|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
|  |  |
| PLENARY MEETING | **Revision 1 to Document 86 (Add.1)(Add.4)-E** |
|  | **30 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  | |
| Sudan (Republic of the) | |
| 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)**;

3 300-3 400 MHz

Introduction

Resolution 233 (WRC-12) called for studies to be conducted on future spectrum needs and potential IMT candidate bands, as well as on other terrestrial mobile broadband applications, given the significant global increase in demand for IMT, including broadband mobile telecommunications, and that such telecommunications contribute positively to the economic and social development of both the developed and the developing countries. Reports ITU-R M.2290 and ITU-R M.2243 are the result of those studies, and estimate the total global spectrum requirements for IMT to be in the range of 1 340 (for lower user density settings) to 1 960 MHz (for higher user density settings) for the year 2020. Studies concluded that the following frequency bands are candidate bands for IMT and other broadband applications:

470-694/698 MHz, 1 350-1 400 MHz, 1 427-1 452 MHz, 1 425-1 492 MHz, 1 492-1 518 MHz, 1 518-1 525 MHz, 1 695-1 710 MHz, 2 700-2 900 MHz, 3 300-3 400 MHz, 3 400-3 600 MHz, 3 600-3 700 MHz, 3 700-3 800 MHz, 3 800-4 200 MHz, 4 500-4 800 MHz, 4 800-4 990 MHz, 5 350-5 470 MHz, 5 725-5 850 MHz and 5 925-6 425 MHz.

ITU-R was invited to conduct studies on sharing and compatibility with services allocated in these bands.

The band 3 300-3 400 MHz is allocated to the radiolocation service (RLS) but is not extensively used. The Sudanese administration supports the allocation of this band to the mobile service and International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) through the addition of an RR Article **5** footnote specifying that MS stationsoperating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to or claim protection from RLS systems, and the addition of another RR Article **5** footnote specifying that IMT stations in the MSoperating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to or claim protection from RLS systems.

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD SDN/86A1A4/1

2 700-4 800 MHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 3 300-3 400  RADIOLOCATION  MOBILE excerpt aeronautical mobile ADD 5.V11 ADD 5.W11 | 3 300-3 400  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur  Fixed  Mobile | 3 300-3 400  RADIOLOCATION  Amateur |
| 5.149 5.429 5.430 | 5.149 | 5.149 5.429 |

ADD SDN/86A1A4/2

5.V11Stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to or claim protection from systems in the radiolocation service.     (WRC‑15)

ADD SDN/86A1A4/3

5.W11IMT stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to or claim protection from systems in the radiolocation service.      (WRC‑15)

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