Australian Government
Department of Infrastructure, Transport,
Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts

Australian Preliminary Views on WRC-27 agenda items—February 2026

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Agenda item 1.1 - FSS A-ESIM & M-ESIM (Q/V Bands)

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

Australia supports studies aiming to develop a framework, including the technical conditions and regulatory provisions, for the use of the frequency bands 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space) by aeronautical and maritime earth stations in motion (A-ESIMs and M-ESIMs) communicating with GSO and non-GSO networks, taking into account the protection of incumbent primary services in these frequency bands and adjacent bands.

Agenda item 1.2 – FSS Smaller Antenna (13.75-14 GHz)

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

Australia supports ITU-R studies on the technical and operational limitations regarding the minimum antenna size and associated power limitations of GSO and non-GSO FSS earth stations in the frequency band 13.75-14 GHz (Earth-to-space) and possible regulatory changes in accordance with Resolution 129 (WRC-23).

Studies to be performed will need to demonstrate that:

- any modification of the limitations on the minimum antenna diameters of GSO and NGSO FSS Earth stations and the associated power limitations as defined in No. 5.502; and
- any possible interference associated with an increase in FSS Earth stations deployments, would still ensure the protection of the radiolocation service.

Agenda item 1.3 – FSS gateway ES (51.4-52.4 GHz)

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

Australia supports studies on the development of a regulatory framework to enable the use of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz by NGSO FSS gateway earth stations (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis while ensuring the protection of existing services in the same and adjacent bands in accordance with Resolution 130 (WRC-23).

Studies should include consideration of regulatory measures to protect GSO networks from unacceptable interference in accordance with RR No. **22.2**.

Agenda item 1.4 – FSS & BSS (17.3-17.8 GHz, Region 3)

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

Australia supports the new allocation to FSS (space-to-Earth) in 17.3 – 17.7 GHz for both GSO and non-GSO in Region 3 in order to harmonise this band globally in all three Regions. Any arrangements implemented should ensure the protection of existing primary allocations in the same and adjacent frequency bands.

This position is currently best articulated in the Proposed Method C detailed in Annex 8 to the *Report on the fifty-seventh meeting of Working Party 4A* (Geneva, Switzerland, 27 October – 6 November 2025) (document 4A/830).

Agenda item 1.5 – NGSO FSS & MSS ES authorization

To consider regulatory measures, and implementability thereof, to limit the unauthorized operations of non-geostationary-satellite orbit earth stations in the fixed-satellite and mobile-satellite services and associated issues related to the service area of non-geostationary-satellite orbit satellite systems in the fixed-satellite and mobile-satellite services, in accordance with **Resolution 14 (WRC-23)**.

Australia is of the view that the existing regulatory measures outlined in Article **18** of the Radio Regulations, along with those in Resolution **22 (Rev.WRC 23)** and Resolution **25 (Rev.WRC-23)**, provide a suitable framework to address unauthorised operations of non-GSO earth stations in the Earth-to-space direction while also upholding the sovereignty of member states.

Agenda item 1.6 – FSS equitable access (Q/V Bands)

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

Australia is of the view that under the current provisions of the Radio Regulations all Member States have arrangements available supporting equitable access to the spectrum/orbit resource. Australia does not consider that there is a need to further modify the Radio Regulations for the purpose of equitable access. Recognising the relative disadvantage of some countries in applying the coordination and notification procedures specified in Articles **9** and **11** respectively, Australia supports the study of measures to provide technical and regulatory assistance to Member States in the application of these procedures.

Agenda item 1.7 – additional spectrum for IMT

To consider studies on sharing and compatibility and develop technical conditions for the use of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in the frequency bands 4400-4800 MHz and 7125-8400 MHz (or parts thereof), and 14.8-15.35 GHz taking into account existing primary services operating in these, and adjacent, frequency bands, in accordance with Resolution **256 (WRC-23).**

Australia supports ITU-R studies under Resolution **256 (WRC-23)** to consider potential new IMT identifications.

4400-4800 MHz

Australia is still considering its view on an IMT identification in the frequency range 4400-4800 MHz. If an IMT identification is made, Australia will seek to implement suitable measures to protect both in-band and adjacent band services without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services. This includes the protection of stations operating in international spaces which cannot be registered in the MIFR.

Australia also supports studies to ensure compatibility of any new primary EESS (passive) allocations (as being considered under WRC-27 Agenda item 1.19) with potential new IMT identifications in adjacent bands.

7125-8400 MHz

Australia supports an IMT identification in the frequency range 7125-7250 MHz provided suitable measures are implemented to protect in-band and adjacent band primary services without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services. This includes the protection of stations operating in international spaces which cannot be registered in the MIFR.

While RR **5.460** and **5.460A** state that GSO satellites of the SRS(E-s) (7190-7235 MHz) and space stations of the EESS(E-s) (7190-7250 MHz) shall not claim protection from existing and future stations of the fixed and mobile service, Australia is interested in the ongoing viability of these services.

Australia is still considering its view on an IMT identification in in the frequency range 7250-8400 MHz. If an IMT identification is made, Australia will seek to implement suitable measures to protect both in-band and adjacent band services without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services.

Australia also supports studies to ensure compatibility of any new primary EESS (passive) allocations (as being considered under WRC-27 Agenda item 1.19) with potential new IMT identifications in adjacent bands.

14.8-15.35 GHz

Australia is not considering IMT in this band. Any identification must ensure suitable measures to protect both in-band and adjacent band primary services are implemented without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services. This includes the protection of stations operating in international spaces which cannot be registered in the MIFR.

Agenda item 1.8 – radiolocation above 231.5 GHz

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

Australia supports ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies in accordance with Resolution **663 (WRC-23)**, with a view to ensure the protection of services to which the frequency bands are allocated and/or identified and in adjacent frequency bands.

Agenda item 1.9 – RR Appendix 26, HF modernization

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

Australia supports technical and regulatory studies to enable the modernisation of AM(OR)S High Frequency bands that are contained within Appendix 26 of the Radio Regulations. Studies should take into account the current use of narrowband systems in these bands which should not be impacted nor precluded by a revision of Appendix 26.

Agenda item 1.10 – RR Article 21 limits (E Band)

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

Australia supports the development and inclusion of power flux-density (pfd) and equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) limits in Article 21 for satellite services (fixed-satellite service (FSS), mobile-satellite service (MSS) and broadcasting-satellite service (BSS)) in the bands 71–76 GHz and 81–86 GHz in accordance with Resolution **775 (Rev.WRC-23)**.

Agenda item 1.11 – MSS space-to-space links

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

Australia supports studies to determine appropriate technical and regulatory provisions to address Resolution **249 (Rev. WRC-23)** and consider space-to-space links in the frequency bands 1 518-1 544 MHz, 1 545-1 559 MHz, 1 610-1 645.5 MHz, 1 646.5-1 660 MHz, 1 670-1 675 MHz and 2 483.5-2 500 MHz while ensuring the protection of, incumbent services in these bands and adjacent frequency bands and not constraining these services in any way.

Agenda item 1.12 – MSS for low-data-rate NGSO

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

Australia supports studies being conducted in accordance with Resolution **252 (WRC-23)**. Studies should ensure the protection of in-band and adjacent band services from new LDR MSS systems.

Australia is of the view that the study on spectrum requirements, technical and operational characteristics, and conditions for low-data-rate MSS requires a clear technical description of low-data-rate MSS systems.

Australia holds the view that any regulatory considerations for low-data-rate MSS systems should enable non-exclusive access to any frequency bands identified.

Agenda item 1.13 – MSS in IMT bands

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

Australia sees value in the opportunities presented by Direct Connectivity between Mobile-Satellite Service space station and IMT UEs (DC-MSS-IMT). This is especially relevant for regional and remote connectivity. Australia also recognises the importance of services delivered through existing MSS allocations and by existing terrestrial wireless broadband networks delivered using IMT technologies.

Australia is of the view that:

- an appropriate regulatory framework should be developed focusing on the technical and operational measures to implement DC-MSS-IMT in the frequency bands between 694/698 MHz and 2.7 GHz detailed in ITU-R Document 4C/199, taking into account the IMT frequency arrangements addressed in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1036. Australia does not oppose the study of TDD bands meeting this criteria.
- sharing and compatibility studies should be conducted with incumbent services (both in-band and adjacent band) to determine what measures may be required to protect incumbent services in accordance with the Radio Regulations.
- studies regarding customer premises equipment (CPE) can be undertaken as desired by interested parties as a sensitivity analysis.
- a primary MSS allocation should be used when enabling DC-MSS-IMT. Any such allocation should also be associated with technical conditions to protect incumbent services as well as regulatory text to ensure that stations in the MSS do not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the mobile service, in line with *further resolves* 2 of Resolution 253.
- no additional regulatory measures are needed for IMT user equipment transmitting in the potential new MSS uplink allocation, provided that these IMT user equipment operate under the same technical conditions as per their existing operation in the terrestrial IMT networks, unless IMT user equipment parameters and operation for DC-MSS-IMT uplink scenarios differ significantly from terrestrial IMT.
- the aggregate pfd per system approach is the currently preferred mechanism to manage interference into terrestrial IMT networks.

Agenda item 1.14 – new allocations for MSS

To consider studies on possible new frequency allocations to the mobile-satellite service in the frequency bands 2 010-2 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 2 160-2 170 MHz (space-to-Earth) in Regions 1 and 3 and 2 120-2 160 MHz (space-to-Earth) in all Regions, in accordance with Resolution **254 (WRC-23)**.

Australia sees value in the opportunities presented by new MSS allocation in bands already identified for IMT that could serve direct-to-device/direct connectivity IMT technology, especially for regional and remote connectivity. Australia also recognises the importance of services delivered by existing terrestrial wireless broadband networks delivered using IMT technologies.

Australia is of the view that sharing and compatibility studies should be conducted with incumbent services (both in-band and adjacent band) to determine what measures may be required to protect them in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

Australia observes that studies in the frequency bands 2 010-2 025 MHz and 2 120-2 170 MHz under Agenda item 1.14 would overlap with studies in the same frequency bands to be considered under Agenda items 1.12 and 1.13. Thus, any regulatory proposals for these overlapping frequency bands should be consistent and/or not contradictory with each other.

Agenda item 1.15 – SRS (s-s) for lunar communications

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

Australia notes that the large majority of ITU-R studies have been completed with results to date demonstrating that no interference issues are expected for existing radio communication services as identified in *recognising g)* to *n)* of Resolution **680 (WRC-23)**, primarily due to the large free space propagation losses between the lunar region and the Earth.

Australia supports new allocations (or the modification of existing allocations) in the Space Research Service (space-to-space) for lunar applications within the frequency ranges identified in *resolves 1)* of Resolution **680 (WRC-23).**

Protection of the Shielded Zone of the Moon as specified in Article 22 Section V of the ITU-R Radio Regulations must be ensured.

Agenda item 1.16 – Radio Quiet Zones

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

Australia supports the continuation of studies called for in Resolution **681 (WRC-23).**

Agenda item 1.17 – space weather sensors

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

Australia supports studies to develop regulatory provisions for receive-only space weather sensors and their protection in the Radio Regulations in the frequency bands identified in Resolution 682 (WRC-23).

Australia considers any new primary MetAids (space weather) allocations shall not claim protection from, or constrain the future development of, incumbent primary services in these frequency bands or in adjacent bands.

Agenda item 1.18 – Passive services above 76 GHz

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

Australia supports the development of regulatory measures, based on compatibility studies, to protect the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) (passive) from the corresponding active services in adjacent frequency bands as listed in Table 1 of Resolution **712 (WRC-23)**, and the development of regulatory measures, based on compatibility studies, to protect the radio astronomy service (RAS) from the active satellite services in certain adjacent and nearby frequency bands as listed in Table 2 of Resolution **712 (WRC-23)**.

Agenda item 1.19 – EESS (passive) (4.2 & 8.4 GHz)

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

Australia supports consideration of possible primary allocation in all Regions to the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive), for SST measurement, in the frequency bands 4 200-4 400 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz on the basis that any such allocation shall not claim protection from existing and planned stations of incumbent services operating in the 4 200-4 400 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz bands or adjacent bands

Australia also supports studies to ensure the compatibility of any new primary EESS (passive) allocations with potential new IMT identifications in adjacent bands (as being considered under WRC-27 Agenda item 1.7).

Agenda item 2 – Review of ITU-R Recommendations

To examine the revised ITU Radiocommunication Sector Recommendations incorporated by reference in the Radio Regulations communicated by the Radiocommunication Assembly, in accordance with further resolves of Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-19)**, and to decide whether or not to update the

corresponding references in the Radio Regulations, in accordance with the principles contained in resolves of that Resolution.

Australia supports the examination and review of ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference into the Radio Regulations and, where appropriate, the updating of these references.

Agenda item 4 – Resolutions and Recommendations

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

Australia supports the principle and intent of Resolution **95 (Rev.WRC-19)**, to ensure Resolutions and Recommendations of past WRCs are relevant and kept up to date. Australia's positions on specific proposals will be developed as these proposals arise during the cycle.

Agenda item 7 – satellite coordination & notification

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

Australia supports consideration of possible changes to improve advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to space services in accordance with Resolution **86 (Rev.WRC 07).**

The following table lists Australian views with respect to the current (post Oct-Nov WP4A 2025 meeting) list of Topics:

Working Document	**Topic Title**	**Australian View**
[830] Annex 46	Proposed revision to Resolution 170 (Rev.WRC-23)	This is not a priority for Australia.
[830] Annex 45	Proposed revision to Resolution 553 (Rev.WRC-23)	This is not a priority for Australia.
[830] Annex 43	Proposed modifications to Appendix 4	Australia can support this as a Topic to study.
[830] Annex 41	Assessing the potential advantage to define coordination arc for some frequency bands above 3 GHz	Australia can support this as a Topic and can accept establishing coordination arc for bands not yet having one. Support for any potential regulatory changes would be premised on continued protection of existing Australian networks.
[830] Annex 37	Potential regulatory improvements related to the application of RR NO. 4.4 to stations of space services	Australia is of the view that No. 4.4 provides important flexibility to administrations, for example to support technology innovation

		and accommodating domestic specific spectrum use. Depending on specific circumstances, such use of No. 4.4 may be useful on a temporary or ongoing basis. Accordingly, Australia is of the view that the fundamental application of No. 4.4 must be preserved. Acknowledging that No. 4.4 has broad applicability, Australia is of the view that any proposed regulatory changes related to No. 4.4 needs to remain within the scope of AI 7. Australia is open-minded to considering potential regulatory changes that address clearly articulated and agreed problems arising from the use of No. 4.4 (within the scope of AI 7).

The following Table lists Australian views with respect to the items to be discussed at the May 2026 WP 4A meeting:

Working Document	**Candidate Topic**	**Australian View**
[830] Annex 51	Enhancing the responsibility of the notifying administration of a satellite network or system	Australia does not support this as a Topic under Agenda Item 7. Australia does not support further studies on the term “associated administration”.
[830] Annex 50	Submissions under RR Appendices 30, 30A and 30B 1. Unrealistic Gain Contours 2. “Asymmetric” Service Areas 3. Minimum Uplink Test Points 4. Multiple Power Densities	Australia does not support this as a Topic, noting the difficulty in assessing what is considered unrealistic or not, and the need for careful treatment for these issues that have already been addressed in WRC-23 AI 9.2.
[830] Annex 49	Capability of a space station to satisfy the requirements for bringing into use of frequency assignments specified in the provisions of Radio Regulations Nos. 11.44B, 11.44C, 11.44D and 11.44E	Australia does not support this as a Topic, nor combining it with the item on Repeated B/BIU, as such an approach would not effectively reduce the workload required to study each issue adequately.
[830] Annex 40	Recording of frequency assignments in space services under RR No. 11.41	Australia is of the view that the current procedures of No 11.41 work in practice.
[830] Annex 38	The use of the same satellite or different satellites to repeatedly bring into use and bring back into use the same frequency assignments of a satellite network or system for a short period of time	Australia is of the view that work on repeated BIU/B-BIU should not be progressed for further study at this point of time.

Agenda item 8 – deletion of country footnotes

To consider and take appropriate action on requests from administrations to delete their country footnotes or to have their country name deleted from footnotes, if no longer required, taking into account Resolution **26 (Rev.WRC-23)**.

Australia supports the principles and intent of Resolution **26 (Rev.WRC-23)** and the WRC standing agenda item for administrations to remove their country footnotes or their country names associated with specific footnotes of the Table of Frequency Allocations in Article **5** of the Radio Regulations when no longer required.

Australia is of the view that this standing agenda item is not intended for adding country names to existing footnotes. The addition of country names to existing footnotes should only be considered by the conference on an exceptional, case by case basis, in accordance with the provisions outlined in Resolution **26 (WRC-23).**

Australia does not support further amendments to Resolution 26.

Agenda item 10 – future agenda items

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

Australia supports the consideration of items at WRC-31 that are of international and regional importance, which can only be effectively addressed through a WRC, and which are likely to be resolved within the available time and resources.