CEPT ECC
Electronic Communications Committee

CEPT CONFERENCE PREPARATORY GROUP (CPG)
PRELIMINARY CEPT POSITIONS FOR WRC-27

Preliminary Positions from June 2025

CEPT Conference Preparatory Group (CPG)

The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)

CPG exists for the 46 Countries of CEPT and its WRC-27 preparation: https://www.cept.org/cept

CEPT has 3 committees;

Electronic Communications Committee (ECC)

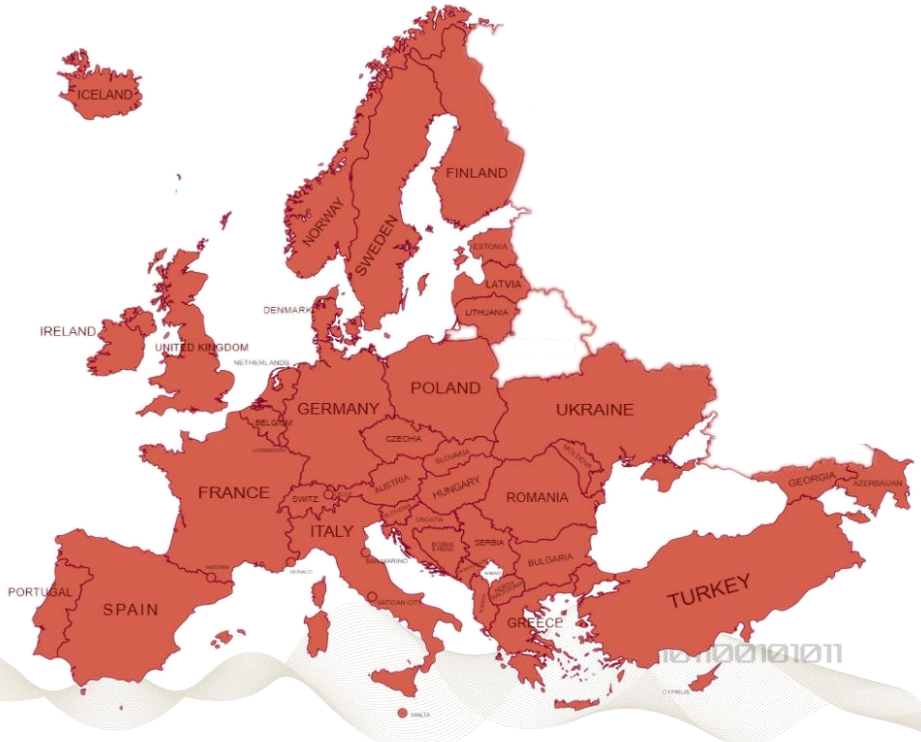
considers and develops policies on electronic communications activities in European context, taking account of European and international legislations and regulations

Com-ITU (Committee – ITU)

is responsible for organising the co-ordination of CEPT actions for the preparation for and during the course of the ITU activities of the Council, Plenipotentiary Conferences, WTDC, WTSA (but not WRCs) and other meetings as appropriate

European Committee for Postal Regulation (CERP)

is responsible for postal regulation and European co-ordination and preparation for Universal Postal Union meetings



Appointments to Conference Preparatory Group (CPG)

Chair[1] **of CPG** (CPG is a working group of ECC)
Mr Stephen Talbot (G/UK) – Ofcom

Vice Chair positions (elected and appointed in May 2024):

Mr Thomas Welter (France)
Agence nationale des fréquences

Ms Nadia Katsanou (Greece)
Hellenic Telecommunications & Post Commission (EETT)

[1] Appointment for the WRC-27 study cycle was made at ECC#63 in March 2024

Structure of CPG

ECO Expert
Miia Mustonen

Tech. Secretary
Lauren Galloway
(G/UK)

CPG
Stephen Talbot (G/UK)

1.9 Aero HF AM(OR)S Appendix 26

"*Science*"

CPG Project Team A

Karsten Buckwitz (D)

- **1.8** Radiolocation 231.5-275/700 GHz
- **1.15** Lunar communications
- **1.16** Radio Quiet Zones/RAS, from NGSO
- **1.17** Receiving space weather allocations
- **1.18** EESS (passive) & RAS above 76 GHz
- **1.19** EESS (Passive) 'SST' in 4 & 8 GHz

"*Fixed & Broadcasting Satellite Services*"

CPG Project Team B

Thomas Welter (F)

- **1.1** ESIM to GSO/NGSO in 47.2-51.4 GHz
- **1.2** smaller ES antennas in 13.75-14 GHz
- **1.3** NGSO gateways FSS E-s in 51.4-52.4 GHz
- **1.4** FSS s-E regions across in 17.3-17.7 GHz and BSS in Region 3
- **1.5** Unauthorised operation, service area
- **1.6** Equitable access in Q and V Bands
- **1.10** 71-76, 81-86 GHz eirp & pfd FSS/FS/MS
- **7** Satellite coordination procedures
- **9.2** Report of ITU BR Director on inconsistencies/difficulties in the RR
- **9.3** RRB Report

"*Mobile Satellite Service & General Issues*"

CPG Project Team C

Nadia Katsanou (GRC)

- **1.11** L Band space-to-space links GSO/NGSO for MSS
- **1.12** Low data rate NGSO MSS in L/S bands
- **1.13** MSS in IMT bands to complement MS IMT
- **1.14** Additional MSS allocations
- **2** Review of incorporated Recs
- **4** Review of WRC Res/Recs
- **8** Footnotes
- **10** Future Agenda

"*IMT Matters*"

ECC PT1

Christoph Hildebrand (D)*

- **1.7** IMT 4.4, 7, 8 & 15 GHz
- **(1.13** MSS in IMT bands to complement MS IMT)[1]

[1] limited to the technical studies, on the protection the of terrestrial component of IMT

*** Appointed by ECC not CPG**

CEPT Coordinator:
Stephane Mebaley Ekome (LUX)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.1 (1/2)

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports the development of a regulatory framework for the operation of aeronautical and maritime ESIMs communicating with GSO and non-GSO satellite systems in the FSS frequency bands 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space).

CEPT is of the view that the numerous sharing and compatibility studies between ESIMs and the stations of primary services allocated in these frequency bands and in adjacent frequency bands, need to be finalized as soon as possible in order to provide a clear picture of the required provisions to introduce ESIMs in the 47.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space) pursuant to Resolution **176 (Rev.WRC-23)**.

CEPT also considers that there is a need to ensure a consistency of the regulatory framework applicable to ESIMs across the various frequency bands. As a consequence, depending on the outcome of the technical studies and taking into account the previous work and regulations proposed by CEPT with respect to A-ESIMs and M-ESIMs in other frequency ranges, the possible framework to develop may include, on a non-exhaustive basis, parts or all of the following measures:

- to limit the operation of ESIMs to the territories of administrations which have authorised such operation within their territories
- to ensure the characteristics of ESIMs remain in the envelope of notified earth station characteristics
- CEPT is in favour of adopting similar approach that has been developed under Resolution **123 (WRC-23)** for identifying the notifying administration of the satellite network with which the ESIM communicates
- CEPT is in favour of adopting similar approach that has been developed under Resolution **123 (WRC-23)** for the purpose of interference management procedures to address the operation of ESIMs communicating with GSO/non-GSO FSS systems and for the responsibility of the entities involved in this operation

CEPT Coordinator:
Stephane Mebaley Ekome (LUX)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.1 (2/2)

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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

Regarding the functionalities and implementation of a Network Control and Monitoring Center (NCMC) for Earth Stations in Motion, CEPT believes that most of the concerns raised by administrations are already addressed under existing standards on ESIMs. Therefore, CEPT is of the view that the ITU documentation under development on functionalities and implementation of NCMC for ESIMs should not include exhaustive technical details.

CEPT is also of the view that the ITU documentation under development on NCMC should be a Recommendation.

CEPT Coordinator:
Álvaro de Vega (E)

CEPT ECC
Electronic Communications Committee

WRC-27 agenda item 1.2

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT is of the view that it should be demonstrated by results of relevant studies accepted by CEPT that any modification to limitations in Nos. **5.502** and **5.503** ensures the protection of the radiolocation, radionavigation and space research services and in particular ensures the continuation of the operations of the radiolocation applications.

CEPT is of the view that the reduction of the minimum size of the antennas limited in Nos. **5.502** and **5.503**, will likely result in an increase of the numbers of FSS Earth stations communicating with GSO networks and non-GSO systems and is of special importance with regards to the protection of the radiolocation and space research services. Therefore, the studies should consider the aggregate impact from the overall FSS Earth stations deployments.

CEPT is of the view that the future development of the terrestrial, airborne and shipborne systems operating globally under the primary allocation to the radiolocation service in the frequency band 13.75-14 GHz should be taken into account.

CEPT Coordinator:
Saemi Tanaka Aceves (NL)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.3

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports studies with a view to develop a regulatory framework 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) ensuring the protection of existing services in the same and adjacent band in accordance with Resolution **130 (WRC-23)**, such as, but not limited to:

- Radioastronomy as mentioned in No. **5.556**
- EESS, with the aim to verify that with those additional gateway Earth stations, the protection of the EESS (passive) in the adjacent frequency band 52.6-54.25 GHz continues to be ensured through the current mandatory unwanted emission limits in Resolution **750 (Rev.WRC-19)**

CEPT Coordinator:
Jingjing Liu (G)

CEPT ECC
Electronic Communications Committee

WRC-27 agenda item 1.4

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports a new FSS (space-to-Earth) allocation in Region 3 in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz, which facilitates the use of spectrum available to networks and systems in the FSS across Regions.

CEPT also supports harmonisation in the three Regions of the epfd limits for the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz, to protect GSO space stations by:

- applying to Regions 1 and 3, the same single epfd limits to emissions radiated by non-GSO systems agreed at WRC-23 in Region 2 for the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz and,
- extending the aggregated epfd limits to emissions radiated by non-GSO systems from the frequency band 17.8-18.6 GHz defined in Resolution 76 to the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz.

Except to the application of the epfd limits as described above, CEPT support keeping unchanged the other existing conditions applicable for FSS to Region 1 in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz under consideration.

CEPT has not yet any view on the possible allocation to BSS in Region 3.

CEPT Coordinator:
Kévin Le Vot (F)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.5 (1/2)

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT is of the view that the existing regulatory measures outlined in Article **18** of the Radio Regulations, along with those in both Resolution **22 (Rev. WRC-23)** and Resolution **25 (Rev. WRC-23)**, already impose mandatory licensing and authorization obligations that respect the sovereignty and regulatory responsibilities of individual Member States. These measures also provide robust enforcement mechanisms to limit unauthorized uplink transmissions from earth stations.

CEPT is of the view that proposals under this agenda item should not depart from the provisions in Resolution **14 (WRC-23)** and is therefore opposed to:

- any regulatory measure that would limit the coverage area (i.e. the area illuminated by the satellite system);
- any regulatory measure that would oblige notifying administrations to obtain explicit agreement from an administration for inclusion of its territory in the service area;
- consider any particular implementation of NCMC, such as multiple Network Control and Monitoring Centres (NCMC) for a single non-GSO satellite system.

CEPT Coordinator:
Kévin Le Vot (F)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.5 (2/2)

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports studying the potential need for possible additional regulatory measures. Before any further regulation is considered, it is essential to thoroughly document and analyse the extent of cases related to unauthorized non-GSO earth stations. If studies indicate that some of these cases cannot be adequately addressed within the current ITU regulations, the introduction of any new regulatory measures, with respect to the severity and extent of these cases, would need to carefully consider: (i) increased costs and complexity for existing and future satellite systems ii) additional regulatory burden on operators of satellite systems and involved administrations, (iii) interruption in the provision of non-GSO services.

CEPT is of the view that, in accordance with Resolution **14 (WRC-23)**, only non-GSO FSS and MSS earth stations should be considered in this agenda item.

CEPT also notes that, CEPT administrations authorise land, maritime and aeronautical non-GSO earth stations in different ways. Therefore, CEPT is of the view that proposals for new measures possibly amending the Radio Regulation should not undermine the national competence of administrations to authorize different types of services and the flexibility exercised by administrations as they see fit.

WRC-27 agenda item 1.6

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports that all Administrations should benefit from equitable access in the Q/V band for the development of their satellite services, in response to Resolution **131 (WRC-23)**.

CEPT considers that *a priori* planning in the frequency bands 30/40/50 GHz for FSS networks is not an appropriate solution.

CEPT is exploring possible regulatory frameworks to enhance equitable access based on existing Resolutions and experiences acquired in lower frequency bands. Any solution must ensure that the current and planned operation of satellite networks and systems in these bands shall be well considered and shall continue to be adequately protected from unacceptable interference.

CEPT co-coordinators:
Robert Cooper (G)

Ines Ortega Castello (D)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.7 (1/2)

to consider studies on sharing and compatibility and develop technical conditions for the use of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in the frequency bands 4 400-4 800 MHz, 7 125-8 400 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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

In all the frequency bands considered under this Agenda item, CEPT will contribute to the ITU-R studies to ensure the protection of existing services from IMT.

4400-4800 MHz

CEPT supports the protection of incumbent services from any future potential IMT deployment and recognises the existing use, both in this frequency band and in adjacent bands. CEPT is opposed to an IMT identification of the 4400-4800 MHz frequency band in case deployment scenarios and parameters of IMT have not changed with respect to WRC-15, WRC-19 and WRC-23 studies.

CEPT also supports the need for measures to protect possible new primary EESS (passive) allocation in the frequency band 4.2-4.4 GHz under WRC-27 AI 1.19 in case of IMT identification.

7125-8400 MHz

CEPT could consider an IMT identification of the frequency band 7125-7250 MHz if, and will oppose an IMT identification in the frequency range 7250-8400 MHz or parts thereof unless, the current and future operations of all existing primary allocated radiocommunication services in the frequency range 7125-8400 MHz and adjacent frequency bands shall be protected from harmful interference caused by IMT networks provided that:

- the continued operation of the incumbent's usage is guaranteed, especially taking into account the deployment of transportable stations in the FSS, MSS/MMSS on short notice and in any locations, within national relevant territories or in international spaces;

CEPT co-coordinators:
Robert Cooper (G)

Ines Ortega Castello (D)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.7 (2/2)

to consider studies on sharing and compatibility and develop technical conditions for the use of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in the frequency bands 4 400-4 800 MHz, 7 125-8 400 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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

- communications from space stations to Earth stations of EESS (including transportable stations), SRS and METSAT can be protected globally, as this band is the main band used for collecting data from satellites;
- no additional regulatory, technical or operational restrictions are imposed on existing primary services, with special regards to those that are ensuring the implementation of space strategies and policies;
- the continued operations of FS deployed extensively in CEPT countries is guaranteed.

CEPT also supports the need for measures to protect possible new primary EESS (passive) allocation in the frequency band 8.4-8.5 GHz under WRC-27 AI 1.19 in case of IMT identification.

14.8-15.35 GHz

CEPT is of the view that existing users, including stations of the aeronautical mobile service that need to be deployed on short notice, on any locations within national relevant territories or in international spaces, must be protected and which is not expected to be practical/feasible with an IMT identification unless otherwise demonstrated.

CEPT Coordinator:
Adrian Fischer (D)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.8

*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 the 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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT will consider the support of new primary allocations in parts of the frequency range 231.5 – 275 GHz, and identification in parts of the frequency range 275 – 700 GHz, for the RLS as described in Resolution **663 (Rev.WRC-23)** provided that the protection of the incumbent services and their applications is ensured, in particular passive services. CEPT opposes active use of RLS in the frequency band 250-252 GHz which is subject to RR. No. **5.340**. CEPT supports the definition of the appropriate characteristics, operations, frequency bands and protection criteria of systems and applications of radiolocation.

CEPT Coordinator:
Jérôme André (F)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.9

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports the explicit recognition of wideband AM(OR)S uses with non-contiguous carrier aggregation by amending Appendix **26** of the Radio Regulations.

CEPT also considers contiguous and single-carrier possibilities, without constraining current narrow-band uses or coexistence with other services.

CEPT Coordinator:
Nasarat Ali (G)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.10

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT 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)**.

CEPT supports the definition of a short term interference criterion applicable to links in the FS in the bands 71-76 and 81-86 GHz to be used in studies under the agenda item.

WRC-27 agenda item 1.11

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports, to list and develop new sharing configurations with possible space stations transmitting in the uplink bands and receiving in the downlink bands representing space-to-space links, in accordance with Resolution **249 (Rev. WRC-23)**, in order to develop technical and regulatory conditions related to the use of space-to-space links, for the protection of existing services allocated in the frequency bands under study and adjacent frequency bands.

CEPT Coordinator:
Laura Pometcu (F)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.12

*to consider, based on the results of studies, possible 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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports:

- the principle of global MSS allocation to one or more of the bands under study in order to meet the needs of low-data-rate non-GSO satellite communications;
- to identify the spectrum needs of low-data-rate non-GSO systems under the possible new MSS allocations;
- to determine the technical conditions that should be associated to any of these possible new MSS allocations for the protection of existing services through performing sharing and compatibility studies with existing services; and,
- the principle of technical and regulatory conditions that allow to share spectrum resources, in order to avoid an exclusive access to these spectrum resources by just one or a few operators on a first-come, first-served basis.

CEPT Coordinator:
Azar Zarrebini (G)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.13

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT is considering possible new MSS allocations for direct connectivity between space stations and IMT UEs to complement the terrestrial IMT network coverage and supports the development of an international regulatory framework that enables such usage in agreed IMT identified bands, in the frequency range 694-2700 MHz, with frequency arrangements in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1036, while ensuring the protection of existing services both in band and in the adjacent band.

CEPT is further of the view that terrestrial IMT operations shall be protected both within the countries as well as in cross-border situations, including in the territorial waters. The protection of stations on fixed installations in Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) or onboard ships in international waters (Mobile Communications onboard Vessels, MCV) also need to be addressed.

WRC-27 agenda item 1.14

*to consider possible additional allocations to the mobile-satellite service, in accordance with Resolution **254 (WRC-23)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT does not support an MSS allocation in the frequency band 2120-2170 MHz, due to the harmonisation in Europe and extensive deployment of IMT mobile networks within Europe and the rest the world.

CEPT is further of the view that terrestrial IMT operations shall be protected both within the countries as well as in cross-border situations, including in the territorial waters. The protection of stations onboard fixed platforms in Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) or onboard ships in international waters (Mobile Communications onboard Vessels, MCV) also need to be addressed.

CEPT supports consideration of the frequency band 2010-2025 MHz under agenda item 1.12, and the frequency band 2120-2170 MHz under agenda item 1.13.

CEPT supports NOC for AI 1.14.

CEPT Coordinator:
Ralf Ewald (D)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.15

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports possible new or modified space research service (space-to-space) allocations for the future development of communications on the lunar surface and between stations in lunar orbit and stations operating on the lunar surface based on the results of ITU-R studies.

CEPT supports the protection of the Shielded Zone (of the) Moon for its use for radio astronomy observations.

CEPT Coordinator:
Gyula Józsa (D)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.16 (1/2)

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

- With respect to *resolves 1*, CEPT supports, based on regulatory studies, the inclusion of footnotes in the Radio Regulations (RR) to ensure the protection of the frequency bands 10.6-10.7 GHz, 100-102 GHz and 114.25-116 GHz allocated to the Radio Astronomy Service (RAS) based on methods defined in relevant ITU-R Recommendations for a single non-geostationary satellite system. CEPT supports studies to determine whether mechanisms to check the compliance with the relevant RR provisions should be implemented at an appropriate time prior to the notification/date of bringing into use (see RR. No **11.44C**) of a non-GSO satellite system.
- With respect to *resolves 3*, CEPT is of the view that the studies should first focus on providing details on the physical phenomena specifically observed by the radio telescopes of those two RQZs specified in *considering k)* of Resolution **681 (WRC-23)**. The characterization of those two RQZs shall highlight the specificities of the two RQZs compared to usual RAS stations, in particular in terms of considered frequency bands where aggregate interference environment over the sky could be further studied in order to build scenarios of observed phenomena. These specificities would help those two specified RQZs to achieve a recognition in RR. Those scenarios in which radio telescopes operate in bands not primary allocated to RAS are fundamental to identify non constraining voluntary coexistence measures on the operation of other services operating in frequency bands where they have a primary allocation.

CEPT Coordinator:
Gyula Józsa (D)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.16 (2/2)

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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

- CEPT supports technical studies under *resolves 2*, to evaluate the aggregate data loss generated from multiple non-GSO systems, operating in bands as specified in Table 1, into the RAS bands, based on the work conducted in ECC Report 363.
- CEPT supports studies that could include an investigation of the relationship between the data loss from individual non-GSO satellite systems and the aggregate data loss limits from all systems operating in the same band.
- CEPT is of the view that the outcome of studies under *resolves 4-6* shall not be used to change the RR.

CEPT Coordinator:
Bharat Dudhia (G)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.17

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports primary allocations to MetAids (space weather) for receive-only sensors in the 27.5-28.0 MHz, 29.7-30.2 MHz, 32.2-32.6 MHz, 37.5-38.325 MHz, 73.0-74.6 MHz, and 608-614 MHz frequency bands without imposing constraints on the current incumbent services up to WRC-23.

CEPT coordinator:
Philippe Tristant (EUMETSAT)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.18 (Resolves 1)

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports the development of the necessary technical studies towards compatibility between the EESS (passive) and the corresponding active services in adjacent frequency bands as listed in Table 1 of Resolution **712 (WRC-23)** and the inclusion of any required regulatory measures regarding the protection of the EESS (passive) in an update to Resolution **750 (Rev.WRC-19)**.

WRC-27 agenda item 1.18 (Resolves 2)

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports the development of the technical studies towards compatibility between RAS and the corresponding active satellite services in adjacent and nearby frequency bands as listed in Table 2 of Resolution **712 (WRC-23)** and the inclusion of any required regulatory measures regarding the protection of the RAS in an update to Resolution **739 (Rev.WRC-19)**, including the set of the relevant threshold levels for unwanted emissions from any GSO and non-GSO space stations. Since the current values provided in Resolution **739 (Rev.WRC-19)** were derived from characteristics related to Radio astronomy (Recommendations ITU-R RA.769 and RA.1631), CEPT is of the view that necessary interference threshold levels can be derived for the protection of the RAS operations in the relevant bands above 76 GHz also by using Recommendations ITU-R RA.769 and RA.1631. Therefore, studies between RAS and active satellite services are not necessary to define these interference thresholds.

CEPT Coordinator:
Thibaut Caillet (F)

WRC-27 agenda item 1.19

*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**)*

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports the primary allocation of the bands 4200-4400 MHz and 8400-8500 MHz for EESS (passive) without protection from existing services in the frequency bands and in adjacent bands.

CEPT also supports the protection of these EESS (passive) allocations from any possible new IMT identifications in adjacent bands under WRC-27 AI 1.7.

CEPT Coordinator:
Anna Marklund (S)

CEPT ECC
Electronic Communications Committee

WRC-27 agenda item 7

*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*

Preliminary CEPT position

CEPT supports:

- retaining the current process of continuing evolution at successive WRCs of the regime governing space services. CEPT also favours a stable and predictable regulatory framework for efficient use of spectrum and orbit resources. CEPT intends to develop specific positions susceptible to bring improvement to the regulatory process.
- the review of any RR provision bringing accurate solutions to specific detected inconsistencies and develop new improved provisions with emphasis on solving the most urgent issues, i.e. well characterized matters addressed Topic by Topic, in order to avoid unintended consequences.
- to review and consider each proposed Topic with a view to understand what it is trying to solve, before it becomes an agreed Topic under agenda item 7.
- to address encountered coordination difficulties on a case-by-case basis.

CEPT Coordinator:
Stefan Mayer-Bidmon (D)

WRC-27 agenda item 8 (1/2)

*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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

Issue A – Deletion of country footnotes or country names from footnotes

- CEPT supports Administrations taking the initiative to review their footnotes and to propose the deletion of their country names or the deletion of country footnotes, if no longer required.

Issue B – Addition of country names into existing footnotes

- CEPT is of the view that this agenda item is not intended for adding country names into existing footnotes.
- CEPT is of the view that Conferences may continue to deal with requests to add country names to existing footnotes on a case-by-case basis, subject to the principle that proposals for the addition of country names to existing footnotes can be considered but their acceptance is subject to the express condition that there are no objections from the affected countries.

Issue C – Addition of new country footnotes

CEPT is of the view that this agenda item is not intended for addition of new country footnotes and therefore proposals for the addition of new country footnotes which are not related to agenda items of this Conference should not be considered.

CEPT Coordinator:
Stefan Mayer-Bidmon (D)

WRC-27 agenda item 8 (2/2)

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)***

Preliminary CEPT position

Issue D – Availability of proposals

- CEPT supports Administrations bringing their proposals on agenda item 8 to the attention of other Administrations with a view to avoid any potential difficulties well before a WRC.
- CEPT is of the view that the current practice on establishment of submission deadlines should be kept by the WRC-27 with regard to additional proposals for deletion of country names from footnotes and for addition of country names to existing footnotes.

Issue E – Possible revision of Resolution 26 (Rev. WRC-23)

CEPT supports retaining Resolution **26 (Rev. WRC-23).**

Useful links to CPG preparatory work for WRC-27

CPG Home Page

https://www.cept.org/ecc/groups/ecc/cpg/client/introduction

CEPT Coordinators for WRC-27 agenda items:

https://www.cept.org/ecc/groups/ecc/cpg/page/list-of-cept-coordinators-wrc-27

CPG Meetings Calendar (CPG27-4, 15-18 December 2025, Nuuk, Greenland)

https://www.cept.org/ecc/groups/ecc/cpg/client/meeting-calendar

CEPT Briefs / European Common Proposals to WRC-27:

https://cept.org/ecc/groups/ecc/cpg/client/introduction/cept-briefs-and-ecps-for-wrc-27

CPG Meeting Documents:

https://www.cept.org/ecc/groups/ecc/cpg/client/meeting-documents

CEPT Network of Women for WRC-27 (NOW4WRC27) page:

https://cept.org/ecc/groups/ecc/cpg/now4wrc27/client/introduction