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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 111-E** |
|  | **18 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Colombia (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)**;

**Proposals for allocation to Mobile Service and identification for IMT for the frequency range in 614 – 694/698 MHz.**

Background

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have been playing a major role in the transformations of our societies in the last few decades, whether it is considered social, cultural or economic aspects. ICTs are not only changing the way we live and interact with others, but mainly how productive processes are evolving in global dimensions. Working processes remodelled in private and public sectors, hyper connected economies, new business opportunities, e-government – all of those are just a few examples of how new technologies impacts on social and economic organizations.

As additional references, ITU-D reports, such as “Exploring the Value and Economic valuation of Spectrum”[[1]](#footnote-1) and “Impact of Broadband on the Economy”[[2]](#footnote-2), recognizes respectively the broadband as a critical infrastructure requirement for economic growth, and ICTs as one of the main growth drivers of developed economies in the last few decades.

This is especially valuable in developing countries, as in LAC (Latin America and Caribbean) region, identified as the most unequal area in the world[[3]](#footnote-3) (not far from other regions), where mobile internet is a key factor in broadband popularization and the main delivery mechanism for broadband access. Known as an important sector for those countries economies, the agriculture has already benefited from ICTs developments, as improved quality of meteorological information to farmers or reducing transaction costs of intermediaries[[4]](#footnote-4) just to mention an example. In developing countries, where mobile wireless is often the only means to achieve ubiquitous broadband access, it has become an economic imperative. Africa, for example, has experienced the highest growth, with mobile-broadband penetration increasing from 2% in 2010 to 11% in 2013[[5]](#footnote-5). This dramatic growth in mobile-broadband traffic, with mobile video comprising over 50% and growing[[6]](#footnote-6), has resulted in an acute need for additional spectrum.

The 2012 World Radiocommunication Conference recognized this need and adopted WRC-15 agenda item 1.1, in an effort to address the looming spectrum shortage for the mobile broadband services. In considering the global spectrum requirements under WRC-15 Agenda Item 1.1, it is important to acknowledge, as reflected in *recognizing* d of Resolution 233 (WRC-12), that the spectrum below 1 GHz is exceptionally suited for mobile broadband applications. In particular, the unique propagation characteristics of the bands below 1 GHz allow for wider area coverage which in turn requires less infrastructure and facilitates service delivery to rural or sparsely populated areas, as reflected in *recognizing* c of Resolution 233 (WRC-12).

The 470-806/862 MHz frequency range is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis in all three Regions and used predominantly for the delivery of broadcast television. Broadcasting continues to be an important service as broadcast television stations provide information and video programming that is responsive to the needs and interests of the communities they serve.

The importance of broadcasting in emergencies has been recognized and highlighted in a recent draft ITU Report[[7]](#footnote-7). As stated in this report, “television broadcasting is a critically important medium for information dissemination to the public in times of emergencies. The intrinsic one-to-many broadcast architecture and the geographic diversity of terrestrial broadcast transmission facilities provide high service reliability during crises of all types. … The case studies in this report represent only a few of countless examples that attest to the global importance of terrestrial broadcasting, helping to protect and save lives during local, national and international emergencies.” [[8]](#footnote-8). It is fully agreed that protection of incumbent services (including broadcast services) is a priority for administrations. In this regard, it is proposed that mobile stations will be mandatory subject to the application of No. 9.21 and the need of explicit coordination between mobile stations and other services allocated on this frequency range.

Identification of this frequency range will provide flexibility for the administration to decide the use of this key frequency range while assuring protection to the existing services, taking into account the importance of the broadcast service and also taking into account the huge potential of band below 1GHz to provide broadband connection in extended coverage areas. This last aspect is key in developing countries where the fixed infrastructure is not enough and takes more time to implement than wireless services contributing to accelerate the closing of the digital gap.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD CLM/111A1/1

460-890 MHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 614-790BROADCASTINGMOBILE MOD 5.317A, ADD 5.XXX5.149 5.291A 5.294 5.296 5.3005.304 5.306 5.311A 5.312 5.321A | 614-698BROADCASTINGFixedMOBILE MOD 5.317A ADD 5.XXXMOD 5.293 5.309 5.311A | 614-890FIXEDMOBILE 5.313A MOD 5.317A ADD 5.XXX BROADCASTING |
| 698-806MOBILE 5.313B MOD 5.317ABROADCASTINGFixed |
| MOD 5.293 5.309 5.311A |
| 806-890FIXEDMOBILE MOD 5.317ABROADCASTING |
| 790-862FIXEDMOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.316B MOD 5.317ABROADCASTING5.312 5.314 5.315 5.316 5.316A 5.319 |
| 862-890FIXEDMOBILE except aeronauticalmobile MOD 5.317ABROADCASTING 5.322 |
| 5.319 5.323 | 5.317 5.318 | 5.149 5.305 5.306 5.3075.311A 5.320 |

MOD CLM/111A1/2

5.293 *Different category of service:*in Canada, Chile, Cuba, the United States, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Peru, the allocation of the bands 470-512 MHz and 614-806 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. **5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21**. In Argentina and Ecuador, the allocation of the band 470-512 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. **5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21***.*    (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** Consequential change of the proposed additional allocation.

ADD CLM/111A1/3

5.XXX Band 614-698 MHz are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) – see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15), as appropriate. This identification does not preclude the use of these bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.    (WRC‑15)

**Reasons:** A global IMT identification for the frequency range 614-698 MHz will support the closing of the digital gap in countries where the fixed infrastructure is not enough deployed. Mobile allocation is doing while protecting the current allocated services in the band. Administrations will have the flexibility to decide the best way to use this frequency range knowing that explicit coordination under No. 9.21is mandatory.

MOD CLM/111A1/4

5.317A Those parts of the band 614-960 MHz in Region 2 and the band 790-960 MHz in Regions 1 and 3 which are allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) – see Resolutions **224 (Rev.WRC‑12)** and **749 (Rev.WRC‑12)**, as appropriate. This identification does not preclude the use of these bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.    (WRC‑15)

MOD CLM/111A1/5

RESOLUTION 224 (Rev.WRC‑15)

Frequency bands for the terrestrial component of International
Mobile Telecommunications below 1 GHz

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva,2015),

considering

*a)* that International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) is the root name, encompassing both IMT‑2000 and IMT‑Advanced (see Resolution ITU‑R 56);

*b)* that IMT systems are intended to provide telecommunication services on a worldwide scale, regardless of location, network or terminal used;

*c)* that parts of the band 806-960 MHz are extensively used in the three Regions by mobile systems;

*d)* that IMT systems have already been deployed in the band 806-960 MHz in some countries of the three Regions;

*e)* that some administrations are planning to use the band 614-862 MHz, or part of that band, for IMT;

*f)* that, as a result of the transition from analogue to digital terrestrial television broadcasting, some countries are planning to make or are making the band 614-862 MHz, or parts of that band, available for applications in the mobile service (including uplinks);

*g)* that the band 450-470 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis in the three Regions and that IMT systems have already been deployed in some countries of the three Regions;

*h)* that results of the sharing studies for the band 450-470 MHz are contained in Report ITU‑R М.2110;

*i)* that cellular-mobile systems in the three Regions in the bands below 1 GHz operate using various frequency arrangements;

*j)* that, where cost considerations warrant the installation of fewer base stations, such as in rural and/or sparsely populated areas, bands below 1 GHz are generally suitable for implementing mobile systems, including IMT;

*k)* that bands below 1 GHz are important, especially for some developing countries and countries with large areas where economic solutions for low population density areas are necessary;

*l)* thatRecommendation ITU‑R M.819 describes the objectives to be met by IMT‑2000 in order to meet the needs of developing countries, and in order to assist them to “bridge the gap” between their communication capabilities and those of developed countries;

*m)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1645 also describes the coverage objectives of IMT,

recognizing

*a)* that the evolution of cellular-based mobile networks to IMT can be facilitated if they are permitted to evolve within their current frequency bands;

*b)* that the band 450-470 MHz and parts of the bands 698-806 MHz and 806-862 MHz are used extensively in many countries by various other terrestrial mobile systems and applications, including public protection and disaster relief radiocommunications (see Resolution **646 (Rev.WRC‑15)**);

*c)* that there is a need, in many developing countries and countries with large areas of low population density, for the cost-effective implementation of IMT, and that the propagation characteristics of frequency bands below 1 GHz identified in Nos. **5.286AA** and **5.317A** result in larger cells;

*d)* that the band 450-470 MHz, or parts of that band, is also allocated to services other than the mobile service;

*e)* that the band 460-470 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service in accordance with No. **5.290**;

*f)* that the frequency band 470-806/862 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis in all three Regions and used predominantly by this service, and that the GE06 Agreement applies in all Region 1 countries, except Mongolia, and in the Islamic Republic of Iran in Region 3;

*g)* that the GE06 Agreement contains provisions for the terrestrial broadcasting service and other primary terrestrial services, a Plan for digital television, and a list of stations of other primary terrestrial services;

*h)* that the transition from analogue to digital television is expected to result in situations where the band 470-806/862 MHz will be used extensively for both analogue and digital terrestrial transmission, and the demand for spectrum during the transition period may be even greater than the standalone usage of analogue broadcasting systems;

*i)* that the time-frame and transition period for analogue to digital television switchover may not be the same for all countries;

*j)* that, after analogue to digital television switchover, some administrations may decide to use all or parts of the band 614-806/862 MHz for other services to which the band is allocated on a primary basis, in particular the mobile service for the implementation of IMT, while in other countries the broadcasting service will continue to operate in that band;

*k)* that in the band 470-862 MHz, or parts of that band, there is an allocation on a primary basis for the fixed service;

*l)* that, in some countries, the band 698-806/862 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis;

*m)* that the band 645-862 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service in the countries listed in No. **5.312**;

*n)* that the compatibility of the mobile service with the broadcasting, fixed and aeronautical radionavigation services in the band referred to in *recognizing k)* and *m)* will need further study in ITU‑R;

*o)* that Recommendation ITU‑R M.1036 provides frequency arrangements for implementation of the terrestrial component of IMT in the bands identified for IMT in the Radio Regulations;

*p)* that ITU‑R has produced Reports ITU‑R M.2241, ITU‑R BT.2215 and ITU‑R BT.2248 and is still continuing the compatibility studies in relation to this Resolution,

emphasizing

*a)* that in all administrations terrestrial broadcasting is a vital part of the communication and information infrastructure;

*b)* that flexibility must be afforded to administrations:

– to determine, at a national level, how much spectrum to make available for IMT from within the identified bands, taking into account current uses of the spectrum and the needs of other applications;

– to develop their own transition plans, if necessary, tailored to meet their specific deployment of existing systems;

– to have the ability for the identified bands to be used by all services having allocations in those bands;

– to determine the timing of availability and use of the bands identified for IMT, in order to meet particular market demand and other national considerations;

*c)* that the particular needs and national conditions and circumstances of developing countries, including least-developed countries, highly-indebted poor countries with economies in transition, and countries with large territories and territories with a low-subscriber density, must be met;

*d)* thatdue consideration should be given to the benefits of harmonized utilization of the spectrum for the terrestrial component of IMT, taking into account the current and planned use of these bands by all services to which these bands are allocated;

*e)* that the use of frequency bands below 1 GHz for IMT also helps to “bridge the gap” between sparsely-populated areas and densely-populated areas in various countries;

*f)* that the identification of a band for IMT does not preclude the use of this band by other services or applications to which it is allocated;

*g)* that the use of the band 470-862 MHz by the broadcasting service and other primary services is also covered by the GE06 Agreement;

*h)* that the requirements of the different services to which the band is allocated, including the mobile and broadcasting services, need to be taken into account,

resolves

1 that administrations which are implementing or planning to implement IMT consider the use of bands identified for IMT below 1 GHz and the possibility of cellular-based mobile network evolution to IMT, in the frequency band identified in Nos. **5.286AA** and **5.317A**, based on user demand and other considerations;

2 to encourage administrations to take into account the results of the ITU‑R studies referred to in *invites ITU‑R* below, and any recommended measures when implementing applications/systems in the bands 614-862 MHz in Region 1 and Region 3, in the band 698-806 MHz in Region 2, and in those administrations mentioned in No. **5.313A**;

3 that administrations should take into account the need to protect the existing and future broadcasting stations, both analogue and digital, in the 470-806/862 MHz band, as well as other primary terrestrial services;

4 that administrations planning to implement IMT in the bands mentioned in *resolves*2 shall effect coordination with all neighbouring administrations prior to implementation;

5 that in Region 1 (excluding Mongolia) and in the Islamic Republic of Iran the implementation of stations in the mobile service shall be subject to the applications of procedures contained in the GE06 Agreement. In so doing:

*a)* administrations which deploy stations in the mobile service for which coordination was not required, or without having obtained the prior consent of those administrations that may be affected, shall not cause unacceptable interference to, nor claim protection from, stations of the broadcasting service of administrations operating in conformity with the GE06 Agreement. This should include a signed commitment as required under § 5.2.6 of the GE06 Agreement;

*b)* administrations which deploy stations in the mobile service for which coordination was not required, or without having obtained the prior consent of those administrations that may be affected, shall not object nor prevent the entry into the GE06 plan or recording in the MIFR of additional future broadcasting allotments or assignments of any other administration in the GE06 Plan with reference to those stations;

6 that, in Region 2, implementation of IMT shall be subject to the decision of each administration on the transition from analogue to digital television,

invites ITU‑R

1 to continue to study the potential use of the band 614-862 MHz in Region 1 and Region 3, the band 614-806 MHz in Region 2 and in those administrations mentioned in No. **5.313A** in Region 3 by new mobile and broadcasting applications, including the impact on the GE06 Agreement, where applicable as indicated in *recognizing f)*, and to develop ITU‑R Recommendations on how to protect the services to which these bands are allocated, including the broadcasting service and in particular the GE06 Plan, as updated, and its future developments;

2 in the frequency bands mentioned in *invites ITU‑R* 1, to study compatibility between mobile systems with different technical characteristics and provide guidance on any impact the new considerations may have on spectrum arrangements;

3 to include the results of the studies referred to in *invites ITU‑R* 2, and in particular harmonization measures for IMT, in one or more ITU‑R Recommendations by 2015,

invites the Director of the Telecommunication Development Sector

to draw the attention of the Telecommunication Development Sector to this Resolution.

**Reasons:** This modifications reflect the identification of frequency range 614-698MHz for IMT.

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1. “Exploring the Value and Economic valuation of Spectrum”, ITU-D, April, 2012 <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/broadband/ITU-BB-Reports_SpectrumValue.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. “Impact of Broadband on the Economy”, ITU-D, April, 2012, <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/broadband/ITU-BB-Reports_Impact-of-Broadband-on-the-Economy.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. “Acting On The Future: Breaking The Intergenerational Cycle Of Inequality”, 2010 report from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. “The Role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in the Improvement of Agricultural Value Chains”, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2011, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap851e/ap851e.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/ICTFactsFigures2013-e.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/collateral/ns341/ns525/ns537/ns705/ns827/>
white\_paper\_c11-520862.html [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [www.itu.int/go/ITU-R/RWP6A-2013](http://) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. See, Proposed Draft New Report on the Importance of Terrestrial Broadcasting in Providing Emergency Information to the Public, Document 6/156-E, Document 6A/301-A, 28 October 2013, at p. 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)