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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-19) Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, 28 October – 22 November 2019** |  |
|  |  |
|  | CPG(19)143 ANNEX VIII-16D |
| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 4 to Addendum 16 to Document 16-E** |
|  | **Date** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  | |
| European Common Proposals | |
| Proposals for the work of the conference | |
|  | |
| 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 4 – Frequency band 5 725-5 850 MHz

Introduction

The band 5 725-5 850 MHz or part thereof, is allocated to various services: Fixed-Satellite Service (Earth to space) and the Radiolocation on a primary basis and the Amateur and Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis.

It should be noted that the current Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) techniques are not designed to protect fast frequency hopping radars modes operating in some countries in the 5 725-5 850 MHz band. No new elements have been presented on any additional mitigation techniques that could be used to provide protection to these new frequency hopping radars operating modes.

Moreover, a number of systems/applications operate in several CEPT countries, like Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT). Studies conducted within CEPT, have shown that variable separation distances are required to ensure proper operation of RTTT. Appropriate mitigation measures may be required to be applied in these countries, in order to achieve coexistence between WAS/RLAN and some of these systems/applications, if WRC-19 decides to allocate the frequency band 5 725-5 850 MHz to the mobile service to accommodate WAS/RLAN use. Further work would be necessary to assess the implementation, efficiency and parameters needed to implement the proposed mitigation techniques and the impact on both technologies.

CEPT supports No Change in this band, except the suppression of Resolution **239 (Rev. WRC-15)**.

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC EUR/16A16A4/1

5 570-6 700 MHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 5 725-5 830  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur | 5 725-5 830  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur | |
| 5.150 5.451 5.453 5.455 | 5.150 5.453 5.455 | |
| 5 830-5 850  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur  Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth) | 5 830-5 850  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur  Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth) | |
| 5.150 5.451 5.453 5.455 | 5.150 5.453 5.455 | |

**Reasons:** No new elements have been presented on any additional mitigation techniques that could be used to provide protection to these new frequency hopping radars operating modes in some countries. A number of systems/applications operate in several CEPT countries like RTTT. Studies conducted within CEPT, have shown that variable separation distances are required to ensure proper operation of RTTT. Further work would be necessary to assess the implementation, efficiency and parameters needed to implement the required mitigation techniques and the impact on both technologies.

SUP EUR/16A16A4/2

RESOLUTION 239 (WRC‑15)

Studies concerning Wireless Access Systems including radio local   
area networks in the frequency bands between   
5 150 MHz and 5 925 MHz

**Reasons:** This Resolution is no longer needed.

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