



# WRC-19 Outlook

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# About the GSMA

The infographic is a grid of 10 colored boxes (red, teal, and dark grey) with icons and text. The top row includes the GSMA founding year (1987) and a list of 12 global offices. The middle row features statistics on mobile operators (800), companies (300+), and event attendees (130,000+). The bottom row describes the GSMA's regulatory work, its role in connecting industry experts (27,000+), its standards work, and the total number of mobile connections worldwide (7.5 billion+).

**THE GSMA WAS FOUNDED IN 1987**

**12 OFFICES WORLDWIDE:**

- LONDON
- DUBAI
- ATLANTA
- BRUSSELS
- BARCELONA
- HONG KONG
- BRASILEIA
- BUENOS AIRES
- SÃO PAULO
- NAIROBI
- NEW DELHI
- SHANGHAI

The GSMA represents the interests of mobile operators worldwide

UNITING NEARLY **800** MOBILE OPERATORS

WITH **300+** COMPANIES in the broader mobile ecosystem

The world's leading mobile industry events, Mobile World Congress and Mobile World Congress Shanghai, together attract **130,000+** people from across the globe each year

The GSMA works to deliver a regulatory environment that creates value for consumers by engaging regularly with:

- MINISTRIES OF TELECOMS
- TELECOMS REGULATORY AUTHORITIES
- INTERNATIONAL & NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

CONNECTING **27,000+** Industry Experts

Exclusively for GSMA Members, InfoCentre® is your place to connect with a global community of industry experts

GSMA Working Groups provide frameworks and standards in commercial, operational and technical matters that help maintain and advance mobile industry ecosystems

**7.5 BILLION+** MOBILE CONNECTIONS WORLDWIDE



## Why 600 MHz spectrum for IMT makes sense

Coverage bands – like 700MHz band will ultimately reach capacity putting mobile broadband at risk in emerging markets, rural areas and inside buildings

There will be less demand for a huge number of TV channels in future as people increasingly use the internet to watch whatever, whenever and wherever

Long-term planning is needed for countries that want the flexibility to use the band for mobile, broadcasting or a mix of both



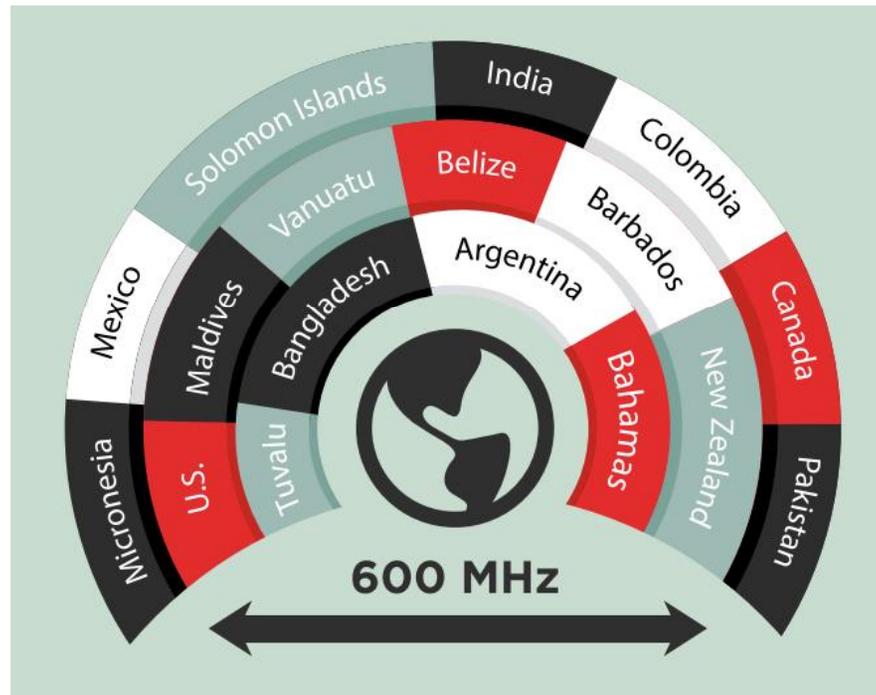
## The 600 MHz band plan a first step



- Mexico and New Zealand have proposed this band plan to the ITU and regional groups
- The same band plan announced by FCC
- Just like with previous band below 1 GHz, harmonisation will be key to success
- Spectrum made available in the US incentive auction

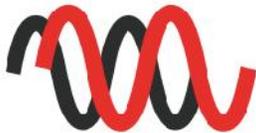


## A growing list of countries are behind 600 MHz





## What are the next steps?



Any action at WRC-19 and WRC-23 that could help improve harmonisation of the 600 MHz band for mobile broadband should be considered.



Countries that still haven't cleared the 700 MHz band are advised to include 600 MHz in their broadcast transition planning. This will help with minimise TV broadcast disruptions.



Efforts on making 600 MHz available for mobile services should not delay work on other bands below 1 GHz, including 700 MHz and 800 MHz.



## WRC: making way for higher speeds, better coverage

- **WRC-15 agreed on two new globally harmonised bands and moved 700 MHz from a regional band (Americas, Asia Pacific) to a global one:**
  - Three global bands: L-band (1427-1518 MHz), C-band (3.4-3.6 GHz) and 700 MHz
  - Regional bands: sub-700 MHz (470-694/8 MHz), Extended C-band (3.3-3.4 GHz)
  
- **Increased average amount of mobile broadband spectrum by 32.6% at WRC-15**
  - Includes L-band (1427-1518 MHz) globally, 200-300 MHz of C-band in Arab states, Africa and the Americas, 700 MHz in region 1 and 84 MHz in the sub-700 MHz band in the Americas
  
- **WRC-19 Agenda Item will consider bands for possible 5G use (24-86 GHz)**
  
- **WRC-23 Agenda Item will re-consider a mobile broadband identification in the sub-700 MHz band (470-694/8 MHz) for Europe, the Arab States and Africa**



## Agenda Item 1.13

*“to consider identification of frequency bands for the future development of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including possible additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis, in accordance with Resolution 238”*



### **Seven spectrum ranges**

24.25-27.5 GHz  
31.8-33.4 GHz  
37-43.5 GHz  
45.5-50.2 GHz  
50.4-52.6 GHz  
66-76 GHz  
81-86 GHz



## The GSMA's key positions on AI 1.13

1. A successful identification of spectrum for IMT under Agenda Item 1.13 is vital to realise the full potential of mobile 5G networks
2. At this point in the WRC-19 cycle, the GSMA supports focusing studies on the 26 GHz, 32 GHz and 40 GHz bands. The 26 GHz band has the highest priority
3. Bands above 24 GHz offer a good opportunity for the coexistence of 5G and other wireless services
4. Bands above 45 GHz also need further consideration



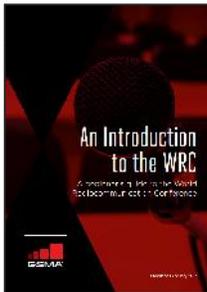
## Collaboration key to make 5G a success

*Regulators and industry stakeholders each have a crucial role to play. Regulatory certainty on what bands will be available creates a platform for the necessary investment to bring innovative, affordable new products and services to consumers.*



# We are starting to ramp up our WRC-19 efforts

## THE GSMA WRC SERIES



<https://www.gsma.com/spectrum/wrc-series>