

IWG-2 Recommendation in Response to WAC/105**AGENDA ITEM 1.1: 1 300-1 400 MHz
PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR WRC-15**

Agenda Item 1.1: *to consider additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) and related regulatory provisions, to facilitate the development of terrestrial mobile broadband applications, in accordance with Resolution 233 (WRC-12)*

Background Information: The 2012 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-12) recognized a need for additional radio spectrum to support the increasing mobile data traffic, and placed consideration of additional spectrum allocations for terrestrial mobile broadband applications on the agenda for WRC-15. The ITU established the Joint Task Group (JTG) 4-5-6-7 to consider spectrum requirements for IMT/mobile broadband and conduct compatibility studies taking into account protection requirements of other services from concerned ITU-R Working Parties.

JTG 4-5-6-7 conducted studies on the compatibility between IMT systems and the radars that operate in the 1 300-1 400 MHz range and all studies show that co-frequency sharing between radars and IMT systems in the same geographical area is not feasible. These studies are contained in the JTG 4-5-6-7 Chairman's Report (Annex 25). Additionally, the studies show that global harmonization of this band for IMT use may not be feasible and that any use of portions of this frequency range for IMT is possible only at the national level. Moreover, the mitigation techniques in Annex 25 that might allow compatible operations at the national level "have not at this point been determined as practical by the expert working parties" of the ITU-R.

In Region 1 and the United States, the frequency range 1 350-1 400 MHz (1 350-1 390 MHz in the United States) has co-primary allocations to the fixed service (FS), mobile service (MS), and radiolocation services. In addition, the 1350-1370 MHz frequency band has a co-primary allocation to the aeronautical radionavigation service in the United States and Canada via footnote 5.334). The JTG did not conduct sharing studies between IMT and other MS systems operating in the band. Therefore, no technical basis exists to assess the compatibility between these differing MS applications. Given the importance of these MS operations in the United States, including critical aeronautical mobile telemetry (AMT) operations, and the lack of studies in the ITU-R on compatibility between the differing MS uses of the band, the United States cannot support identification for IMT use in the 1 300-1 400 MHz frequency range.

Given the results of the ITU-R studies, the United States cannot support IMT identification in the 1 300-1 400 MHz band.

Proposal:

NOC

USA/1.1/1

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

1 300-1 400 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 300-1 350	RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.149 5.337A	
1 350-1 400 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION 5.149 5.338 5.338A 5.339	1 350-1 400 RADIOLOCATION 5.338A 5.149 5.334 5.339	

Reasons: ITU-R studies show that co-frequency sharing between IMT and incumbent radiolocation systems in the same geographical area is not feasible. The compatibility between IMT and other mobile service applications was not studied.