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Prepared by EUMETSAT
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Report on Frequency Management related topics

This report will provide an overview on the outcome of the following meeting/conferences on issues of interest to CGMS:

- 43rd annual meeting of the Space Frequency Coordination Group (SFCG), 4-12 June 2024;
- 6th meeting of WMO Expert Team on Radio Frequency Coordination (ET-RFC), 26-28 February 2025.

Issues worth noting by CGMS WG-I that were discussed and progressed at SFCG-43 and/or the 6th meeting of the WMO ET-RFC are the following:

- Update of remote sensing information in OSCAR and general proposals for modifications to the database from SFCG to WMO;
- Presentation of the activities of WG-I TG on RFI detection, monitoring and mapping to SFCG.
- Long term continuity in information/knowledge transfer/exchange between SFCG and CGMS, including WMO, on frequency management topics of common interest (Action Item: WGI/A52.01).
- Progress in SFCG and WMO on their objectives/positions for WRC-27 agenda items of interest/concern to CGMS (as listed in the HLPP).

Actions proposed: CGMS is invited to note this report and

- provide feedback and information on its activities via the CGMS/SFCG Liaison Officer to SFCG-44 (June 2025) on any frequency related matter;
- respond to the question from WMO ET-RFC regarding potential prioritisation of WRC-27 agenda items included in the HLPP from operational perspective of MetSat systems.

REPORT ON FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT RELATED TOPICS

1 INTRODUCTION

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- Long term continuity in information/knowledge transfer/exchange between SFCG and CGMS, including WMO, on frequency management topics of common interest (Action Item: WGI/A52.01).
- Progress in SFCG and WMO on their objectives/positions for WRC-27 agenda items of interest/concern to CGMS (as listed in the HLPP).

2 UPDATE OF REMOTE SENSING INFORMATION IN OSCAR AND GENERAL PROPOSALS FOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE DATABASE FROM SFCG TO WMO

SFCG AI 42/10 called for SFCG member agencies to check the information about their passive and active sensors in the WMO OSCAR database and provide corrections and additions as needed.

Based on inputs from SFCG member agencies, the SFCG Report 40 (SFCG Remote Sensing Information) was updated and follow up on Action item 42/10 was agreed.

SFCG further discussed a reply note to WMO, in particular related to the information regarding frequencies used for communication links in OSCAR/Space. SFCG believes that information on TT&C should be removed from the OSCAR database, and that the frequencies useful for user (e.g., data downlinks) should be limited to the allocated band, and it should not reflect the exact frequencies used.

Following-up on the note released to WMO, a meeting was held in October 2024 between responsible persons for the OSCAR database in WMO and SFCG representatives.

At this occasion the detailed comments/requests from SFCG members for updating certain information within OSCAR/Space were clarified.

Regarding the SFCG view that information of TT&C links is not relevant for users and should therefore be removed from the OSCAR/Space database it was agreed between SFCG and WMO to keep the information on the frequencies used for TT&C links out of the public version of OSCAR/Space. Instead, this information will be visible only for users with credentials.

Action: In this context the following actions on WMO were agreed:

- to consider long-term use/update of the TT&C frequency information;
- to consider which types of users with credential can access this information (e.g., only “admin”?).

Regarding the view of SFCG that it would be useful to have in the OSCAR/Space database the frequency information about communication links that are relevant to users, (e.g. DCP and data downlinks) it was concluded between SFCG and WMO that for public, unrestricted use, the data downlink frequencies should be listed in form of the allocated bands but not the center frequencies. To implement this, WMO requires from reliable sources which frequency bands these bands are. For this, ESA was tasked to provide this information about frequency band allocations. For users with credentials WMO retains the exact frequencies of the data downlinks.
For users with credentials OSCAR/Space has three categories of satellite frequencies (https://space.oscar.wmo.int/satellitefrequencies)

Action: To ensure that all frequency information is correctly categorised every agency contributing information to OSCAR/Space is tasked to review if the information within these 3 types of frequencies correspond to sensors, TT&C and data downlink info.

3 PRESENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF WG-I TG ON RFI DETECTION, MONITORING AND MAPPING TO SFCG

The chair of the CGMS WG-I TG on RFI detection, monitoring and mapping, Beau Backus (NOAA), presented the best practices under development within this TG.

It was outlined that the number of participating agencies in this CGMS WGI TG is still limited and that it would be beneficial if more agencies, also those in SFCG which are not members of CGMS, would share their experience or approaches on this topic with the CGMS WG-I TG.

It was observed that those best practices had some elements also relevant for the activities in SFCG under Action Item 43/16 (Updating the procedure for claiming and

supporting protection from harmful interference affecting passive and active Earth Exploration-Satellite Service sensors). This is an ongoing activity in SFCG regarding reporting of RFI cases SFCG members are confronted with. SFCG even maintains a page on RFI to sensors on the SFCG website.

Consideration on RFI other than to passive microwave sensors, for example to DCS, as reported by NOAA to SFCG-43, will be dealt with by SFCG under a dedicated agenda item at SFCG-44 in June 2025. As this issue is also of concern to CGMS, exchange between the two groups and potentially coordnation of activities on this subject would be beneficial.

4 INFORMATION/KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER/EXCHANGE BETWEEN SFCG AND CGMS, INCLUDING WMO (ACTION ITEM: WGI/A52.01).

Action Item WGI/A52.01 called upon the CGMS-SFCG Liaison Officer to identify mechanisms to ensure long term continuity in information/knowledge transfer/exchange between SFCG and CGMS, including WMO, on frequency management topics of common interest.

Role of the different entities related to frequencies:

SFCG:
Informal group of space agencies from around the world (larger membership than CGMS) solely dealing with frequency related issues, e.g.

- Coordination of frequencies for new missions prior to the coordination in the framework of the ITU coordination and notification process;
- Maintenance of a database on SFCG member missions for the purpose of coordination;
- Establishment of reports, recommendations and decisions for the purpose of efficient use among SFCG member agencies of the limited frequency resource;
- Exchange of experience on RFI cases;
- Development of SFCG objectives for WRC agenda items of interest and concern to the member agencies.

WMO:
The Expert Team on Radio Frequency Coordination (ET-RFC) provides a forum for WMO members to engage in frequency related matters of common interest. Several representatives of national weather services group with space agencies like NOAA, CMA and EUMETSAT to coordinate upon frequency related matters of interest to WMO, its global observing system, etc.

Through its participation from national weather services and space agencies it provides a useful mechanism for information/knowledge transfer/exchange. The yearly meeting are also regularely used to have a regional workshop to inform/educate interested entities in those regions about frequency issues of importance to the WMO community.

One of the most important tasks of this ET-RFC is to develop WMO positions for a WRC and to feed this position paper into the national, regional and ITU preparatory processes for a WRC, even as an input to a WRC itself. Although only being an observer to these processes, WMO as a sister UN organisation to the ITU has a significant weight at a WRC and is often referenced in the individual positions of ITU member states and in discussions in the decision finding/making process at a WRC. Thus, the develoment of a WMO position paper to a WRC is the most important task of the ET-RFC.

CGMS:

The consideration of frequency related issues is concentrated in WG-I and is traditionally more focused on the overall coordinated usage of frequency bands available for MetSat systems among member agencies, e.g.

- The agreement on the split of the L-Band between geostationary and non-geostationary MetSat systems and the coordination of the frequencies for dissemination of data to the users;
- The DCP channel plan for regional and international DCPs.

Those arrangement where then also adopted in the framework of the SFCG and even the ITU.

Other frequency related matters are usually not dealt with directly in CGMS, rather using the mechanisms in SFCG e.g. for early coordination of frequencies of future missions or association with the SFCG objectives and/or WMO positions to a WRC.

However, there were issues in the recent past where CGMS directly contributed to these processes, i.e. sending a letter from the CGMS member agencies to the ITU when the 24 GHz passive band was at stake due to the planned identifcation of the neighbouring band for IMT 5G at WRC-19 or as a result of that decision, dealing more intensively with the issue of RFI by establishment of the CGMS WG-I Task Group on RFI detection, monitoring and mapping.

But in general, the CGMS involement on frequency related matters remained focused to its core task of coordinating MetSat operations in its entirety, of which frequencies are only one aspect.

Feedback from SFCG on Action Item WGI/A52.01:

The CGMS-SFCG Liaison Officer brought this question to the meeting of SFCG-43 in June 2024. SFCG concluded that the current concept with a CGMS-SFCG Liaison Officer works sufficiently well to exchange information on issues of mutual interest. SFCG currently does not see the need to change this approach and does not have any proposals for potential improvements.

Feedback from WMO ET-RFC on Action Item WGI/A52.01:

The CGMS-SFCG Liaison Officer brought this question to the meeting of WMO ET-RFC, 26-28 February 2025. ET-RFC concluded that the process is considered adequat to ensure a mutual reporting of activities. In case of a subject that requires more intense/frequent exchange, e.g. on a frequency retated topic with potential

severe impact, the mechanism might need to be reviewed and adjusted to appropriately responde to the issue at hand with additional mechanisms/actions.

5 WRC-27 AGENDA ITEMS OF INTEREST/CONCERN TO CGMS

Section 2.2.1 of the HLPP stipulates to facilitate an effective preparation of national and ITU-R regional groups' positions for the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) 2027 favourable for CGMS-related issues, in particular but not exclusively with regard to the:

- Establishment of protection for passive microwave sensors in the bands 50.2-50.4 GHz, 52.6-54.25 GHz and in bands above 86 GHz from unwanted emissions from active services in neighbouring frequency bands (WRC-27 agenda items 1.1, 1.3, 1.8 and 1.18).

- Possible new primary frequency allocations to EESS (passive) in the bands 4200-4400 MHZ and 8400-8500 MHz for Sea Surface Temperature (SST) measurements to complement the SST measurements in the 6/7 GHz range (WRC-27 agenda item 1.19).

- Protection of the frequency bands 7450-7550 MHz, 7750-7900 MHz and 8025-8400 MHz, used for the downlink from MetSat and EO satellites, from possible future frequency usage by International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) (WRC-27 agenda item 1.7).

The following sections 4.1 to 4.5 provide a short overview on the relevant WRC-27 agenda items and the corresponding SFCG objectives from the 43rd annual meeting of the Space Frequency Coordination Group (SFCG), 4 - 12 June 2024 and the preliminary positions of WMO as updated at the recent 6th meeting of WMO Expert Team on Radio Frequency Coordination (ET-RFC), 26 – 28 February 2025.

4.1 WRC-27 Agenda Items 1.1 and 1.3 (New satellite agenda items with need to protect passive sensors)

Agenda items 1.1 and 1.3 regarding new satellite applications in existing allocations to the fixed-satellite service (FSS) requiring the establishment/update of limits to protect passive sensors in the bands 50.2-50.4 GHz and above 52.6 GHz, relevant for many operational and planned passive microwave sensors on non-geostationary MetSat.

Similarly to what was studied already in the past which led to the establishment of unwanted emission limits in Resolution 750 in the Radio Regulations to protect the bands 50.2-50.4 GHz and 52.6-54.25 GHz, studies will now have to be performed for these new satellite applications. Taking into account aggregation effects on potential

RFI with already existing satellite applications, those existing limits will now have to be reviewed and potentially revised.

Both, the preliminary SFCG objective and the preliminary WMO position as quoted below, are in line with the CGMS HLPP.

Preliminary SFCG Objective on WRC-27 agenda item 1.1:

SFCG does not oppose the operation of ESIMs in the bands 47.2-50.2 GHz and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space) provided that the protection of the EESS (passive) in the adjacent frequency band 50.2-50.4 GHz continues to be ensured through mandatory unwanted emission limits in Resolution 750.

Preliminary WMO Position on WRC-27 agenda item 1.1:

WMO does not oppose the operation of ESIMs in the bands 47.2–50.2 GHz and 50.4–51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space) provided that the protection of the EESS (passive) in the adjacent frequency band 50.2-50.4 GHz continues to be ensured through revision, if necessary, of existing mandatory unwanted emissions limits in Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19).

Preliminary SFCG Objective on WRC-27 agenda item 1.3:

SFCG does not oppose the use of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz by gateway earth stations transmitting to non-GSO systems in the FSS (Earth-to-space) provided that the protection of the EESS (passive) in the frequency band 52.6–54.25 GHz continues to be ensured through mandatory unwanted emission limits in Resolution 750. These mandatory limits must account for aggregate interference from GSO and non-GSO FSS systems into the EESS (passive). Revisions to Resolution 750 (Rev.WRC-19) may require both addition of unwanted emission limits for the non-GSO Earth stations as well as revision of the existing unwanted emission limits applicable to the GSO Earth stations.

Preliminary WMO Position on WRC-27 agenda item 1.3:

WMO is not opposed to the use of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz for gateway Earth stations transmitting to NGSO systems in the FSS (Earth-to-space) provided that the protection of the EESS (passive) in the frequency band 52.6–54.25 GHz is still adequately ensured. This may require inclusion of relevant mandatory unwanted emission limits for NGSO FSS and necessary adjustments to the existing GSO FSS limits in Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19) taking into account the aggregate interference from GSO and NGSO FSS systems into the EESS (passive).

4.2 WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.7 (IMT in the 4.4-4.8 GHz, 7.125-8.4 GHz and 14.8-15.35 GHz bands)

Despite the fact that there are already a number of bands identified for IMT, including the newly identified bands, 6425-7125 MHz in Region 1 and 7025-7125 MHz in Region 3, there was still a large majority of countries at WRC-23 insisting to study even more bands for International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT). As a result of that WRC-27 agenda item 1.7 was established.

Under this new agenda item for IMT, sharing and compatibility studies will have to be performed, with a view to ensuring the protection of services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services, and also on services in adjacent bands.

Among the bands to be studied is also the range 7125-8400 MHz with the bands:

- 7450-7550 MHz for the data downlink from geostationary MetSats;
- 7750-7900 MHz for the data downlink from non-geostationary MetSats;
- 8025-8400 MHz for the downlink from Earth Observation (EO) satellites.

Most of today's MetSat and EO missions are using one of the above bands in the 7/8 GHz range for the downlink and/or broadcast of the measured data. Thus, studies for a possible identification for IMT concern nearly all these missions.

Both, the preliminary SFCG objective and the preliminary WMO position as quoted below, are in line with the CGMS HLPP.

<u>Preliminary SFCG Objective on WRC-27 agenda item 1.7:</u>

SFCG opposes the identification for IMT in the bands 7125 – 8400 MHz and 14.8 – 15.35 GHz unless EESS, SRS, SOS and MetSat are fully protected and that no additional constraints are placed on their future development. In particular, SFCG is of the view that regulatory provisions for possible IMT identification should guarantee protection of existing and future use of the spectrum, for unconstrained ubiquitous worldwide deployment of EESS earth stations in the 8025-8400 MHz band.

In addition, studies are necessary to ensure that the IMT operators are fully aware of the sharing limitations that will exist with high power uplinks used for SRS, SOS, MetSat and EESS.

SFCG recognises the linkage to agenda item 1.19 and therefore supports the development of studies on the potential impact from IMT operations in the frequency ranges 4400-4800 MHz and 8 215-8 400 MHz to potential new EESS (passive) allocations.

Preliminary WMO Position on WRC-27 agenda item 1.7:

WMO opposes any IMT identification:

- in the 7 450-7 550 MHz frequency band to ensure the protection of MetSat (space-to-Earth) allocations used for the transmission of collected data from GSO MetSat systems.

- in the 7 750-7 900 MHz frequency band to ensure the protection of MetSat (space-to-Earth) allocations used for the transmission of collected data from NGSO MetSat systems for direct broadcasting to end-user earth stations to ensure compliance with low latency data access requirements for meteorological applications.

- in the 8 025-8 400 MHz frequency band to ensure the protection of EESS (space-to-Earth) allocations used for the transmission of data collected from Earth exploration satellites.

Introduction of widely deployed IMT networks would limit future deployment of MetSat and EESS Earth stations that are essential for the distribution of meteorological, related environmental (including space weather) and Earth observation data to the WMO user community.

WMO opposes any IMT identification:

- in the 8 175-8 215 MHz frequency band to ensure the protection of MetSat (Earth-to-space) allocations used for uplink of HRIT to GSO meteorological satellites for dissemination of processed data to users.

- in the 7 125-7 250 MHz frequency band since SST measurements, performed in the overlapping 7 075-7 250 MHz frequency range, are of prime importance for weather forecasting, climate monitoring, the Early Warnings for All initiative. The 7 075-7 250 MHz frequency range used for SST measurements will always be needed to ensure continuity with past and current SST measurements. Combining this frequency range with nearby channels considered under agenda item 1.19 is required to improve science retrievals and to mitigate RFI.

WMO considers that, due to the specific characteristics and deployment of IMT, a potential IMT identification in the 7 190–7 250 MHz frequency band cannot be regarded as an extension of the existing mobile service. As a result, the constraint preventing EESS space stations from claiming protection from mobile stations, as specified in footnote RR No. 5.460A, does not apply.

WMO supports the development of ITU-R studies to determine the potential for interference from EESS and MetSat Earth stations in the Earth-to-space direction into IMT systems.

WMO requests that the impact of IMT operations in the frequency ranges 4 400-4 800 MHz and 8 215-8 400 MHz on the potential new EESS (passive) allocations under Agenda Item 1.19 be taken into consideration. In particular it is essential to define appropriate out of band emission limits for IMT to ensure the protection of EESS (passive) operations in the 4 200-4 400 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz bands.

4.3 WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.8 (Radiolocation service in the 231.5-275 GHz and 275-700 GHz ranges)

For these new applications in the Radiolocation service (RLS) two components are considered, a receive-only use and an active use. For this active component compatibility with passive sensors has to be ensured.

Therefore, sharing and compatibility studies (in-band and adjacent bands) will have to be performed for active millimetric and sub-millimetric wave RLS systems in bands above 231.5 GHz with passive sensors. This is relevant for many planned passive microwave sensors, such as Ice Cloud Imagers on non-geostationary MetSat.

Both, the preliminary SFCG objective and the preliminary WMO position as quoted below, are in line with the CGMS HLPP.

Preliminary SFCG Objective on WRC-27 agenda item 1.8:

SFCG supports the protection of passive services using this spectrum, particularly in bands subject to RR No.5.340, where no emissions are permitted.

Further studies may be required with respect to compatibility between the radiolocation service and EESS/SRS (passive) both within band and in adjacent bands.

SFCG opposes any new allocations to the radiolocation service in the frequency band 250-252 GHz where footnote RR No. 5.340 applies.

SFCG is not opposed to new allocations to the radiolocation service on a primary basis in the frequency range 231.5-275 GHz, except for 250-252 GHz as noted above, or to new identifications in the frequency range 275-700 GHz, provided that the protection of the existing allocations/identifications to the EESS (passive) and the EESS (active) is ensured, from both in-band and/or out-of-band emissions of these possible new radiolocation service applications.

Preliminary WMO Position on WRC-27 agenda item 1.8:

WMO opposes any new allocations to the radiolocation service in the frequency band 250-252 GHz where footnote RR No. 5.340 applies.

WMO is not opposed to new allocations to the radiolocation service on a primary basis in the frequency range 231.5-275 GHz, except for 250-252 GHz as noted above, or to new identifications in the frequency range 275-700 GHz provided that

the protection of the existing allocations/identifications to the EESS (passive) and the EESS (active) is ensured, from both in-band and/or out-of-band emissions.

WMO is of the view that short range devices and ultra-wideband applications are not considered to operate as a radiocommunication service and therefore are not within the scope of this agenda item.

WMO is also of the view that consideration should be given to the protection of ground-based passive atmospheric sensing in the bands 235-238 GHz, 250-252 GHz and 265-275 GHz.

4.4 WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.18 (Protection of EESS (passive) sensors from active services in adjacent bands above 86 GHz)

The work under this WRC-27 Agenda item 1.18 is split into two topics, protection of particular bands for EESS (passive) and particular bands for Radioastronomy. The interest of CGMS is related to the protection of EESS (passive) from unwanted emissions of active services operating in frequency bands adjacent to the EESS (passive) allocations as outlined in the table below, where No. 5.340 applies.

Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19) is to be updated should any regulatory measures be required to ensure the protections of the EESS (passive).

Establishment of unwanted emission limits in Resolution 750 in the Radio Regulations for the passive bands 86-92 GHz, 114.25-116 GHz, 164-167 GHz, 200-209 GHz, all covered by 5.340 (all emissions are prohibited), proactively before the active services are deployed, would be beneficial for many operational and planned passive microwave sensors on non-geostationary MetSat satellite systems.

The following EESS (passive) bands and adjacent active services are to be studied:

EESS (passive) frequency band	Active service frequency band	Active service
86-92 GHz	81-86 GHz	Fixed-satellite service (FSS) (Earth-to-space), mobile service (MS)
	92-94 GHz	MS, radiolocation service (RLS)
114.25-116 GHz	111.8-114.25 GHz	Fixed service (FS), MS
164-167 GHz	158.5-164 GHz	FS, FSS (space-to-Earth), MS, mobile-satellite service (MSS) (space-to-Earth)
	167-174.5 GHz	FS, FSS (space-to-Earth), inter-satellite service (ISS), MS
200-209 GHz	191.8-200 GHz	FS, ISS, MS, MSS, radionavigation service (RNS), radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS)
	209-217 GHz	FS, FSS (Earth-to-space), MS

In this context it is to be highlighted that the modified Resolution 731 (Rev. WRC-23), see section 3.2, calls for compatibility studies between the EESS (passive) in the bands 100-102 GHz, 148.5-151.5 GHz, 182-185 GHz, 190-191.8 GHz and 226-231.5 GHz and active services in adjacent bands, which are not in scope of this agenda item.

Both, the preliminary SFCG objective and the preliminary WMO position as quoted below, are in line with the CGMS HLPP.

Preliminary SFCG Objective on WRC-27 agenda item 1.18:

SFCG supports mandatory unwanted emissions limits applied to active services to protect EESS (passive) operations in the bands 86-92 GHz, 114.25-116 GHz, 164-167 GHz and 200-209 GHz allocated to EESS (passive) on a primary basis and subject to RR No. 5.340.

These limits should be included in a revision to Resolution 750 (Rev. WRC-19).

Preliminary WMO Position on WRC-27 agenda item 1.18:

WMO supports mandatory unwanted emission limits in Resolution 750 (Rev.WRC-19) applicable to active services in order to ensure the protection and long-term usability of EESS (passive) in the frequency bands 86-92 GHz, 114.25-116 GHz, 164-167 GHz and 200-209 GHz.

WMO stresses the need to address this issue by WRC-27 before there is widespread deployment of active services in the bands to be studied.

4.5 WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.19 (possible new primary allocations to EESS (passive) in the 4.2-4.4 GHz and 8.4-8.5 GHz bands for SST)

As a consequential action to the outcome of WRC-23 Agenda item 1.2 for IMT identification in the 6/7 GHz range and its possible impact on SST measurements WRC-23 established agenda item agenda item 1.19 on possible new frequency allocations to the EESS (passive) in the bands 4200-4400 MHz and 8400-8500 MHz.

The aim of the studies under WRC-27 agenda item 1.19 is to determine the conditions of usage of the frequency bands 4 200-4 400 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz by the EESS (passive) which would then be used in conjunction with the 6/7 GHz frequency range. In this context also the merits of a multichannel instrument for future SST measurements has to be assessed, as already outlined in section 3.6 above.

Both, the preliminary SFCG objective and the preliminary WMO position as quoted below, are in line with the CGMS HLPP.

Preliminary SFCG Objective on WRC-27 agenda item 1.19:

SFCG supports additional global primary allocations to the EESS (passive) in the frequency bands 4200-4400 MHz and 8400-8500 MHz in order to ensure the long-term continuity of sea surface temperature (SST) measurements, in conjunction with the existing 6/7 GHz frequency range without placing any additional constraints on existing services.

Preliminary WMO Position on WRC-27 agenda item 1.19:

WMO supports new primary EESS (passive) allocations in the frequency bands 4 200-4 400 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz in order to ensure the long-term continuity of SST measurements in conjunction with the existing 6/7 GHz frequency range.

Protection of these new primary EESS (passive) allocations in the frequency bands 4 200-4 400 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz from the potential new IMT identifications in adjacent bands (as considered by Agenda Item 1.7) should be ensured by appropriate mandatory provisions.

4.6 WRC-27 Agenda Item 10 (Preliminary agenda for WRC-31)

Under the standing agenda item 10 of a WRC, also the preliminary agenda for the next but one WRC is discussed and established, in this case for WRC-31. The following provides a list of items of potential relevance without going into any further detail on these items at this stage:

2.1: New allocations in 275-325 GHz for passive and active services

2.3: NGSO ESIMs in 12.75-13.25 GHz (EESS (active) in adjacent band)

2.6: IMT in bands [102-109.5 GHz, 151.5-164 GHz, 167-174.8 GHz, 209-226 GHz and 252-275 GHz]

2.10: EESS (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 22.55-23.15 GHz

2.11: EESS (space-to-Earth) for EO payload data in bands within the range 37.5-52.4 GHz

2.12: Possible new allocations to the EESS (active) in the frequency bands [3000-3100 MHz] and [3300-3400 MHz]

2.13: Studies between EESS (active) SARs and radiolocation in 9.2-10.4 GHz

5 WMO ON FREQUENCY RELATED MATTERS

The sixth meeting of the Expert Team on Radio Frequency Coordination (ET-RFC) was held at the WMO Regional Office for Asia and the South-West Pacific in Singapore, from 26 to 28 February 2024 in conjunction with a training workshop on Radio Frequency matters for the Asia-Pacific Region from 3 to 4 March 2025. This workshop is intended for national focal points for radio frequency matters from the Asia-Pacific region.

One essential task and outcome of this meeting was the development of the second version of the preliminary WMO positions for WRC-27. Relevant extracts are provided in sections 4.1 to 4.5 above. In this context ET-RFC would like to know from CGMS WG-I if there is any prioritisation of importance of the WRC-27 agenda items mentioned in the HLPP from an operational perspective of MetSat systems.