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| Plenary |  Doc. ECC(14)007 |
| 36th Meeting |  |
| Cluj-Napoca, 11th – 14th March 2014 |  |
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| Date issued:  | 24th February 2014 |
| Source:  | NATO |
| Subject:  | NATO policy on the use of the 5 GHz frequency band |
| NGroup membership required to read? (Y/N) |
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| Summary:The entire frequency band 5 250 – 5 850 MHz serves as an essential resource for the operations of military radiolocation systems, especially for air defense weapon systems as part of the NATO Integrated Air and Missile Defence. Radiolocation radars operate normally throughout the full range between 5 250 and 5 850 MHz. Wireless Access Systems (WAS) including Radio Local Area Networks (RLANs) introduced in the bands 5 150-5 350 MHz and 5 470 - 5 725 MHz have to use dynamic frequency selection (DFS) to protect radars, but are proven not to do so for all types of radars and in the practical use. The NATO “POLICY ON THE USE OF THE 5 GHZ FREQUENCY BAND BY THE MILITARY”, AC/322-D(2005)0036, dated 31 August 2005, developed by the Frequency Management Sub-Committee (FMSC) and agreed by the C3 Board, gives long-term advise on the use and protection of military radars in the 5 GHz band and is still valid and to be applied as it is a unanimously agreed NATO policy.This policy stated in particular that “New developments of radiocommunication means in the range 5 250–5 850 MHz whether operating in the mobile service or in the fixed service, shall apply mitigation techniques to effectively protect radar operations in all modes including frequency hopping”. As a consequence, any further accommodation of WAS/RLAN in remaining parts of the 5 GHz band needs to prove sufficient protection of the incumbent military services by DFS as well as by other mitigation techniques, this based on laboratory and field tests and trials.It should also be noted that the wide majority of military 5 GHz radars are at least transportable if not mobile. In accordance with operational concepts of NATO, these radars can potentionally be deployed and operated everywhere and on short notice by political decision. Therefore, countries not operating own 5 GHz radars in their national forces should not use that as an argument, because it would not take account of potential decisions and scenarios decided on diplomatic levels. |
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| Proposal: **ECC** To note the NATO policy and to apply it on the considerations and decisions on RLANs in 5 GHz. |
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| Background: EC mandate to CPG/PTD regarding the coexistence of Military Radars in the 5 GHz band with WAS/RLAN and ECC report 192. |
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Attached AC/322-D(2005)0036 + action sheet.

