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RESOLUTION 250 (WRC-19)

Studies on possible allocations to the land mobile service (excluding International Mobile Telecommunications) in the frequency band 1 300-1 350 MHz for use by administrations for the future development of terrestrial mobile-service applications

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019),

considering

- a) that mobile connectivity contributes to global economic and social development;
- b) that demand has been increasing steadily for mobile communication services throughout the world;
- c) that mobile services play a large and increasing role in connecting users to the Internet;
- d) that technological advancement and user needs will promote innovation and accelerate the further development of communication applications;
- e) that timely availability of spectrum is important to support future applications;
- f) that all studies leading up to WRC-15 between radars and International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in the frequency range 1 300-1 350 MHz concluded, based on the parameters provided at that time, that within the same geographical area co-frequency operation of mobile-broadband systems and radar was not feasible;
- g) that there is widespread usage of this frequency range in some countries for radar;
- h) that WRC-15 noted that in countries where the frequency band is not fully used by these systems, studies were undertaken in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector that showed sharing may be feasible in those countries, subject to various mitigation and coordination measures, however no conclusions were drawn as to their applicability, complexity, practicability or achievability;
- i) that some administrations are considering the feasibility of spectrum refarming/relocating some services operating in portions of the frequency band 1 300-1 350 MHz for the land mobile service (LMS), which requires a significant investment;
- j) that advanced spectrum sharing techniques are under development that could facilitate additional utilization of spectrum by a number of different services in operation;
- k) the need to protect existing services when considering frequency bands for possible additional allocations to any service,

recognizing

- a) that the frequency band 1 300-1 350 MHz is allocated to the radiolocation service, the aeronautical radionavigation service and the radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) on a primary basis;
- b) that the RNSS (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) is allocated, among others, on a primary basis in the adjacent frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;
- c) that No. **5.149** calls for administrations to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference in the frequency band 1 330-1 400 MHz, which includes spectral lines of importance for current astronomical investigations,

resolves to invite the ITU Radiocommunication Sector

- 1 to develop technical and operational characteristics of LMS systems in the frequency band 1 300-1 350 MHz;
- 2 to conduct sharing and compatibility studies to ensure protection of those services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, and adjacent frequency bands as appropriate, taking into account *considering f*), for the frequency band 1 300-1 350 MHz;
- 3 to complete these studies by WRC-27,

invites the 2027 World Radiocommunication Conference

to consider, on the basis of the studies conducted under *resolves to invite the ITU Radiocommunication Sector* above, possible allocations to the LMS.