

Public Consultation on Proposed Allocation of 6 GHz Band in Singapore

Contribution by Entirety LLC

Contact responsible for this submission: Sebastian Medranda

Email: operations@entirety.biz

Address: 115 E 4th Ave., Suite 201. Mount Dora, FL 32757. USA

Summary of major points

Based on the results of regulatory consultations from many countries for the manufacturers we represent, we have comments regarding the following items:

1. GLOBAL STATUS OF THE CONDITIONS FOR THE 6GHz BAND
2. TECHNICAL BARRIERS CONSIDERATIONS FOR EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION

Statement of interest:

For Entirety, as a global certification consultant company, the overall regulatory framework set by the ICT regulatory authorities is highly relevant to monitor and evaluate.

We have been advising manufacturers on appropriate policies and regulations in Singapore and found that through the years, the IMDA regulations always have an easy to read and clear to follow.

Due to a general interest on spectrum allocations, standardization, market access requirements and supply chain management, Entirety is glad to contribute in the Public Consultation.

Comments to IMDA:

1. GLOBAL STATUS OF THE CONDITIONS FOR THE 6GHz BAND

According to published information, up to now, 69 countries (detail in Annex) and territories worldwide have been interested in the allocation of 6 GHz Band, in which:

Band allocation in 5.925 – 6.425 MHz:

- 29 countries allocated to RLAN/Wi-Fi,
- 8 countries are planning to allocate to RLAN/Wi-Fi,
- 01 (China) allocation (as well as band 6.425 -7.125 MHz) for IMT

Band allocation in 6.425 -7.125 MHz

- 5 countries allocated to RLAN/Wi-Fi,
- 5 countries are planning to allocate to RLAN/Wi-Fi,
- 01 (Japan) is planning to allocate to IMT,

- This topic will be discussed within the agenda for the WRC in 2023

Power limits

- Low Power Indoor (LPI): 10/37 of countries require max EIRP: 23 dBm (200mW), 6/37 require Max EIRP: 24 dBm (250mW) (aligned with IMDA proposed limits)
- Very Low Power (VLP): The vast majority of countries (24/37) require the same as the IMDA consultation, i.e., Max EIRP: 14 dBm (25 mW).

About standard power devices:

With the characteristics of SP equipment (higher power than VLP, LPI and can be used outdoors), interference control is a challenge. Automated Frequency Coordination (AFC) is being considered as an effective solution for frequency management of such devices. The implementation of this type of mechanism requires further analysis by the authorities willing to liberate the full band.

2. TECHNICAL BARRIERS CONSIDERATIONS FOR EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION

Considering the impact of the final decision on IMDA Radio-communication Equipment Standards and the overall framework for Equipment Registration procedures, it's relevant for the authority to review:

- Spectrum allocations and power requirements in neighbor countries such as Malaysia. *IMDA can refer to Class Assignment from 2022, with the allocation of the band from 5925 – 6425 MHz <https://www.mcmc.gov.my/skmmgovmy/media/General/CA-No-1-of-2022.pdf>*

In Malaysia, the MCMC identified two possible applications for the band:

RLAN

5925 MHz to 6425 MHz	25 mW EIRP (For indoor and outdoor use)
	200 mW EIRP (For indoor use only)

Uplink for Fixed-Satellite Service Earth Station.

Frequency Bands	
Downlink Frequency (MHz)	Uplink Frequency (MHz)
3400 to 3700	6425 to 6725
3700 to 4200	5925 to 6425
11464.0 to 11700.0	14253.5 to 14489.5
12258.5 to 12494.5	13789.0 to 14243.0

- b. Revise the local technical specification “IMDA TS SRD Issue 1 Revision 2, Aug 2021” to include an entry (or entries) according to the selected applications, EIRP and PSD limitations and spectrum access mechanisms.
- c. Since the ETSI standard for RLAN applications in 6GHz (EN 303 687) is still under development, it’ll be important to have alternative methods for testing that manufacturers willing to register equipment with IMDA can use. Suggested standards for recognition:
 - AS/NZS 4268:2017 (Amendment 2021) – Full concordance
 - FCC § 15.407 or ISED RSS-248 - *Note that both US or Canada standards allow more bands and configurations than the current IMDA proposal. However, test reports should be accepted if the measurements for Operating Band, Power, PSD, Spurious Emissions and Mitigation Techniques are in concordance to the limits established in Singapore.*
- d. Consider in a case by case basis, when ETSI reports are not available, to analyze reports from other administrations such as South Korea NRRRA, Japan ARIB, Taiwan NCC as long as they come in English language, meet the IMDA required technical specifications and are performed in a lab accredited to ISO 17025.
- e. To request manufacturers of Access Points equipment a statement visible to users (in equipment documentation or label) that the equipment must not be used outdoors.
- f. To request manufacturers of Access Points an attestation and supporting documents to show that the equipment cannot be reconfigured by the users to exceed the maximum allowed power and cannot be configured to operate outside the allowed frequencies.

Conclusions:

- Opening the 6 GHz band for unlicensed use and considering the wide range of applications (mostly Wi-Fi) is a good decision for IMDA.
- Alignment with International Standards is recommended to avoid further technical barriers to trade.
- Implementation of verification procedures for Access Points to avoid being reconfigured in forbidden bands/power or to be used outdoors is very recommended to avoid interferences.
- IMDA can safely proceed with the allocation of the 500 MHz for the lower band, while further decisions are made after WRC-23

Annex. Country regulations on 6GHz band allocation

Country	Band (MHz)	Allocate for	LPI (Low power indoor) Must be used indoor	VLP (Very Low Power) Used indoor/Outdoor	SP (Standard Power)	AFC	Year issued/considered
Australia	5925 – 6425	Wifi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * max power 24 dBm EIRP * max power density 11 dBm/MHz EIRP * must operate indoors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * max power 14 dBm EIRP * max power density 1 dBm/MHz EIRP * may operate in any location. 	Considering	Australian regulator ACMA asked specific questions about Standard Power and AFC within their general consultations on 6 GHz unlicensed.	Mar 2022
Australia	6425 – 7125	Considering Unlicense	N/A	N/A	N/A		Mar 2022
Brazil	5925 – 6425	Wifi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * EIRP max 30 dBm * out-of-band emissions (OOBE) limit: -27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · EIRP max 17 dBm · OOBE limit:-27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz 	N/A	Anatel has recently indicated that it intends to move quickly to authorize Standard Power operations with AFC coordination.	Feb 2021
Brazil	6425 – 7125	Wifi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · EIRP max 30 dBm · out-of-band emissions (OOBE) limit: -27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · EIRP max 17 dBm · OOBE limit:-27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz 	N/A		Feb 2021
Canada	5925 – 6425	Wifi	Indoor only EIRPmax: 30 dBm, Max PSD: -5dBm/MHz	Indoor only EIRPmax: 14 dBm, Max PSD: -8dBm/MHz	Indoor and outdoor EIRPmax:	Canadian regulator ISSED indicated in its	May 2021

			Contention-based protocol required (Wifi)	Contention-based protocol required (Wifi)	36 dBm, Max PSD: -23dBm/MHz AFC control	May 2021 6 GHz Decision that it would authorize Standard Power and AFC in the future, while immediately authorizing LPI and VLP (Canada holds the distinction of being the first country to authorize all three device classes). ISED just solicited industry responses to consultations on AFC and Standard Power, with responses due end 15 2022	
Canada	6425 – 6875	Wifi					May 2021
Canada	6875-7125	Wifi					May 2021
China	5925 - 7125	IMT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2021
EU	5925 – 6425	Wifi	* EIRP max 23 dBm * out-of-band emissions (OOBE)	· EIRP max 14 dBm · OOBE limit:-45 dBm/MHz	N/A (possible site)	In June 2022, the CEPT’s Electronic Communications	Jun 2021

			limit:-22 dBm/MHz below 5935 MHz	(-37 dBm/MHz in 2025) below 5935 MHz	licensing by national regulators)	Committee (ECC) approved a work item to study the feasibility of higher power RLAN operations (up to 4W EIRP) in the 6 GHz band utilizing a "dynamic spectrum access coordination function," which presumably will provide similar capabilities to AFC systems.	
EU	6425 – 7125	Considering Unlicense	N/A	N/A	N/A		Jun 2021
Hong Kong	5925 – 6425	Wifi	Output Power (EIRP) 24 dBm The apparatus shall meet the technical requirements specified in the standard EN 303 687 "6 GHz WAS/RLAN; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum" 1 published by the ETSI	Output Power (EIRP) 14 dBm The apparatus shall meet the technical requirements specified in the standard EN 303 687 "6 GHz WAS/RLAN; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum" 1 published by the ETSI			Apr 2022

Hong Kong	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Apr 2022
Japan	5925 – 6425	Wifi	maximum EIRP 10dBm/MHz for 20MHz BW ($\approx 23\text{dBm}$)	maximum EIRP 1.25dBm/MHz for 20MHz BW ($\approx 13.98\text{dBm}$)	N/A	N/A	Sep 2022
Japan	6425 – 7125	Considering: IMT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sep 2022
Malaysia	5925 – 6425	Wifi	Maximum transmit power/ field strength/Conditions: 200 mW EIRP	Maximum transmit power/ field strength/Conditions:: 25 mW EIRP	N/A	N/A	July 2022
Malaysia	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	July 2022
Mexico	5925 - 7125	Considering Unlicense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access points/slave access point: EIRP $\leq 1\text{W}$ (30dBm); D.E.P (dBm/MHz) ≤ 5 dBm in any bandwidth of 1MHz; OOB (dBm) < -27 dBm of EIRP in any bandwidth of 1MHz • Client computer: EIRP $\leq 0.25\text{W}$ (24 dBm); D.E.P (dBm/MHz) ≤ -1 dBm in any bandwidth of 1MHz; OOB (dBm) < -27 dBm of EIRP in any bandwidth of 1MHz; 	User terminal: EIRP $\leq 25\text{mW}$ (14dBm); D.E.P (dBm/MHz) ≤ 1 dBm in any bandwidth of 1MHz; OOB (dBm) < -27 dBm of EIRP in any bandwidth of 1MHz . Its use in communications for unmanned aerial vehicle systems is prohibited	N/A	Considering: The Radioelectric Spectrum Unit is instructed to continue with the analysis and study of the implementation of WAS/RLAN networks outdoors with standard power and the possible use of an automatic frequency coordination system in specific	2020

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, low power WAS/RLAN systems that operate under the free spectrum modality in the 5925-7125 MHz frequency band must comply with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – They may only operate indoors. – They must have an integrated non-removable antenna and will not have the possibility of connecting external antennas. – The maximum channel bandwidth allowed for transmission is 320 MHz. – Its use in communications for unmanned aerial vehicle systems, on ships, oil platforms, automobiles, trains and airplanes is prohibited, unless its operation is within large aircraft flying at 			<p>segments of the 5925 – 7125 MHz band</p>	
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			<p>altitudes greater than 10,000 feet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – They should use containment-based protocols. – Access Points and Slave Access Points cannot be weather resistant, cannot use batteries, and the power supply must be connected directly to an electrical outlet 				
New Zealand	5925 – 6425	Wifi	<p>Max Power 24 dBm (250 mW) Max Power Density 11 dBm / MHz (12.6 mW /MHz)</p>	<p>Max Power 14 dBm (25.11 mW) Max Power Density 1 dBm / MHz (1.26 mW / MHz)</p>	N/A	We will continue to keep a watching brief on developments in AFC	Aug 2022
New Zealand	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aug 2022
Oman	5925 – 6425	Considering Unlicense	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2021
Oman	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2021
Qatar	5925 – 6425	Wifi	<p>RF Output Power: e.i.r.p 23 dBm; Harmonized Standard Reference: ETSI TR 103 524 V1.1.1 (2018-10)</p>	<p>RF Output Power: e.i.r.p 14 dBm; Harmonized Standard Reference: ETSI TR 103 524 V1.1.1 (2018-10)</p>	N/A	N/A	Apr 2022

Qatar	6425 – 7125	Considering Unlicense	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Apr 2022
S.Korean	5925 – 6425	Wifi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * EIRP max: N/A * out-of-band emissions (OOBE) limit: -27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · EIRP max 14 dBm · OOBE limit:-27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz 	N/A	<p>South Korean regulator MSIT was the second to conditionally authorize 6 GHz Standard Power operations when it opened the band for unlicensed services in October 2020. MSIT has indicated its intent to authorize Standard Power outdoor operations under the coordination of an AFC-like database in 2022</p>	Oct 2020
S.Korean	6425 – 7125	Wifi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · EIRP max 23 dBm · out-of-band emissions (OOBE) limit: -27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · EIRP max 14 dBm · OOBE limit:-27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz 	N/A (possible site licensing by national regulators)		Oct 2020
Saudi Arabia	5925 - 7125	Wifi	-Indoor Access point: Maximum Radiated	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jan 2022

			<p>Power Spectral Density (mW/ MHz): 10; Maximum EIRP (mW): 1000; -Client device: Maximum Radiated Power Spectral Density (mW/ MHz): 10; Maximum EIRP (mW): 250; -The band can be used for WLAN applications with more relaxed power restrictions under a lightly licensed regime subject to the light licensing regulation that will be issued by CITC; -The use of WLAN applications is prohibited in oil platforms, vehicles, trains, boats, unmanned aircraft systems and aircrafts, except that indoor access points are permitted to operate in the 5.925-6.425 GHz bands in large</p>				
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			aircraft while flying above 10,000 feet.				
Switzerland	5945 - 6425	Wifi	Max. 200 mW mean e.i.r.p. Power density according to ECC/DEC/(20)01 Annex 1.	Use on drones is prohibited Max. 25 mW mean e.i.r.p Power density according to ECC/DEC/(20)01 Annex 1.			2021
Switzerland	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2021
Turkey	5925 – 6425	Wifi	- Maximum Output Power, Power Density Limit and/or Magnetic Field Strength Limit: 23 dBm average e.i.r.p. Average e.i.r.p. density is limited to 10 dBm/MHz; - Spectrum Access and Interference Mitigation Requirements: Adequate spectrum sharing mechanisms will be used; - Reference Standard: TS EN 303 687; - Additional Use Restrictions:	-Maximum Output Power, Power Density Limit and/or Magnetic Field Strength Limit:14 dBm average e.i.r.p. Average e.i.r.p. intensity is limited to 1 dBm/MHz for in-band broadcasts; -Spectrum Access and Interference Mitigation Requirements: Adequate spectrum sharing mechanisms will be used; -Reference Standard: TS EN 303 687; -Additional Use Restrictions: It can be used in	N/A	N/A	2021

			<p>It will only be used indoors and on airplanes and trains with metal-clad windows (or similar materials to provide signal attenuation). Its use in open areas, including land vehicles, is prohibited. The use of an integrated antenna is mandatory for access point devices; It has no internal battery and works when plugged in. Depending on the access devices, the client devices connecting with the access point devices or with each other may have an internal battery. The 5935 MHz sub-band out-of-band emission is limited to an average e.i.r.p intensity of -22 dBm/MHz.</p>	<p>indoor and outdoor areas. Its use for UAVs is not allowed. In-band average in narrow band usage (below 20 MHz); e.i.r.p. density is limited to 10 dBm/MHz. In narrow band usage, frequency hopping mechanism of at least 15 channels is also used. Until December 31, 2024, 5935 MHz sub-band emission is limited to -45 dBm/MHz. If there is no update after this date, this value will be applied as -37 dBm/MHz.</p>				
Turkey	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2021	

UAE	5925 – 6425	Wifi	Transmit power / Magnetic field: 250 mW e.i.r.p. Any emission shall not exceed 250 mW e.i.r.p when measured 10 metres from either the installed building or boundary of the user's premises.	N/A	N/A	N/A	2020
UAE	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2020
UK	5925 – 6425	Wifi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -maximum EIRP: 250mW -Maximum mean EIRP density of 12.6mW/MHz in any 1 MHz band -Channel access and occupation rules: Techniques to access spectrum and mitigate interference that provide at least equivalent performance to the techniques described in harmonised standards for the 5150 –5250 MHz band adopted in accordance with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -maximum EIRP: 25mW -Maximum mean EIRP density of 12.6mW/MHz in any 1 MHz band -Channel access and occupation rules: Similar to LPI - Comments to application: Similar to LPI 		N/A	2020

			<p>Directive 2014/53/EC must be used.</p> <p>- Comments to application:</p> <p>Equipment must not form part of a fixed outdoors installation when operating in 5925- 6425 MHz. Aeronautical mobile use is not permitted.</p> <p>The Low Power Indoor apparatus may only be used within a building, onboard an aircraft or in any other enclosed space with attenuation characteristics at least as strong as those of either a building or an aircraft. 'Onboard aircraft' means the use of radio links for communications purposes inside an aircraft.</p>				
UK	6425 – 7125	Considering Unlicense	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2020
US	5925 – 7125	Wifi	<p>* EIRP max 30 dBm</p> <p>* out-of-band</p>	<p>* EIRP max 14 dBm</p> <p>* OOB limit: -27</p>	<p>* EIRP max 36 dBm</p>	The FCC solicited proposals from	2020

			<p>emissions (OOBE) limit: -27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz</p>	<p>dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · OOBE limit: -27 dBm/MHz below 5925 MHz · Under AFC control 	<p>entities seeking to become approved AFC System Operators. Fourteen proposals were filed by the November 30, 2021 deadline. The FCC's next step will likely be to grant conditional approval for the AFC applicants who have demonstrated their readiness to begin a period of lab testing along with a phase of public demonstrations and trials (each proposal included details about how the AFC applicants would make their systems available during this public examination phase).</p>	
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Colombia	5925 - 7125	Wifi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIRP of maximum 30 dBm and EIRP spectral density of maximum 5 dBm/MHz for access devices. • EIRP of maximum 24 dBm and EIRP spectral density of maximum -1 dBm/MHz for client devices - The EIRP spectral density should be attenuated 20 dB at a distance of 1 MHz from the end of the channel, 28 dB at a distance of one channel of separation from the center of the channel and 40 dB at a distance of 1.5 channels of separation from the center of the channel. channel; - Emissions outside the 5925 – 7125 MHz band should be limited to an EIRP spectral density of maximum -27 dBm/MHz; - Only the use of 	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nov 2022
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			<p>devices indoors is allowed. The use of devices located on oil rigs, cars, trains, boats and aircraft is not allowed with the exception of aircraft flying above 10,000 feet. The operation of equipment intended to control or communicate with unmanned aerial vehicles is not allowed</p> <p>- Access devices must be powered directly from the commercial electrical power network, the use of batteries is not allowed, and their structure must not support outdoor use. Devices must only work with an antenna integrated into their structure.</p>				
Costa Rica	5925 - 7125	Wifi	<p>Max output power of the equipment 24 dBm ; Max EIRP 30 dBm</p>	maximum EIRP of 14 dBm	N/A	N/A	Nov 2022

Jordan	5925 – 6425	Wifi	max EIRP, 200 mW (23 dBm)	max EIRP 25mW (14 dBm)	N/A	N/A	2020
Jordan	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2020
Morocco	5925 – 6425	Wifi	max EIRP 200 mW Use inside vehicles/rolling machines is not permitted	max EIRP 25 mW These uses are not permitted in unmanned aerial vehicles.	N/A	N/A	Jun 2021
Morocco	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jun 2021
Peru	5925 - 7125	Wifi	EIRP max 30 dBm Limited power spectral density EIRP 5 dBm / MHz Operate condition requirements: - Access points may not be weatherproof; • Access points may only have built-in antennas and it is prohibited to provide the ability to connect other antennas to devices; • Access points may not run on batteries; • Access points may not access points may not operate on oil drilling rigs,	EIRP max 24 dBm Limited power spectral density EIRP: -1 dBm / MHz Operate condition requirements: similar to LPI	N/A	N/A	2021

			<p>automobiles, trains, ships, and aircraft, with the exception of large passenger aircraft (5925 – 6425 MHz only) operating above 10,000 feet;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not allowed its use for the operation and/or communication of drones 				
Singapore	5925 – 6425	microwave fixed service links	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jun 2022
Singapore	6425 – 7125	microwave fixed service links	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jun 2022
Thailand	5925 – 6425	Considering Wifi	maximum EIRP: 250mW	maximum EIRP: 25mW	N/A	N/A	Aug 2022
Thailand	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aug 2022
Chile	5925 – 6425	Wifi	EIRP maximum 30 dBm Maximum spectral density of 5 dBm / MHz	EIRP maximum 17 dBm	N/A	N/A	Sep 2022
Chile	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sep 2022
Tunisia	5925 – 6425	Considering Wifi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Oct 2021

Tunisia	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Oct 2021
Norway	5945 – 6425	Wifi	The frequency band 5945–6425 MHz is permitted to be used for indoor data transmission with a maximum permitted radiated power of 200 mW eirp Outdoor use, including use in vehicles, is not permitted. Maximum average spectral power density is limited to 10 dBm/MHz eirp Maximum radiated average spectral power density in frequency bands below 5935 MHz must not exceed -22 dBm/MHz. Spectrum access techniques and interference-reducing measures as described in harmonized standards must be used, alternatively equivalent techniques that give at least the	The frequency band 5945–6425 MHz is permitted to be used indoors and outdoors for low-power data transmission with a maximum permitted radiated power of 25 mW eirp Use for drones is not permitted. Maximum average spectral power density is limited to 1 dBm/MHz eirp For narrowband devices, with channel bandwidth below 20 MHz and frequency hopping over a minimum of 15 channels, a maximum average spectral power density of 10 dBm/MHz eirp is permitted Maximum radiated average spectral power density in frequency bands below 5935 MHz must not exceed –45 dBm/MHz. Spectrum	N/A	N/A	Jul 2021

			same effect can be used.	access techniques and interference-reducing measures as described in harmonized standards must be used, alternatively equivalent techniques that give at least the same effect can be used.			
Norway	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Argentina	5925 – 6425	Considering Wifi	Max EIRP 30 dBm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dec 2022
Argentina	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dec 2022
Bahrain	5925 – 6425	Considering Wifi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aug 2022
Bahrain	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aug 2022
South Africa	5925 – 6425	Wifi	23 dBm e.i.r.p max	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dec 2022
South Africa	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dec 2022
Mauritius	5925 – 6425	Wifi	EIRP max 23 dBm	EIRP max 14 dBm			Aug 2022
Mauritius	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aug 2022
Dominican	5925 – 6425	Considering Wifi	Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power	maximum power spectral density does	N/A	N/A	Sep 2022

			(EIRP) must not exceed 30 dBm, to avoid possible interferences	not exceed -8 dBm/MHz and with an EIRP lower than 14dBm			
Dominican	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sep 2022
Kenya	5925 – 6425	Wifi	23 dBm (200 mW) mean e.i.r.p. Mean e.i.r.p. density for inband emissions – 10 dBm/MHz	Restricted	N/A	N/A	Jul 2022
Kenya	6425 – 7125	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jul 2022
United Kingdom	5925 – 6425	Wifi	max EIRP 250mW	max EIRP 25mW (14 dBm)	N/A	N/A	Jul 2020
United Kingdom	6425 – 7125	Considering Wifi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Jul 2020
Honduras	5925 – 6425	Wifi	Frequency planning has been regulated, no specific technical regulations yet	Frequency planning has been regulated, no specific technical regulations yet	N/A	N/A	Feb 2021
Honduras	6425 – 7125	Wifi	Frequency planning has been regulated, no specific technical regulations yet	Frequency planning has been regulated, no specific technical regulations yet	N/A	N/A	Feb 2021