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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 70(Add.1)-E** |
|  | **16 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Brazil (Federative Republic of) |
| 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)**;

470-698 MHz BAND

Background

When looking for new spectrum to allocate to the mobile service, it is necessary to protect the broadcasting service as expressed in Resolution 233 (WRC-12) in which it is considered “*m) the need to protect existing services when considering frequency bands for possible additional allocations to any service*”; and recognizes “*e) the use of relevant parts of the spectrum by other Radiocommunication services, many of which involve significant investment in infrastructure or represent significant societal benefit, and the evolving needs of these services.*”

With very few exceptions, countries in Region 2 are still debating their first digital dividend. Some countries are already migrating from analogue to digital technology, others have not yet begun their migration process.

The remaining segment of decimetric wave - 470-698 MHz - after defining the release of the digital dividend will be the unique and essential band available to ensure the future of FTA DTTV, while there are many other bands available for its use by mobile broadband services.

In Brazil, like in many countries in Region 2, the investments that the broadcasting industry has done and will do for digitization are remarkable and are supported by a long-term planning yields.

Also in Brazil, due the many borders which the country has, it is very important to maintain the RR current status, with only broadcasting allocation on the 470-608 MHz and 614-698 MHz for the Region 2, in order to protect and guarantee the maintenance of this service without harmful interferences.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC B/70A1A1/1

460-890 MHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 460-470 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth)  5.287 5.288 5.289 5.290 |
| 470-790BROADCASTING5.149 5.291A 5.294 5.296 5.300 5.304 5.306 5.311A 5.312 5.312A | 470-512BROADCASTINGFixedMobile5.292 5.293 | 470-585FIXEDMOBILEBROADCASTING5.291 5.298 |
| 512-608BROADCASTING5.297 |
| 585-610FIXEDMOBILEBROADCASTINGRADIONAVIGATION5.149 5.305 5.306 5.307 |
| 608-614RADIO ASTRONOMYMobile-satellite exceptaeronautical mobile-satellite(Earth-to-space) |
| 610-890FIXEDMOBILE 5.313A 5.317ABROADCASTING |
| 614-698BROADCASTINGFixedMobile5.293 5.309 5.311A |
| 698-806MOBILE 5.313B 5.317ABROADCASTINGFixed5.293 5.309 5.311A |
| 790-862FIXEDMOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.316B 5.317ABROADCASTING5.312 5.314 5.315 5.316 5.316A 5.319 |
| 806-890FIXEDMOBILE 5.317ABROADCASTING |
| 862-890FIXEDMOBILE except aeronauticalmobile 5.317ABROADCASTING 5.322 |
| 5.319 5.323 | 5.317 5.318 | 5.149 5.305 5.306 5.3075.311A 5.320 |

**Reasons:** In Brazil the band 470-698 MHz is extensively used for broadcasting service and it is very important to protect and guarantee the maintenance of this service without harmful interferences, especially in the borders of the country.

Terrestrial broadcasting is a vital part of communication and information infrastructure.

The frequency bands 470-608 MHz and 614-698 MHz are the main bands to provide the television broadcasting service.

With few exceptions, countries in Region 2 are still debating their first digital dividend. Some countries are already migrating from analogue to digital technology, others have not yet begun their migration process.

Once completed the transition from analogue to digital TV, these frequency bands will maintain a high density use of this service intended for the population and the same will also be necessary to ensure the evolution and development of the broadcasting service for the transmission of television signals.

The countries that have already decided on the use of the 700 MHz band (698-806 MHz) for mobile broadband should ensure the protection of broadcasting services, including rebroadcasting, against possible interfering signals, and must also ensure the same level of coverage of the broadcasting service, including rebroadcasting.

Studies performed show the incompatibility of the broadcasting and mobile services consisting of IMT systems, noting that major geographical separations are required to ensure the coexistence of both services.

The 608-614 MHz band is allocated on a primary basis to the radioastronomy service and the requirements of the same do not allow its sharing with mobile broadband services.

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