|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **XXIV MEETING OF PERMANENT****CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE II:****RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS****September 29 to October 3, 2014****Mérida City, Yucatán, México** | **OEA/Ser.L/XVII.4.2****CCP.II-RADIO/doc. XXXX/YY****12 September 2014****Original: English** |
|  |
|  | **AGENDA ITEM 1.1 (5000-5030 MHz):****PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR WRC-15** |  |
|  | **(Item on the Agenda: 3.1 (SGT1))** |  |
|  | **(Document submitted by the delegation of the United States of America)** |  |

**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. Joint Task Group (JTG) 4-5-6-7 considered spectrum requirements for IMT/terrestrial mobile broadband applications and developed sharing and compatibility studies, taking into account protection requirements of other services from concerned ITU-R Working Parties.

The radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) has allocations for Earth-to-space operations in the 5 000-5 010 MHz band and space-to-Earth and space-to-space operations in the 5010-5030 MHz band. Operators plan to operate several global and regional non-geostationary satellite RNSS systems, including GPS, QZSS, and Galileo, within these bands. RNSS shares its allocations 5000-5010 MHz and 5010-5030 MHz with the aeronautical radionavigation service (ARNS), which is a safety service.

There is a long history of protecting RNSS operations in the ITU. Multiple RNSS systems and networks transmit signals around-the-clock across all three ITU Regions and radiate across the entire surface of the Earth. Although these RNSS allocations are in bands that have favorable propagation and other characteristics for terrestrial mobile broadband, the ITU did not study the use of these or adjacent bands.

Due to the vital and global role of the RNSS, the sensitive nature of RNSS receivers, and lack of relevant sharing and compatibility studies within the ITU-R, no allocation to the mobile service for IMT, or identification for IMT, should be considered in the bands 5000-5010 MHz or 5010-5030 MHz.

**Proposal**:

**NOC** USA/1.1/1

ARTICLE 5

**Frequency allocations**

**5 010-5 030 MHz**

|  |
| --- |
| **Allocation to services** |
| **Region 1** | **Region 2** | **Region 3** |
| … |
| **5 000-5 010** AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443AAAERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)  |
| **5 010-5 030** AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443AAAERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATIONRADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B 5.443B |

**Reason:** To ensure the protection of current and future operation of RNSS systems around the world.