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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: English** | |
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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 (6 425-7 025 MHz, 7 025-7 125 MHz frequency bands) 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:

WRC-23 will consider the possibility of making available specific mid-band spectrum frequencies between 3.3 and 10.5 GHz. 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 7 025-7 125 MHz is the only band that will be considered globally. In addition, Region 2 will consider 3 300-3 400 MHz, 3 600-3 800 MHz, and 10-10.5 GHz.

At WRC-19, CITEL had a common regional proposal, with the United States as a signatory, to support adoption of a WRC-23 agenda item for IMT identification in the mid-band frequencies. CITEL did not support the 6 425-7 025 MHz and 7 025-7 125 MHz bands (“6 GHz band”) that were eventually included in the agenda item. Taking this into account, CITEL administrations agreed to WRC-23 agenda item 1.2 and Resolution **245 (WRC-19)**.

The 6 425 - 7 125 MHz frequency range is allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service (6 425 – 7 075 MHz), Fixed and Mobile Services and portions of the band are used for Aeronautical Mobile Telemetry (AMT) in Region 2 (No. **5.457C**).

Regarding the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) use of the band:

* 6 425 – 7 075 MHz: allocated globally to FSS.
  + 6 425-6 725 MHz: allocated to the FSS (Earth-to-space) in all Regions.
  + 6 725-7 025 MHz: allocated to the FSS (Earth-to-space) under the provisions of Appendix **30B** (No. **5.441**). The FSS allotment in 6 725 – 7 025 MHz is particularly important to the developing countries.
  + 6 700-7 075 MHz: allocated to the FSS (space-to-Earth), limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems of the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. **9.11A** (No. **5.458B**).
* 7 025 – 7 075 MHz: assigned in the United States for Satellite Digital Audio Radio Services (SDARS) for GEO feeder links in the Earth-space direction to provide audio programming to subscribers in the United States, Canada and the Caribbean.

Recently, the United States Federal Communications Commission (FCC) made 1200 megahertz of spectrum available for unlicensed use in 5.925-7.125 GHz.[[1]](#footnote-1) This decision allows the unlicensed devices, such as RLANs (e.g. Wi-Fi 6E, LAA, NR-U), to share this spectrum with incumbent services under rules that are carefully crafted to protect the licensed services and to enable both unlicensed and licensed operations to continue to thrive throughout the band. In reaching this decision, the FCC rejected proposals to allow licensed mobile services to operate in the 6.425-7.125 GHz band. Recognizing the United States interest in harmonization of unlicensed applications in the Mobile Service in the 6 GHz band, the FCC’s Chairman recently noted his interest in working with “other leaders around the world to harness the benefits of the 6 GHz band for Wi-Fi and then work together toward global harmonization of this spectrum."[[2]](#footnote-2)

**U.S. View:** The United States prioritizes the need to ensure the protection of existing primary services in the 7 025–7 125 MHz band as well as services operating in adjacent bands, as appropriate, including not supporting any additional constraints on the existing primary service allocations in 6 GHz, in any potential decisions made at WRC-23. Recognizing that 6 425-7 025 MHz is only under study in Region 1, and 7 025-7 125 MHz is the only band that will be considered globally under agenda item 1.2, the United States supports license-exempt deployments in the Mobile Service across the 5.925-7.125 GHz band.

1. *See* <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-opens-6-ghz-band-wi-fi-and-other-unlicensed-uses-0> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *See* <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-365230A1.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)