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| A close up of a sign  Description automatically generated | **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-23) Dubai, 20 November - 15 December 2023** | |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | | **Addendum 1 to Document 59-E** | |
|  | | **25 August 2023** | |
|  | | **Original: Spanish** | |
|  | | | |
| Cuba | | | |
| proposals for the work of the conference | | | |
|  | | | |
| Agenda item 1.1 | | | |

1.1 to consider, based on the results of ITU‑R studies, possible measures to address, in the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, protection of stations of the aeronautical and maritime mobile services located in international airspace and waters from other stations located within national territories, and to review the power flux-density criteria in No. **5.441B** in accordance with Resolution **223 (Rev.WRC‑19)**;

Introduction

In considering the possibility of providing protection for stations of the aeronautical and maritime mobile services located in international airspace and waters, the regulatory framework, comprising provisions of the Constitution, Convention and the Radio Regulations, has been reviewed.

As a result of this analysis, it has been accurately confirmed that, in order to enjoy protection against harmful interference, any radio station must meet two conditions:

1) The station uses frequencies assigned in accordance with the Table and the other provisions of the Radio Regulations;

2) The characteristics of these assignments are recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.

The above is stated explicitly in No. **4.3** of the Radio Regulations.

“**4.3** Any new assignment or any change of frequency or other basic characteristic of an existing assignment (see Appendix **4**) shall be made in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference to services rendered by stations using frequencies assigned in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in this Chapter and the other provisions of these Regulations, the characteristics of which assignments are recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.”

The above is complemented by the provisions of No. **8.1** as follows:

“8.1 The international rights and obligations of administrations in respect of their own and other administrations’ frequency assignments shall be derived from the recording of those assignments in the Master International Frequency Register (the Master Register) or from their conformity, where appropriate, with a plan. Such rights shall be conditioned by the provisions of these Regulations and those of any relevant frequency allotment or assignment plan.”

It is clear that no administration has jurisdiction to record frequency assignments to stations of the aeronautical and maritime mobile services located in international airspace or waters in the frequency band 4 800­4 990 MHz.

Within the framework of ITU, the solutions to this type of situation are reflected in the development of plans, such as the frequency allotment plans under Appendices **25**, **26** and **27**, in which members have collectively made the relevant provisions to satisfy their requirements for the maritime, aeronautical (OR) and aeronautical (R) mobile services in the high-frequency bands.

In the case of the frequency band 4 800‑4 990 MHz, this band is allocated in the three regions on a primary basis to the fixed and mobile services and on a secondary basis to the radio astronomy service. In addition, pursuant to No. **5.339**, the frequency band 4 950‑4 990 MHz is also allocated, to the space research (passive) and Earth exploration-satellite (passive) services on a secondary basis. Accordingly, the fixed, maritime mobile, aeronautical mobile and land mobile services share equal rights to the use of the frequency band 4 800­4 990 MHz, or parts thereof, and administrations may record frequency assignments to stations of these services that they each authorize in their jurisdictional territories, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations in force. In the case of stations whose frequency assignments are not recorded, it is necessary to ensure protection not only of recorded assignments in the primary services but also of those recorded in the secondary services.

Clearly, from this analysis, it is not appropriate to establish power flux-density limits for the protection of stations of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services whose frequency assignments are not recorded in the Master International Frequency Register and, as such, are not internationally recognized.

However, it is for the international community to decide on possible regulatory measures allowing administrations concerned to operate stations of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services outside their jurisdictional waters, without imposing limits on the operation and development of services identified in the Table of Frequency Allocations whose stations are operated within the national framework in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

In addition, the potential of the frequency band 4 800‑4 990 for the use of IMT has been assessed, taking into account that it corresponds to a band allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis in the three regions, which will allow in the future for a globally harmonized spectrum for IMT network deployment.

Based on the above analysis, Cuba is submitting the following proposals to WRC-23.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD CUB/59A1/1#1325

4 800-5 250 MHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 4 800-4 990 FIXED  MOBILE 5.440A 5.441A MOD 5.441B 5.442  Radio astronomy  5.149 5.339 5.443 | | |

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5.441B In Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Eswatini, Russian Federation, Gambia, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao P.D.R., Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Uzbekistan, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of IMT stations is subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21** with concerned administrations, and IMT stations shall not claim protection from stations of the aeronautical mobile service operating in accordance with these Regulations. Resolution **223 (Rev.WRC‑23)** applies.     (WRC‑23)

**Reasons:** To make appropriate amendments to No. **5.441B**, eliminating the application of pfd limits and inserting Cuba therein, in accordance with the provisions of *further resolves* 1 a) of Resolution **26** **(Rev.WRC­19).**

MOD CUB/59A1/3

RESOLUTION 223 (REV.WRC‑23)

Additional frequency bands identified for International   
Mobile Telecommunications

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Dubai, 2023),

…

recognizing

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

*b)* that the rights to international recognition and protection of any frequency assignments are derived from the recording of those frequency assignments in the Master International Frequency Register and conditioned by the provisions of the Radio Regulations,

resolves

1 to invite administrations planning to implement IMT to make available, based on user demand and other national considerations, additional frequency bands or portions of the frequency bands above 1 GHz identified in Nos. **5.341B**, **5.384A**, **5.429B**, **5.429D**, **5.429F**, **5.441A** and **5.441B** 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. **5.341B**, **5.384A** and **5.388** do not confer differences in regulatory status;

3 that in the frequency bands 4 800-4 825 MHz and 4 835-4 950 MHz, in order to identify potentially affected administrations when applying the procedure for seeking agreement under No. **9.21** by IMT stations in relation to aircraft stations, a coordination distance from an IMT station to the border of another country equal to 300 km (for land path)/450 km (for sea path) applies;

4 that in the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, in order to identify potentially affected administrations when applying the procedure for seeking agreement under No. **9.21** by IMT stations in relation to fixed-service stations or other ground-based stations of the mobile service, a coordination distance from an IMT station to the border of another country equal to 70 km applies,

invites the ITU Radiocommunication Sector

1 to conduct compatibility studies in order to provide technical measures to ensure coexistence between the MSS in the frequency band 1 518-1 525 MHz and IMT in the frequency band 1 492-1 518 MHz, including guidance on the implementation of frequency arrangements for IMT deployment in the frequency band 1 427-1 518 MHz, taking into account the results of these studies;

2 to study the technical and regulatory measures for facilitating sharing between terrestrial IMT stations of coastal States and stations of the AMS and the maritime mobile service (MMS) located outside the national territories of any country and operated in the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, including measures based on frequency planning, and, on the basis of these studies, to develop ITU‑R Recommendations and/or Reports, as appropriate, to assist administrations willing to implement such measures;

3 to continue providing guidance to ensure that IMT can meet the telecommunication needs of developing countries and rural areas;

4 to include the results of the studies mentioned in *invites the ITU Radiocommunication Sector* above in one or more ITU‑R Recommendations and Reports, as appropriate.

**Reasons:** To make the necessary amendments to the relevant parts of Resolution **223 (Rev.WRC‑19)** to bring it in line with the proposal made.

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