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| **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:**  |
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|  | **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 (3300-3400 MHz 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-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants continues to grow strongly, reaching 108 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, with 18.4 percent year-on-year growth.[[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 making available specific mid-band spectrum frequencies between 3.3 and 10.5 GHz, either on a regional or global basis. 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.

The 3300 – 3400 MHz band is part of a globally-standardized band for 5G. 3GPP has specifications (n77 or 3.3-4.2 GHz band) for the operation of both Long- Term Evolution (LTE) and 5G NR in these bands and there are already significant deployments worldwide along with the required ecosystem to enable those deployments. Seventy percent or nearly 140 operators are investing their 5G deployments in this range. The 3300 – 3400 MHz band is also included in existing frequency arrangements harmonized in CITEL[[3]](#footnote-3) and the ITU-R[[4]](#footnote-4). In Region 2, the Radio Regulations footnote Nos. **5.429C** and **5.429D** provide primary allocations to the Mobile Service and identification for IMT respectively, while in other regions there are primary allocations to the Mobile Service via Nos. **5.429,** Nos. **5.429A, and** Nos. **5.429C,** with identifications to IMT via Nos. **5.429B** andNos. **5.429E**.

The United States uses the band 3 300-3 500 MHz for operating various types of government high-resolution/powered shipborne, land-based, and aeronautical mobile radar systems. The U.S. has significant investments in these systems. Moreover, based on the results of previous ITU-R studies, the United States believes sharing with a new primary mobile allocation could be challenging. The previous ITU-R studies showed that large separation distances and/or exclusion zones are required due to the high power, high density, and mobile operations of these radars. Within the United States, the 3.3-3.4 GHz band is also under consideration for mobile broadband use, while the United States will continue to require protection of radiolocation.

# U.S. VIEW:

In accordance with Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**, the United States supports studies on the sharing and compatibility between IMT and existing primary services operating in the 3300 – 3400 MHz band. The U.S. supports ensuring the protection of the existing primary services from harmful interference and that these existing primary services can continue operations without having additional regulatory or technical constraints imposed on these services. Taking the above into account, the United States supports appropriate action at WRC-23.

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)
3. PCC.II/REC.54 (XXIX-17) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Rec. ITU-R M.1036-6 (10/2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)