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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| COMMITTEE 4 | **Document 240-E** |
|  | **11 November 2015** |
|  | **Original: Arabic** |
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| Syrian Arab Republic |
| 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.

Using studies on 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 Administration of the Syrian Arab Republic proposes no change to the Radio Regulations for the 470-694/698 MHz band.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

NOC SYR/240/1#17952

460-890 MHz

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| Allocation to services |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 460-470 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth)  5.287 5.288 5.289 5.290 |
| 470-790BROADCASTING5.149 5.291A 5.294 5.296 5.300 5.304 5.306 5.311A 5.312 5.312A | 470-512BROADCASTINGFixedMobile5.292 5.293 | 470-585FIXEDMOBILEBROADCASTING5.291 5.298 |
| 512-608BROADCASTING5.297 |
| 585-610FIXEDMOBILEBROADCASTINGRADIONAVIGATION5.149 5.305 5.306 5.307 |
| 608-614RADIO ASTRONOMYMobile-satellite exceptaeronautical mobile-satellite(Earth-to-space) |
| 610-890FIXEDMOBILE 5.313A 5.317ABROADCASTING |
| 614-698BROADCASTINGFixedMobile5.293 5.309 5.311A |
| 698-806MOBILE 5.313B 5.317ABROADCASTINGFixed5.293 5.309 5.311A |
| 790-862FIXEDMOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.316B 5.317ABROADCASTING5.312 5.314 5.315 5.316 5.316A 5.319 |
| 806-890FIXEDMOBILE 5.317ABROADCASTING |
| 862-890FIXEDMOBILE except aeronauticalmobile 5.317ABROADCASTING 5.322 |
| 5.319 5.323 | 5.317 5.318 | 5.149 5.305 5.306 5.3075.311A 5.320 |

**Reasons:** There is no change concerning the band 470-694 MHz, given that this band is widely used for broadcasting services. Allocating this band to the mobile service will require a review of terrestrial broadcasting channel planning, requiring considerable time and effort to coordinate between neighbouring states, on top of the present uses of the broadcasting service, particularly after the migration to digital terrestrial broadcasting in most Region 1 states.

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