



# PRELIMINARY ASMG POSITIONS FOR WRC-27



Arab Spectrum  
Management Group  
ASMG

The Arab Ministerial Council for ICT established the Arab Spectrum Management Group (ASMG) in 2001

The aim of the group is to establish cooperation in spectrum management

The group is responsible for sharing and exchanging views and information on the development of the radio communications sector

The group is also responsible for managing and coordinating all issues related to spectrum management on the Arab and the ITU levels

**Mr. Tariq Al Awadhi is re-elected to chair the ASMG for WRC-27 study cycle**

# The Arab Spectrum Management Group (ASMG)



- The ASMG comprises the 22 members of the League of Arab States. ASMG meetings, documents, and news are available in the official website. [www.asmg.bh](http://www.asmg.bh)
- ASMG has 7 Working groups:
  - 5 Working Groups handle the WRC-27 preparations.
  - Working group for Emerging Technologies and Standards
  - Working group for the Satellite Technologies and Coordination outside the scope of the WRC agenda items (Newly established in ASMG-33)





# ASMG Leadership

- **Chairman:**



Mr. Tariq Al Awadhi – UAE

- **Vice-Chairs :** ( To be appointed in ASMG-35)

- **ASMG Coordinator:**



Mr. Belkassem Ali – League of Arab States

# Structure of ASMG Working Groups



| WG | Topics                                            | Agenda items                    | Chairman                                                                                   | Vice-Chairs                                       |
|----|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Fixed Satellite & Broadcasting Satellite services | 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 7 | Eng. Mohammed Soliman<br><a href="mailto:msoliman@tra.gov.eg">msoliman@tra.gov.eg</a>      | Eng. Omar Saleh Al Marri<br>Eng. Naama Al Hamadi  |
| 2  | Mobile, Fixed & Radiolocation services            | 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10             | Eng. Tamer Sayed<br><a href="mailto:tsayed@tra.gov.eg">tsayed@tra.gov.eg</a>               | Eng. Ahmed Salman Hamada<br>Eng. Haidar Al Mayahi |
| 3  | Mobile Satellite service                          | 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14          | Eng. Fahad Alghamdi<br><a href="mailto:fabghamdi@cst.gov.sa">fabghamdi@cst.gov.sa</a>      | Dr. Rahma Gharsallaoui<br>Eng. Salim Al Maawali   |
| 4  | Science Services                                  | 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19    | Dr. Halimouche Ramzi<br><a href="mailto:r.halimouche@anf.dz">r.halimouche@anf.dz</a>       | Eng. Eman Roshdi<br>Eng. Adbullah Al Bannay       |
| 5  | General issues and WRC-27 agenda items            | 2, 4, 6, 8, 9.2, 9.3, 10        | Eng. Abdulaziz Bin Hussain<br><a href="mailto:ahussain@cst.gov.sa">ahussain@cst.gov.sa</a> | Eng. Sana Zairi                                   |
| 6  | Issues related to Emerging Technologies           | N/A                             | Eng. Ziyad Aldobaian<br><a href="mailto:zdobaian@cst.gov.sa">zdobaian@cst.gov.sa</a>       | Eng. Bushra Elyas                                 |
| 7  | Satellite Technologies and Coordination           | N/A                             | Dr. Mohammed A. El-Moghazi<br><a href="mailto:Mmoghazi@tra.gov.eg">Mmoghazi@tra.gov.eg</a> | Eng. Imen Maghraoui                               |



# Agenda item 1.1

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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

1. Preliminary support for the use of the frequency bands 47.2–50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4–51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space), or parts thereof, by Earth Stations in Motion (ESIMs) onboard aircraft and ships operating in the Fixed-Satellite Service (FSS), communicating with non-geostationary-satellite (non-GSO) or geostationary-satellite (GSO) systems, subject to the following conditions:
  - a) Protection of existing and operating services in the concerned frequency bands and in adjacent bands, including operating or planned GSO networks, without imposing any additional constraints on them.
  - b) Support the development of regulatory procedures for ESIMs, taking into account previous decisions concerning aeronautical ESIMs (A-ESIMs) and maritime ESIMs (M-ESIMs) in other frequency bands, particularly Resolution 121 (WRC-23) and Resolution 123 (WRC-23).
2. Support for development of the necessary procedures for implementing the technical and operational aspects of Network Control and Monitoring Centres (NCMCs) to address issues related to response time and the responsibilities between the centre and the operator or the concerned administration, provided that the studies are completed to address all concerns raised by administrations, in addition to the operational aspects of NCMCs.
3. Follow-up of studies concerning the use of No. 11.31 or No. 11.41 of the Radio Regulations, or a mechanism for verifying compliance with the Power Flux-Density (PFD) limits at the surface of the Earth, and re-consideration of this matter upon completion of the studies.



# 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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

1. Preliminary support for reviewing the existing restrictions on antenna sizes of Fixed-Satellite Service (FSS) earth stations and power constraints in the 13.75–14 GHz frequency band, provided that the technical studies demonstrate the protection of existing services in this frequency band and adjacent bands, particularly the Radiolocation Service (RLS) and the Space Research Service (SRS). No regulatory measures concerning minimum antenna sizes and their associated power limits for FSS earth stations operating with geostationary-satellite (GSO) and non-geostationary-satellite (non-GSO) systems in the 13.75–14 GHz band (Earth-to-space) should be adopted until such protection has been demonstrated.
2. No support at this stage for the complete removal of the existing restrictions or the deletion of Footnotes Nos. 5.502 and 5.503, while supporting consideration of a limited and conditional modification of these footnotes, based on the results of completed and agreed studies, and provided that this does not impose additional constraints on existing services or on their future development.
3. Comply with the protection criteria specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1644 for the protection of the Radiolocation Service (RLS).



# 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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

Support for studies to establish a regulatory framework to enable the use of the 51.4–52.4 GHz frequency band by Gateway Earth Stations transmitting to non-geostationary-satellite Fixed-Satellite Service (NGSO FSS) systems (Earth-to-space), subject to the following:

1. Protection of existing services in the 51.4–52.4 GHz frequency band and adjacent bands from single and aggregate interference, without imposing any additional constraints on those services or on their future development.
2. Preliminary support for the use of the band exclusively by Gateway Earth Stations transmitting to NGSO FSS systems, while emphasizing the need to include a regulatory restriction limiting the use of the 51.4–52.4 GHz frequency band to Gateway Earth Stations, such that this use should not extend to widely deployed or ubiquitous user terminals.
3. Support for establishing a clear regulatory definition of the term “Gateway Earth Station,” given that this term is currently not defined in the Radio Regulations.
4. No change to the existing technical restriction on antenna size referred to in Footnote No. 5.555C of the Radio Regulations.
5. Complete the technical and regulatory studies concerning the protection of GSO FSS networks from single and aggregate interference, as well as the protection of the passive Earth Exploration-Satellite Service (EESS) in the 52.6–54.25 GHz frequency band.



# 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)

## **ASMG Common Position:**

1. Preliminary support for a new primary allocation to the Fixed-Satellite Service (FSS) in the 17.3–17.7 GHz frequency band, and to the Broadcasting-Satellite Service (BSS) in the 17.3–17.8 GHz frequency band in Region 3, for global harmonization of the use of these bands, provided that existing and planned services in the bands under consideration or in adjacent bands in Region 1 are protected, without imposing any additional constraints on them.
2. Follow-up of the studies on establishing equivalent power flux-density (epfd) limits applicable in Regions 1 and 3 to non-geostationary-satellite (NGSO) systems in the Fixed-Satellite Service (space-to-Earth) in the 17.3–17.7 GHz frequency band, in order to ensure the protection of geostationary-satellite (GSO) systems in Regions 1 and 3 from emissions of NGSO systems.



# Agenda item 1.5

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)

## **ASMG Common Position:**

Support the studies concerning the consideration of existing regulatory procedures and technical measures to address unauthorized operations, and development of regulatory and technical measures, taking into account the following principles:

- a) The right of administrations to regulate and authorize the operation of earth stations or user terminals of non-geostationary-satellite (NGSO) Fixed-Satellite Service (FSS) and Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS) systems within their territories, territorial waters, or airspace, and to affirm that any operation within the territory of a State shall be subject to the explicit authorization or licensing of the concerned administration.
- b) Any regulatory measures should avoid imposing unnecessary technical, operational, or financial burdens on administrations, particularly administrations in developing countries.
- c) The notifying administration and the satellite system operator shall ensure compliance with all relevant regulatory and technical requirements, including the prevention and prompt termination of unauthorized operations.
- d) The responsibilities and operational procedures applicable to the notifying administration, the satellite system operator, and the Network Control and Monitoring Centre (NCC) should be clearly defined within the relevant regulatory provisions of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Radiocommunication Sector.
- e) Emphasize that the inclusion of an administration's territory within the service area or technical coverage of a satellite system does not constitute authorization to provide service within that State.
- f) No new regulatory procedures should be introduced concerning the exclusion of service areas for non-geostationary-satellite (NGSO) systems, in order to avoid any potential adverse impacts on future services.



# 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)

## **ASMG Common Position:**

Support for completing the ITU-R studies under this agenda item, with the aim of facilitating equitable access to the frequency bands under consideration, while ensuring the protection of existing and planned satellite networks and systems. Any future regulatory framework should take into account the following technical and regulatory principles:

1. Ensure that any new regulatory measures maintain the protection of existing and planned satellite networks and systems operating in the 37.5–42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 42.5–43.5 GHz, 47.2–50.2 GHz, and 50.4–51.4 GHz frequency bands, and avoid harmful interference with systems already recorded in the MIFR or subject to coordination procedures.
2. Maintain the existing coordination and notification framework under Articles 9 and 11 of the Radio Regulations, introducing only appropriate and necessary regulatory measures to facilitate equitable access. Satellite networks and systems that have already been processed by the BR should not be subject to any retroactive processing.
3. Regulatory measures should take into account the fundamental differences between GSO networks and NGSO systems, including orbital characteristics, deployment methods, interference environments, and coordination mechanisms. Where necessary, separate approaches may be considered to address the specific characteristics of each type of satellite system.
4. NGSO FSS systems, should comply with the existing EPFD regulatory framework, including Nos. 22.2, 22.5L, and 22.5M of the Radio Regulations, as well as the Resolutions 769 (WRC-19) and 770 (Rev.WRC-23), in order to ensure the protection of GSO FSS networks.
5. At the request of administrations, consideration may be given to provide technical assistance from the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), particularly to developing countries, including support for coordination activities, technical assessments, and compatibility and coexistence studies between GSO and NGSO systems.
6. Reservation regarding any unspecified or open-ended preferential measures, or any proposals that could disrupt coordination procedures, weaken the Bringing Into Use (BIU) requirements, or encourage the inefficient retention of orbital and spectrum resources.



# Agenda item 7 (1/2)

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

## **ASMG Common Position:**

1. Support for regulatory improvements that enhance transparency, data accuracy, and due diligence in the advance publication, coordination, notification, and recording procedures for satellite networks, provided that they remain within the scope of Resolution 86 (Rev.WRC-07).
2. No support for any proposals that go beyond the scope of Agenda Item 7, impose disproportionate burdens on administrations, prejudice existing rights, or create regulatory uncertainty in the procedures for the recording and coordination of satellite networks.
3. Support for adopting only the five topics that were approved for study under Agenda Item 7, while reserving our position on the inclusion of any topics that were not formally elevated to “Topic” status at the May 2026 meeting, specifically:
  - a) Radio Regulations No. 11.41: No support for adopting this matter as one of the topics to be studied under AI 7
  - b) Radio Regulations No. 11.44: No support for adopting this matter as one of the topics to be studied under AI 7



# Agenda item 7 (2/2)

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

## **ASMG Common Position:**

**Topic A:** Follow-up the studies regarding possible amendments to Appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations to reflect certain Rules of Procedure, as outlined below:

- Update the description of data items A.4.b.7.d.1 and A.4.b.7.d.2 to reflect Recommendation ITU-R S.1503-3 Revisions;
- Modify the description of data item A.27.b in accordance with further Resolves 2 of Resolution 679 (WRC-23); and
- Modification of data item C.8.b.3.c for enabling the BR to examine conformity with respect to RR Nos. 5.474A, 5.475A and 5.478A

**Topic B:** Support defining a “coordination arc” for frequency bands above 3 GHz for which no coordination arc is currently available, while emphasizing that the coordination arc values should be based on technical and regulatory studies and should strike a balance between efficient spectrum use, reducing coordination burdens, and ensuring coexistence and compatibility between existing and planned systems.

**Topic C:** No objection to the modification of Resolution 170 (WRC-23), while ensuring that the modification does not adversely affect the existing services.

**Topic D:** No objection to modification of Resolution 553 (WRC-23), while ensuring that the modification does not adversely affect the existing services.

**Topic E:** Follow-up of the studies on possible regulatory improvements concerning the application of No. 4.4 of the Radio Regulations to space-service stations, with the aim of reducing the risk of harmful interference, as well as enhancing and improving transparency and procedures when using and applying the provision of RR No. 4.4.



# 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);

## ASMG Common Position:

- **4 400-4 800 MHz:** To consider the feasibility of coexistence with incumbent services through the development of appropriate regulatory and technical conditions for the use of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), based on the results of the relevant studies, provided that the protection of existing services in this frequency band and in adjacent frequency bands is ensured without imposing any additional constraints on them, including: the aeronautical radionavigation service (ARNS) (radio altimeters) operating in the frequency band 4200-4400 MHz; and the fixed-satellite service (FSS) in the frequency band 4500-4800 MHz (Appendix 30B Plan).
- **7 125-7 250 MHz:** To consider supporting the identification of the frequency band for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), subject to the protection of incumbent services and without imposing any additional constraints on such services, based on the results of the relevant studies, while ensuring compatibility with services operating in adjacent frequency bands.
- **7 250-7 750 MHz:** To ensure the protection of incumbent services in this frequency band and in adjacent frequency bands, and to avoid imposing any additional constraints on such services, should this frequency band, or parts thereof, be identified for use by International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in Region 2 and Region 3.



# 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);

## ASMG Common Position:

- **7750-8400:** To consider the feasibility of coexistence with incumbent services through the development of appropriate regulatory and technical conditions for the use of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), based on the results of the relevant studies, provided that the protection of existing services in this frequency band and in adjacent frequency bands is ensured without imposing any additional constraints on them, including: the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS); and the fixed-satellite service (FSS), operating in this frequency band and in adjacent frequency bands.
- Some Arab administrations are of the view that the frequency band 7125-8400 MHz, or portions thereof, could be identified for use by International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), taking into account the growing demand for mobile broadband applications
- **14.8-15.35 GHz:** To consider the feasibility of coexistence with incumbent services through the development of appropriate regulatory and technical conditions for the use of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), based on the results of the relevant studies, provided that the protection of existing services in this frequency band and in adjacent frequency bands is ensured without imposing any additional constraints on them



# 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);

## ASMG Common Position:

- Preliminary support for a new allocation to the Radiolocation Service (RLS) on a primary basis in the frequency range 252-275 GHz in all three ITU Regions, while ensuring the protection of incumbent radiocommunication services.
- To consider new identifications for the Radiolocation Service (RLS) within the frequency bands addressed under Issue B in the three ITU Regions, while ensuring the protection of incumbent radiocommunication services. The technical, operational, and regulatory conditions associated with any new allocation and/or identification for the Radiolocation Service (RLS) should be determined on the basis of the results of the relevant studies, taking into account the following:
- The development of appropriate technical and regulatory measures to ensure compatibility with, and protection of, incumbent radiocommunication services operating either within the same frequency bands or in adjacent frequency bands.
- Any potential new allocations and/or identifications should not result in the imposition of additional constraints on incumbent services or on their planned future use



# 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);

## ASMG Common Position:

Preliminary support for amendments to Appendix 26 of the Radio Regulations to facilitate the aggregation of individual 3 kHz channels, whether contiguous or non-contiguous, for the provision of wideband digital communications, provided that:

1. No modifications shall be made to the channel allotment plan or the allotment areas contained in Appendix 26 of the Radio Regulations.
2. Any amendments to Appendix 26 of the Radio Regulations shall be based on the results of sharing and compatibility studies and ensure the protection of primary services in-band and in adjacent bands.
3. Any potential amendments to Appendix 26, particularly those related to Wideband HF (WBHF) digital communication systems, shall not impose any additional constraints on existing radiocommunication services, especially: aeronautical systems operating under Appendix 26 and AM(R)S systems operating under Appendix 27, while maintaining the current level of protection afforded to such systems.
4. Developing clear and harmonized criteria for the management of potential interference from the proposed systems, particularly Wideband HF (WBHF) systems, in order to ensure the protection of incumbent services.
5. Submission of notices shall be mandatory, subject to fulfillment of the above conditions, for the aggregation of individual 3 kHz channels to provide wideband frequency channels



# 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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

To support the inclusion of adequate protection limits in Article 21 and Appendix 7 of the Radio Regulations for terrestrial services, based on the results of sharing studies, considering the operational characteristics of both existing and planned systems.



# 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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

ASMG supports the completion of the ongoing studies being carried out by ITU-R under Agenda Item 1.11 before considering any regulatory modifications, taking into account the following principles:

1. Protection of existing services and systems in the frequency bands under study, as well as in adjacent bands, from harmful interference shall be ensured, and no additional constraints shall be imposed on the future development of existing radiocommunication services, taking into account the divergence and conflicting results of studies in some frequency bands, particularly 1626.5–1645 MHz, 1646.5–1660 MHz, 1525–1544 MHz, 1545–1559 MHz, and 1610–1626.5 MHz.
2. Any potential new allocation to the mobile-satellite service (MSS) (space-to-space) or to the inter-satellite service (ISS) shall not impose any additional regulatory or technical constraints on existing services or on existing and planned satellite networks and systems, nor shall it increase the existing interference environment beyond the applicable protection criteria.
3. Studies concerning space-to-space operation between satellites (ISS) under this agenda item should remain limited to links operating in the same transmission direction as the existing MSS allocations in the frequency bands under study.
4. The operational concept for MSS satellite-to-satellite links, based on the “Cone of Coverage” model, should be taken into account in the studies carried out by ITU-R when assessing potential interference and developing appropriate mitigation measures.
5. ASMG preliminarily supports the use of a unified and consistent set of MSS protection criteria in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1183 in sharing and compatibility studies, taking into account the results of studies developed within Working Party 4C (WP 4C).



# 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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

ASMG supports the continuation of studies towards establishing a global allocation to the mobile-satellite service (MSS) in one or more of the frequency bands under study to meet the requirements of non-GSO MSS low-data-rate (NGSO-MSS-LDR) systems, while stressing the following:

1. A clear definition and description of non-GSO MSS low-data-rate (NGSO-MSS-LDR) systems shall be developed, including their applications and use cases.
2. Potential interference between the frequency bands under study under Agenda Item 1.12 and the related frequency bands under Agenda Items 1.13 and 1.14 must be duly taken into account.
3. Spectrum requirements should be determined on the basis of realistic usage scenarios, taking into account data traffic patterns, device density and transmission patterns, in order to promote the efficient and equitable use of spectrum.
4. Protection of existing services and networks in the frequency bands under study and adjacent bands shall be ensured, in particular IMT networks, MSS with existing primary allocations, the fixed service (FS), and the mobile service (MS), without imposing any constraints on their future development.
5. ASMG supports No Change to the current regulatory status of the 1645.5–1646.5 MHz band, given its allocation for distress, safety and emergency communications under the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), taking into account the interference concerns identified in the ongoing ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies.
6. ASMG preliminarily supports the use of a unified and consistent set of MSS protection criteria in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1183 in sharing and compatibility studies, taking into account the results of studies developed within WP 4C.



# Agenda item 1.13 (1/2)

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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

ASMG supports the continuation of studies under Agenda Item 1.13 concerning possible new allocations to the mobile-satellite service (MSS) to enable direct connectivity between space stations and IMT user equipment (DC-MSS-IMT), while ensuring the following:

1. Any possible new allocations shall be studied in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations, including the frequency arrangements adopted for IMT networks in Recommendation ITU-R M.1036.
2. Any potential regulatory solutions under WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.13 shall be based on the results of the ongoing ITU-R studies, particularly sharing and compatibility studies, taking into account the associated regulatory and technical challenges.
3. Any new MSS allocation shall meet appropriate regulatory and technical conditions, taking into account the protection criteria contained in Recommendation ITU-R M.1183, to protect terrestrial IMT allocations and existing MSS uses, without constraining their future development. Full protection of existing services and systems shall also be ensured, such that any new MSS allocation does not impose additional restrictions or burdens that could prevent or limit the current or future development of these services.
4. Duplexing methods (FDD/TDD) and transmission directions shall be taken into account under the different operational scenarios, particularly with respect to cross-border interference, while ensuring full protection of terrestrial IMT networks from harmful interference.



# Agenda item 1.13 (2/2)

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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

5. The development and expansion of IMT networks shall not be adversely affected by any new spectrum use by DC-MSS-IMT systems, thereby ensuring the continued growth of such networks without constraints.
6. The responsibilities of the notifying administration and the licensing administration shall be clearly defined with respect to the management of harmful interference resulting from the operation of DC-MSS-IMT systems.
7. Deployment and operation of DC-MSS-IMT systems within specified areas of the territory of each administration shall remain subject to authorization by the respective administration.



# Agenda item 1.14

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

## **ASMG Common Position:**

ASMG supports the continuation of studies under agenda 1.14 item concerning possible new frequency allocations to the mobile-satellite service (MSS), with particular emphasis on the following:

1. Full protection of existing services and networks, in particular IMT networks, shall be ensured. Any new MSS allocation shall not impose restrictions, hinder the development of these services and networks, or limit their future expansion.
2. A comprehensive assessment of the potential cumulative impact of studies and regulatory actions under Agenda Items 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14 is required, particularly with respect to portions of the 2 GHz band currently allocated to IMT, in order to ensure their continued full protection and avoid any adverse effects arising from regulatory changes.
3. Any potential regulatory solutions under WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.14 shall be based on the results of the ongoing ITU-R studies, particularly sharing and compatibility studies, taking into account the associated regulatory and technical challenges.
4. ASMG preliminarily supports the use of a unified and consistent set of MSS protection criteria in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1183 in sharing and compatibility studies, taking into account the results of studies developed within WP 4C.



# 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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

Support studies on the possibility of a primary allocation to the Space Research Service (space-to-space) in the frequency bands identified in the Resolution associated with this agenda item, while deferring consideration of the bands 390–406.1 MHz, 2400–2690 MHz, 3500–3800 MHz, 5150–5570 MHz, 5775–5925 MHz, 7190–7235 MHz, 8450–8500 MHz and 25.25–28.35 GHz until the completion of the studies, and emphasizing that no constraints shall be imposed on existing or future services in these bands or in adjacent bands.



# Agenda item 1.16

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)

## **ASMG Common Position:**

Follow the studies under this agenda item and ensure that the proposed regulatory measures, as well as the associated technical and operational aspects, provide adequate protection to existing services and their future development, while ensuring the protection of existing applications of the Space Research Service, the Radio Astronomy Service and other affected services operating in the same frequency band or in adjacent bands, without imposing additional regulatory provisions or constraints on non-geostationary-satellite networks.



# 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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

Support the continuation of studies on the possibility of a primary allocation to the Meteorological Aids Service (space weather), for reception only, in the frequency bands 27.5–28 GHz, 29.7–30.2 GHz, 32.2–32.6 GHz, 37.5–38.325 GHz and 73–74.6 GHz identified in Resolution 682 (WRC-23) under agenda item 1.17, and do not support a primary allocation to the Meteorological Aids Service in the 608–614 MHz band. Emphasize that no constraints shall be imposed on existing or future services in these bands or in adjacent bands.



# Agenda item 1.18

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);

## **ASMG Common Position:**

Support the studies under this agenda item, including ensuring adequate protection for the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) (EESS (passive)) and the Radio Astronomy Service (RAS), without imposing constraints that would limit the current use and future development of existing services and of services operating in adjacent frequency bands



# 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),

## **ASMG Common Position:**

Follow the studies under this agenda item and ensure that any potential allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) (EESS (passive)) shall not claim protection from existing services and shall not impose constraints on their future development in the frequency bands under study or in adjacent bands. If the conditions set out above are not met, support no change to the frequency bands 4200–4400 MHz and 8400–8500 MHz.



# ASMG Work Plan

## Virtual meetings

The ASMG Working Groups will conduct their meetings virtually in the period between the official ASMG meeting to discuss the studies, prepare contributions and develop ASMG position regarding each agenda item.

## Participation

Everyone from industry groups and other regional groups are welcome to participate in the discussions during the virtual meetings.

## Get Involved

Feel free to reach out to the working group chairmen through email to get further details regarding their virtual meetings, or you can contact the following emails:

[tariq.alawadhi@tdra.gov.ae](mailto:tariq.alawadhi@tdra.gov.ae)

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# ASMG Roadmap 2024-2027

**ASMG-32**  
May 2024

**ASMG-33**  
September 2025

**ASMG-34**  
August 2026

**IRWSP-2**  
Dec 2026

WRC-23 Study  
Cycle Initiation  
Q1 2024

IRWSP-1  
Dec 2025

End of ITU-R Study  
Groups activities on  
WRC-27  
2026 Q3

**CPM27-2**  
April 2027



# Thank You

<https://www.asmg.bh/>