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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 11 to Document 7(Add.1)-E** |
|  | **29 September 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Member States of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) | |
| Proposals for the work of the conference | |
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| 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)**;

Background

Due to the existence of an extensive network of earth stations in countries that has an extensive continental area, particularly in Region 2, it turns out to be unfeasible the allocation of the 5 850‑6 425 MHz band to the mobile service in the region. C band, including the Extended C band, is of special relevance in the Region. Southern Asia, for its similar meteorological conditions (great rain precipitation) is another world region where C band is extensively used.

The use of C band is widespread in Region 2, due to its climate characteristics, associated with its continental dimensions and the lack of telecommunications infrastructure in several parts of the Region. Where fibre networks are not yet installed, use of the C-band is essential. In these bands, uplink signals are operating in thousands of land stations associated with networks that provide crucial services for public institutions (public law enforcement and security, natural disasters, social programmes for distance learning, electronic government services, etc.) which bring benefits to millions of citizens. These bands are also used by operators of commercial public networks (DTH, Internet, VOIP, backhaul of mobile telephony) with millions of private users.

Transmitting earth stations operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations have the capability to create interference to IMT systems, and sharing studies have been performed to assess the technical feasibility of deploying IMT-Advanced systems in the 5 850-6 425 MHz band using the latest IMT-Advanced characteristics provided by WP 5D to the JTG. These sharing studies show separation distances in the range of tens of kilometres that, considering the widespread deployment of FSS earth stations in the Region, coexistence would turn out to be unfeasible.

Additionally, FSS satellite systems must also be protected. Aggregate interference from IMT stations into any satellite station, independently of the country deploying IMT systems, should also be considered to ensure FSS protection in the long term.

Considering the extensive used of C band in Region 2 and the distances required between IMT stations and FSS earth stations from sharing studies, sharing of both services seems unfeasible in uplink C band.

Proposals

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC IAP/7A1/18

5 570-7 250 MHz

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 5 850-5 925  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)  MOBILE | 5 850-5 925  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)  MOBILE  Amateur  Radiolocation | 5 850-5 925  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE  (Earth-to-space)  MOBILE  Radiolocation |
| 5.150 | 5.150 | 5.150 |
| 5 925-6 700 FIXED 5.457  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B  MOBILE 5.457C  5.149 5.440 5.458 | | |

**Reasons:** Due to the existence of an extensive network of earth stations in the region, it turns out to be unfeasible the allocation of the 5 850-6 425 MHz band to IMT in the Region 2.

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