|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2-27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
|  |  |
| **PLENARY MEETING** | **Addendum 3 to****Document 58-E** |
| **16 October 2015** |
| **Original: English** |
| Indonesia |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 1.3 |

1.3 to review and revise Resolution **646** **(Rev.WRC‑12)** for broadband public protection and disaster relief (PPDR), in accordance with Resolution **648 (WRC‑12)**;

Introduction

The benefits of harmonizing broadband PPDR include, among others, achieving economies of scale and expanded equipment availability, possibly increasing competition and improved spectrum management and planning. In emergency and disaster relief situations, the benefits of harmonization also include enhanced cross-border circulation of equipment and increased potential for interoperability of communications when a country receives assistance from other nations.

It is understood, that to one side dedicated allocations are most ideal choice for broadband PPDR, at the other side it is beyond the resources that could be made available to many countries, particularly those developing ones.

Indonesia is one of those who has to resort to utilizing commercial service facilities, or IMT, once it has been implemented. Further dedicated utilization could be considered after some experience and demand build-up of the various PPDR services, or resorting to a Government Radiocommunication Network (GRN) accommodating all dedicated services, including PPDR.

For this agenda item, we would like to concentrate on the identified and most probable frequency band allocations for PPDR broadband regional harmonization, taking into account the present and future regional and national frequency development plans.

The 700 MHz digital dividend band resulting from analogue to digital broadcast service migration will become available *inter alia* for public services, including for administrations wishing to implement IMT. It is therefore most logical and optimal for utilizing part of the band for broadband PPDR. The 800 MHz band is used for the fixed, mobile (3 GPP band 5 and band 8) and narrowband PPDR (narrowband trunking).

It is envisaged through reliable sources, that the global spectrum and technology migration would be to LTE, which would be the expected means towards harmonious broadband PPDR implementation, followed by 5G technology. The 700 MHz band would be utilized for LTE presently as well as in 2020. We also take into account, that all LTE carriers (in the 700 MHz, 850 MHz, 900 MHz, 1 800 MHz, 2 100 MHz, 2 300 MHz, and 2 600 MHz) will be aggregated together.

The 700 MHz band recognized as the Band 28 or APT-700, are widely used or planned for LTE in the Public Safety band plans globally in all three Regions (North America, Latin America, Europe, Middle East and Asia Pacific).

Indonesia presently has a population of 255 million (40% of the whole ASEAN population, consisting of 10 countries), with a geography stretching 5 000 km along the equator and 2 000 km from north to south with a total land area of 1.9 million square km and its 17,500 islands surrounded by two thirds of the total 5 000 square km archipelagic area.

In the context of the Asia Pacific region covering a geography of half the globe and the population of two thirds of the world, the implication of the regional harmonization of broadband PPDR would facilitate the global protection of assets of the population regionally and globally.

Proposal

Indonesia supports the APT proposal on agenda item 1.3 as contained in Addendum 3 to Document 32.

Taking into account the above pertinent considerations. Indonesia proposes that the relevant part of the 700 MHz or 800 MHz bands (in the 698-894 MHz range) be given serious priority considerations for broadband PPDR regional and global harmonization, aside from the proposed allocations pursuant to the above APT proposal.

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