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| A close up of a sign  Description automatically generated | **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-23) Dubai, 20 November - 15 December 2023** | |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | | **Document 162-E** | |
|  | | **30 October 2023** | |
|  | | **Original: English** | |
|  | | | |
| Papua New Guinea/Samoa (Independent State of) | | | |
| Proposals for the work of the conference | | | |
|  | | | |
| Agenda item 1.3 | | | |

1.3to consider primary allocation of the frequency band 3 600‑3 800 MHz to the mobile service in Region 1 and take appropriate regulatory actions, in accordance with Resolution**246** **(WRC‑19)**;

Introduction

The following five methods to satisfy this agenda item are proposed in Section 1/1.3/4 of the [CPM Report](https://www.itu.int/md/R19-CPM23.2-R-0001/en):

**• Method A:** No change.

**•** **Method B:** Upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1 without conditions.

**•** **Method C:** Upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis within Region 1 with regulatory and/or technical conditions. This Method includes five alternatives for conditions.

**•** **Method D:** Upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile service on a primary basis within Region 1 without conditions, and identification for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT).

**•** **Method E:** Upgrade of the allocation of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz or parts thereof to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis in Region 1 with regulatory and/or technical conditions, and identification for IMT. This Method includes two alternatives for conditions.

All five methods also propose to suppress Resolution **246 (WRC-19)**.

Proposals

Refer to the outcome of APG23-6 meeting under WRC‑23 agenda item 1.3, APT Members have the following views:

‒ APT Members are of the view that a possible upgrade of mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service to primary allocation in the band 3 600-3 800 MHz in Region 1 shall protect existing and planned services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis (and in adjacent bands, as appropriate) in Region 3, taking into account the results of sharing and compatibility studies.

‒ APT Members are of the view that this agenda item is a Region 1 issue however since there are administrations in Region 3 that are adjacent then this agenda has some relevant to APT members.

‒ APT Members are also of the view that such upgrading shall not have any adverse effect on the allocation of the existing services and their future development in Region 3 especially satellite FSS services.

‒ APT Members are of the view that any discussions on this agenda item shall not be mixed up on the discussions being followed / carried out under WRC‑23 agenda item 1.2, i.e., no identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz for IMT, while recognizing the fact that IMT identification is not specifically part of the scope of Resolution **246 (WRC‑19)**.

We support the above APT Views under WRC-23 agenda item 1.3. While APT Members understand that WRC‑23 agenda item 1.3 is a Region 1 issue, we believe Method B and Method D will not be able to accommodate those APT Views in relation to protect the existing and planned services and therefore, we do not support Method B and Method D.

In addition, APT Members are of the view that no identification of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz for IMT under WRC‑23 agenda item 1.3 and therefore, we do not support Method E.

This co-existence issue is a well-known fact, and administrations having decided to deploy wide scale mobile networks in a frequency band have also decided to migrate the FSS Earth stations from the frequency bands assign to mobile networks. A concrete example would be some administrations in Asia Pacific region which have allocated mobile in portions of C-band downlink (e.g. up to 3.6 GHz) and consequentially, all FSS services have to be migrated to frequency bands above 3.6 GHz. Although some studies try to show that co-frequency sharing is feasible, reality and the fact tells a different story where interference issues arise even in the adjacent band.

Based on the above explanations, we support Method A (No Change) to satisfy WRC-23 agenda item 1.3 which could be referred to Annex 1 below.

Annex 1

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

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3 600-4 800 MHz

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 | |
| 3 600-4 200  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)  Mobile | 3 600-3 700  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)  MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.434  Radiolocation 5.433 | 3 600-3 700  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)  MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  Radiolocation  5.435 | |
| 3 700-4 200  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)  MOBILE except aeronautical mobile | | |
| 4 200-4 400 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.436  AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.438  5.437 5.439 5.440 | | | |
| 4 400-4 500FIXED  MOBILE 5.440A | | |
| 4 500-4 800 FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.441  MOBILE 5.440A | | |

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RESOLUTION 246 (WRC‑19)

Studies to consider possible allocation of the frequency band   
3 600-3 800 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile,   
service on a primary basis within Region 1

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