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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 4 toDocument 16-E** |
|  | **14 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  |
| Canada |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 1.4 |

1.4 to consider possible new allocation to the amateur service on a secondary basis within the band 5 250-5 450 kHz in accordance with Resolution **649 (WRC‑12)**;

Background

Based on the recommendation of the 1978 CCIR Special Preparatory Meeting, WARC-79 accepted the principle that, like other high-frequency radio services, the amateur service should have access to a family of frequency bands such that communications can be maintained as propagation conditions change. The amateur radio service has access to allocations in the vicinity of 3 500 and 7 000 kHz; however, there are frequent occasions when ionospheric conditions render either or both of these allocations unsatisfactory for communications over the distances which amateur radio operators are frequently requested to cover in the course of facilitating emergency and disaster relief operations. These distances might be relatively short (less than 1 000 km) when providing direct support to first responders or relatively longer (greater than 1 000 km) when exchanging information, for example, with international organizations.

Therefore, to be equipped to provide communications at any time, including in times of emergency and disaster-relief, radio amateurs require access to frequencies in the vicinity of 5 300 kHz.

A number of administrations including, e.g. Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, the Czech Republic, Cayman Islands, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and others have authorized, subject to various restrictions in addition to the provisions of RR, Section II, Article 4.4, operation by amateur radio licensees within the 5 250‑5 450 kHz frequency range.

Amateur service characteristics in the frequency range 5 250 to 5 450 kHz are similar to land mobile service with respect to antenna types, power, modulation, and transmission bandwidths. Preliminary results indicate that the amateur service and land mobile service can coexist within the same spectrum range.

Experience has shown that amateur service operation is incompatible with HF radiolocation; thus, the 5 250-5 275 kHz range is not suitable to satisfy this agenda item.

Compatibility studies indicate that observance by the amateur service of listen-before-transmit protocols would not cause harmful interference to the primary fixed and mobile services in the 5 275-5 450 kHz range.

A spectrum occupancy survey performed for the frequency range 5 250 to 5 450 kHz in Canada over a period of one year identified available spectrum for amateur use.

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD CAN/16A4/1

5 003-7 450 kHz

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| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 5 275-5 330 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile |
| 5 330-5 355 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobileAmateur |
| 5 355-5 405 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile |
| 5 405-5 430 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobileAmateur |
| 5 430-5 450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile |

**Reasons:** To provide adequate spectrum for amateur service in the vicinity of 5 300 kHz. Compatibility studies have also indicated that observance by the amateur service of listen-before-transmit protocols would not cause harmful interference to the primary fixed and mobile services in the 5 275-5 450 kHz range; and a spectrum occupancy survey has identified available spectrum for amateur use in the frequency range 5 250 to 5 450 kHz.

SUP CAN/16A4/2

RESOLUTION 649 (WRC‑12)

Possible allocation to the amateur service on a
secondary basis at around 5 300 kHz

**Reasons:** WRC-15 agenda item 1.4 has been satisfied.

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