|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
|  |  |
| COMMITTEE 4 | **Addendum 1 toDocument 204-E** |
|  | **6 November 2015** |
|  | **Original: French** |
|  |
| Gabonese Republic |
| 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 timely availability of adequate spectrum, with appropriate regulatory provisions, as well as improvements to the technologies concerned, are crucial to supporting future growth of IMT and other mobile broadband systems. At the same time, harmonized spectrum for such systems at the global level is highly desirable as a means of facilitating global roaming and promoting economies of scale.

Bearing in mind that:

− mobile broadband communications contribute positively to the economic and social development of developed and developing countries;

− many administrations consider that IMT and other broadband land mobile applications contribute significantly to reducing the digital divide;

− high-speed mobile on smartphones and tablets has become the most dynamic sector of the global ICT market and is now more affordable than fixed broadband;

− the frequency bands reserved for mobile services (GSM 900 MHz, DCS 1 800 MHz, UMTS 2 100 MHz, and so on) are almost saturated in most countries;

− since WRC-07, demand for mobile broadband applications has grown rapidly (see ITU‑R Report M.2243, which gives detailed information on global mobile broadband deployments and IMT forecasts),

it is essential to identify additional spectrum for IMT with a view to developing broadband mobile service applications, taking into account the results of ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies in order to protect existing services.

ITU-R has carried out studies on a list of frequency bands which could be envisaged.

Proposals

Gabon puts forward the following proposals for some of the frequency bands envisaged by the ITU‑R studies:

1 Frequency bands 2 700‑2 900 MHz and 3 300-3 400 MHz: no change to the Radio Regulations (NOC);

2 Frequency bands 1 427-1 452 MHz, 1350-1400 MHz, 1492-1518 MHz, 1 518-1 525 MHz and 4 800-4 990 MHz: identification for IMT.

The following modifications to the Radio Regulations are accordingly proposed.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC GAB/204A1/1

2 700-4 800 MHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 2 700-2 900 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 Radiolocation 5.423 5.424 |

**Reasons:** This frequency range is widely used for radar systems. The results of ITU‑R studies show that within a given geographical area, operation of mobile broadband systems and radar systems on the same frequency is not feasible.

NOC GAB/204A1/2

2 700-4 800 MHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 3 300-3 400RADIOLOCATION | 3 300-3 400RADIOLOCATIONAmateurFixedMobile | 3 300-3 400RADIOLOCATIONAmateur |
| 5.149 5.429 5.430 | 5.149 | 5.149 5.429 |

**Reasons:** This frequency range is widely used for radar systems.

NOC GAB/204A1/3

2 700-4 800 MHz

|  |
| --- |
| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 4 400-4 500FIXED MOBILE 5.440A |

Apart from the above proposals, the Gabonese Republic supports the African common proposals.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_