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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 9 toDocument 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 group 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 in the Radio Regulations for bands 3 600-3 700 MHz and 3 700-3 800 MHz.

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC ARB/25A1A9/1

2 700-4 800 MHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 3 600-4 200FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth)Mobile |  | 3 600-3 700FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)MOBILE except aeronautical mobileRadiolocation5.435 |

**Reasons:** No change concerning frequency band 3 600-3 700 MHz. In view of the wide satellite coverage in the band 3 600-3 700 MHz, this band has become an important part of the telecommunications infrastructure in many countries, offering a multitude of services, including very small aperture terminal (VSAT) networks, connectivity to Internet providers, point-to-multipoint links, satellite news gathering and TV broadcasting. Accordingly the signatory parties believe that this band is unsuitable for deploying MS stations.

NOC ARB/25A1A9/2

2 700-4 800 MHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 3 600-4 200FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE(space-to-Earth)Mobile |  | 3 600-3 700FIXEDFIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)MOBILE except aeronautical mobileRadiolocation5.435 |
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