

**FREQUENCY BAND PLAN FOR FWA SYSTEMS IN THE RANGE
3400-3700 MHz**

The XIIth Meeting of Permanent Executive Committee III – Radiocommunications,

CONSIDERING:

- (a) That fixed wireless access (FWA) systems in the range 3 400 – 3 700 MHz can provide enhanced telephony and data services (equivalent or better to wireline service quality);
- (b) That in a number of countries the 3 700 – 4 200 MHz band is heavily used by point-to-point fixed systems and fixed-satellite systems;
- (c) That FWA has substantial potential to enhance the availability of telecommunication services in both urban and rural areas;
- (d) That in all three Regions the range 3 400 – 3 700 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the fixed service;
- (e) That in Regions 2 and 3 the range 3 400 – 3 600 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the radiolocation service as per footnote S5.433;
- (f) That several Administrations have introduced FWA systems in bands within the range 3 400 - 3 700 MHz;
- (g) That a flexible band plan rather than use of conventional point-to-point channel plans can accommodate a number of FWA equipment types and system characteristics, whilst remaining consistent with good spectrum management principles, including provision for inter-systems/services operation and overall spectrum efficiency;
- (h) That the use of spectrum blocks of 25 MHz has evolved as an industry-recognised structure for the band which allows sufficient capacity and flexibility for deployment of multiple systems within a desired service area;
- (i) That a 25 MHz sub-banding arrangement also accommodates block duplex spacings in combinations of both 50 MHz and 100 MHz and that use of such 25 MHz blocks facilitates common uplink/downlink designations for efficient deployment of FWA systems in adjacent blocks;
- (j) That in order to promote a fair competitive environment while at the same time providing adequate bandwidth to support future growth of services, several administrations have already adopted the use of frequency blocks of 25 MHz;
- (k) That time division duplexing (TDD) systems could also be accommodated, provided that appropriate co-existence criteria can be met;

¹ Reference: PCC.III/doc.1286/99.

- (l) That in some countries there may be cases where FWA systems need to co-exist with point-to-point systems in the same fixed service allocation;
- (m) That a standardised block width offers benefits through economies of scale and simplified inter-system and inter-operator frequency planning in the same deployment area;
- (n) That the fixed satellite service (space-to-earth) is also allocated primary status in this range, and in some countries appropriate measures may be needed in the planning and deployment of FWA systems and satellite earth stations, including judicious choice of frequencies, and
- (o) That in some countries there may be cases where FWA systems may need to take technical and operational measures to co-exist with radiolocation services in this band,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That those Administrations planning to implement FWA systems in the 3 400 - 3 700 MHz band, or parts of this band, consider a sub-band plan based on 25 MHz blocks.
2. That those Administrations that wish to implement smaller blocks, may sub-divide the 25 MHz blocks according to national and regional requirements.