related to frequency assignments to non-GSO FSS satellite systems under Resolution 85 (Rev.WRC-23), and thanked the Bureau for completing the review of the findings related to epfd limits in Article 22 and coordination requirements under No. 9.7B.</p> <p>The Board instructed the Bureau to report on the results of cases listed in Table 6-2 currently under examination.</p>	Bureau to report on the results of cases listed in Table 6-2 currently under examination
		<p>h) -The Board noted § 7 of Document RRB25-2/4, on implementation of Resolution 35 (Rev.WRC-23).</p> <p>The Board instructed the Bureau to include additional information in Table 7-2 on the application of <i>resolves</i> 9d) of Resolution 35 (Rev.WRC-23).</p>	Bureau to include additional information in Table 7-2 on the application of <i>resolves</i> 9d) of Resolution 35 (Rev.WRC-23) .
4	Rules of Procedure		

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4.1	List of proposed rules of procedure RRB25-2/1 - RRB24-1/1(Rev.4)	<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 RRB25-2/1, taking into account proposals by the Bureau for the revision of certain rules of procedure and proposals for new rules of procedure; instructed the Bureau to publish the revised list of proposed rules of procedure on the website and to prepare and circulate those draft rules of procedure well in advance of the 100th Board meeting, to allow administrations enough time to comment, noting that the draft rules of procedure contained in Attachment 4 of Document RRB25-2/1 corresponded to decisions of the WRC-23 Plenary Meeting and that their text was not subject to modification. <p>The Working Group also initiated a review of rules of procedure and identified a number of rules that might be candidates for transfer to the Radio Regulations. Proposed amendments to the relevant provisions would be considered at its next meeting.</p>	<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 100th Board meeting.</p>
4.2	Draft Rules of Procedure CCRR/78	<p>The Board discussed in detail the draft rules of procedure circulated to administrations in Circular Letter CCRR/78, along with the comments received from administrations as contained in Document RRB25-2/5. The Board approved the rules of procedure with modifications, as contained in the annexes to this summary of decisions.</p> <p>The Board decided to defer its consideration of the draft rule of procedure on No. 13.6, contained in Annex 5 to CCRR/78, to the next Board meeting and instructed the Bureau to bring the content of the rules of procedure on No. 13.6 to the attention of Working Party 4A.</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate the decisions to the administrations having provided comments.</p> <p>Executive Secretary to update and publish the Rules of Procedure accordingly.</p> <p>Bureau to bring the content of the Rules of Procedure on No. 13.6 to the attention of Working Party 4A.</p>
4.3	Comments from Administrations RRB25-2/5		

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5	Request for the cancellation of frequency assignments to satellite networks under No. 13.6 of the Radio Regulations		
5.1	Request for a decision by the Radio Regulations Board to cancel frequency assignments to the STATIONAR-M2 satellite network at 3°W under No. 13.6 of the Radio Regulations RRB25-2/2	The Board considered the request made by the Bureau in Document RRB25-2/2 for a decision on the cancellation of the frequency assignments to the STATIONAR-M2 satellite network under No. 13.6 of the Radio Regulations. The Board considered that the Bureau had acted in accordance with No. 13.6 in that it had requested the Administration of the Russian Federation to provide evidence that the STATIONAR-M2 satellite network remained operational and to identify the actual satellite currently in operation, followed by two reminders, but had received no response. Consequently, the Board instructed the Bureau to cancel the frequency assignments to the STATIONAR-M2 satellite network in the MIFR.	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned. Bureau to cancel the frequency assignments to the STATIONAR-M2 satellite network in the MIFR.
5.2	Request for a decision by the Radio Regulations Board to cancel frequency assignments to the CANYVAL-C satellite network under No. 13.6 of the Radio Regulations RRB25-2/3	The Board considered the request made by the Bureau in Document RRB25-2/3 for a decision on the cancellation of the frequency assignments to the CANYVAL-C satellite network under No. 13.6 of the Radio Regulations. The Board considered that the Bureau had acted in accordance with No. 13.6 in that it had requested the Administration of the Republic of Korea to provide evidence that the CANYVAL-C satellite network remained operational and to identify the actual satellite currently in operation, followed by two reminders, but had received no response. Consequently, the Board instructed the Bureau to cancel the frequency assignments to the CANYVAL-C satellite network in the MIFR.	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned. Bureau to cancel the frequency assignments to the CANYVAL-C satellite network in the MIFR.
6	Requests to extend the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to satellite networks/systems		
6.1	Submission by the Administration of Norway requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring back into use the frequency assignments to the SE-KA-	Having considered in detail the request of the Administration of Norway for an extension of the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the SE-KA-28W satellite network, as presented in Document RRB25-2/7, the Board noted the following points:	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.

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	28W satellite network RRB25-2/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The SE-KA-28W satellite network had been suspended on 17 December 2022, and the regulatory time-limit for bringing back into use the frequency assignments to the network was 17 December 2025.• The SE-KA-28W satellite network was intended to support the operation of the Inmarsat-6 F2 (I-6 F2) satellite, which had been successfully launched on 18 February 2023 but had suffered a <i>force majeure</i> event and been declared a total loss after a micrometeorite had damaged the satellite power system during orbit raising.• The Inmarsat GX-7 (GX-7) satellite had been identified as the best option for bringing back into use the frequency assignments to the SE-KA-28W satellite network filing in the Ka band at the earliest possible time. The contract to manufacture the satellite had been signed on 29 May 2019. The satellite was expected to be delivered by the last quarter of 2026 and to reach its geostationary satellite orbit between April and July 2027. <p>In assessing the case against the four conditions of <i>force majeure</i> and the duration of the requested extension, the Board noted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the administration had not demonstrated that it had pursued every option to avoid missing the regulatory time-limit and that every effort had been made to limit the extension period;• the timeline for satellite delivery by the manufacturer remained vague and no launch window had been established, with no contract or supporting evidence from the launch service provider;• the requested extension to 15 July 2027 included contingencies. <p>The Board concluded that, while there were elements of <i>force majeure</i> in the request, there was currently insufficient information to determine whether the situation met all the conditions required to be considered as a case of <i>force majeure</i>. The Board therefore invited the Administration of Norway to provide additional information in sufficient detail to describe the options considered as well as the efforts and measures taken to avoid</p>	

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		<p>missing the deadline. The initial and revised project milestones for the construction and launch of the GX-7 satellite, before and after the <i>force majeure</i> event, should also be provided, including evidence of a contract with the launch service provider and the latest status of the satellite construction.</p>	
6.2	<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 KOMPSAT-6 satellite system RRB25-2/8</p>	<p>The Board considered the submission from the Administration of the Republic of Korea requesting a two-month extension of the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the KOMPSAT-6 satellite system, to 28 February 2026, as presented in Document RRB25-2/8, and noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The launch service provider had again postponed the launch of the KOMPSAT-6 satellite due to delays in the preparation of the co-passenger for the dual launch. • While the Administration of the Republic of Korea had invoked <i>force majeure</i>, the situation qualified as a case of co-passenger delay. • The extension requested, from 31 December 2025 to 28 February 2026, was qualified and limited. <p>Consequently, the Board decided to accede to the request from the Administration of the Republic of Korea by extending the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the KOMPSAT-6 satellite system to 28 February 2026.</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>
6.3	<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 RRB25-2/9</p>	<p>Having considered in detail the submission of the Administration of the Republic of Korea requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the CAS500-2 satellite network, as presented in Document RRB25-2/9, the Board noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satellite construction had been completed in 2021 and a launch scheduled on a Soyuz rocket in 2022, but export control measures 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

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		<p>introduced after the Russian Federation/Ukraine crisis had made it impossible to transport the satellite to the launch site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administration had signed a new launch service contract with SpaceX in 2023, with the launch initially scheduled for December 2025, before the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments of 30 January 2026. • Due to contractual and payload manifest coordination issues within SpaceX, including difficulties in finding two other spacecraft to complete the “cakeplatter” manifest and configuration, the launch window had been postponed to 2026. • Two launch windows had been provided for the CAS500-2 and CAS500-4 missions: 1 February to 30 April 2026 and 1 June to 31 August 2026. • The administration had requested an extension to 31 August 2026 but had provided no justification for the selection of the second launch window when an earlier one was available. <p>Based on the information provided at the current and the previous Board meetings, the Board concluded that the case met all the conditions to qualify as a situation of <i>force majeure</i> and decided to accede to the request from the Administration of the Republic of Korea by extending the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the CAS500-2 satellite system to 30 April 2026.</p>	
6.4	<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 RRB25-2/10</p>	<p>The Board carefully considered Document RRB25-2/10, in which the Administration of Mexico requested an extension of the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the THUMBSAT-1 satellite network. The Board noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board had previously granted the THUMBSAT-1 satellite system an extension on the grounds of co-passenger delays to 31 March 2025. 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The launch had again been postponed due to co-passenger delays and a new launch window had been scheduled: 15 July to 31 August 2025. <p>Based on that information and the supporting evidence provided, the Board decided to extend the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignment to the THUMBSAT-1 satellite system to 31 August 2025.</p>	
6.5	Submission by the Administration of the Sultanate of Oman regarding an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring into use the frequency assignments to the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network RRB25-2/13	<p>The Board considered in detail Document RRB25-2/13, which complemented Documents RRB25-1/21 and RRB25-1/DELAYED/5 presented at the 98th Board meeting and in which the Administration of Oman requested a seven-month extension of the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network, to 31 December 2025. The Board noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Administration of Oman had invested much time and effort to build and launch the country's first national telecommunication satellite and to fulfil all the ITU regulatory requirements but faced difficulties that delayed progress.Negotiations for the selection of a manufacturer were in the final stages and a contract was expected to be signed in the fourth quarter of 2025 for a launch in the second half of 2028.Frequency coordination agreements had been concluded with 14 out of 16 affected administrations.The process to procure an in-orbit satellite had begun 18 months before the regulatory time-limit but necessitated additional government approvals that had delayed the selection process.The power available on the OG-2 satellite was sufficient to comply with RR No. 11.44B requirements.	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adjustment to the mission profile had been foreseeable but irresistible, given that the OG-2 satellite was a secondary payload. • No justification had been provided for an extension beyond 6 December 2025, when the satellite was expected to reach its orbital position. <p>Based on the information and supporting evidence provided, and also taking into account that it was not uncommon for launch dates to be delayed by a few days, the Board concluded that the case met all the conditions to qualify as a situation of <i>force majeure</i> and decided to accede to the request of the Administration of Oman by granting an extension of the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the OMANSAT-73.5E satellite network to 13 December 2025.</p>	
6.6	<p>Submission by the Administration of Nigeria requesting to retain the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2D satellite network</p> <p>RRB25-2/14</p>	<p>The Board considered Document RRB25-2/14, in which the Administration of Nigeria requested that the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2D satellite network be retained until the end of WRC-27. The Board noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the Administration of Nigeria, in Document RRB25-1/DELAYED/7-E, had requested additional time to provide additional information to its request in Document RRB25-1/2 regarding an extension of the regulatory time-limits to bring into use the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2D (at 9.5°W) and NIGCOMSAT-2B (at 16°W) satellite networks, no additional information had been provided to the Board in support of its request for extension. • The Administration of Nigeria had requested the Board to instruct the Bureau to retain the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2D (9.5°W) satellite network until the end of WRC-27 pending further deliberations at WRC-27 on the criteria and conditions on which the Board could consider granting an extension to a developing country and in order to present the case to WRC-27. 	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No details had been provided on the nature and status of the satellite project and the efforts undertaken to implement it and meet the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments. <p>Given that the Administration of Nigeria had had multiple opportunities to provide information to justify its request and substantiate its claims, the Board concluded that there were no grounds to instruct the Bureau to retain the frequency assignments to the NIGCOMSAT-2D satellite network until the end of WRC-27.</p>	
6.7	<p>Submission by the Administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requesting an extension of the regulatory time-limit to bring back into use the frequency assignments to the INMARSAT-6-28W satellite network RRB25-2/16</p>	<p>Having considered in detail the request of the Administration of the United Kingdom for an extension of the regulatory time-limit for bringing into use the frequency assignments to the INMARSAT-6-28W satellite network, as presented in Document RRB25-2/16, the Board noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The INMARSAT-6-28W satellite network had been suspended on 17 December 2022, and the regulatory time-limit for bringing back into use the frequency assignments to the network was 17 December 2025. The INMARSAT-6-28W satellite network was intended to support the operation of the Inmarsat-6 F2 (I-6 F2) satellite, which had been successfully launched on 18 February 2023 but had suffered a <i>force majeure</i> event and been declared a total loss after a micrometeorite had damaged the satellite power system during orbit raising. The Inmarsat GX-7 (GX-7) satellite had been identified as the best option for bringing back into use the frequency assignments to the INMARSAT-6-28W satellite network filing in the Ka band at the earliest possible time. The contract to manufacture the satellite had been signed on 29 May 2019. The satellite was expected to be delivered by the last quarter of 2026 and to reach its geostationary satellite orbit between April and July 2027. <p>In assessing the case against the four conditions of <i>force majeure</i> and the duration of the requested extension, the Board noted that:</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the administration had not demonstrated that it had pursued every option to avoid missing the regulatory time-limit and that every effort had been made to limit the extension period; the timeline for satellite delivery by the manufacturer remained vague and no launch window had been established, with no contract or supporting evidence from the launch service provider; the requested extension until 15 July 2027 included contingencies. <p>The Board concluded that, while there were elements of <i>force majeure</i> in the request, there was currently insufficient information to determine whether the situation met all the conditions required to be considered as a case of <i>force majeure</i>. The Board therefore invited the Administration of the United Kingdom to provide additional information in sufficient detail to describe the options considered as well as the efforts and measures taken to avoid missing the deadline. The initial and revised project milestones for the construction and launch of the GX-7 satellite, before and after the <i>force majeure</i> event, should also be provided, including evidence of a contract with the launch service provider and the latest status of the satellite construction.</p>	
7	Harmful interference to satellite networks		RRB25-2/DELAYED/2 RRB25-2/DELAYED/14
7.1	Submission by the Administration of Sweden regarding harmful interference to its satellite networks at the orbital position 5°E RRB25-2/6	The Board considered in detail Document RRB25-2/6, from the Administration of Sweden, and Document RRB25-2/12, from the Administration of Luxembourg, regarding harmful interference to their respective satellite networks and services. The Board also noted Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/2, from the Administration of the Russian Federation, and Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/14, from the Administration of France, both for information. The Board noted the following points:	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.
7.2	Submission by the Administration of Luxembourg requesting support to resolve cases of harmful interference to its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administration of Sweden had continued to receive harmful interference to its FSS satellite services in the 13/14 GHz range that 	Bureau to convene further meetings of the Administrations of the Russian Federation, France, Sweden and Luxembourg in the second half of 2025, so as to resolve the

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
	satellite services RRB25-2/12	<p>originated from the territory of the Russian Federation (Pionersky, Kaliningrad) and the Crimean Peninsula (Sevastopol) despite the many letters sent by the Administration of Sweden to ITU and the Administration of the Russian Federation, the Board's requests in the matter and the bilateral meeting between the Administrations of the Russian Federation and Sweden on 13 March 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administration of Sweden had previously reported harmful interference to BSS feeder links in the 18 GHz range but no such harmful interference had been reported since the 98th Board meeting. • The Administration of the Russian Federation had still not engaged in discussions with the Administration of Luxembourg despite several unfruitful attempts by the Bureau to organize a meeting. • The Administration of the Russian Federation had investigated the cases reported but had identified no radio devices that might have caused harmful interference (content spoofing) to the BSS feeder links for the satellite networks SIRIUS-4-BSS, SIRIUS-5E-2, SIRIUS-5-BSS-2, SIRIUS-6-BSS, F-SAT-N3-21.5E, F-SAT-N-E-13E, F-SAT-N3-13E, F-SAT-N3-10E and EUTELSAT 3-10E in the 18 GHz range. • According to the Administration of the Russian Federation, the interference to the receiving space stations of the satellite services of France, Sweden and Luxembourg in the 13/14 GHz range might be due to the use of military radio equipment. • The Administration of the Russian Federation had invoked the issue of the peaceful use of the civilian space infrastructure of France, Sweden and Luxembourg and had set the resolution of that issue in United Nations bodies, other than ITU, as a pre-condition for its engagement in any further meetings with those administrations. <p>The Board expressed the view that compliance with treaty obligations under the ITU Constitution and Radio Regulations could not be conditioned</p>	<p>harmful interference cases reported by administrations and prevent the reoccurrence;</p> <p>Bureau to invite all the administrations concerned to cooperate in goodwill to solve the cases of harmful interference;</p> <p>Bureau to report on progress to the 100th Board meeting.</p> <p>Bureau to develop the relevant webpage for consideration at the next RRB meeting.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>on the resolution of an issue outside the scope of ITU. Consequently, the Board again strongly urged 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 continue investigating whether any earth station 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 frequency range, 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; • to provide information on the status of its investigation and actions carried out since the cases had been reported and prior to the 100th Board meeting. <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 second half of 2025, so as to resolve the harmful interference cases reported by administrations and prevent their reoccurrence; • invite all the administrations concerned to cooperate in goodwill to solve the cases of harmful interference; • report on progress to the 100th Board meeting. <p>Furthermore, referring to its discussion of the case at its previous meetings, the Board decided to accede to the request of the Administrations of France and Sweden to publish the relevant information under <i>resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board</i> 2 of Resolution 119 (Rev. Bucharest 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Board therefore instructed</p>	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		the Bureau to develop the relevant webpage for consideration at the next Board meeting.	
8	Harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite and mobile services		RRB25-2/DELAYED/1 RRB25-2/DELAYED/6
8.1	Submission by the Administrations of Estonia (Republic of), Finland, Latvia (Republic of) and Lithuania (Republic of) concerning harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite and mobile services RRB25-2/19	<p>The Board considered in detail Document RRB25-2/19, in which the Administrations of Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania reported on harmful interference to receivers in the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) and mobile service (MS). The Board also noted Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/1, from the Administration of the Russian Federation, for information. The Board noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of harmful interference to RNSS receivers affecting safety services, civil aviation and maritime services had persisted and expanded to affect larger territories. • The administrations of Finland and Lithuania had reported new cases of harmful interference affecting IMT stations. • Some administrations had not received any response to the interference reports from the Administration of the Russian Federation, while others had only received acknowledgements of receipt under RR No. 15.35 without any further action being taken. • Harmful interference had been deliberately caused to RNSS receivers in the region by the Russian Federation as a means of protecting its infrastructure. <p>The Board expressed its grave concern at how the situation was evolving and emphasized that a military conflict between two nations could not justify the non-respect by those nations of their obligations under the ITU instruments with respect to other nations and put at risk critical infrastructures and lives in those other nations not party to the conflict.</p> <p>The Board strongly urged the Administration of the Russian Federation to:</p>	<p>Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.</p> <p>Bureau to urge the Administration of the Russian Federation to take all possible actions to immediately cease any source of harmful interference to safety services in the RNSS.</p> <p>Bureau to support the efforts of the administrations concerned to resolve the case of harmful interference, in particular by convening bilateral or multilateral meetings between the Administration of the Russian Federation, on the one hand, and the Administrations of Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania, on the other, to resolve the cases of harmful interference to the RNSS reported by administrations and prevent their reoccurrence.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<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 <i>resolves to urge administrations</i> of Resolution 676 (WRC-23), in particular when harmful interference adversely affected safety services; take the necessary actions to respond to communications from administrations reporting harmful interference to the RNSS and immediately cease the harmful interference that originated from its territory; investigate the cases of interference to IMT stations reported by the Administrations of Finland and Lithuania, and take appropriate action, in coordination with those administrations, to resolve them. <p>The Board reiterated the decision made at its 98th meeting and instructed the Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> urge the Administration of the Russian Federation to take all possible actions to immediately cease any source of harmful interference to safety services in the RNSS; support the efforts of the administrations concerned to resolve the cases of harmful interference, in particular by convening bilateral or multilateral meetings between the Administration of the Russian Federation, on the one hand, and the Administrations of Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania, on the other, to resolve the cases of harmful interference to the RNSS reported by administrations and prevent their reoccurrence; report on progress in the matter to the 100th Board meeting. 	Bureau to report on progress in the matter to the 100 th Board meeting.
9	Issues regarding the provision of STARLINK satellite services in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran		
9.1	Submission by the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the	The Board carefully considered Document RRB25-2/11 from the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Document RRB25-2/15 from	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
	provision of STARLINK satellite services in its territory RRB25-2/11	the Administration of the United States and Document RRB25-2/17 from the Administration of Norway, on the provision of STARLINK satellite transmissions in Iranian territory. The Board also noted Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/7 and RRB25-2/DELAYED/8 from the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Board noted the following points:	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administrations concerned.
9.2	Submission by the Administration of the United States regarding the provision of STARLINK satellite services in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran RRB25-2/15 ; RRB25-2/DELAYED/8	<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 Administration of Norway had again reported that, according to its satellite operator, it would not be practicable to verify whether every single user terminal that communicated with its space stations worldwide had been brought into a territory where the service had not been authorized. From reliable publicly available information, Starlink had been able to do so upon request in other countries. During discussions in recent Working Party 4A meetings, satellite operators had presented operational solutions implemented in their satellite systems that allowed them to disable unauthorized operation/terminals to ensure compliance with RR No. 18.1 and Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23). With respect to <i>resolves</i> 3 i) of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23), the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran had indicated at the 96th Board meeting that it had made efforts to detect and identify the location of terminals but that it was a difficult task due to the small size and portability of the terminals and the vast geography and challenging topography of its territory, without elaborating on the nature of the efforts undertaken. The Administration of the United States disagreed with the Board's interpretation of <i>resolves</i> 3 of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23). 	<p>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 other countries and thus to comply with Resolutions 22 (Rev.WRC-23) and 25 (Rev.WRC-23).</p> <p>Bureau to finalize the development of the webpage related to publishing of information under <i>resolves</i> to <i>instruct the Radio Regulations Board</i> 2 of Resolution 119 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) for consideration at the next RRB meeting.</p>
9.3	Submission by the Administration of Norway regarding the provision of STARLINK satellite services in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran RRB25-2/17 ; RRB25-2/DELAYED/7		

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Administrations of both the United States and Norway had expressed concerns regarding the publication of the case on a Bureau and Board webpage pursuant to <i>resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board</i> 2 of Resolution 119 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, given their different interpretation of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23). <p>Taking into account the above information and the concerns regarding the interpretation and application of <i>resolves</i> 3 of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23), the Board expressed the following view:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">When adopting <i>resolves</i> 3 ii) of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23), WRC-19 had envisaged that the notifying administration and satellite operator might need to intervene to terminate the unauthorized transmission if the administration concerned had not been successful. No limitations had been placed on the means it could use to resolve the matter.While not explicitly stated as a requirement in <i>resolves</i> 2 and 3 ii) of Resolution 22 (Rev. WRC-23), there was an implied requirement for the administrations and satellite operators to use any means available and necessary, to the maximum extent possible, to resolve the issue in a satisfactory and timely manner. Therefore, compliance with <i>resolves</i> 2 and 3 ii) of Resolution 22 (Rev. WRC-23) could involve geolocating and deactivating terminals remotely, if those capabilities were available to the satellite system operator. Such a requirement was consistent with the intent of WRC-19 and the text of <i>resolves</i> 2 and 3 ii) of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23).Decisions were based on the application of the current regulations and of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23), in particular as they currently stood, and are not taking into account deliberations under WRC-27 agenda item 1.5.	

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<p>Consequently, the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requested the Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide detailed information on actions and measures taken since the 96th Board meeting and on an ongoing basis to identify and deactivate unauthorized operation of STARLINK terminals in its territory in accordance with <i>resolves</i> 3 i) of Resolution 22 (Rev.WRC-23); • urged the Administration of Norway to take all appropriate actions at its disposal, to the extent of its ability, to immediately cease unauthorized transmissions of STARLINK terminals within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including by remotely disabling those terminals if necessary; • 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 other countries and thus to comply with Resolutions 22 (Rev.WRC-23) and 25 (Rev.WRC-23). <p>The Board decided to include the above issue in its report under Resolution 80 (Rev.WRC-07) to WRC-27. The Board also instructed the Bureau to finalize the development of the webpage related to the publication of information under <i>resolves to instruct the Radio Regulations Board</i> 2 of Resolution 119 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, for consideration at the next Board meeting.</p>	
10	Submission by the Administration of Angola acting on behalf of Administrations of 16 Southern African Development	Having considered in detail the request of the Administration of Angola, acting on behalf of 16 Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as contained in Document RRB25-2/18,	Executive Secretary to communicate this decision to the administration concerned.

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
	<p>Community Member States requesting to allow the submission of eight coordination filings under Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23) RRB25-2/18; RRB25-2/DELAYED/9</p>	<p>and noting Document RRB25-2/DELAYED/9 for information, the Board noted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau had consulted with the SADC administrations concerned to seek their concurrence for the removal of their names from the RASCOM filings, thereby enabling their eligibility for submissions under Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23) while allowing continued participation in the RASCOM Inter-governmental Satellite Organization. • The SADC Member States had found that the process of removing a Member State's name from the RASCOM filings would require legal and procedural reviews and high-level discussions that could extend beyond WRC-27. • The SADC Member States had submitted a contribution to the Working Party 4A meeting in May 2025 seeking clarification on the eligibility for submissions under Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23). The result of informal discussions in a sub-working group included in attachment 1 of the Chairman's Report indicated that WRC-07 might not have intended to apply eligibility restrictions to former subregional systems such as the RASCOM filings but that further discussions were needed to confirm that view. • As the issue regarding the restrictions on the application of Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23) was expected to be deliberated at WRC-27, the final determination of the eligibility of the SADC administrations for the application of the resolution while remaining associated with the RASCOM Appendix 30B filings remained pending. <p>Consequently, the Board decided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Bureau should process the simultaneous submissions of up to eight filings under Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23) selected by the SADC administrations and publish them in Part A Special Sections; 	<p>Bureau to defer the application of the eligibility restriction until the matter is considered by WRC-27 and to review the eligibility of the Member States based on the decision of WRC-27.</p> <p>Bureau to 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.</p> <p>Bureau to report progress on the matter to future RRB meetings.</p>

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> once that step had been accomplished, 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; the Bureau should 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; 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 invited the Administration of Angola to submit a request to WRC-27 for clarification on the eligibility issue of Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23).</p> <p>The Board instructed the Bureau to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> defer the application of the eligibility restriction until the matter had been considered by WRC-27 and to review the eligibility of the SADC Member States based on the decision of WRC-27; 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; 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 100th meeting as 10–14 November 2025 (Room L).</p> <p>The Board further tentatively confirmed the dates for its subsequent meetings in 2026, as follows:</p>	-

Item No.	Subject	Action/decision and reasons	Follow-up
		<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 RRB25-2/20.	-
14	Closure of the meeting	The meeting closed at 1640 hours on 18 July 2025.	-

ATTACHMENT

Annex 1

Addition of new rules of procedure on Nos. **5.293, 5.295A, 5.307A, 5.308A and 5.325**

Rules concerning

PART B

SECTION B6

Rules concerning criteria for applying the provisions of No. 9.36 to a frequency assignment in the terrestrial services whose allocation or identification is governed by Nos. 5.292, 5.293, 5.295, 5.295A, 5.296A, 5.297, 5.307A, 5.308, 5.308A, 5.309, 5.323, 5.325, 5.326, 5.341A, 5.341C, 5.346, 5.346A, 5.429F, 5.430A, 5.431A, 5.431B, 5.432B, 5.434A, 5.457F, 5.480A and 5.553A¹ (MOD RRB24/510)

MOD

...

2 For identification of the administrations whose agreement may need to be obtained, in the context of the provisions of Nos. **5.292, 5.293, 5.295, 5.295A, 5.296A, 5.297, 5.307A, 5.308, 5.308A, 5.309, 5.323, 5.325, 5.326, 5.341A, 5.341C, 5.346, 5.346A, 5.429F, 5.430A, 5.431A, 5.431B, 5.432B, 5.434A, 5.457F, 5.480A and 5.553A**, the following criteria are applied: (MOD RRB24/510)

2.1 the *coordination distance concept* is applied with respect to the services that are allocated according to Article 5 (these services are indicated in the Table below under the heading “Protected service”);

TABLE 1 (MOD RRB24/510)

Applicability of No. 9.21

¹ WRC-23 deleted the reference to No. **9.21** from the modified Nos. **5.429D** and **5.434** as explained in [Circular Letter CCRR/73](#).

Footnote	Frequency band (MHz)	Allocated service <u>in the frequency band or portions thereof, and subject to {No. 9.21}</u>	Protected service
5.292 ¹	470-512	FS, MS	BS
5.293 ¹	470-512 and 614-806	FS, MS	BS
	<u>645-806</u>	<u>FS, MS</u>	<u>ARNs</u>
5.295	470-512	LMS (IMT)	BS, FS
	512-608	LMS (IMT)	BS
5.295A ³	470-694	LMS, MMS	BS
	606-614	LMS, MMS	RAS
	<u>645-694</u>	<u>LMS, MMS</u>	<u>ARNs</u>
5.296A	470-698	LMS (IMT)	BS, FS
	585-610	LMS (IMT)	RNS
5.297	512-608	FS, MS	BS
5.307A	614-694	LMS (IMT), MMS	BS
	<u>645-694</u>	<u>LMS (IMT), MMS</u>	<u>ARNs</u>
5.308	614-698	MS	BS
5.308A	614-698	MS (IMT)	BS
	<u>645-698</u>	<u>MS (IMT)</u>	<u>ARNs</u>
5.309 ¹	614-806	FS	BS, MS
5.323	862-960	ARNs	FS, MS
5.325 ¹	890-942	RLS	<u>ARNs</u> , FS, MS
5.326 ¹	903-905	LMS, MMS	FS
5.341A ²	1 429-1 452	LMS (IMT)	AMS
	1 492-1 518		
5.341C	1 429-1 452	LMS (IMT)	AMS
	1 492-1 518		
5.346 ²	1 452-1 492	LMS (IMT)	AMS
5.346A	1 452-1 492	LMS (IMT)	AMS
5.429F	3 300-3 400	LMS (IMT)	RLS
5.430A	3 400-3 600	LMS, MMS	FS, FSS
5.431A and 5.432B ¹	3 400-3 500	LMS, MMS	FS, FSS
5.431B	3 400-3 600	LMS (IMT)	FS, FSS
5.434A	3 600-3 800	<u>LMS (IMT), MMS</u>	FS, FSS
5.457F	6 425-7 125	LMS (IMT)	FS, MS
5.480A	10 000-10 500	LMS (IMT)	RLS, FS
5.553A	45 500-47 000	LMS (IMT)	AMS, RNS

¹ Different category of service.

² For frequency assignments subject to this provision the No. 9.21 procedure does not apply to those administrations whose territories are outside of the distances specified in the corresponding Rules of Procedure on No. 5.341A and No. 5.346.

³ Secondary service.

...

2.2 The *case-by-case* verification is performed for the assignments submitted under the procedure of No. **9.21**. This verification consists in determining the distance from the location of a station subject to No. **9.21** to the border of a neighbouring country*. In case this distance is shorter than the respective coordination distance, the administration of this neighbouring country is identified as affected.

Reason: to clarify the application of the term “neighbouring country” given that it refers to all countries lying within the coordination distance defined in the Rules of Procedure, not only those that share land or maritime borders.

Effective date of application of this Rule: immediately after approval.

3 In the calculation of the coordination distances the following approach is used:

...

3.1ter For the protection of the aeronautical radionavigation service in the frequency bands between 645 and 942 MHz allocated by Nos. **5.312** and **5.323**, from the radiocommunication services indicated in Column 3 of Table 1, in the context of the provisions of Nos. **5.293**, **5.295A**, **5.307A**, **5.308A** and **5.325** a coordination trigger distance of 450 km with respect to the borders of the neighbouring countries listed in Nos. **5.312** and **5.323** is used.

Reason: In accordance with No. **5.293** the frequency bands 470-512 MHz and 645-806 MHz are allocated to the fixed service, and the frequency band 614-698 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis in some Region 2 countries, subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21**.

According to No. **5.295A** the frequency band 470-694 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a secondary basis in some Region 1 countries, subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21**.

In some Region 1 countries the provision No. **5.307A** allocates the frequency band 614-694 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis and identifies this band for IMT, subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21**.

In accordance with No. **5.308A** the frequency band 614-698 MHz is identified for IMT in some Region 2 countries, subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21**.

No. **5.325** allocates the frequency band 890-942 MHz to the radiolocation service on a primary basis in one Region 2 country, subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21**.

For the protection of the aeronautical radionavigation service in the frequency bands between 645 and 942 MHz, allocated by Nos. **5.312** and **5.323**, the coordination trigger value of 450 km which is given in Resolutions **749 (Rev. WRC-23)** and **760 (Rev. WRC-23)** is used as the worst-case scenario that has been used in the rules of procedure (RoP) on Nos. **5.312A** and **5.316B**.

* In this context, “neighbouring country” includes countries within the coordination distance defined in the Rules of Procedure.

*Based on the above, the 450 km distance criterion ensures the protection of the aeronautical radionavigation service from IMT base stations, hence the same 450 km distance criterion applies to the fixed stations operating under No. **5.293**, which may have similar antenna height as the IMT base station (see Appendix 4.5 to Chapter 4 of Annex 2 to GE06 Agreement where the typical antenna height is given as 37.5 m for both fixed and land mobile service base stations), to protect the aeronautical radionavigation service that operates under No. **5.312**.*

*Furthermore, considering that there is no dedicated ITU-R deliverable providing typical characteristics of the aeronautical radionavigation receiving system and typical characteristics of radiolocation service systems in the frequency band 862-960 MHz the same 450 km distance criterion applies to the radiolocation service under No. **5.325** to protect the aeronautical radionavigation service that operates according to No. **5.323**.*

Effective date of application of this Rule: immediately after approval.

...

3.8 For the protection of the fixed and fixed-satellite services in the frequency bands between 3 400 MHz and 3 800 MHz from the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in the context of the provisions of Nos. **5.430A**, **5.431A**, ~~and 5.432B~~ **and 5.434A**, and from IMT in the context of the provisions of No. ~~5.431B and 5.434A²~~, the power flux density of $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\cdot 4 \text{ kHz)}^2$ produced at the height of 3 m above ground level is used.

Based on the above pfd value the coordination distances are calculated using Recommendation ITU-R P.452-18 at 20% of time with a smooth Earth terrain profile. (MOD RRB24/510)

Reason: *to reflect the upgraded allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis in Region 1 subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21** in accordance with No. **5.434A**.*

Effective date of application of this Rule: immediately after approval.

² This value was decided by WRC-07 based on the protection of a typical earth station in the fixed-satellite service.

Annex 2

Addition of new rules of procedure on Resolution **170 (Rev.WRC-23)**

Rules concerning

RESOLUTION 170 (Rev.WRC-23)

Additional measures for satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service in frequency bands subject to Appendix 30B for the enhancement of equitable access to those frequency bands

...

ATTACHMENT 1 TO RESOLUTION 170 (REV.WRC-23)

ADD

§ 3 c)

The Board noted that WRC-23 had instructed the Bureau to align the rules of procedure on Resolution **170 (Rev.WRC-23)** with the decisions of the Conference related to the modifications of Appendices **30A** and **30B** (see item 15.1 of the minutes of the 13th Plenary meeting in [Document WRC23/528](#)).

Therefore, the Board decided that the rules of procedure concerning § 6.39 of Appendix **30B** of the Radio Regulations also applies in the case of a beam formed by combining all individual minimum ellipses for a group of named administrations, as described in § 3c) of Attachment 1 to Resolution **170 (Rev.WRC-23)**.

Reason: *to implement the instruction of WRC-23 to apply new guidelines received from WRC-23 in the application of Resolution **170 (Rev.WRC-23)**.*

Effective date of application of the Rule: 1 January 2025

Annex 3

Modification of existing rules of procedure on Nos. **9.21** and **9.36**

Rules concerning

ARTICLE 9 of the RR*

MOD

9.21

...

3 Coordination of a satellite network

When an administration communicates Appendix 4 data ~~(AP4/II Notice Forms)~~ for a satellite network to initiate the coordination procedure of No. **9.21**, the Bureau will act under Nos. **9.36** to **9.38** for that satellite network with respect to other satellite networks and for the space station of that satellite network with respect to terrestrial services, as appropriate.

If the administration requests that No. **9.21** be also initiated for earth stations of the satellite network, the request shall be accompanied with the ~~AP4/III Notice Forms~~ relevant Appendix 4 data. The Bureau will then establish coordination and/or "agreement" areas, as appropriate, for specific and/or typical earth stations located on the territory of the requesting administration, and publish the information under No. **9.38** (see also § 2 of the rules of procedure on No. 9.36). In case horizon elevation data were not provided, as well as in the case of typical earth stations, a value of 0° will be assumed by the Bureau.

MOD

9.36

...

2 For coordination requests under Nos. **9.11** to **9.14** and **9.21**, it is to be noted that irrespective of the identification by the Bureau under No. **9.36** (see footnote **9.36.1**), any administration, even one which was not identified, may disagree with the published assignment under No. **9.52** and any administration, including one identified by the Bureau, that has not commented on the proposed use within the regulatory time limit is considered to be unaffected by that use in accordance with No. **9.52C**. However, in the case of coordination requests under No. 9.21 concerning specific earth stations with respect to terrestrial services, the Board noted that the identification of affected administrations by the Bureau is based on the coordination area method contained in Appendix 7, as referenced in Table 5-1 of Appendix 5. Accordingly, administrations not identified through that method are considered unaffected and their agreement under No. 9.21 is not required.

...

Reason: to reflect the application of section 2 of the rules of procedure on No. **9.36** for coordination requests of specific earth stations with respect to terrestrial services under No. **9.21**. Since Table 5-1 of RR Appendix **5** mandates the Bureau to identify the affected administrations based on the calculated coordination area method contained in Appendix **7**, any administration not identified through the Appendix **7** method is considered unaffected and an agreement from those administrations under No. **9.21** is not required.

Effective date of application of this Rule: immediately after approval.

Annex 4

Addition of new rules of procedure on No. 13.2

Rules concerning

ARTICLE 13 of the RR ^{*}, ^{**}

ADD

13.2

Noting that No. 13.2 does not provide a detailed procedure to handle requests of assistance made under this provision, the Board decided that the Bureau shall apply the following steps for cases of harmful interference.

1. When receiving a request for assistance under No. 13.2 together with the full particulars relating to the harmful interference (see No. 15.27), the Bureau shall promptly acknowledge receipt of the communication to the affected administration, study the case and contact the administration(s) concerned to request their urgent cooperation. Further information may also be sought from any administration, if necessary (see No. 15.25).
2. If the administration(s) concerned does not acknowledge receipt under No. 15.35 within seven days from the dispatch of the Bureau's communication, the Bureau shall send a reminder.
3. If the administration(s) concerned has not informed the Bureau of the results of its investigation of the case (or of its status) within thirty days from the dispatch of the initial Bureau's communication,

^{*} **Note:** WRC-15 took the decision related to RR No. 13.6 during the 8th Plenary, Par. 1.39 to 1.42 of Doc. CMR15/505, approval of Doc. CMR15/416 in relation to Section 6 of Doc. 4 (Add2) (Rev1) (Add1)), as follows:

"With regards to the issue of whether partial evidence provided by an administration to support the use of frequency assignments across a frequency band may be considered as sufficient, in a reply to a RR No. 13.6 query, to demonstrate the use, or continuation of use, of frequency assignments in accordance with the notified characteristics recorded in the MIFR, WRC-15 was of the view that administrations need to respond as completely as practicable to queries under RR No. 13.6. If the Bureau receives what it considers to be a partial reply to a query, it is expected that the Bureau would further clarify the scope of its query for the administration or request additional or alternative information. In addition, it was recognized that WRC-15 agreed some revisions to RR No. 13.6 that are intended to ensure greater transparency in the application of this provision. These revisions should have the consequence of helping to address such issues."

^{**} **Note:** WRC-19 took the decision related to the application of No. 13.6, during the 10th Plenary, see items 10.5 to 10.7 of Doc. CMR19/571, approval of Doc. CMR19/500, as follows:

"1 WRC-19 has adopted a new milestone-based approach for the deployment of non-geostationary satellite systems in specific bands and services. WRC-19 indicates to the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau that with the milestone approach, WRC-19 is not encouraging routine use of No. 13.6 in the Radio Regulations, in the absence of reliable information, to seek confirmation of the deployment of the number of satellites in notified orbital planes for non-geostationary satellite orbit systems in frequency bands and services not listed in resolves 1 of the new Resolution. (...)

Furthermore, WRC-19 instructs the Bureau in applying the relevant provisions of the RR (e.g. No. 11.44C.2 or resolves 9d) of Resolution [7(A)-NGSO-MILESTONES] to exercise utmost caution until such time as ITU-R completes studies on tolerances." ***

^{***} *Note by the Secretariat:* The definitive number of Resolution [[7(A)-NGSO-MILESTONES] (WRC-19)] is Resolution 35 (WRC-19).

the Bureau shall contact the affected administration to inquire whether the harmful interference is still present.

4. If the harmful interference is still present, the Bureau shall send a reminder to the administration(s) concerned, indicating that, in the absence of a resolution of the case in the following thirty days, the case will be reported to the next meeting of the Board in application of No. **13.2**, together with draft recommendations to the administrations concerned.

The Board emphasized that the procedure contained in this Rule describes the actions of the Bureau when implementing No. **13.2** but does in no way modify the obligations on Administrations in the application of the provisions of the Radio Regulations related to cases of harmful interference.

The Board also reminded affected administrations to ensure that the administration(s) concerned and the Bureau were informed when the harmful interference had stopped so that the case could be considered closed.

Reason: to clarify the procedure to be followed by the Bureau in application of No. **13.2**.

Effective date of application of this Rule: Immediately after approval
