WRC’23 Results
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January 23, 2024: 12:30 PM
Highlighted WRC-23 Satellite Results

- Ku-Band NGSO FSS Earth Stations in Motion (ESIMs)
- Ka-Band GSO FSS ESIMs
- Co-existence measures for BSS and FSS in 17 GHz in Region 2 (Americas)
- Ka-Band Inter-Satellite Links (ISLs)
- Updated regulatory procedures to support increased deployment of large non-GSO constellations while ensuring GSO and mobile protection
Satellite WRC-23 Study Items

- Q/V Band ESIMs
- Small antenna FSS uplinks in 13/14 GHz
- 50 GHz Non-geosynchronous (NGSO) gateways
- New 17 GHz FSS downlink and BSS downlink in Region 3 (Asia); epfd NGSO limits in Regions 1 (EMEA) and 3
- Explicit agreement for NGSO systems
- Equitable access to the Q/V Band
- 71/81GHz Art 21 limits on FSS/BSS/MSS to protect terrestrial services
- MSS L-Band and C-Band ISLs
- Low-data rate NGSO MSS in L-Band and S-Band
- Direct-to-Device MSS IMT between 694/698 MHz and 2.7 GHz
- “Generic” MSS 2 GHz
- Lunar communications (surface, and lunar orbit-surface) in Space Research Service in low-, mid- and Ka-Band
## WRC-23 Results - 3.3-3.8 GHz-Core 5G Band

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
<th>Region 1</th>
<th>Region 2</th>
<th>Region 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.3-3.4 GHz     | WRC-23 did not allocate band for Mobile in Region 1  
• Outside Europe, Region 1 countries joined footnotes allocating band for Mobile and identifying it for IMT | WRC-23 elevated Mobile’s status in the band to co-primary in Americas and identified it for IMT | WRC-23 did not allocate band for Mobile in Region 3  
• Region 3 countries joined footnotes allocating the band for Mobile and identifying it for IMT |
| 3.4-3.6 GHz     | Identified globally for IMT at WRC-15 | Identified globally for IMT at WRC-15 | Identified globally for IMT at WRC-15 |
| 3.5-3.6 GHz     | Globally allocated for co-primary Mobile | Globally allocated for co-primary Mobile | Singapore joined about a dozen other countries in a footnote identifying the band for IMT |
| 3.6-3.8 GHz     | Upgraded Mobile allocation to co-primary  
• Large number of Middle Eastern and African countries created a footnote to identify the now-co-primary mobile allocation for IMT  
• Handful of additional African countries identify 3.6-3.7 GHz to mobile on a secondary basis  
• Same countries identify 3.7-3.8 GHz for IMT | 3.6-3.7 GHz  
• Regional co-primary IMT identification  
3.7-3.8 GHz  
• U.S. and about a dozen and a half countries in a co-primary footnote identification to IMT | Mobile co-primary in the band - no IMT identifications |
### WRC-23 Results - 6 GHz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region 1</th>
<th>Region 2</th>
<th>Region 3</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 6 425-7 125 MHz is identified for IMT: *(Note 5.6A12)*                  | In Brazil and Mexico: *(Note 5.6C12)*  
* 6 425-7 125 MHz is identified for IMT.  
* The implementation of IMT is subject to agreement with neighboring countries.  
* The frequency bands are also used for the implementation of WAS/RLANs. | 7 025-7 125 MHz is identified for IMT: *(Note 5.6A12)*  
* The frequency bands are also used for the implementation of WAS/RLANs.  
In Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., and Maldives: *(Note 5.6B12)*  
* 6 425-7 025 MHz is identified for IMT |
| • The frequency bands are also used for the implementation of WAS/RLANs. | • 6 425-7 125 MHz is identified for IMT.  
• The implementation of IMT is subject to agreement with neighboring countries.  
• The frequency bands are also used for the implementation of WAS/RLANs. |
## WRC-23 Results - IMT Bands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region 1</th>
<th>Region 2</th>
<th>Region 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 4 400-4 800 MHz (or parts thereof);</td>
<td>• 7 125-8 400 MHz (or parts thereof);</td>
<td>• 4 400-4 800 MHz (or parts thereof);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 7 125-7 250 MHz</td>
<td>• 14.8-15.35 GHz</td>
<td>• 7 125-8 400 MHz (or parts thereof);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 7 750-8 400 MHz (or part thereof);</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 14.8-15.35 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 14.8-15.35 GHz</td>
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</tbody>
</table>