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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-19)Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, 28 October – 22 November 2019** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 3 toDocument 11(Add.16)-E** |
|  | **24 June 2019** |
|  | **Original: English/Spanish** |
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| Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
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| Agenda item 1.16 |

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)**;

Part 3 – Frequency band 5 350-5 470 MHz

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.

The band 5 350-5 470 MHz is allocated to different co-primary services in the RR Table of Allocations, including earth exploration satellite, radiolocation, aeronautical radionavigation, and space research (active). 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.

# INTER-AMERICAN PROPOSAL

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC IAP/11A16A3/1

5 250-5 570 MHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 5 350-5 460 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.448B RADIOLOCATION 5.448D AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.449 SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.448C |
| 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 viable mitigation techniques to facilitate sharing between Radio Local Area Networks (RLAN) and the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) or radiolocation systems in the band 5 350-5 470 MHz.

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