

## WRC-23: For the Benefit of Billions

Mobile is used by over five billion people worldwide, and already there are over one billion 5G connections. It creates business opportunities, connects us with loved ones, provides healthcare and education, and allows us to enjoy the things that make life worth living. GSMA's vision of a successful WRC-23 is one that is truly aimed at bringing everyone on a journey towards a better, more prosperous future.

### WRC-23 has the power to deliver:



#### Harmonisation:

enabling worldwide access to the 5G launch band at 3.3-3.8 GHz



#### 5G expansion:

guaranteeing the future quality and affordability of 5G through 6 GHz capacity



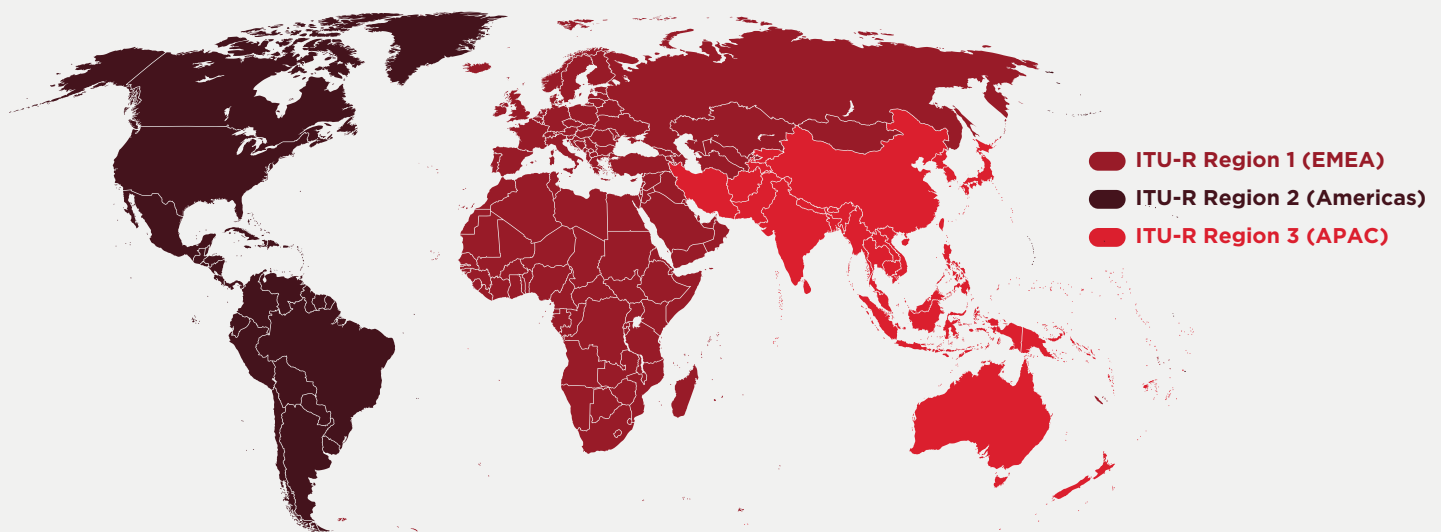
#### Digital equality:

enhancing low-band capacity to deliver 5G across wide, rural areas

### WRC-23 timeline:



### WRC-23 IMT Agenda Items (AI) overview



Bands	470-960 MHz	3300-3400 MHz	3600-3800 MHz	4800-4990 MHz	6425-7025 MHz	7025-7125 MHz	10-10.5 GHz
Region 1	AI 1.5 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.1 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	
Region 2		AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.1 (IMT)		AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)
Region 3				AI 1.1 (IMT)		AI 1.2 (IMT)	

# GSMA priority bands

## 470-694 MHz – Agenda Item 1.5

**Our ask →** The GSMA supports a primary mobile allocation in the band 470-694 MHz. This will allow those countries that wish to do so to identify the band, or parts thereof, for IMT.

**Why →** Low-band or UHF spectrum is the cornerstone of digital equality and a driver of broad and affordable connectivity. Low-band signals propagate further. It is a crucial national asset that can build bridges towards digital inclusion and ensure the impact of mobile's economic and social benefits are felt in all communities.

## 3.3-3.4 and 3.6-3.8 GHz – Agenda Items 1.2, 1.3

**Our ask →** IMT identification in 3.3-3.4 GHz and 3.6-3.8 GHz in EMEA and the Americas (ITU-R Regions 1 and 2).

**Why →** The 3.5 GHz range (3.3-4.2 GHz) has served as the 5G launchpad in 80% of networks. Its harmonisation varies, however, individual countries have outgrown internationally agreed decisions. WRC-23 can allow broad harmonisation of the band 3.3-3.8 GHz in EMEA and the Americas.

## 6 GHz (6425-7125 MHz) – Agenda Item 1.2

**Our ask →** IMT identification in 6425-7125 MHz in EMEA (ITU-R Region 1) and the consideration of future options in the Americas and APAC (ITU-R Regions 2 and 3).

**Why →** Sustainable 5G growth requires additional city-wide capacity. 6 GHz 5G spectrum can play a central role in social and industrial development. As enhanced broadband, IoT, data, analytics, and insight permeate every aspect of society, mobile networks will require spectrum capacity plans that are integrated into a long-term vision of each nation's economic future. 2 GHz of mid-band spectrum will be required per market by 2030 and 6 GHz is vital to meeting this target.

## Other bands

### → 4.8-4.99 GHz – Agenda Item 1.1

This band is already used by mobile in a small number of countries, including Japan and China. The existing ecosystem for the 190 MHz of spectrum can be exploited by the rest of the world providing:

- further harmonisation is achieved through greater consensus at WRC-23
- onerous technical limits are relaxed

### → 10-10.5 GHz – Agenda Item 1.2

The Americas (ITU-R Region 2) have the option to support a new mobile band in 10-10.5 GHz. While higher than traditional mid-bands, this represents 500 MHz of potentially useful mobile spectrum.

#### Read more

→ The GSMA 5G spectrum guide:  
<https://www.gsma.com/spectrum/5g-spectrum-guide/>

→ The GSMA's WRC page:  
<https://www.gsma.com/spectrum/wrc-series/>

→ Follow us on LinkedIn:  
<https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/gsma---spectrum/>

#BenefitOfBillions



November 2023