|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **36 MEETING OF PERMANENT**  **CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE II:**  **RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS**  **November 30 to December 4, 2020**  ***Virtual meeting*** | | **OEA/Ser.L/XVII.4.2.36**  **CCP.II-RADIO/doc. /20**  **7 November 2020**  **Original: English** | |
|  | | | |
|  | **U.S. PRELIMINARY VIEW ON WRC-23 AGENDA ITEM 1.2** | |  |
|  | **(Item on the Agenda: 3.1)** | |  |
|  | **(Document submitted by the United States of America)** | |  |

**Introduction:**

This document contains an attachment including the USA preliminary view on WRC-23 Agenda Item 1.2 (10-10.5 GHz frequency band) for consideration in CITEL’s preparation for WRC-23.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS FOR WRC-23**

**Agenda Item 1.2**: to consider identification of the frequency bands 3 300-3 400 MHz, 3 600-3 800 MHz, 6 425-7 025 MHz, 7 025-7 125 MHz and 10.0-10.5 GHz for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including possible additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis, in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**

**BACKGROUND**: Mobile broadband plays a crucial role in providing access to businesses and consumers worldwide. According to ITU statistics, the number of active mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants continues to grow strongly, reaching 108 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, with 18.4 percent year-on-year growth for mobile broadband subscriptions.[[1]](#footnote-1) Ninety-three percent of the world’s population lives within reach of a mobile broadband service, and the relatively small difference in the number of subscriptions between developed and developing countries demonstrates that connectivity is a priority among people in countries at all levels of development.[[2]](#footnote-2)

WRC-23 will consider the possibility of identifying IMT in the bands 3 600-3 800 MHz and 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2); 3 300-3 400 MHz (amend footnote in Region 1); 7 025-7 125 MHz (globally); 6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1); 10 000-10 500 MHz (Region 2). Sharing and compatibility studies will need to be conducted, with a view to ensuring the protection of existing services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis, without imposing additional regulatory or technical constraints on those services, and also, as appropriate, protection of services in adjacent bands.

In Region 2, the 10-10.5 GHz frequency range is allocated on a primary basis to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and radiolocation services, as well as primary allocation to the fixed and mobile services via footnote to numerous countries and is extensively used by a variety of applications of these services, including high-powered and highly-sensitive ground and airborne systems that are operational worldwide. The United States also operates Earth exploration-satellite (passive) sensors in the nearby 10.6-10.7 GHz band which is shared with fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services, subject to Resolution **751 (WRC-07)**. In the U.S., there is federal use of the 10-10.5 GHz band for applications of the radiolocation service.

**U.S. VIEW**: The United States supports studies related to a potential IMT identification in the 10-10.5 GHz frequency range (Region 2 only) in accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19),** whileensuring the protection of existing services (in-band and, as appropriate, adjacent bands) without having additional regulatory or technical constraints imposed on these services. Taking the above into account, the United States supports appropriate action.

1. https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/FactsFigures2019.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/FactsFigures2019.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-2)