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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 to Document 78-E** |
|  | **16 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  | |
| Sweden | |
| 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)**;

Introduction

The frequency band 2 700-2 900 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service, restricted to ground based radar and associated transponders through No. 5.337, and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. Additionally, No. 5.423 permits the use of ground based radars for meteorological purposes on an equal basis to radars operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service.

Studies carried out within the ITU with respect to the frequency band 2 700-2 900 MHz indicate that large separation distances are required for co-channel operation of IMT base stations and radars.

However, non-co-channel operation is feasible if mitigating measures, comprising frequency and physical separations, are applied. Band segmentation within the same geographical area may be a practical solution to introduce mobile services in the band.

Taking into account that:

• the 2.7-2.9 GHz frequency band is lightly utilized in many countries,

• the allocation of the band to the mobile services would encourage a more efficient use of the band,

• there is a growing interest in the band for IMT,

• there are studies which describes scenarios under which use of IMT and radars are compatible,

• studies indicate that with band segmentation and suitable mitigation techniques, IMT can co-exist with radars in the band 2 700-2 900 MHz.

Sweden proposes to allocate the band or part of the band 2 700-2 900 MHz to the mobile service on a primary basis and identify the band for worldwide harmonization for IMT.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD S/78A1/1

2 700-4 800 MHz

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 2 700-2 900 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337  MOBILE ADD 5.A11  Radiolocation  5.423 5.424 ADD 5.B11 | | |

**Reasons:** The allocations to the mobile service and identification of the band 2.7-2.9 GHz to IMT, will help satisfy agenda item 1.1, for the delivery of extra mobile capacity in busy urban areas where data traffic is rising quickly.

ADD S/78A1/2

5.A11 The frequency band 2 700-2 900 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.

ADD S/78A1/3

5.B11 Stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service and radars operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

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