

Working Party 2

PRELIMINARY VIEW ON WRC-19 AGENDA ITEMS 1.13, 1.16, 9.1.1, 9.1.5 and 9.1.8

Agenda Item 1.13: IMT in bands above 24 GHz

"to consider identification of frequency bands for the future development of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including possible additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis, in accordance with Resolution 238 (WRC-15)"

Preliminary View

1. Taking into account current ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies as reflected in draft CPM Report, Thailand is of the view that the following bands, -or portions thereof, can be considered for identification for IMT:

24.25 – 27.5 GHz

37.0 – 40.5 / 40.5 – 42.5 / 42.5 – 43.5 GHz

Protection of the incumbent services in these frequency bands should be established appropriately based in the results of sharing and compatibility studies.

2. Thailand is of the view that the entire tuning range of 37.0 – 43.5 GHz could be identified to IMT to benefit global harmonization while allowing administrations the flexibility to assign all or portions of the band according to domestic spectrum requirements.

3. Thailand agrees to Method B1 (NOC) for the band 31.8 – 33.4 GHz as it is the only method proposed in draft CPM Report.

4. Currently Thailand is investigating the possibility of IMT identification in frequency bands above 43.5 GHz.

5. Thailand is of the view that, with regard to the Alternatives associated with Method A2/C2/D2/E2/F2/G2/H2/I2/J2/K2/L2 specified in the draft CPM Report, identification of the frequency band for IMT should be made by allocation, or upgrading, of that band to the mobile service (except aeronautical mobile) on a primary basis and identifying such frequency band for terrestrial component of IMT in appropriate Regions. This course of action is consistent with past practices for IMT identification.

A sample of text for new IMT identification footnote may be as follows:

“The frequency band [xx – xx GHz] is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement the terrestrial components of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution [YY] applies. (WRC-19)”

6. Noting that some of the frequency bands being considered under this agenda item are overlapping with the frequency bands also under consideration in other WRC-19 agenda items, namely agenda items 1.6, 1.14 and 9.1 (Issue 9.1.9),

Thailand is of the view that discussion and decision made on these related agenda items should be carefully reviewed and aligned in order to avoid inconsistencies in regulatory and procedural considerations.

Agenda Item 1.16: Wireless access systems, including RLAN, in 5 GHz

“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)”

Preliminary View

Thailand supports ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution 239 (WRC-15).

Thailand is of the view that the protection of incumbent services including their current and planned use in the frequency bands 5 150-5 350 MHz, 5 350-5 470 MHz, 5 725-5 850 MHz and 5 850-5 925 MHz should be ensured, without any unacceptable constraints on these services.

In the frequency bands 5 250-5 350 MHz, 5 350-5 470 MHz, and 5 850-5 925 MHz, Thailand supports NOC to the Radio Regulations to protect incumbent services.

In the frequency band 5 150-5 250 MHz, Thailand is [of the view that any conditions to possibly enable outdoor WAS/RLAN operations considering the conditions to should ensure protection of incumbent services to possibly enable outdoor WAS/RLAN operations](#), without any unacceptable constraints on those services.

In the frequency band 5 725-5 850 MHz, taking into account RR No.5.453 in which some Administrations already have a mobile primary allocation, Thailand is of the view that any Administrations wishing to implement WAS/RLAN in the band can make additional allocation to the Mobile service.

Agenda Item 9.1.1: Compatibility study for IMT in 1.8/2.1 GHz

"Implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications in the frequency bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz

RESOLUTION 212 (REV.WRC-15)"

Preliminary View

Thailand supports the continuation of ITU-R Working Party 5D study on the technical and operational measures to ensure coexistence and compatibility between the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT in the frequency bands 1 980–2 010 MHz and 2 170–2 200 MHz.

The final result of ITU-R study on this issue should provide a single solution to reflect both IMT UE and IMT MTC receivers protection criteria.

Since there is no existing satellite component of IMT, Thailand is of the view that the protection of terrestrial IMT operating in the frequency band 1 980 - 2 010 MHz and 2 170 – 2 200 MHz is required.

Agenda Item 9.1.5: Protection of existing services from mobile, including RLAN, in 5 GHz

“Consideration of the technical and regulatory impacts of referencing Recommendations ITU-R M.1638-1 and ITU-R M.1849-1 in Nos. 5.447F and 5.450A of the Radio Regulations”

Preliminary View

Thailand is of the view that any changes in RR Nos. 5.447F and 5.450A should ensure the protection of to the services to which the band is allocated without additional constraints to these services, and should also take into account the conditions defined in Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-12).

Agenda Item 9.1.8: Machine-type communications

"Studies on the technical and operational aspects of radio networks and systems, as well as spectrum needed, including possible harmonized use of spectrum to support the implementation of narrowband and broadband machine-type communication infrastructures, in order to develop Recommendations, Reports and/or Handbooks, as appropriate, and to take appropriate actions within the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) scope of work. RESOLUTION 958 (WRC-15)"

Preliminary View

Thailand is of the view that MTC/IoT applications should be able to use existing frequency bands identified for IMT and these applications could also use non-IMT bands. There are no need to revise Radio Regulations to dedicate specific spectrum for MTC/IoT. The possibility of spectrum harmonization to support narrowband and broadband MTC/IoT can be realized by related ITU-R Recommendations.
