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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 1 to Document 38-E** |
|  | **6 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Canada, United States of America | |
| 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)**;

NOC 1 300–1 400 MHz

Background

The 2012 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-12) recognized a need for additional radio spectrum to support the increasing mobile data traffic, and placed consideration of additional spectrum allocations for terrestrial mobile broadband applications on the agenda for WRC-15.

In Region 1, the frequency range 1 350-1 400 MHz has co-primary allocations to the fixed service (FS), mobile service (MS), and radiolocation services. In addition, the 1 350-1 370 MHz frequency band has a co-primary allocation to the aeronautical radionavigation service in the United States and Canada via footnote No. 5.334.

The ITU established the Joint Task Group (JTG) 4-5-6-7 to consider spectrum requirements for IMT/mobile broadband and conduct compatibility studies taking into account protection requirements of other services from concerned ITU-R Working Parties.

JTG 4-5-6-7 conducted studies on the compatibility between IMT systems and the radars that operate in the 1 300-1 400 MHz range and all studies show that co-frequency sharing between radars and IMT systems in the same geographical area is not feasible. These studies are contained in the JTG 4-5-6-7 Chairman’s Report (Annex 25). Additionally, the studies show that global harmonization of this band for IMT use may not be feasible and that any use of portions of this frequency range for IMT is possible only at the national level. Therefore, the identification for IMT in the frequency band 1 300-1 400 MHz is not supported.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC CAN/USA/38A1/1

1 300-1 525 MHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 1 300-1 350 RADIOLOCATION  AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337  RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)  5.149 5.337A | | |
| 1 350-1 400  FIXED  MOBILE  RADIOLOCATION  5.149 5.338 5.338A 5.339 | 1 350-1 400  RADIOLOCATION 5.338A  5.149 5.334 5.339 | |

**Reasons:** ITU-R studies show that co-frequency sharing between IMT and incumbent radiolocation systems in the same geographical area is not feasible.

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