|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
|  |  |
| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 toDocument 7(Add.1)-E** |
|  | **29 September 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  |
| Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 1.1 |

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

WRC-15 will consider additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for IMT in accordance with Resolution 233 (WRC-12).

Article 5 allocates the 410-430 MHz frequency range to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) service on a primary basis. However, these bands are not identified for IMT. Some administrations introduced preliminary views supporting consideration of identifying the 410‑430 MHz frequency range for IMT. Thus far no new ITU-R studies have been initiated to show compatibility between IMT and incumbent services in this frequency range since the adoption of Report ITU-R M.2110 which only addressed the 420-450 MHz frequency range in terms of adjacent band compatibility.

No. 5.269 allocates the 420-430 MHz and 440-450 MHz bands to the radiolocation service on a primary basis in specified countries. Article 5 allocates the 430-440 MHz bands to the radiolocation service on a primary basis worldwide. The 420-450 MHz bands are used in some countries for high-powered radars that detect and track earth-orbiting satellites and space debris. These radars also aid in identifying potential space debris hazards that could damage the International Space Station.

Currently, the 410-450 MHz frequency band is widely used in specific countries by various fixed and mobile radiocommunication systems belonging to government agencies and private users, as well as systems used to serve commercial narrow-band or trunking radiocommunication systems.

The 410-430 MHz frequency band has been identified in some countries as one of the alternative bands for relocating the operations of commercial and official systems of the narrowband or trunking radiocommunication systems from the 806-821/851-866 MHz segments that form part of the 698-960 MHz band, identified as IMT.

Report ITU-R M.2110 accessed the feasibility of sharing between an IMT-2000 system operating in the 450-470 MHz band and the radiocommunication services having a primary allocation in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations in the 450-470 MHz band and in the adjacent 420-450 MHz and 470-480 MHz bands. The results indicate that for most cases, sharing between IMT-2000 base/mobile stations and the various types of radars when placed in adjacent spectrum is not feasible in the absence of mitigation. Based upon Report ITU-R M.2110, it is logical to conclude that co-frequency sharing between IMT and the radiolocation service in the 420-450 MHz bands is not feasible.

It is important to point out that in the latest version of the draft text for the Conference Preparatory Meeting, published in the report on the last work meeting of Joint Task Group 4-5-6-7, the 410‑450 MHz frequency band, or parts of it, are not deemed among the suitable frequency ranges to be identified for IMT. The frequency bands that are included were provided by the ITU-R after having been proposed by one or more administrations and studied in the radiocommunication sector work groups.

Based on the above, it is proposed that the 410-450 MHz band not be identified as an IMT spectrum under Agenda item 1.1 of the WRC-15, because it is not being considered in the ITU-R as one of the suitable frequency ranges to be identified for IMT. In addition, it will be used by some administrations to accommodate operations coming from other bands that have already been identified for IMT.

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations
(See No. 2.1)

NOC IAP/7A1/1

410-460 MHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 410-420 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-space) 5.268 |
| 420-430 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 5.270 5.271 |
| 430-432AMATEURRADIOLOCATION | 430-432 RADIOLOCATION Amateur |
| 5.271 5.272 5.273 5.2745.275 5.276 5.277 |  5.271 5.276 5.278 5.279 |
| 432-438AMATEURRADIOLOCATIONEarth exploration-satellite(active) 5.279A | 432-438 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.279A |
| 5.138 5.271 5.272 5.2765.277 5.280 5.281 5.282 |  5.271 5.276 5.278 5.279 5.281 5.282 |
| 438-440AMATEURRADIOLOCATION | 438-440 RADIOLOCATION Amateur |
| 5.271 5.273 5.274 5.2755.276 5.277 5.283 |  5.271 5.276 5.278 5.279 |
| 440-450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 5.270 5.271 5.284 5.285 5.286 |

**Reasons:** Based on Report ITU-R M.2110, it is logical to conclude that co-frequency sharing between IMT and radiolocation service in the 420-450 MHz frequency range is not feasible. In addition, the 410-450 MHz frequency band is not being considered by ITU-R as one of the suitable frequency ranges to be identified for IMT. The 410-450 MHz segment will also be used in some administrations to accommodate operations from other bands that have already been identified for IMT.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_