|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-19)Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, 28 October – 22 November 2019** |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 toDocument 104(Add.21)-E** |
|  | **9 October 2019** |
|  | **Original: English** |
|  |
| Burundi (Republic of)/Kenya (Republic of)/Uganda (Republic of)/Rwanda (Republic of)/South Sudan (Republic of)/Tanzania (United Republic of) |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
|  |
| Agenda item 9.1(9.1.1) |

9 to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention:

9.1 on the activities of the Radiocommunication Sector since WRC-15;

9.1 (9.1.1) Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC-15) -** Implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications in the frequency bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110 2-200 MHz

Background

EACO Member States of Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and Tanzania have been involved in the ITU-R studies on agenda item 9.1 issue 9.1.1.

The frequency bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz have been identified in the Radio Regulations (RR) for use by IMT. Within these broader frequency ranges, the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz are allocated to the fixed service (FS), mobile service (MS) and mobile-satellite service (MSS) on a co-primary basis.

The MSS allocation is in the Earth to-space direction in the 1 980-2 010 MHz frequency band, and in the space-to-Earth direction in the 2 170-2 200 MHz frequency band. Both the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT have been deployed or are being considered for further deployment within the 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz frequency bands.

Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC-15)** invites *“ITU-R to study possible technical and operational measures to ensure coexistence and compatibility between the terrestrial component of IMT (in the mobile service) and the satellite component of IMT (in the mobile service and the mobile-satellite service) in the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz where those frequency bands are shared by the mobile service and the mobile-satellite service in different countries, in particular for the deployment of independent satellite and terrestrial components of IMT and to facilitate development of both the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT”*.

Further, when the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT are deployed in the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz in adjacent geographical areas, technical or operational measures may need to be implemented to avoid harmful interference.

In accordance with Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC-15)**, coexistence and compatibility between the terrestrial component of IMT (in the MS) and the satellite component of IMT (in the MS and the MSS) in neighbouring countries/different concerned countries/adjacent geographical areas across different countries were studiedto facilitate the development of both the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT.

The scope of WRC-19 agenda item 9.1, issue 9.1.1 is strictly limited to the study of possible technical and operational measures to ensure coexistence and compatibility between the terrestrial component of IMT and the satellite component of IMT in the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz in adjacent geographical areas, as noted in Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC-15).** In addition, regulatory measures or any changes to the RR are outside the scope of a WRC-19 agenda item 9.1 issue.

The ITU-R studies concluded that technical and operational measures studied and developed pursuant to Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC-15)** are sufficient to ensure coexistence and compatibility between the terrestrial and satellite components of IMT in adjacent geographical areas in different countries for all scenarios. Additionally, technical and operational measures made possible through availability of newer technologies could further facilitate compatibility between the two components of IMT. Therefore, there is no need for any changes to the RR under this agenda item issue. Because of the unique and varying system characteristics and deployment scenarios of the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT in adjacent geographic areas in different countries, bilateral/multilateral discussions between affected administrations provide greater operational flexibility while ensuring coexistence between the two components deployed in different countries.

Proposal

EACO Member countries support view 2 which entails NOC to the RR. The technical and operational measures studied and developed are sufficient to ensure coexistence and compatibility between the terrestrial and satellite components of IMT in adjacent geographical areas in different countries for all scenarios. Further, coexistence between satellite and terrestrial component of IMT could be managed through bilateral/multilateral negotiation.

NOC BDI/KEN/UGA/RRW/SSD/TZA/104A21A1/1

ARTICLES

**Reasons:** The unique and varying system characteristics and deployment scenarios of the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT in adjacent geographic areas in different countries, bilateral/multilateral discussions between affected administrations provide greater operational flexibility while ensuring coexistence between the two components deployed in different countries. Further, regulatory measures or any changes to the RR are outside the scope of WRC‑19 agenda item 9.1 issue 9.1.1.

NOC BDI/KEN/UGA/RRW/SSD/TZA/104A21A1/2

APPENDICES

**Reasons:** The unique and varying system characteristics and deployment scenarios of the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT in adjacent geographic areas in different countries, bilateral/multilateral discussions between affected administrations provide greater operational flexibility while ensuring coexistence between the two components deployed in different countries. Further, regulatory measures or any changes to the RR are outside the scope of WRC‑19 agenda item 9.1 issue 9.1.1.

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