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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 6 to Document 25(Add.1)-E** |
|  | **10 September 2015** |
|  | **Original: Arabic** |
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| Arab States Common Proposals | |
| 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)**;

Introduction

Resolution 233 (WRC-12) called for studies to be conducted on frequency-related matters on IMT and other terrestrial mobile broadband applications, given that mobile telecommunications, including mobile broadband telecommunications, make a positive contribution to the economic and social development of the developed and the developing countries. Many administrations are carefully studying a large range of applications and systems to close the digital gap using, *inter alia*, IMT and other terrestrial mobile broadband applications.

Studies have been conducted on future spectrum needs and potential IMT candidate bands, as well as on other terrestrial mobile broadband applications. Administrations have proposed, pursuant to paragraph 2 of *resolves to invite ITU‑R* of Resolution 233 (WRC‑12), studying the following frequency bands: 470-694/698 MHz, 1 300-1 525 MHz, 1 695-1 710 MHz, 2 025-2 110 MHz, 2 200-2 290 MHz, 2 700-2 900 MHz, 2 900-3 100 MHz, 3 300-3 400 MHz, 3 400-3 600 MHz, 3 600-4 200 MHz, 4 400-4 900 MHz, 4 800-5 000 MHz, 5 350-5 470 MHz, 5 725-5 850 MHz and 5 925-6 425 MHz.

Based on studies concerning sharing and compatibility with services already having allocations in the potential candidate bands and in adjacent bands and taking into account the current and planned use of these bands by the existing services, as well as providing them with the necessary protection, the Arab States administrations propose no change to the Radio Regulations for the 1 695-1 710 MHz frequency band.

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC ARB/25A1A6/1

1 660-1 710 MHz

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 1 690-1 700  METEOROLOGICAL AIDS  METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)  Fixed  Mobile except aeronautical mobile | 1 690-1 700  METEOROLOGICAL AIDS  METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) | |
| 5.289 5.341 5.382 | 5.289 5.341 5.381 | |
| 1 700-1 710  FIXED  METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)  MOBILE except aeronautical mobile | | 1 700-1 710  FIXED  METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)  MOBILE except aeronautical mobile |
| 5.289 5.341 | | 5.289 5.341 5.384 |

**Reasons:** No change concerning the band 1 695-1 710 MHz, as MetSat stations operate in the 1 695-1 710 MHz frequency band. Report ITU‑R SA.2329 shows that the required protection area around MetSat stations from potential IMT base stations in the 1 695-1 710 MHz frequency band would be up to several hundred kilometres. Therefore, sharing between IMT base stations and MetSat stations in the 1 695-1 710 MHz frequency band is not feasible.

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