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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 toDocument 68-E** |
|  | **16 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: French** |
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| Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of) |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
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| 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)**;

Resolution 233 (WRC-12): Studies on frequency-related matters on International Mobile Telecommunications and other terrestrial mobile broadband applications.

Introduction

Mobile communications, including mobile broadband communications, contribute positively to the economic and social development of both developed and developing countries.

Report ITU-R M.2290 gives the results of studies showing that the total additional global spectrum requirements for implementing these services (IMT) would be in the range of 1 340 MHz (for lower user density settings) to 1 960 MHz (for higher user density settings) for the year 2020. The Report also states that these estimates may be lower or higher depending on the telecommunications situation in each country.

ITU-R has consequently carried out studies resulting in frequency bands being identified as candidates to meet IMT spectrum needs. Based on these studies, which also looked at compatibility and sharing between services in the same and adjacent channels, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is submitting the following proposals:

Frequency band 2: 1 350‑1 400 MHz

Background

The band 1 350-1 400 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the mobile, fixed and radiolocation services in Region 1 and to the radiolocation service in Regions 2 and 3.

Proposal

 CTI/68A1/1

 Côte d'Ivoire proposes an identification for IMT for Region 1 administrations wishing to introduce them, i.e. Method C, option B1 from the CPM Report.

**Reasons:** Given that this band is already allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis, Côte d'Ivoire considers that it could be identified for IMT in Region 1 with a view to regional harmonization. The studies also show that coexistence between fixed links and IMT uplinks is possible provided that certain conditions are met.

It would nevertheless be wise to ensure protection for the radiolocation service, to which this band is allocated on a co-primary basis.

Frequency band 4: 1 452‑1 492 MHz

Background

The band 1 452-1 492 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, broadcasting and broadcasting-satellite services on a primary basis in all three regions.

Proposal

 CTI/68A1/2

 Côte d'Ivoire does not wish to identify this band for IMT, i.e. Method A from the CPM Report.

**Reasons:** Although this frequency band is allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis in all three regions, studies on co-channel sharing specifically between IMT and broadcasting services indicate that these two services cannot coexist within the same geographical area. Moreover, the conditions for coordination between neighbouring administrations where one allocates this band to IMT and the other to broadcasting are very restrictive.

Frequency band 5: 1 492‑1 518 MHz

Background

The band 1 492-1 518 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in Region 1 and to the fixed service in all three regions.

Proposal

 CTI/68A1/3

 Côte d'Ivoire proposes that the frequency band 1 492-1 518 MHz should not be identified for IMT, i.e. Method A from the CPM Report.

**Reasons:** Although the band 1 492-1 518 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in Region 1 and to the fixed service in all three regions, the studies carried out by the study groups have not been approved (no consensus) within ITU-R in terms of compatibility in the adjacent bands (1 518-1 525 MHz and 1 525-1 559 MHz) allocated to the MSS. In addition, the coordination conditions proposed in those studies that support an identification for IMT are very restrictive and could block future allocations to the FS.

Frequency band 8: 2 700‑2 900 MHz

Background

The band 2 700-2 900 MHz is allocated to the radionavigation-satellite and radiolocation services on a primary basis.

Proposal

 CTI/68A1/4

 Côte d'Ivoire proposes that no modification be made to the Radio Regulations, i.e. Method A from the CPM Report.

**Reasons:** The studies carried out by ITU-R show that it would be impossible for this band to be shared with those services to which it is allocated on a primary basis.

Moreover, this band is extensively used by primary radar to support air traffic control services at airports, especially approach services.

Frequency band 10: 3 400‑3 600 MHz

Background

The band 3 400-3 600 MHz is allocated to the fixed and fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis in all three regions.

In Regions 2 and 3, it is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis.

It was also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis and identified for IMT in some countries (around 90) in Region 1 by WRC-07 in No. 5.430A, subject to No. 9.21.

Proposal

 CTI/68A1/5

 Côte d'Ivoire proposes that this band be allocated on a primary basis to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in Region 1 and identified for IMT, i.e. Methods B and C with protection with respect to services in adjacent bands.

**Reasons:** According to ITU-R studies, sharing is possible between the FSS and IMT provided that the separation distances given in the CPM Report are respected and the exact location of earth stations is known.

This frequency band is already identified for IMT under No. 5.430A. An allocation to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service would facilitate its use.

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