**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE**

**Agenda Item 9.1/Issue 9.1.1:** *to study possible technical and operational measures to ensure coexistence and compatibility between the terrestrial component of IMT (in the mobile service) and the satellite component of IMT (in the mobile service and the mobile-satellite service) in the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz where those frequency bands are shared by mobile service and the mobile-satellite service in different countries, in particular for the deployment of independent satellite and terrestrial components of IMT and to facilitate development of both the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT*

**Background Information**: The basis for Agenda Item 9.1, Issue 9.1.1 originated at WARC-92 with the addition of No. 5.388. This footnote identified certain frequencies for use by both satellite (MSS), and terrestrial (MS) in what are now called International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) application. The frequency ranges in the footnote are 1 885-2 025 and 2 110-2 200 MHz. Within these broader frequency ranges, the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz are allocated to the fixed, mobile, and mobile-satellite services on a co-primary basis. Both the satellite and terrestrial components of IMT have already been deployed or are being considered for further deployment within the 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz frequency bands as noted in Resolution **212 (WRC-15)**.

Prior ITU-R studies have focused on co-existence and compatibility of terrestrial and satellite components of IMT within the same geographic area. WRC-19 Agenda Item 9.1, Issue 9.1.1 is focused on studying the co-existence and compatibility when the two are deploying in adjacent countries.

Ongoing ITU-R studies in response to this agenda item indicate that while compatibility of the terrestrial and satellite components of IMT in adjacent countries may require certain technical and operational measures, these measures are varied and may not be universally applicable to all possible cross-border cases. Several technical and operational measures have been identified. Administrations presently have the flexibility to adopt a variety of such measures, based on actual system characteristics and confidential information, during the bilateral coordination processes, and this flexibility should be maintained. A change to the Radio Regulations would limit the present flexibility for deployments by individual countries.

**Proposal**:

**NOC** **USA/9.1.1/1**

**Radio Regulations (WRC-15) Volumes 1, 2 and 4**

**Reason**: A change to the Radio Regulations would limit the present flexibility for deployments by individual countries.

**MOD** **USA/9.1.1/2**

RESOLUTION 212 (Rev.WRC‑19)

**Implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications in the frequency bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm-el-Sheikh, 2019),

*considering*

*a)* that Resolution ITU‑R 56 defines the naming for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT);

*b)* that the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU‑R), for WRC‑97, recommended approximately 230 MHz for use by the terrestrial and satellite components of IMT;

*c)* that ITU‑R studies forecast that additional spectrum may be required to support the future services of IMT and to accommodate future user requirements and network deployments;

*d)* that ITU‑R has recognized that space techniques are an integral part of IMT;

*e)* that, in No. **5.388**, WARC‑92 identified frequency bands to accommodate certain mobile services, now called IMT,

*noting*

1. that the terrestrial component of IMT has already been deployed or is being considered for deployment in the frequency bands 1 8852 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz;

*b)* that the availability of the satellite component of IMT in the frequency bands 1 980‑2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz simultaneously with the terrestrial component of IMT in the frequency bands identified in No. **5.388** would improve the overall implementation and the attractiveness of IMT,

*c)* that ITU-R studies have identified technical and operational measures that may be implemented to allow co-existence and compatibility between satellite and terrestrial components of IMT when deployed in the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz in adjacent geographic areas,

*d)*

*resolves*

that administrations which implement IMT:

*a)* should make the necessary frequencies available for system development;

*b)* should use those frequencies when IMT is implemented;

*c)* should use the relevant international technical characteristics, as identified by ITU‑R and ITU‑T Recommendations,

*invites administrations*

1 to give due consideration to the accommodation of other services currently operating in these frequency bands when implementing IMT,

*further invites ITU‑R*

to continue its studies with a view to developing suitable and acceptable technical characteristics for IMT that will facilitate worldwide use and roaming, and ensure that IMT can also meet the telecommunication needs of the developing countries and rural areas.

**Reason**: The studies responsive to this agenda item will be complete by WRC-19 and will document technical and operational measures to promote compatibility between the terrestrial and satellite components of IMT in different countries.