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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 20 to Document 102-E** |
|  | **19 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Korea (Republic of) | |
| Proposals for the work of the conference | |
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| Agenda item 4 | |

4 in accordance with Resolution **95 (Rev.WRC‑07)**, to review the resolutions and recommendations of previous conferences with a view to their possible revision, replacement or abrogation;

Introduction

WRC-15 Agenda Item 4 is to review the resolutions and recommendations of previous conferences with a view to their possible revision, replacement or abrogation in accordance with Resolution 95 (Rev.WRC‑07).

At CPM15-2 meeting, a contribution (Document CPM15-2/85) was submitted regarding the interpretation of IMT identification in the band 1 980-2010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz, which are stated in the Radio Regulations No. 5.388, and proposed the modification of Resolution 212 (Rev. WRC-07) under WRC-15 agenda item 9.2 to exclude the band 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz from the use of the terrestrial component of IMT. Such interpretation was derived from *considering* *g)* of Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC‑12), therefore this Resolution should be corrected taking into account the Radio Regulations No. 5.388 and other Resolutions as shown below:

**5.388** *The bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz are intended for use, on a worldwide basis, by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use does not preclude the use of these bands by other services to which they are allocated. The bands should be made available for IMT in accordance with Resolution* ***212 (Rev.WRC‑07)*** *(See also Resolution* ***223 (Rev.WRC‑07)****[[1]](#footnote-1)\*).     (WRC‑12)*

Resolution 212 (Rev.WRC‑07):

noting

*b)* *that the availability of the satellite component of IMT in the bands 1 990-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz simultaneously with the terrestrial component of IMT in the bands identified in No.****5.388*** *would improve the overall implementation and attractiveness of IMT,*

Resolution 225 (Rev.WRC‑12):

considering

*b)* *Resolutions* ***212 (Rev.WRC‑07), 223 (Rev.WRC‑07)*** *and* ***224 (Rev.WRC-12)*** *on the implementation of the terrestrial and satellite components of IMT;*

resolves

*3* *that this identification of frequency bands for the satellite component of IMT does not preclude the use of these bands by any applications of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations,*

Recommendation ITU-R M.1167 “Framework for the satellite component of International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000)” also clearly states that *“The Radio Regulations provision No. 5.388 identifies frequencies on a worldwide basis for IMT-2000 of which some frequencies are additionally identified for the satellite part of the system.”*

Proposal

MOD KOR/102A20/1

RESOLUTION 223 (Rev.WRC‑15)

Additional frequency bands identified for IMT

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2015),

considering

*a)* that International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including IMT-2000 and IMT‑Advanced, is the ITU vision of global mobile access;

*b)* that IMT systems provide telecommunication services on a worldwide scale regardless of location, network or terminal used;

*c)* that IMT provides access to a wide range of telecommunication services supported by fixed telecommunication networks (e.g. PSTN/ISDN, high bit rate Internet access), and to other services which are specific to mobile users;

*d)* that the technical characteristics of IMT are specified in ITU‑R and ITU‑T Recommendations, including Recommendations ITU‑R M.1457 and ITU‑R M.2012, which contain the detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of IMT;

*e)* that the evolution of IMT is being studied within ITU‑R;

*f)* that the review of IMT-2000 spectrum requirements at WRC‑2000 concentrated on the bands below 3 GHz;

*g)* that the bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz are intended for use, on a worldwide basis, by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use does not preclude the use of these bands by other services to which they are allocated. The bands should be made available for IMT in accordance with Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC‑07)** in accordance with No. **5.388**;

*h)* that since WARC‑92 there has been a tremendous growth in mobile communications including an increasing demand for broadband multimedia capability;

*i)* that the bands identified for IMT are currently used by mobile systems or applications of other radiocommunication services;

*j)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1308 addresses the evolution of existing mobile communication systems to IMT-2000, and that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1645 addresses the evolution of the IMT systems and maps out their future development;

*k)* that harmonized worldwide bands for IMT are desirable in order to achieve global roaming and the benefits of economies of scale;

*l)* that the bands 1 710-1 885 MHz and 2 500-2 690 MHz are allocated to a variety of services in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations;

*m)* that the band 2 300-2 400 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a co‑primary basis in the three ITU Regions;

*n)* that the band 2 300-2 400 MHz, or portions thereof, is used extensively in a number of administrations by other services including the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Radio Regulations;

*o)* that IMT has already been deployed or is being considered for deployment in some countries in the band 1 710-1 885 MHz, 2 300-2 400 MHz and 2 500-2 690 MHz and equipment is readily available;

*p)* that the bands, or parts of the bands, 1 710-1 885 MHz, 2 300-2 400 MHz and 2 500-2 690 MHz are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement IMT;

*q)* that technological advancement and user needs will promote innovation and accelerate the delivery of advanced communication applications to consumers;

*r)* that changes in technology may lead to the further development of communication applications, including IMT;

*s)* that timely availability of spectrum is important to support future applications;

*t)* that IMT systems are envisaged to provide increased peak data rates and capacity that may require a larger bandwidth;

*u)* that ITU‑R studies forecasted that additional spectrum may be required to support the future services of IMT and to accommodate future user requirements and network deployments,

emphasizing

*a)* that flexibility must be afforded to administrations:

– to determine, at a national level, how much spectrum to make available for IMT from within the identified bands;

– to develop their own transition plans, if necessary, tailored to meet their specific deployment of existing systems;

– to have the ability for the identified bands to be used by all services having allocations in those bands;

– to determine the timing of availability and use of the bands identified for IMT, in order to meet particular user demand and other national considerations;

*b)* that the particular needs of developing countries must be met;

*c)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.819 describes the objectives to be met by IMT‑2000 in order to meet the needs of developing countries,

noting

*a)* Resolutions **224 (Rev.WRC‑12)** and **225 (Rev.WRC‑12)**, which also relate to IMT;

*b)* that the sharing implications between services sharing the bands identified for IMT in No. **5.384A**, as relevant, will need further study in ITU‑R;

*c)* that studies regarding the availability of the band 2 300-2 400 MHz for IMT are being conducted in many countries, the results of which could have implications for the use of those bands in those countries;

*d)* that, due to differing requirements, not all administrations may need all of the IMT bands identified at WRC‑07, or, due to the usage by and investment in existing services, may not be able to implement IMT in all of those bands;

*e)* that the spectrum for IMT identified by WRC‑07 may not completely satisfy the expected requirements of some administrations;

*f)* that currently operating mobile communication systems may evolve to IMT in their existing bands;

*g)* that services such as fixed, mobile (second-generation systems), space operations, space research and aeronautical mobile are in operation or planned in the band 1 710-1 885 MHz, or in portions of that band;

*h)* that in the band 2 300-2 400 MHz, or portions of that band, there are services such as the fixed, mobile, amateur and radiolocation service which are currently in operation or planned to be in operation in the future;

*i)* that services such as broadcasting-satellite, broadcasting-satellite (sound), mobile-satellite (in Region 3) and fixed (including multipoint distribution/communication systems) are in operation or planned in the band 2 500-2 690 MHz, or in portions of that band;

*j)* that the identification of several bands for IMT allows administrations to choose the best band or parts of bands for their circumstances;

*k)* that ITU‑R has identified additional work to address further developments in IMT;

*l)* that the IMT terrestrial radio interfaces as defined in Recommendations ITU‑R M.1457 and ITU‑R M.2012 are expected to evolve within the framework of ITU‑R beyond those initially specified, to provide enhanced services and services beyond those envisaged in the initial implementation;

*m)* that the identification of a band for IMT does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations and does not preclude the use of the band for any application of the services to which they are allocated;

*n)* that the provisions of Nos. **5.317A**, **5.384A** and **5.388** do not prevent administrations from having the choice to implement other technologies in the frequency bands identified for IMT, based on national requirements,

recognizing

that for some administrations the only way of implementing IMT would be spectrum refarming, requiring significant financial investment,

resolves

1 to invite administrations implementing IMT or planning to implement IMT to make available, based on user demand and other national considerations, additional bands or portions of the bands above 1 GHz identified in No. **5.384A** for the terrestrial component of IMT; due consideration should be given to the benefits of harmonized utilization of the spectrum for the terrestrial component of IMT, taking into account the services to which the frequency band is currently allocated;

2 to acknowledge that the differences in the texts of Nos. **5.384A** and **5.388** do not confer differences in regulatory status,

invites ITU‑R

1 to study the implications of sharing of IMT with other applications and services in the band 2 300-2 400 MHz and the implementation, sharing and frequency arrangements of IMT in the band 2 300-2 400 MHz;

2 to develop harmonized frequency arrangements for the 2 300-2 400 MHz band for operation of the terrestrial component of IMT, taking into account the results of the sharing studies;

3 to continue its studies on further enhancements of IMT, including the provision of Internet Protocol (IP)-based applications that may require unbalanced radio resources between the mobile and base stations;

4 to continue providing guidance to ensure that IMT can meet the telecommunication needs of the developing countries and rural areas in the context of the studies referred to above;

5 to include these frequency arrangements and the results of these studies in one or more ITU‑R Recommendations.

**Reasons:** To keep consistency with the provisions of RR No. 5.388.

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1. \* *Note by the Secretariat*: This Resolution was revised by WRC-12. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)