UPDATES to the

Rules of Procedure

(Edition of 2025)

Approved by the Radio Regulations Board*

Revision (Circular No.)	Date	Part	AR/AP	RR No. or other reference	Pages to be removed	Pages to be inserted
1 See CR/530	April 2026	B6			2 4-6	2(rev.1) 4(rev.1)-6(rev.1)
		Table of content			3	3(rev.1)
2 See CR/532	July 2026	A1	AR05 AR11 AR21 Resolution 679 (WRC-23)	5.564A and 5.565 11.28.1 11.43A 21.16	39 5 24 3 –	40(rev.2)-41(rev.2) 5(rev.2) 24(rev.2) 3(rev.2)-5(rev.2) 1(rev.2)
		Table of content			1	1(rev.2)
3 See CR/534	November 2026	A1	AR05 AR09	5.441B 9.7	19-20 2	19(rev.3)-20(rev.3) 2(rev.3)-2*ter*(rev.3)

* The new Rules or modifications to the existing Rules of Procedure take effect immediately or as otherwise indicated.

2 The regulatory relationship between GSO FSS uses, namely the uplink (Region 1) and the downlink (Appendix **30B**) utilization of the spectrum is not covered by any Radio Regulatory procedure. The Board thus considered this situation as follows. Based on the general principle that the utilization of the spectrum by two internationally recognized applications (coordinated vs. planned use), with the same status, should be mutually taken into account even if the case is not covered by specific procedures and also on the basis of the existing analogies (Article 7 of Appendix **30**, Article 7 of Appendix **30A**, the Board considering that:

a) up to now the Bureau has received only one case of the bidirectional use by GSO FSS of the bands 10.7-10.95 GHz and 11.2-11.45 GHz, and

b) the complexity of the issue does not justify the establishment of a sophisticated methodology to treat this case, and thus decided that the Bureau act as follows:

2.1 Uplink FSS applications in the bands 10.7-10.95 GHz and 11.2-11.45 GHz (Article **9**)

The FSS uplink usage (according to No. **5.484**) should protect the continuing rights of the Appendix **30B** Plan as well as the entries in the Appendix **30B** List, as they evolve. To this effect the FSS uplink networks shall apply the coordination (Article **9**) and notification (Article **11**) procedures not only vis-à-vis other uplink FSS networks of the same direction (Earth-to-space) but also vis-à-vis the Plan and List entries of the opposite direction (space-to-Earth). To take into account the Appendix **30B** Plan within the Article **9** procedure, the Plan shall be considered as a coordinated usage of the spectrum. Administrations responsible for the FSS uplink shall obtain coordination agreements from those other administrations whose systems in the Plan or assignments in the List are likely to be affected. The method and criteria for the identification of the administrations to be coordinated with shall be, similar to the case of Appendix **30A** (where the same bidirectional problem exists between planned feeder links and other FSS), as follows:

a) Since in the space-to-space interference scenario a receiving space station of the uplink FSS is subject to receive interference from a transmitting space station of the Appendix **30B** FSS Plan, and since currently an agreed method for the assessment of this interference is not available to the Bureau, assignments to receiving space stations operating in the uplink FSS submitted under Articles **9** or **11**, shall provisionally not undergo the examination relating to compatibility with Appendix **30B**. Therefore a note shall be included in the relevant Special Section to reflect the situation and a symbol shall be inserted in the Master Register to indicate that such assignments shall not claim protection from Appendix **30B**.

b) For the compatibility assessment between earth stations (transmitting ES of the FSS uplinks and the receiving ES within the Plan allotment) the method defined in Appendix **7** will be used. The service areas defined in Appendix **30B** will be extended by the coordination distance to form an *"*agreement area*"* within which a transmitting earth station of the FSS uplink has to be coordinated. For the calculation of the coordination distance the most up-to-date ITU-R Recommendation will be used.

2.2 Downlink FSS applications in the bands 10.7-10.95 GHz and 11.2-11.45 GHz (Appendix **30B**, planned usage):

a) As for the interference which is likely to be caused to FSS uplink from Appendix **30B** downlink the same condition referred to in 2.1 *a)* above applies, i.e., in the examination of Appendix **30B** Plan and List entries no account shall be taken of the FSS uplink assignments included in the MIFR with the above-mentioned symbol.

b) As for the interference which is likely to be caused to Appendix **30B** downlink receiving earth stations from FSS uplink transmitting earth stations the same condition referred to in 2.1 *b)* above applies.

5.441B

1 This provision stipulates, *inter alia*, that before an administration brings into use an IMT station in the mobile service in the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced by this station does not exceed −155 dB(W/(m^2 · 1 MHz)) produced up to 19 km above sea level at 20 km from the coast, defined as the low-water mark, as officially recognized by the coastal State. Resolution **223 (Rev.WRC-23)** applies.

Considering that this provision and Resolution **223 (Rev.WRC-23)** do not specify the propagation model to be used for the calculation of the pfd produced by IMT stations in the band 4 800-4 990 MHz and that the information about the low-water mark is not available in the ITU, the Board decided that Recommendation ITU-R P.528-5, for 1% of time, is to be used for this calculation for all altitudes up to 19 km above sea level at 20 km seaward from the nearest coast line based on the ITU's Digitized World Map (IDWM).

2 Resolution **223 (Rev.WRC-23)**, in particular *resolves 3*, provides the criteria for the identification of affected administrations for seeking agreement under No. **9.21** for IMT stations in the frequency bands 4 800-4 825 MHz and 4 835-4 950 MHz as follows: "a coordination distance from an IMT station to the border of another country equal to 300 km (for land path)/450 km (for sea path) applies".

Considering that no coordination distance for mixed paths is specified in this Resolution, the Board decided to use the sea path criteria when the length of the sea path is greater than 10% of the total path. When the length of the sea path is equal or less than 10% of the total path, the land path criterion applies. (MOD RRB26/534)

5.444B

1 This provision limits the use of the band 5 091-5 150 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service to two different applications. However, Appendix **4** does not contain data elements which would enable examination as to whether the notified frequency assignment is associated with any of these specific applications or with other applications in the aeronautical mobile service. As the Bureau has no means to make such differentiation, the Board decided that the Bureau shall make no examination of the notified frequency assignment to a station in the aeronautical mobile service from the view point of its conformity with this provision.

Rules concerning

ARTICLE 9 of the RR*

9.3

See comments relating to the exclusion of the territory made under the Rules of Procedure concerning No. **9.50**.

9.5

This provision concerns the publication of administrations' comments after the publication by the Bureau of advance publication information of a satellite network or a satellite system that are not subject to the coordination procedures of Section II of Article **9**. The Bureau, using the information received from administrations, will publish a summary of the comments received under No. **9.3** together with the report submitted by the administration responsible for the network under No. **9.4**, if any, in a manner that correctly reflects the situation.

When the administration responsible for the network or any other administration having submitted comments finds the published summary unsatisfactory, the Bureau will publish that administration's comments in extenso.

Coordination of frequency assignments (Article 9, Section II)

9.6

1 Based on an analysis of Articles **9** and **11** and Appendix **5**, the Board agreed that as far as coordination requests, submitted to the Bureau under Nos. **9.30** or **9.32** (space network coordination cases), are concerned:

a) publication, under No. **9.38**, of requests for coordination shall be made in the order of their date of receipt (see also the general Rules of Procedure on Receivability);

b) the intent of Nos. **9.6** (**9.7** to **9.21**), **9.27** and Appendix **5** is to identify to which administrations a request for coordination is to be addressed, and not to state an order of priorities for rights to a particular orbital position;

c) the coordination process is a two way process. This understanding was included in the Radio Regulations by WARC Orb-88 with the adoption of the former RR provision No. **1085A** which was confirmed by WRC-97 in No. **S9.53**;

* This Rule of Procedure refers to Articles **9**, **11**, to Articles 4 and 5 of Appendices **30** and **30A**, and to Articles 6 and 8 of Appendix **30B** of the Radio Regulations.

d) in the application of Article **9** no administration obtains any particular priority as a result of being the first to start either the advance publication phase (Section I of Article **9**) or the request for coordination procedure (Section II of Article **9**).

2 Cases of continuing disagreement or unsuccessful coordination (See No. **9.65**) are dealt with in Article **11** where the goal of the procedures, i.e. the international recognition of frequencies, is secured through the recording of frequency assignments in the Master Register (see also Nos. **11.32A**, **11.33**, **11.41** and **11.41A**).

9.7 (ADD RRB26/534)

Coordination requirements for passive sensors on board a geostationary satellite network

In accordance with No. **9.7**, coordination is required "for a station in a satellite network using the geostationary-satellite orbit, in any space radiocommunication service, in a frequency band and in a Region where this service is not subject to a plan, in respect of any other satellite network using that orbit, in any space radiocommunication service in a frequency band and in a Region where this service is not subject to a plan, with the exception of coordination between earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission".

No. **1.183** defines a passive sensor as "a measuring instrument in the Earth exploration-satellite service or in the space research service by means of which information is obtained by reception of radio waves of natural origin". Since passive sensors do not transmit any signal, they cannot interfere with one another. Therefore, the Board decided that there was no need to establish coordination requirements between frequency assignments to passive sensors on-board geostationary satellite networks.

Besides, even if most of the frequency bands allocated to passive services do not share with other active space services, the following frequency bands are allocated to passive services as well as to the inter-satellite service on a co-primary basis: 54.25-58.2 GHz, 59-59.3 GHz, 116-122.25 GHz, 174.8-182 GHz, 185-190 GHz.

Nos. **5.556A**, **5.558A** (both provisions have been adopted by WRC-97), **5.562C** and **5.562H** (both provisions have been adopted by WRC-2000) establish operational conditions and power flux-density limits applicable to stations in the inter-satellite service in the above bands:

> **5.556A** Use of the bands 54.25-56.9 GHz, 57-58.2 GHz and 59-59.3 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed −147 dB(W/(m^2·100 MHz)) for all angles of arrival.

> **5.558A** Use of the band 56.9-57 GHz by inter-satellite systems is limited to links between satellites in geostationary-satellite orbit and to transmissions from non-geostationary satellites in high-Earth orbit to those in low-Earth orbit. For links between satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit, the single-entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed −147 dB(W/(m^2·100 MHz)) for all angles of arrival.

5.562C Use of the band 116-122.25 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, at all altitudes from 0 km to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface and in the vicinity of all geostationary orbital positions occupied by passive sensors, shall not exceed −148 dB(W/(m^2·MHz)) for all angles of arrival.

5.562H Use of the bands 174.8-182 GHz and 185-190 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, at all altitudes from 0 to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface and in the vicinity of all geostationary orbital positions occupied by passive sensors, shall not exceed −144 dB(W/(m^2·MHz)) for all angles of arrival.

The Board further noted that, in addition to operational restrictions on the inter-satellite service, Nos. **5.556A** and **5.558A** contain a pfd limit that is only applicable at altitudes between 0 and 1 000 km; therefore the protection of passive sensors in the frequency bands where these provisions apply may be limited to those on-board low Earth orbit satellites. Noting that No. **9.6.3** does not apply in these cases, the Board concluded that coordination under No. **9.7** is applicable between frequency assignments to stations in the inter-satellite service and to passive sensors on-board geostationary satellites in the frequency bands 54.25-58.2 GHz and 59-59.3 GHz. However, the Board also noted that there would be a need to determine how to apply No. **9.7** to coordinate between frequency assignments to stations in the inter-satellite service and these passive sensors considering that the ΔT/T method cannot be applied to establish coordination requirements between passive services and the inter-satellite service as the system noise temperature is not a required data item for passive sensors (see section C.5 of Annex 2 to Appendix **4**).

Similar situations may also occur in the frequency bands 18.6-18.8 GHz and 235-238 GHz where the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service and the space research (passive) service share the frequency band with the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), in the frequency band 239.2-240 GHz where the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service shares the frequency band with the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) or in the frequency band 1 668-1 668.4 MHz where the space research (passive) service shares the band with the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space)[1].

Noting No. **9.32** and the above analysis, the Board decided that, until more appropriate sharing or coordination methodologies and criteria are developed, frequency assignments containing passive sensors in a satellite network using the geostationary-satellite orbit have to be submitted in a coordination request to the Bureau. In the absence of appropriate criteria in Appendix **5** for the Bureau's action under No. **9.34**, the Board instructed the Bureau to indicate that the frequency assignments are submitted under No. **9.7** but no administrations are identified as potentially affected.

[1] In the frequency band 1 668-1 668.4 MHz, geostationary satellites networks in the mobile-satellite service coordinate with passive sensors on-board non-geostationary satellite systems on the basis of the criteria contained in Table **5-1** of Appendix **5** for No. **9.13**, i.e. in addition to bandwidth overlap, the e.i.r.p. spectral density of mobile earth stations in a geostationary satellite network of the mobile-satellite service operating in this band exceeds −2.5 dB(W/4 kHz) or the power spectral density delivered to the mobile earth station antenna exceeds −10 dB(W/4 kHz). No criterion is applicable with respect to passive sensors on-board a geostationary satellite network.

The Board also decided that, following receipt of the BR IFIC containing such requests for coordination, an administration believing that it should have been included in the request, taking into consideration interference that may be caused to or by its own frequency assignments, may, within four months of the date of publication of the relevant BR IFIC, inform the initiating administration and the Bureau, giving its technical reasons for doing so, and request that its name be included.

After having studied this information with respect of frequency overlap, the Bureau shall inform both administrations of its conclusions. Should the Bureau agree to include an administration in the coordination request, it shall publish a Special Section, indicating the list of administrations and associated satellite networks with which coordination needs to be effected.

9.11A

1 With the provisional date of entry into force of the "Simplified Radio Regulations" on 1 January 1999, the provisions of No. **9.11A**, relating to Nos. **9.12** to **9.16** and **9.17A** as appropriate together with associated part of Appendix **5** as well as the relevant provisions of Article **11** replace Resolution **46 (Rev.WRC-97)**[*].

2 Application of No. 9.11A to different services/frequency bands

2.1 This provision does not specifically define the services to which the coordination procedure required under Nos. **9.12** to **9.16** applies.

2.2 Administrations found some difficulties in applying the equivalent procedure contained in Resolution **46 (Rev.WRC-97)**[*] now incorporated in Articles **9**, **11** and Appendix **5** with respect to certain categories of services. The question was whether, in addition to the space services specifically mentioned in the footnotes (MSS and radiodetermination-satellite service as well as non-GSO MSS feeder links and non-GSO FSS), the procedure is applicable or not to the other terrestrial and space services not specifically mentioned in the appropriate footnotes.

2.3 While recognizing the difficulties of harmonizing the text of the footnotes to Article **5** introduced by WARC-92, WRC-95 and WRC-97 on the one hand and the text of the provision of Nos. **9.11A** (including Nos. **9.12** to **9.16**) and **9.17A**, as appropriate with respect to the services to which this provision is applicable, on the other hand, the Board concluded that the procedure is applicable to all other space and terrestrial services with respect to those satellite services having allocations with equal rights and mentioned in the specific footnotes to which this provision applies. The frequency bands are those to which, in a footnote, reference is made to this provision in the Table of Frequency Allocations (see Tables 9.11A-1 and 9.11A-2 below). In these Tables, there is an indication of those other space services

[*] *Note by the Secretariat*: This Resolution was suppressed by WRC-03.