WRC'23 Results

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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

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
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

Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
6 425-7 125 MHz is identified for IMT: (**Note 5.6A12**) • The frequency bands are also used for the implementation of WAS/RLANs.	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

WRC-23 Results – IMT Bands

Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
Bands under study for WRC-27 (IMT): • 4 400-4 800 MHz (or parts thereof); • 7 125-7 250 MHz • 7 750-8 400 MHz (or part thereof); • 14.8-15.35 GHz	Bands under study for WRC-27 (IMT): • 7 125-8 400 MHz (or parts thereof); • 14.8-15.35 GHz	Bands under study for WRC-27 (IMT): • 4 400-4 800 MHz (or parts thereof); • 7 125-8 400 MHz (or parts thereof); • 14.8-15.35 GHz