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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 10 to Document 25-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 1.10 | |

1.10 to consider spectrum requirements and possible additional spectrum allocations for the mobile-satellite service in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions, including the satellite component for broadband applications, including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), within the frequency range from 22 GHz to 26 GHz, in accordance with Resolution **234 (WRC‑12)**;

Introduction

Resolution 234 (WRC-12) invites the ITU-R to complete, for WRC-15, sharing and compatibility studies towards additional allocations to the MSS in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions, within portions of the bands between 22 GHz and 26 GHz, while ensuring protection of existing services within this frequency range, as well as taking into account RR No. 5.340 and No. 5.149.

The ITU-R studies conducted within the framework of the above resolution offer no guarantee of protection for current services in candidate bands for allocation to the MSS and, by way of example, indicate the difficulty and/or impossibility of protecting terrestrial services from interference originating from airborne or shipborne MSS earth stations, specifically when aircraft or ship stations in the MSS are located in international waters.

Moreover, the regulatory conditions which it is proposed to apply to MSS candidate bands will greatly limit or restrict the future deployment of an increasing number of terrestrial systems, particularly in areas close to national borders, and will cause the imposition of unnecessary restrictions on terrestrial services.

At the same time, the ITU-R studies do not make clear whether or not the MSS will be able to use the proposed new allocations without suffering from harmful interference caused by current and future radio service operations.

Additionally, the ITU-R studies do not identify the actual frequency spectrum needs for additional allocations to MSS in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions within portions of the bands between 22 GHz and 26 GHz. Consequently, there is no justification within the scope of this agenda item for the proposed MSS allocations.

Proposals

Pursuant to the results of the ITU-R studies, the Arab States administrations propose the following:

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

NOC ARB/25A10/1

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

**Reasons:** The ITU-R studies offer no guarantee of protection for current services in candidate bands for allocation to the MSS and, by way of example, indicate the difficulty and/or impossibility of protecting terrestrial services from interference originating from airborne or shipborne MSS earth stations, specifically when aircraft or ship stations in the MSS are located in international waters. Additionally, the ITU-R studies do not identify the actual frequency spectrum needs for additional allocations to MSS in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions within portions of the bands between 22 GHz and 26 GHz. Consequently, there is no justification within the scope of this agenda item for the proposed MSS allocations

SUP ARB/25A10/2

RESOLUTION 234 (WRC‑12)

Additional primary allocations to the mobile-satellite service   
within the bands from 22 GHz to 26 GHz

**Reasons:** There is no need for this resolution.

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