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PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS FOR WRC-19 AGENDA ITEM 1.16

(Item on the Agenda: 3.1 (SGT-1))

(Document submitted by CITEL Member States)

SGT-1

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Agenda Item 1.16 To consider issues related to wireless access systems, including radio local area networks (WAS/RLAN), in the frequency bands between 5 150 MHz and 5 925 MHz, and take the appropriate regulatory actions, including additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service, in accordance with Resolution **239** (WRC-15)

BACKGROUND

Since WRC-03, the demand for mobile broadband applications especially for WAS/RLANs has been growing rapidly. Resolution **239** (WRC-15) states "that the results of ITU-R studies indicate that the minimum spectrum need for WAS/RLAN in the 5 GHz frequency range in the year 2018 is estimated at 880 MHz; this figure includes 455-580 MHz already utilized by non-IMT mobile broadband applications operating within the 5 GHz range resulting in 300-425 MHz additional spectrum being required." In particular, Resolution **239** (WRC-15) looks at studying possible RLAN operations in the frequency bands from 5 150-5 925 MHz.

In the frequency band 5 350 to 5 470 MHz there are no primary mobile allocations. Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) (active) allocations in the frequency bands 5 350-5 460 MHz and 5 460-5 470 MHz are essential for Earth-observation programs and the data these provide is vital for reliable and up-to-date information on how our planet and its climate are changing. In addition, the band 5 350-5 460 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service (ARNS) and the Radiolocation service on a primary basis.

WRC-15 examined the possibility of additional global allocations to the mobile service in the frequency band 5 350-5 470 MHz. The compatibility studies performed by ITU-R in preparation for WRC-15 indicated that when assuming the use of WAS/RLAN mitigation measures limited to the regulatory provisions of Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-12), sharing between WAS/RLAN and the EESS (active) systems in the frequency band 5 350 to 5 470 MHz would not be feasible, as well as being insufficient to ensure protection of certain radar types in this frequency band. For these cases, sharing would only be feasible if additional WAS/RLAN mitigation measures are implemented. However, no agreement was reached on the applicability of any additional WAS/RLAN mitigation techniques. As such, WRC-15 concluded no change (NoC) for this frequency band and established a WRC-19 agenda item to continue the work.

In the work performed under WRC-19 agenda item 1.16, further study of currently available mitigation measures indicate that there are no feasible mitigation techniques to facilitate sharing between RLAN and EESS (active) in the band 5 350-5 470 MHz. Therefore, NOC is proposed to the Table of Frequency Allocations for this frequency band. Other consequential changes to Resolution 239 (WRC-15) may be required.

PROPOSALS

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations (See No. 2.1)

NOC CAN/ 1.16/1

5 250-5 570 MHz

Allocation to services			
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	
м			
.5 350-5 460.	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATEL	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.448B	
	RADIOLOCATION 5.448D		
	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.449		
SPACE RESEARCH (active)		48C	
.5 460-5 470.	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active)		
	RADIOLOCATION 5.448D		
	RADIONAVIGATION 5.449		
	SPACE RESEARCH (active)		
5.448B			

Reasons: No change to the Table of Frequency Allocations in the band 5 350-5 470 MHz as further study of currently available mitigation measures indicate that there are no feasible mitigation techniques to facilitate sharing between RLAN and EESS (active) in the band 5 350-5 470 MHz.

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