

Appendix III - Decisions on Recommendations (DoRs) Matrix from First Consultation Round

The following summarises the comments and recommendations received from stakeholders on the *Consultative Document on the Trinidad and Tobago Frequency Allocation Table (8.3 kHz – 3000 GHz) (First round)* and the decisions made by the Authority to be incorporated into the revised consultative document.

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1	Introduction	CCTL	<p>CCTL thanks the Authority for the opportunity to provide input in this consultation process, to update the Trinidad and Tobago Frequency Allocation Table (TTFAT) (8.3 kHz – 3000 GHz).</p> <p>Spectrum is a finite resource. Ensuring the efficient allocation and use of this resource, is fundamental to the sustained development of the sector, and by extension the economy. In the process to developing plans for the allocation and use of spectrum, adherence to international standards and regulatory best practices, as well as transparent processes are key.</p>		The Authority thanks CCTL for its participation in the consultation process and its comments and recommendations made herein.

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			The views expressed herein are not exhaustive. Failure to address any issue in this response does not in any way indicate acceptance, agreement or relinquishing of CCTL's rights.		
2	1.2 Purpose	CCTL	<p>TATT gives the purpose of this consultation as “... <i>compiling frequency allocations for the applicable Region from Article 5 of the ITU Radio Regulations, as well as allocations specific to Trinidad and Tobago.</i>” The document discusses the role of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the World Radio Conference (WRC) in the spectrum allocations set out in the TTFAT.</p> <p>Specific reference is made to WRC-15, and the ITU modifications coming out of that process. The documents further state that countries can vary from the ITU-R Table of Frequency Allocations to accommodate specific national spectrum requirements, provided that such deviations do not</p>	CCTL requests that TATT clarify whether the changes to TTFAT that are designated as country specific, are consistent with Government commitments at WRC-15.	<p>Trinidad and Tobago did not participate in WRC-15. In view of this, Trinidad and Tobago is required to conform, as far as is applicable, to the Table of Frequency Allocations within Article 5 of the ITU Radio Regulations, 2016.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, country-specific frequency allocations have been denoted in the TT Footnotes and are consistent with the Government's telecommunications policy objectives.</p>

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			<p>impair the operation of radiocommunications services in neighbouring countries.</p> <p>CCTL is aware that as part of ITU sub region, countries made specific commitments in the WRC-15 process. The Trinidad and Tobago Government would have made specific commitments in this process. CCTL seeks clarification as to whether the country specific changes included in the updated TTFAT reflects the Government's commitments at WRC-15</p>		
3	1.8 Other Relevant Documents	CCTL	<p>In the section, "Other Relevant Documents", TATT references various documents including consultations that should be read along with this consultation. These consultations are at varying stages of development. Some are approved documents, some are finalized consultation documents, and others reflect incomplete consultation processes.</p> <p>For example, the maintenance history section of the document "Spectrum</p>	<p>CCTL is requesting that TATT clarify if all the related consultations have been completed and decisions approved, as a prerequisite to the output being included in the TTFAT.</p>	<p>The section, "Other Relevant Documents", in the final, approved version of the document will include other relevant final approved spectrum planning documents.</p> <p>However, as this is a consultative document, the section may also include other relevant spectrum planning documents that are being consulted upon simultaneously and scheduled for final approval prior to</p>

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			<p>Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services” dated September 10 2015 indicates that it is at the second stage of consultation. The Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Broadband Wireless Access dated September 2008, includes a note indicating it was updated to include Frequency Assignment Plans for the 2.3 GHz, 2.5 GHz and 3.5 GHz bands based on the approved version of the Refarming Plan for BWA Services in the 2.3 GHz, 2.5 GHz and 3.5 GHz Bands. The latest document available on the Refarming Plan for BWA Services is a final document published August 25, 2008.</p> <p>If the TTFAT is intended to be a comprehensive table, consisting of all the other frequency allocation tables, it follows that the output of consultation processes that feed into the TTFAT should be completed to the approval stage. Otherwise, the transparency of the overall process is compromised.</p>		<p>the conclusion of the consultation process for the revised TTFAT document.</p> <p>This will ensure that the document, when approved, includes all the other approved spectrum planning documents in this section.</p> <p>Should a consultative document not receive final approval prior to the revision of the document, it will be removed from this section.</p> <p>Please note that the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services</i> underwent two rounds of public consultation and the version number has been corrected to “ver 0.2” in this revised consultative document.</p> <p>It should be also noted that the <i>Refarming Plan for Broadband</i></p>

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			CCTL is requesting that TATT provide clarification on the process to update the TTFAT. Specifically, whether all the related consultations have been completed and decisions approved for inclusion in the TTFAT.		<i>Wireless Access Services in the 2.3 GHz, 2.5 GHz and 3.5 GHz Bands</i> (August, 2008) does not require any further revision as the resultant re-farming exercise was completed in 2010 and no further re-farming exercise is planned for these bands.
4	2. Trinidad and Tobago Frequency Allocation Table (TTFAT)	CCTL	<p>Based on the ITU Region 2 Allocations, the 614 – 698 MHz spectrum is listed with primary allocation to broadcasting, and secondary to fixed and mobile. Trinidad and Tobago specifies similar allocations.</p> <p>However, much of ITU Region 2 have identified this block of spectrum for the provision of mobile services. In Trinidad and Tobago the 614 – 698 MHz spectrum is allocated for television, broadband wireless access and fixed white space radiocommunications devices.</p>	<p>CCTL is requesting that TATT clarify if all the related consultations have been</p>	<p>In ITU Region 2, the 614 – 698 MHz range continues to be allocated to broadcasting, on a primary basis, with fixed and mobile services identified as secondary in the range. ITU Footnotes 5.308 and 5.308A specify that the Region 2 countries Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, and the United States, have elected to utilise all or a portion of this range for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This spectrum is currently allocated for IMT use in those countries.</p> <p>Circa 2009, the re-farming plan was incorporated into the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of</i></p>

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			<p>The consultation, “Refarming Plan for BWA Services in the 2.3 GHz, 2.5 GHz and 3.5 GHz Bands”, was done over ten years ago, and the outcomes is not designated as approved. Another related consultation, “Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services” is listed as incomplete, as it at the second stage of the process. The approved decisions of both these processes would be incorporated into the TTFAT.</p> <p>Taking account of the timing, and status of these consultations; the fact that most of ITU Region 2 have identified the 614 – 698 MHz spectrum for mobile services; and the importance of mobile services to the Trinidad and Tobago ecosystem, CCTL questions whether appropriate considerations, including current industry trends have gone into the allocation of this band of spectrum.</p>	<p>completed and decisions approved, as a prerequisite to the output being included in the TTFAT. In addition, given that a key underlying consultation was done over a decade ago, CCTL requests that TATT clarify whether current industry trends were considered in allocating this spectrum band.</p>	<p><i>Broadband Wireless Access Services</i> (version 2.0) and used to regularise the incumbent broadband wireless access (BWA) spectrum users in those bands. The Authority also held an auction in 2009 that included the 2.3 GHz and 2.5 GHz bands, as a result of this refarming plan.</p> <p>The <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services</i> was submitted for two rounds of public consultation in the latter half of 2015 and is under consideration by the Authority for final approval within this financial year.</p> <p>The final approved document will only reference other approved spectrum plans.</p> <p>All other documents relevant to the TTFAT are approved documents. Additionally, the TTFAT has been</p>

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				<p>CCTL recommends that TATT consider allocating this spectrum band for the provision of mobile services.</p>	<p>updated consistent with Article 5 of the ITU Radio Regulations, 2016 and includes current industry trends that can be considered at this time.</p> <p>A significant portion of the 614 – 698 MHz frequency range is currently assigned to free-to-air (FTA) television broadcasting and BWA spectrum users. In addition, the analogue-to-digital switchover for FTA television broadcasting is still underway. The use of this frequency range by some Region 2 countries was considered and a similar consideration can be made upon the completion of the analogue-to-digital switchover initiative.</p> <p>The Authority is unable to consider the 614 – 698 MHz range for mobile service at this time. However, the</p>

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					<i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (November 2017) currently includes the 700 MHz and 17/2.1 GHz bands for mobile services, in addition to the original 850 MHz and 1900 MHz bands.
5	Concluding Comments	CCTL	[CCTL] looks forward to providing further comments in this process.		The Authority welcomes CCTL's continued participation in this consultation process.

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6	General	TSTT	Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (TSTT) appreciates that the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (TATT) has provided the opportunity for operators to comment on these matters. It should be noted that the comments expressed by TSTT on this document, in no way restrain TSTT from making further comments in the future.		The Authority thanks TSTT for its participation in the consultation process and for its comments and recommendations made herein.
7	614 to 698 BROADCASTING TT32	TSTT	Given the challenges experienced with the allocation of spectrum with uses of significant varying Effective Radiated Power (ERP) adjacent to each other and given that spectrum up to and including 632MHz is allocated for use as TV broadcasting, is it appropriate for TATT to continue to allocate spectrum between 632 and 680MHz for Broadband Wireless Access (BWA)?		It is not uncommon for lower powered systems to be allocated spectrum adjacent to higher powered systems, for example, high-powered FTA radio broadcasting from 88 – 108 MHz adjacent to aeronautical radionavigation from 108 – 117.975 MHz. Such allocations are realised through the use of protection criteria and/or the establishment of guard bands to separate the assigned

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			TATT should reconsider the use of comparatively low-power BWA systems adjacent to comparatively high-power broadcasting systems. TATT should recall that the difference in transmit powers would negate the efficacy of in-allocation guard bands as a means of mitigating interference.	<p>TSTT recommends that a defined 632MHz to 680MHz band should either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Not allocate BWA services adjacent to comparatively high power Broadcasting services; or 2) Establish an explicit guard band above 632MHz to facilitate the deployment of lower powered BWA Services. <p>This will mitigate against the development of inter-system interference.</p>	<p>spectrum within such adjacent frequency allocations. For example, the 698 – 806 MHz frequency range is allocated to mobile service, but the frequency assignments are made in the range 703 – 803 MHz.</p> <p>The Authority agrees that guard bands can be used to separate frequency assignments in the range 632 – 680 MHz for BWA services from FTA television broadcasting in spectrum below 632 MHz of the Frequency Allocation Table. Such identification will not appear in the TTFAT, which identifies frequency allocations but in the appropriate spectrum plan, which identifies the frequency assignment plan.</p>
8	698 – 806MHz MOBILE TT16 & TT17	TSTT	While TSTT appreciates the reclassification of spectrum in the 700MHz band to a band plan that will facilitate the deployment of 4G LTE		The Authority has a responsibility and must consider the needs of all stakeholders in its decision-making process. The Authority must ensure

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			<p>mobile networks in the near term, TSTT reiterates its discomfort with, and objection to, the inclusion of Public Protection Disaster Relief (PPDR) which is a non-public telecommunications service within the spectrum plan allocation for commercial Public Mobile Telecommunications Services (PMTS).</p> <p>TSTT believes that the co-assignment of PPDR within the PMTS spectrum plan does not reflect the efficient allocation of spectrum as 2x5MHz of spectrum is not utilized. Further, this does not facilitate the efficient use of spectrum by PPDR as PPDR will have less traffic demands than PMTS.</p> <p>TSTT reiterates that such a framework is likely to cause more confusion as the PPDR agencies/organizations will not have similar licensing and concession obligations as PMTS operators.</p> <p>Further, given the limited amount of users that PPDR networks would</p>		<p>that spectrum is allocated, and used, to maximise the benefit to all.</p> <p>In this regard, the Authority takes cognisance of the ITU's Radiocommunications Bureau Resolution 646, as cited on page 21 of the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (November 2017), and the need to consider an allotment to broadband PPDR in the 700 MHz band.</p> <p>The current 700 MHz frequency assignment plan identifies 2x5 MHz, i.e., block A, as allocated for future use. The 2x10 MHz allotted to PPDR will be necessary to attain both coverage and capacity requirements, based on the potential use for national security purposes. Alternatively, cellular mobile operators have the benefit of additional frequency bands, such as the AWS band, to meet current capacity needs. As demand grows, more frequency bands can be considered for cellular mobile operators.</p>

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			<p>support (by virtue of it being a Closed User Group (CUG) within the disaster relief community of Trinidad and Tobago) the question arises as to whether it is efficient to provide such agencies/organizations with the same amount of frequencies as PMTS operators who are constrained to meet the growing demands of over 2M mobile users.</p> <p>While TSTT appreciates that the ITU recommendation suggests that “provision be made for PPDR” in the definition of the band plan for commercial 700MHz for PMTS, TSTT again asks TATT to consider using the duplex gap between 748MHz and 758MHz as an appropriate alternative to offer PPDR 10MHz of spectrum for Time Division Duplex (TDD) use. The use of the duplex band has precedence, and is even suggested by TATT in the 850MHz band by TTFAT note TT19.</p>	<p>TSTT disagrees with the assignment of PPDR services in the spectrum plan for PMTS. TSTT believes that this will introduce challenges in relation to the fair pricing of spectrum for PPDR in relation to equivalent spectrum for PMTS. TATT to</p>	<p>The discussions held with the Ministry of National Security resulted in the determination that 2x10 MHz of 700 MHz spectrum is needed to support the broadband PPDR services envisaged for national security and disaster management. This is similar to other countries, such as the USA, which have also allotted 2x10 MHz of spectrum. It should be also noted that cellular mobile operators have access to other frequency bands, unlike broadband PPDR services which only have access to the 700 MHz band.</p> <p>The Authority has considered the possibility of using the duplex spacing gap, i.e., band 44, for PPDR, but it does not view this band as practical for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. As per the first objective of Resolution 646, the identification of 3GPP bands 14

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				re-evaluate this recommendation.	<p>and 28 for PPDR enables harmonisation, so that equipment may be used across borders, particularly to support disaster relief efforts. Therefore, an allotment to PPDR should conform to either band 14 or 28, to maintain harmonisation within the region. The use of band 44 will not be harmonised with other PPDR systems deployed in accordance with the APT Band Plan.</p> <p>ii. There is currently no ecosystem for handsets or network equipment for band 44. However, the same handset and network ecosystem employed by commercial operators in the 700 MHz band can also be used by the Ministry of National Security for the deployment of a PPDR network.</p>

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			<p>Other than affording additional (5 x 2) MHz of expansion spectrum for each of the PMTS operators (i.e. PMTS operators will have a cap of 2x15MHz in the 700MHz band as opposed to the current 2x10MHz cap), this adjustment will also ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PPDR agencies/organizations do not seek to, or accidentally, misconstrue their license as an opportunity to improperly offer PMTS services; 2) PPDR agencies/organizations need not pay the commercial rates for 2x10MHz of 700MHz spectrum (otherwise TATT will be facing the charge of discriminatory treatment for causing PMTS operators to pay a fee greater than the PPDR agencies/organizations for equivalent spectrum); 	<p>TSTT recommends that TATT utilizes the duplex spacing between 748MHz and 758MHz to offer PPDR 10MHz of spectrum for TDD use. This will result in a separate assignment which will resolve costing and efficiency issues, while facilitating the expansion of the available spectrum cap for PMTS users to 2x15MHz.</p>	<p>The Authority does not agree with the reasons proffered for PPDR to be allotted the duplex gap between 748MHz and 758MHz, for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The spectrum allotted for PPDR will not be granted a cellular mobile spectrum licence or a concession to provide a public mobile telecommunications network and services. The licence granted to PPDR agencies will be akin to a closed user group telecommunications service, such as a trunked mobile spectrum licence. ii. The spectrum allotted to PPDR in 698 – 806 MHz will be used for closed user group telecommunications services and not PMTS. Hence, the licence fees will be different, as the types of licences issued differ. The matter of

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			<p>3) TATT optimizes the use of the 700MHz band (as the current plan leaves 2x5MHz blocks unused);and</p> <p>4) TATT optimizes the commercialization of the 700MHz spectrum.</p> <p>The caveat exists of course that PPDR use requirements conform to the spectral envelope and ERP's equivalent to those utilized by PMTS.</p>		<p>discriminatory treatment would not arise as the services are dissimilar.</p> <p>iii. The 2x5 MHz block is currently allocated for future use, which will allow existing or new cellular mobile operators access to this spectrum for future technologies.</p> <p>iv. The commercialisation of the 700 MHz band has been optimised, taking into consideration the needs of all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Authority is unable to consider the recommendation.</p>

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				PPDR technical requirements should ensure that the spectral envelope and ERP standards are equivalent to that used by PMTS to minimize inter-system interference between the PMTS Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) service and the PPDR TDD service.	The <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (November 2017) includes technical operating parameters for the 700 MHz band that are applicable to both PMTS and PPDR operation in the band.
9	Trinidad and Tobago Footnotes (General)	TSTT	<p>The following statement is used numerous times in this section, “<i>such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process.</i>”</p> <p>TATT's current equipment certification guidance documents can be found below, these documents appear to be antiquated based on the latest published version and should be updated:</p>		The <i>Equipment Standardisation and Certification Framework for the Telecommunications and Broadcasting Sectors of Trinidad and Tobago</i> (2008) and <i>Procedures for Equipment Certification for the Telecommunications and Broadcasting Sectors</i> (2008) are still relevant to the Authority's current equipment certification portfolio which is based on standards adopted from recognised standards-setting

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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipment Certification Regulations (2009); 2. Equipment Standardization Framework (2008); 3. Procedures for Equipment Certification for the Telecommunications and Broadcasting Sectors (2008); and 4. Equipment Certification List. While this document is dated January 2019, it does not include some items which we believe should be included. 		<p>bodies and not the development of standards. It also focuses on ensuring conformance of radiocommunications equipment to the <i>National Spectrum Plan</i>. The draft <i>Equipment Certification Regulations, 2009</i> is awaiting review by the Ministry of Public Administration before being submitted to Parliament for negative resolution.</p> <p>The Equipment Certification List is updated on a quarterly basis, to add new radiocommunications equipment certified within the previous quarter. This list is populated as new radiocommunications equipment is imported for use. This list would not include items not yet imported for use.</p>

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			By ensuring that these documents are updated in a timely manner, this can aid in the reduction of a prominent world issue i.e. cyber security/data threats. Especially for electronics that are more vulnerable to threats or electronics that are being used in cyber/data threats (for example card skimming devices, etc.), TATT can consider these items and act accordingly.	Due to the dynamic nature of the industry in which we operate and the ongoing development and production of electronics. TATT should consider updating these documents and ensure that they meet the current required standards at that time, for example, this can be done every quarter.	The Authority will consider the need for a review of the <i>Equipment Standardisation and Certification Framework for the Telecommunications and Broadcasting Sectors of Trinidad and Tobago</i> and associated documents in the next financial year, as it may become relevant to consider other operating parameters for information and communications and technology (ICT) devices, in addition to radiocommunications. However, updating this framework every quarter will be impractical, as such revisions are subject to a public consultation process, which requires as least six months.
10	Trinidad and Tobago Footnotes (TT53)	TSTT	Satellite phones form part of a holistic framework for mobile telecommunications. As such this seems in contravention of both the Authorization Framework and the Spectrum Plan for Public Mobile	TATT needs to clarify how it seeks to have oversight of Satellite phones if they are declared Class Licensed, with no requirement for registration.	The satellite phone service offered is currently classified as a closed user group service. It is primarily used by energy sector companies, serving as part of the triple redundant communications solution for their

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			<p>Telecommunications Services in a number of ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The band in question (1616 – 1625.6MHz) is not identified in that Spectrum Plan to facilitate PMTS; and 2) This framework seems to suggest that satellite phone service providers can operate in Trinidad and Tobago without a license and more critically, without a concession. This is in contravention of Section 21 of the Act. <p>Notwithstanding TATT's objectives (whatever they may be), TATT must ensure that the holistic does not create opportunity for regulatory arbitrage. Accordingly, there should be clear articulation of whether this band is included in the Spectrum Plan for PMTS, and whether satellite service providers are required to seek prior authorization to provide service in T&T.</p>	<p>Without <u>at least registration</u>, this lack of framework will enable extra-territorial service providers to terminate calls into the geographic space of T&T, bypassing authorized international gateways in contravention of Section 21 of the Act.</p> <p>TATT to clearly articulate whether this band (1616 – 1625.6MHz)) is included in the Spectrum Plan for PMTS.</p>	<p>organisations. This service is premium priced against public domestic mobile telecommunications service, where charges are applicable for both making and receiving calls. Consequently, it does not present an opportunity for regulatory arbitrage, as the purpose of use is different from the provision of public domestic mobile telecommunications services.</p> <p>The Authority's <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (November 2017) only includes spectrum assigned by the Authority. The band 1616 – 1625.6 MHz is allocated to mobile satellite service, hence the identification in the document. However, this spectrum is assigned by the ITU, based on satellite filing applications, and not by the Authority.</p>

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11	Section 2.1, Trinidad and Tobago Allocations, Frequency Range: MHz, 614-898 MHz	Digicel	TT footnotes indicates that the intention is for the use of this frequency range for TV Broadcast, BWA and fixed white space radio communication services.	The Mobile service should be considered as a Primary service if there is intention locally to utilize part of the frequency in the BWA plan.	The Authority will consider mobile service in the 614 – 898 MHz range, subject to spectrum availability following the completion of the analogue-to-digital switchover for FTA television broadcasting.
12	Section 2.1, Trinidad and Tobago Allocations, Frequency Range: GHz, 25.5-27 GHz, 27-27.5 GHz, 27.5-28.5GHz, TT47 Footnote	Digicel	Trinidad and Tobago belongs to ITU-R2 and will likely adopt a 5G band plan similar to the USA. The stated frequency ranges in this section refer to several primary services aligned to ITU-R2. The TT footnotes TT32 and TT47 refer to frequency allocations that overlap between BWA and vehicle radar systems.	The Primary services listed within these frequency ranges should be updated to reflect the intended local use. If the intention is to provide BWA 5G services in the future, in TT32, given the large quantum of spectrum required per operator, some of the listed services should be changed to Secondary services. A decision should be made in terms of TT47 which intends to use 22-29 GHz for vehicle radar services that will entirely overlap the allocations set in	The TT Footnotes reflect the current allocation and use of the frequency ranges 25.5 – 27 GHz and 27 – 27.5 GHz. Discussions on these ranges are still ongoing and the issue is on the World Radiocommunication Conference, 2019 (WRC-19) agenda. This agenda item seeks to identify specified ranges for IMT use, including the 5G standard, and goes a step further than the current co-primary allocation to mobile service. The Authority will consider any changes to these bands

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				<p>TT32. A priority should be set between TT32 and TT47. References to ITU footnotes should be reviewed and removed accordingly.</p>	<p>and TT Footnotes TT32 and TT47 following the outcome of WRC-19.</p> <p>It is noteworthy that the frequency range 27.5 – 28.5 GHz is not being considered for IMT at WRC-19. This range is allocated to mobile, fixed and fixed satellite services on a co-primary basis. The USA has auctioned this band for IMT use within its borders, under the condition that it shall not cause harmful interference to the fixed and fixed satellite services in operation. Other Region 2 countries may not adopt the same approach.</p>