History of the allocations to the amateur and amateur-satellite services

At the International Radio Conference, Atlantic City, 1947, in Region 2 the band 3 300-3 500 MHz was allocated exclusively to the amateur service. In Region 3 the band 3 300-3 900 MHz was allocated on a co-equal basis to the amateur, fixed, mobile, and radionavigation services. The band 10.0-10.5 GHz was allocated worldwide exclusively to the amateur service.

At the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, the allocation of 3 300-3 500 MHz was changed to radiolocation primary and amateur secondary in Regions 2 and 3. The same change was made to the worldwide allocation of 10.0-10.5 GHz. Because the radiolocation and amateur services are generally compatible there was minimal impact on the amateur service despite the downgrade to secondary.

At the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, amateur-satellite allocations were added at 3 400-3 410 MHz in Regions 2 and 3 (not affected by the Agenda Item) and at 10.45-10.5 GHz worldwide.

Use of the 3 300-3 400 MHz allocation by the amateur service

Most amateur activity in the 3 300-3 500 MHz band has occurred above 3 400 MHz. The allocation is secondary in Regions 2 and 3 only. There is no allocation in Region 1. Activity in the 3 300-3 400 MHz segment is mainly low-power, point-to-point, broadband digital links.

Use of the 10.0-10.5 GHz allocation by the amateur and amateur-satellite services

The all region secondary 10.0-10.5 GHz allocation is the most heavily used amateur microwave allocation with the largest investment in equipment and antennas. The band supports terrestrial broadband digital fixed links, beacons used for propagation research, and two-way communication using a variety of propagation modes including tropospheric scatter, rain scatter, and Earth-Moon-Earth (“moonbounce”).

The geostationary QO-100 satellite downlink is in the 10.45-10.5 GHz band. The satellite is positioned at 25.8 degrees East and covers the eastern portion of Region 2 along with most of Region 1 and much of Region 3. It is in constant heavy use for both narrow band voice and data communications as well as wide band Digital TV applications.Amateur operations in the 10.0-10.5 GHz band are compatible with the other services to which the band is currently allocated. The identification of the band for IMT in Region 2 would seriously impair the utility of the band for existing and anticipated future amateur applications.