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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 toDocument 62-E** |
|  | **16 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: Chinese** |
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| China (People's Republic of) |
| 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)**;

Introduction

The frequency band 1 427-1 518 MHz or part of this band is widely used or planned to be used by the fixed, mobile (including aeronautical mobile service), broadcasting and broadcasting-satellite services in some Region 3 countries.

The fixed service in this Region is mainly used for point-to-point or point-to-multipoint links in basic telecommunication networks. As indicated in Report ITU-R F.2333, the separation distances required for co-channel coexistence between IMT and fixed links could exceed 100 km to satisfy the interference criterion under some specific scenarios.

The aeronautical mobile service in this frequency band is used in some Region 3 countries for aeronautical telemetry systems, which are similar to those referred to in RR No. 5.342 in some Region 1 countries or in RR No. 5.343 in Region 2 countries. As indicated in Report ITU‑R M.2324, the separation distances required for co-channel coexistence between IMT and aeronautical telemetry systems would generally exceed 100 km. For aggregate interference from an IMT network having multiple base stations, separation distances are up to 450 km for a land path and 500 km for a mixed path.

The broadcasting-satellite service (BSS) in the band 1 452-1 492 MHz is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-03), whereby the BSS shall be introduced only within the upper 25 MHz of the band, i.e. 1 467-1 492 MHz. Many administrations have submitted coordination requests to BR for BSS satellite networks in this band. Some satellite networks in this band for BSS have been brought into use and recorded in the Master Register. Furthermore, some satellite systems currently being manufactured will provide digital audio broadcasting service in the next few years. As clearly stated in the CPM Report, ITU-R studies concluded that co-frequency sharing between the BSS and IMT is not feasible in the same area, and the power flux-density (pfd) at the edge produced by each IMT base station deployed in the adjacent territory to the BSS service area needs to be limited so as to protect BSS earth stations. With respect to compatibility between IMT and the BSS for adjacent frequency bands, some preliminary studies suggest incompatibility. The study on sharing and compatibility between IMT systems and BSS systems in this frequency band for both co-frequency and adjacent bands was not finalized by JTG 4-5-6-7 due to failure in reaching consensus on a preliminary draft new Report. Under these circumstances, identifying the band 1 467-1 492 MHz and adjacent frequency bands for IMT will not only jeopardize the incumbent BSS, but also violate the principle in Resolution 233 (WRC-12).

Based on the above considerations, the Chinese Administration opposes identification of the frequency band 1 427-1 518 MHz for IMT at WRC-15.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC CHN/62A1/1

1 300-1 525 MHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 1 427-1 429 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.341 |
| 1 429-1 452FIXEDMOBILE except aeronauticalmobile5.338A 5.341 5.342 | 1 429-1 452FIXEDMOBILE 5.3435.338A 5.341 |

**Reasons:** NOC is proposed for the frequency band 1 427-1 452 MHz. As indicated in section 1/1.1/4.1.2 of the CPM Report, this frequency band is currently in use by FS and aeronautical mobile telemetry (AMT) systems. In the case of co-channel sharing, the required geographic separation between IMT-Advanced stations and FS/AMT stations would exceed 100 kilometres under some scenarios.

NOC CHN/62A1/2

1 300-1 525 MHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 1 452-1 492FIXEDMOBILE except aeronauticalmobileBROADCASTINGBROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.208B 5.341 5.342 5.345 | 1 452-1 492FIXEDMOBILE 5.343BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.208B5.341 5.344 5.345 |

**Reasons:** NOC is proposed for the frequency band 1 452-1 492 MHz. As indicated in section 1/1.1/4.1.2 of the CPM Report, this frequency band is currently in use by FS, BS, BSS and aeronautical mobile telemetry (AMT) systems. In the case of co-channel sharing, the required geographic separation between IMT-Advanced stations and FS/AMT stations would exceed 100 kilometres under some scenarios, and sharing between IMT-Advanced stations and BS/BSS stations is not feasible in the same area.

NOC CHN/62A1/3

1 300-1 525 MHz

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| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 1 492-1 518FIXEDMOBILE except aeronautical mobile5.341 5.342 | 1 492-1 518FIXEDMOBILE 5.3435.341 5.344 | 1 492-1 518FIXEDMOBILE5.341 |

**Reasons:** NOC is proposed for the frequency band 1 492-1 518 MHz. As indicated in section 1/1.1/4.1.2 of the CPM Report, this frequency band is currently in use by FS and aeronautical mobile telemetry (AMT) systems. In the case of co-channel sharing, the required geographic separation between IMT-Advanced stations and FS/AMT stations would exceed 100 kilometres under some scenarios. Furthermore, unwanted emissions generated by IMT-Advanced base stations or user terminals operating in this band can create interference to MSS receivers operating in the adjacent band 1 518-1 559 MHz.

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