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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Radio Regulations

Edition of 1998

1 *Articles*

Geneva 1998

Note by the Secretariat

This revision of the Radio Regulations, complementing the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, incorporates the decisions of the World Radiocommunication Conferences of 1995 (WRC-95) and of 1997 (WRC-97). The provisions of these Regulations apply provisionally as from 1 January 1999, unless otherwise specified (see also Article **S59** of this edition).

In preparing the Radio Regulations, edition of 1998, the Secretariat made editorial changes, where appropriate, to reflect:

- the ITU structural changes (world administrative radio conference to world radiocommunication conference, CCIR to ITU-R, IFRB to the Radiocommunication Bureau, Administrative Council to Council, etc.);
- the replacement of ex-CCIR Reports by ITU-R Recommendations;
- the renumbering of Radio Regulation provisions resulting from the simplification of the Radio Regulations.

The term “Member(s)” has been replaced by the term “Member State(s)[‡]” to correspond with the terminology employed currently within the ITU. The symbol “[‡]” indicates that this replacement was made by the Secretariat.

In addition, the term “the Bureau” has been used to refer to the Radiocommunication Bureau.

The following references to texts of these Radio Regulations appear in bold type:

- Articles, e.g. Article **S52**;
- Provision numbers, e.g. No. **S5.344**;
- Article table numbers, e.g. Table **S22-2**;
- Appendices, e.g. Appendix **S30A**;
- Resolutions, e.g. Resolution **46 (Rev.WRC-97)**;
- Recommendations, e.g. Recommendation **515 (Rev.WRC-97)**.

References to provision numbers which are not preceded by the letter “S” (usually after an oblique stroke in the case of double references) refer to provisions of the Radio Regulations, edition of 1990, revised in 1994.

As Articles **S5**, **S21** and **S22** applied provisionally as from 1 January 1997, they were published previously in Volume 4 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1996. Where provisions in these Articles were modified by the World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1997), this has been indicated by the addition of “(WRC-97)” at the end of the text of the provision. Similarly, those provisions in these Articles which were abrogated by WRC-97 are shown by the addition of “(SUP - WRC-97)” following the provision number.

Abbreviations have generally been used for the names of world administrative radio conferences and world radiocommunication conferences. These abbreviations are shown on the next page.

Abbreviation	Conference
WARC Mar	World Administrative Radio Conference to Deal with Matters Relating to the Maritime Mobile Service (Geneva, 1967)
WARC-71	World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications (Geneva, 1971)
WMARC-74	World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1974)
WARC SAT-77	World Broadcasting-Satellite Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1977)
WARC-Aer2	World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service (Geneva, 1978)
WARC-79	World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979)
WARC Mob-83	World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (Geneva, 1983)
WARC HFBC-84	World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (Geneva, 1984)
WARC Orb-85	World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilising It (First Session – Geneva, 1985)
WARC HFBC-87	World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (Geneva, 1987)
WARC Mob-87	World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (Geneva, 1987)
WARC Orb-88	World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilising It (Second Session – Geneva, 1988)
WARC-92	World Administrative Radio Conference for Dealing with Frequency Allocations in Certain Parts of the Spectrum (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1992)
WRC-95	World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1995)
WRC-97	World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1997)
WRC-99	World Radiocommunication Conference, 1999 ¹
WRC-01	World Radiocommunication Conference, 2001 ²

¹ This conference will be held in the year 2000.

² The date of this conference has not been finalised.

VOLUME 1

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Articles

RADIO REGULATIONS

Preamble

- S0.1** These Regulations are founded on the following principles:
- S0.2** Members shall endeavour to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To that end, they shall endeavour to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible (No. 195 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)).
- S0.3** In using frequency bands for radio services, Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary-satellite orbit are limited natural resources and that they must be used rationally, efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries (No. 196 of the Constitution).
- S0.4** All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other Members or of recognized operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on a radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations (No. 197 of the Constitution).
- S0.5** With a view to fulfilling the purposes of the International Telecommunication Union set out in Article 1 of the Constitution, these Regulations have the following objectives:
- S0.6** to facilitate equitable access to and rational use of the natural resources of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- S0.7** to ensure the availability and protection from harmful interference of the frequencies provided for distress and safety purposes;
- S0.8** to assist in the prevention and resolution of cases of harmful interference between the radio services of different administrations;
- S0.9** to facilitate the efficient and effective operation of all radiocommunication services;
- S0.10** to provide for and, where necessary, regulate new applications of radiocommunication technology.
- S0.11** The application of the provisions of these Regulations by the International Telecommunication Union does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Union concerning the sovereignty or the legal status of any country, territory or geographical area.

CHAPTER SI

Terminology and technical characteristics

ARTICLE S1

Terms and definitions**Introduction**

S1.1 For the purposes of these Regulations, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below. These terms and definitions do not, however, necessarily apply for other purposes. Definitions identical to those contained in the Annex to the Constitution or the Annex to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) are marked “(CS)” or “(CV)” respectively.

NOTE – If, in the text of a definition below, a term is printed in italics, this means that the term itself is defined in this Article.

Section I – General terms

S1.2 *administration*: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and in the Administrative Regulations (CS 1002).

S1.3 *telecommunication*: Any transmission, *emission* or reception of signs, signals, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, *radio*, optical or other electromagnetic systems (CS).

S1.4 *radio*: A general term applied to the use of *radio waves*.

S1.5 *radio waves* or *hertzian waves*: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

S1.6 *radiocommunication*: *Telecommunication* by means of *radio waves* (CS) (CV).

S1.7 *terrestrial radiocommunication*: Any *radiocommunication* other than *space radiocommunication* or *radio astronomy*.

S1.8 *space radiocommunication*: Any *radiocommunication* involving the use of one or more *space stations* or the use of one or more *reflecting satellites* or other objects in space.

S1.9 *radiodetermination*: The determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of *radio waves*.

S1.10 *radionavigation*: *Radiodetermination* used for the purposes of navigation, including obstruction warning.

S1.11 *radiolocation*: Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of *radionavigation*.

S1.12 *radio direction-finding*: Radiodetermination using the reception of *radio waves* for the purpose of determining the direction of a *station* or object.

S1.13 *radio astronomy*: Astronomy based on the reception of *radio waves* of cosmic origin.

S1.14 *Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)*: Time scale, based on the second (SI), as defined in ITU-R Recommendation ITU-R TF.460-5.

For most practical purposes associated with the Radio Regulations, UTC is equivalent to mean solar time at the prime meridian (0° longitude), formerly expressed in GMT.

S1.15 *industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications* (of radio frequency energy): Operation of equipment or appliances designed to generate and use locally radio frequency energy for industrial, scientific, medical, domestic or similar purposes, excluding applications in the field of *telecommunications*.

Section II – Specific terms related to frequency management

S1.16 *allocation* (of a frequency band): Entry in the Table of Frequency Allocations of a given frequency band for the purpose of its use by one or more terrestrial or space *radiocommunication services* or the *radio astronomy service* under specified conditions. This term shall also be applied to the frequency band concerned.

S1.17 *allotment* (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel): Entry of a designated frequency channel in an agreed plan, adopted by a competent conference, for use by one or more administrations for a terrestrial or space *radiocommunication service* in one or more identified countries or geographical areas and under specified conditions.

S1.18 *assignment* (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel): Authorization given by an administration for a radio *station* to use a radio frequency or radio frequency channel under specified conditions.

Section III – Radio services

S1.19 *radiocommunication service*: A service as defined in this Section involving the transmission, *emission* and/or reception of *radio waves* for specific *telecommunication* purposes.

In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any radiocommunication service relates to *terrestrial radiocommunication*.

S1.20 *fixed service*: A radiocommunication service between specified fixed points.

S1.21 *fixed-satellite service*: A radiocommunication service between earth stations at given positions, when one or more *satellites* are used; the given position may be a specified fixed point or any fixed point within specified areas; in some cases this service includes satellite-to-satellite links, which may also be operated in the *inter-satellite service*; the fixed-satellite service may also include *feeder links* for other *space radiocommunication services*.

S1.22 *inter-satellite service*: A radiocommunication service providing links between artificial *satellites*.

S1.23 *space operation service*: A radiocommunication service concerned exclusively with the operation of *spacecraft*, in particular *space tracking*, *space telemetry* and *space telecommand*.

These functions will normally be provided within the service in which the *space station* is operating.

S1.24 *mobile service*: A radiocommunication service between *mobile* and *land stations*, or between *mobile stations* (CV).

S1.25 *mobile-satellite service*: A radiocommunication service:

- between *mobile earth stations* and one or more *space stations*, or between *space stations* used by this service; or
- between *mobile earth stations* by means of one or more *space stations*.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

S1.26 *land mobile service*: A *mobile service* between *base stations* and *land mobile stations*, or between *land mobile stations*.

S1.27 *land mobile-satellite Service*: A *mobile-satellite service* in which *mobile earth stations* are located on land.

S1.28 *maritime mobile service*: A *mobile service* between *coast stations* and *ship stations*, or between *ship stations*, or between associated *on-board communication stations*; *survival craft stations* and *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations* may also participate in this service.

S1.29 *maritime mobile-satellite service*: A *mobile-satellite service* in which *mobile earth stations* are located on board ships; *survival craft stations* and *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations* may also participate in this service.

S1.30 *port operations service*: A *maritime mobile service* in or near a port, between *coast stations* and *ship stations*, or between *ship stations*, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the operational handling, the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency, to the safety of persons.

Messages which are of a *public correspondence* nature shall be excluded from this service.

S1.31 *ship movement service*: A *safety service* in the *maritime mobile service* other than a *port operations service*, between *coast stations* and *ship stations*, or between *ship stations*, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the movement of ships.

Messages which are of a *public correspondence* nature shall be excluded from this service.

S1.32 *aeronautical mobile service*: A *mobile service* between *aeronautical stations* and *aircraft stations*, or between *aircraft stations*, in which *survival craft stations* may participate; *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations* may also participate in this service on designated distress and emergency frequencies.

S1.33 *aeronautical mobile (R)* service*: An *aeronautical mobile service* reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flight, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

S1.34 *aeronautical mobile (OR)** service*: An *aeronautical mobile service* intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national or international civil air routes.

S1.35 *aeronautical mobile-satellite service*: A *mobile-satellite service* in which *mobile earth stations* are located on board aircraft; *survival craft stations* and *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations* may also participate in this service.

S1.36 *aeronautical mobile-satellite (R)* service*: An *aeronautical mobile-satellite service* reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flights, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

S1.37 *aeronautical mobile-satellite (OR)** service*: An *aeronautical mobile-satellite service* intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national and international civil air routes.

S1.38 *broadcasting service*: A *radiocommunication service* in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, *television* transmissions or other types of transmission (CS).

* (R): route.

** (OR): off-route

S1.39 *broadcasting-satellite service*: A radiocommunication service in which signals transmitted or retransmitted by *space stations* are intended for direct reception by the general public.

In the broadcasting-satellite service, the term “direct reception” shall encompass both *individual reception* and *community reception*.

S1.40 *radiodetermination service*: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of *radiodetermination*.

S1.41 *radiodetermination-satellite service*: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of *radiodetermination* involving the use of one or more *space stations*.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its own operation.

S1.42 *radionavigation service*: A *radiodetermination service* for the purpose of *radionavigation*.

S1.43 *radionavigation-satellite service*: A *radiodetermination-satellite service* used for the purpose of *radionavigation*.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

S1.44 *maritime radionavigation service*: A *radionavigation service* intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of ships.

S1.45 *maritime radionavigation-satellite service*: A *radionavigation-satellite service* in which *earth stations* are located on board ships.

S1.46 *aeronautical radionavigation service*: A *radionavigation service* intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of aircraft.

S1.47 *aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service*: A *radionavigation-satellite service* in which *earth stations* are located on board aircraft.

S1.48 *radiolocation service*: A *radiodetermination service* for the purpose of *radiolocation*.

S1.49 *radiolocation-satellite service*: A *radiodetermination-satellite service* used for the purpose of *radiolocation*.

This service may also include the *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

S1.50 *meteorological aids service*: A radiocommunication service used for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

S1.51 *earth exploration-satellite service: A radiocommunication service between earth stations and one or more space stations, which may include links between space stations, in which:*

- information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena, including data relating to the state of the environment, is obtained from active sensors or passive sensors on Earth satellites;
- similar information is collected from airborne or Earth-based platforms;
- such information may be distributed to earth stations within the system concerned;
- platform interrogation may be included.

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

S1.52 *meteorological-satellite service: An earth exploration-satellite service for meteorological purposes.*

S1.53 *standard frequency and time signal service: A radiocommunication service for scientific, technical and other purposes, providing the transmission of specified frequencies, time signals, or both, of stated high precision, intended for general reception.*

S1.54 *standard frequency and time signal-satellite service: A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the standard frequency and time signal service.*

This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

S1.55 *space research service: A radiocommunication service in which spacecraft or other objects in space are used for scientific or technological research purposes.*

S1.56 *amateur service: A radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.*

S1.57 *amateur-satellite service: A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the amateur service.*

S1.58 *radio astronomy service: A service involving the use of radio astronomy.*

S1.59 *safety service:* Any *radiocommunication service* used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

S1.60 *special service:* A *radiocommunication service*, not otherwise defined in this Section, carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility, and not open to *public correspondence*.

Section IV – Radio stations and systems

S1.61 *station:* One or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a *radiocommunication service*, or the *radio astronomy service*.

Each station shall be classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily.

S1.62 *terrestrial station:* A *station* effecting *terrestrial radiocommunication*.

In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any *station* is a terrestrial station.

S1.63 *earth station:* A *station* located either on the Earth's surface or within the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere and intended for communication:

- with one or more *space stations*; or
- with one or more *stations* of the same kind by means of one or more reflecting *satellites* or other objects in space.

S1.64 *space station:* A *station* located on an object which is beyond, is intended to go beyond, or has been beyond, the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere.

S1.65 *survival craft station:* A *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* or the *aeronautical mobile service* intended solely for survival purposes and located on any lifeboat, life-raft or other survival equipment.

S1.66 *fixed station:* A *station* in the *fixed service*.

S1.66A *high altitude platform station:* A *station* located on an object at an altitude of 20 to 50 km and at a specified, nominal, fixed point relative to the Earth.

S1.67 *mobile station:* A *station* in the *mobile service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

S1.68 *mobile earth station:* An *earth station* in the *mobile-satellite service* intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

S1.69 *land station:* A *station* in the *mobile service* not intended to be used while in motion.

S1.70 *land earth station:* An earth station in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point or within a specified area on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *mobile-satellite service*.

S1.71 *base station:* A land station in the *land mobile service*.

S1.72 *base earth station:* An earth station in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *land mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point or within a specified area on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *land mobile-satellite service*.

S1.73 *land mobile station:* A mobile station in the *land mobile service* capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

S1.74 *land mobile earth station:* A mobile earth station in the *land mobile-satellite service* capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

S1.75 *coast station:* A land station in the *maritime mobile service*.

S1.76 *coast earth station:* An earth station in the *fixed-satellite service* or, in some cases, in the *maritime mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *maritime mobile-satellite service*.

S1.77 *ship station:* A mobile station in the *maritime mobile service* located on board a vessel which is not permanently moored, other than a *survival craft station*.

S1.78 *ship earth station:* A mobile earth station in the *maritime mobile-satellite service* located on board ship.

S1.79 *on-board communication station:* A low-powered *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* intended for use for internal communications on board a ship, or between a ship and its lifeboats and life-rafts during lifeboat drills or operations, or for communication within a group of vessels being towed or pushed, as well as for line handling and mooring instructions.

S1.80 *port station:* A coast station in the *port operations service*.

S1.81 *aeronautical station:* A land station in the *aeronautical mobile service*.

In certain instances, an aeronautical station may be located, for example, on board ship or on a platform at sea.

S1.82 *aeronautical earth station:* An earth station in the *fixed-satellite service*, or, in some cases, in the *aeronautical mobile-satellite service*, located at a specified fixed point on land to provide a *feeder link* for the *aeronautical mobile-satellite service*.

- S1.83** *aircraft station: A mobile station in the aeronautical mobile service, other than a survival craft station, located on board an aircraft.*
- S1.84** *aircraft earth station: A mobile earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service located on board an aircraft.*
- S1.85** *broadcasting station: A station in the broadcasting service.*
- S1.86** *radiodetermination Station: A station in the radiodetermination service.*
- S1.87** *radionavigation mobile station: A station in the radionavigation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.*
- S1.88** *radionavigation land station: A station in the radionavigation service not intended to be used while in motion.*
- S1.89** *radiolocation mobile station: A station in the radiolocation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.*
- S1.90** *radiolocation land station: A station in the radiolocation service not intended to be used while in motion.*
- S1.91** *radio direction-finding station: A radiodetermination station using radio direction-finding.*
- S1.92** *radiobeacon station: A station in the radionavigation service the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.*
- S1.93** *emergency position-indicating radiobeacon station: A station in the mobile service the emissions of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations.*
- S1.94** *satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacon: An earth station in the mobile-satellite service the emissions of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations.*
- S1.95** *standard frequency and time signal station: A station in the standard frequency and time signal service.*
- S1.96** *amateur station: A station in the amateur service.*
- S1.97** *radio astronomy station: A station in the radio astronomy service.*
- S1.98** *experimental station: A station utilizing radio waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique.*

This definition does not include *amateur stations*.

- S1.99** *ship's emergency transmitter*: A ship's transmitter to be used exclusively on a distress frequency for distress, urgency or safety purposes.
- S1.100** *radar*: A *radiodetermination* system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected, or retransmitted, from the position to be determined.
- S1.101** *primary radar*: A *radiodetermination* system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected from the position to be determined.
- S1.102** *secondary radar*: A *radiodetermination* system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals retransmitted from the position to be determined.
- S1.103** *radar beacon (racon)*: A transmitter-receiver associated with a fixed navigational mark which, when triggered by a *radar*, automatically returns a distinctive signal which can appear on the display of the triggering *radar*, providing range, bearing and identification information.
- S1.104** *instrument landing system (ILS)*: A *radionavigation* system which provides aircraft with horizontal and vertical guidance just before and during landing and, at certain fixed points, indicates the distance to the reference point of landing.
- S1.105** *instrument landing system localizer*: A system of horizontal guidance embodied in the *instrument landing system* which indicates the horizontal deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent along the axis of the runway.
- S1.106** *instrument landing system glide path*: A system of vertical guidance embodied in the *instrument landing system* which indicates the vertical deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent.
- S1.107** *marker beacon*: A transmitter in the *aeronautical radionavigation service* which radiates vertically a distinctive pattern for providing position information to aircraft.
- S1.108** *radio altimeter*: *Radionavigation* equipment, on board an aircraft or *spacecraft*, used to determine the height of the aircraft or the *spacecraft* above the Earth's surface or another surface.
- S1.109** *radiosonde*: An automatic radio transmitter in the *meteorological aids service* usually carried on an aircraft, free balloon, kite or parachute, and which transmits meteorological data.
- S1.109A** *adaptive system*: A radiocommunication system which varies its radio characteristics according to channel quality.
- S1.110** *space system*: Any group of cooperating *earth stations* and/or *space stations* employing *space radiocommunication* for specific purposes.

- S1.111** *satellite system*: A *space system* using one or more artificial earth *satellites*.
- S1.112** *satellite network*: A *satellite system* or a part of a *satellite system*, consisting of only one *satellite* and the cooperating *earth stations*.
- S1.113** *satellite link*: A radio link between a transmitting *earth station* and a receiving *earth station* through one *satellite*.

A satellite link comprises one up-link and one down-link.

- S1.114** *multi-satellite link*: A radio link between a transmitting *earth station* and a receiving *earth station* through two or more *satellites*, without any intermediate *earth station*.

A multi-satellite link comprises one up-link, one or more satellite-to-satellite links and one down-link.

- S1.115** *feeder link*: A radio link from an *earth station* at a given location to a *space station*, or vice versa, conveying information for a *space radiocommunication service* other than for the *fixed-satellite service*. The given location may be at a specified fixed point, or at any fixed point within specified areas.

Section V – Operational terms

- S1.116** *public correspondence*: Any *telecommunication* which the offices and *stations* must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission (CS).

- S1.117** *telegraphy*¹: A form of *telecommunication* in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document; the transmitted information may sometimes be presented in an alternative form or may be stored for subsequent use (CS 1016).

- S1.118** *telegram*: Written matter intended to be transmitted by *telegraphy* for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes *radiotelegrams* unless otherwise specified (CS).

In this definition the term *telegraphy* has the same general meaning as defined in the Convention.

- S1.119** *radiotelegram*: A *telegram*, originating in or intended for a *mobile station* or a *mobile earth station* transmitted on all or part of its route over the *radiocommunication channels* of the *mobile service* or of the *mobile-satellite service*.

¹ **S1.117.1** A graphic document records information in a permanent form and is capable of being filed and consulted; it may take the form of written or printed matter or of a fixed image.

S1.120 *radiotelex call*: A telex call, originating in or intended for a *mobile station* or a *mobile earth station*, transmitted on all or part of its route over the *radiocommunication* channels of the *mobile service* or the *mobile-satellite service*.

S1.121 *frequency-shift telegraphy*: *Telegraphy* by frequency modulation in which the telegraph signal shifts the frequency of the carrier between predetermined values.

S1.122 *facsimile*: A form of *telegraphy* for the transmission of fixed images, with or without half-tones, with a view to their reproduction in a permanent form.

S1.123 *telephony*: A form of *telecommunication* primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech (CS 1017).

S1.124 *radiotelephone call*: A telephone call, originating in or intended for a *mobile station* or a *mobile earth station*, transmitted on all or part of its route over the *radiocommunication* channels of the *mobile service* or of the *mobile-satellite service*.

S1.125 *simplex operation*: Operating method in which transmission is made possible alternately in each direction of a *telecommunication* channel, for example, by means of manual control².

S1.126 *duplex operation*: Operating method in which transmission is possible simultaneously in both directions of a *telecommunication* channel²

S1.127 *semi-duplex operation*: A method which is *simplex operation* at one end of the circuit and *duplex operation* at the other².

S1.128 *television*: A form of *telecommunication* for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

S1.129 *individual reception* (in the broadcasting-satellite service): The reception of *emissions* from a *space station* in the *broadcasting-satellite service* by simple domestic installations and in particular those possessing small antennae.

S1.130 *community reception* (in the broadcasting-satellite service): The reception of *emissions* from a *space station* in the *broadcasting-satellite service* by receiving equipment, which in some cases may be complex and have antennae larger than those used for *individual reception*, and intended for use:

- by a group of the general public at one location; or
- through a distribution system covering a limited area.

² **S1.125.1**, **S1.126.1** and **S1.127.1** In general, *duplex operation* and *semi-duplex operation* require two frequencies in *radiocommunication*; *simplex operation* may use either one or two.

S1.131 *telemetry*: The use of *telecommunication* for automatically indicating or recording measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument.

S1.132 *radiotelemetry*: *Telemetry* by means of *radio waves*.

S1.133 *space Telemetry*: The use of *telemetry* for the transmission from a *space station* of results of measurements made in a *spacecraft*, including those relating to the functioning of the *spacecraft*.

S1.134 *telecommand*: The use of *telecommunication* for the transmission of signals to initiate, modify or terminate functions of equipment at a distance.

S1.135 *space telecommand*: The use of *radiocommunication* for the transmission of signals to a *space station* to initiate, modify or terminate functions of equipment on an associated space object, including the *space station*.

S1.136 *space tracking*: Determination of the *orbit*, velocity or instantaneous position of an object in space by means of *radiodetermination*, excluding *primary radar*, for the purpose of following the movement of the object.

Section VI – Characteristics of emissions and radio equipment

S1.137 *radiation*: The outward flow of energy from any source in the form of *radio waves*.

S1.138 *emission*: *Radiation* produced, or the production of *radiation*, by a radio transmitting *station*.

For example, the energy radiated by the local oscillator of a radio receiver would not be an emission but a *radiation*.

S1.139 *class of emission*: The set of characteristics of an *emission*, designated by standard symbols, e.g. type of modulation of the main carrier, modulating signal, type of information to be transmitted, and also, if appropriate, any additional signal characteristics.

S1.140 *single-sideband emission*: An amplitude modulated *emission* with one sideband only.

S1.141 *full carrier single-sideband emission*: A *single-sideband emission* without reduction of the carrier.

S1.142 *reduced carrier single-sideband emission*: A *single-sideband emission* in which the degree of carrier suppression enables the carrier to be reconstituted and to be used for demodulation.

S1.143 *suppressed carrier single-sideband emission*: A *single-sideband emission* in which the carrier is virtually suppressed and not intended to be used for demodulation.

S1.144 *out-of-band emission**: Emission on a frequency or frequencies immediately outside the *necessary bandwidth* which results from the modulation process, but excluding *spurious emissions*.

S1.145 *spurious emission**: Emission on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the *necessary bandwidth* and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include *harmonic emissions*, *parasitic emissions*, *intermodulation products* and *frequency conversion products*, but exclude *out-of-band emissions*.

S1.146 *unwanted emissions**: Consist of *spurious emissions* and *out-of-band emissions*.

S1.147 *assigned frequency band*: The frequency band within which the *emission* of a *station* is authorized; the width of the band equals the *necessary bandwidth* plus twice the absolute value of the *frequency tolerance*. Where *space stations* are concerned, the assigned frequency band includes twice the maximum Doppler shift that may occur in relation to any point of the Earth's surface.

S1.148 *assigned frequency*: The centre of the frequency band assigned to a *station*.

S1.149 *characteristic frequency*: A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given *emission*.

A carrier frequency may, for example, be designated as the characteristic frequency.

S1.150 *reference frequency*: A frequency having a fixed and specified position with respect to the *assigned frequency*. The displacement of this frequency with respect to the *assigned frequency* has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the *characteristic frequency* has with respect to the centre of the frequency band occupied by the *emission*.

S1.151 *frequency tolerance*: The maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an *emission* from the *assigned frequency* or, by the *characteristic frequency* of an *emission* from the *reference frequency*.

The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 10⁶ or in hertz.

* The terms associated with the definitions given by Nos. **S1.144**, **S1.145** and **S1.146** shall be expressed in the working languages as follows:

Numbers	In French	In English	In Spanish
S1.144	Emission hors bande	Out-of-band emission	Emisión fuera de banda
S1.145	Rayonnement non essentiel	Spurious emission	Emisión no esencial
S1.146	Rayonnements non désirés	Unwanted emissions	Emisiones no deseadas

S1.152 *necessary bandwidth*: For a given *class of emission*, the width of the frequency band which is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions.

S1.153 *occupied bandwidth*: The width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the *mean powers* emitted are each equal to a specified percentage $\beta/2$ of the total *mean power* of a given *emission*.

Unless otherwise specified in an ITU-R Recommendation for the appropriate *class of emission*, the value of $\beta/2$ should be taken as 0.5%.

S1.154 *right-hand (clockwise) polarized wave*: An elliptically-or circularly-polarized wave, in which the electric field vector, observed in any fixed plane, normal to the direction of propagation, whilst looking in the direction of propagation, rotates with time in a right-hand or clockwise direction.

S1.155 *left-hand (anticlockwise) polarized wave*: An elliptically-or circularly-polarized wave, in which the electric field vector, observed in any fixed plane, normal to the direction of propagation, whilst looking in the direction of propagation, rotates with time in a left-hand or anticlockwise direction.

S1.156 *power*: Whenever the power of a radio transmitter, etc. is referred to it shall be expressed in one of the following forms, according to the class of *emission*, using the arbitrary symbols indicated:

- *peak envelope power (PX or pX)*;
- *mean power (PY or pY)*;
- *carrier power (PZ or pZ)*.

For different *classes of emission*, the relationships between *peak envelope power*, *mean power* and *carrier power*, under the conditions of normal operation and of no modulation, are contained in ITU-R Recommendations which may be used as a guide.

For use in formulae, the symbol *p* denotes power expressed in watts and the symbol *P* denotes power expressed in decibels relative to a reference level.

S1.157 *peak envelope power (of a radio transmitter)*: The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.

S1.158 *mean power (of a radio transmitter)*: The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions.

S1.159 *carrier power* (of a radio transmitter): The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle taken under the condition of no modulation.

S1.160 *gain of an antenna*: The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, of the power required at the input of a loss-free reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field strength or the same power flux-density at the same distance. When not specified otherwise, the gain refers to the direction of maximum *radiation*. The gain may be considered for a specified polarization.

Depending on the choice of the reference antenna a distinction is made between:

- a) absolute or isotropic gain (G_i), when the reference antenna is an isotropic antenna isolated in space;
- b) gain relative to a half-wave dipole (G_d), when the reference antenna is a half-wave dipole isolated in space whose equatorial plane contains the given direction;
- c) gain relative to a short vertical antenna (G_v), when the reference antenna is a linear conductor, much shorter than one quarter of the wavelength, normal to the surface of a perfectly conducting plane which contains the given direction.

S1.161 *equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.)*: The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna (*absolute or isotropic gain*).

S1.162 *effective radiated power (e.r.p.)* (in a given direction): The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its *gain relative to a half-wave dipole* in a given direction.

S1.163 *effective monopole radiated power (e.m.r.p.)* (in a given direction): The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its *gain relative to a short vertical antenna* in a given direction.

S1.164 *tropospheric scatter*: The propagation of *radio waves* by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere.

S1.165 *ionospheric scatter*: The propagation of *radio waves* by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the ionization of the ionosphere.

Section VII – Frequency sharing

S1.166 *interference*: The effect of unwanted energy due to one or a combination of *emissions, radiations*, or inductions upon reception in a *radiocommunication* system, manifested by any performance degradation, misinterpretation, or loss of information which could be extracted in the absence of such unwanted energy.

S1.167 *permissible interference*³: Observed or predicted *interference* which complies with quantitative *interference* and sharing criteria contained in these Regulations or in ITU-R Recommendations or in special agreements as provided for in these Regulations.

S1.168 *accepted interference*³: *Interference* at a higher level than that defined as *permissible interference* and which has been agreed upon between two or more administrations without prejudice to other administrations.

S1.169 *harmful interference*: *Interference* which endangers the functioning of a *radionavigation service* or of other *safety services* or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a *radiocommunication service* operating in accordance with Radio Regulations (CS).

S1.170 *protection ratio* (R.F.): The minimum value of the wanted-to-unwanted signal ratio, usually expressed in decibels, at the receiver input, determined under specified conditions such that a specified reception quality of the wanted signal is achieved at the receiver output.

S1.171 *coordination area*: The area associated with an *earth station* outside of which a *terrestrial station* sharing the same frequency band neither causes nor is subject to interfering *emissions* greater than a permissible level.

S1.172 *coordination contour*: The line enclosing the *coordination area*.

S1.173 *coordination distance*: Distance on a given azimuth from an *earth station* beyond which a *terrestrial station* sharing the same frequency band neither causes nor is subject to interfering *emissions* greater than a permissible level.

S1.174 *equivalent satellite link noise temperature*: The noise temperature referred to the output of the receiving antenna of the *earth station* corresponding to the radio frequency noise power which produces the total observed noise at the output of the *satellite link* excluding noise due to *interference* coming from *satellite links* using other *satellites* and from terrestrial systems.

S1.175 *effective boresight area* (of a steerable satellite beam): An area on the surface of the Earth within which the boresight of a *steerable satellite beam* is intended to be pointed.

There may be more than one unconnected effective boresight area to which a single *steerable satellite beam* is intended to be pointed.

S1.176 *effective antenna gain contour* (of a steerable satellite beam): An envelope of antenna gain contours resulting from moving the boresight of a *steerable satellite beam* along the limits of the *effective boresight area*.

³ **S1.167.1** and **S1.168.1** The terms “permissible interference” and “accepted interference” are used in the coordination of frequency assignments between administrations.

Section VIII – Technical terms relating to space

- S1.177** *deep space*: Space at distances from the Earth equal to, or greater than, 2×10^6 km.
- S1.178** *spacecraft*: A man-made vehicle which is intended to go beyond the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere.
- S1.179** *satellite*: A body which revolves around another body of preponderant mass and which has a motion primarily and permanently determined by the force of attraction of that other body.
- S1.180** *active satellite*: A *satellite* carrying a *station* intended to transmit or retransmit radiocommunication signals.
- S1.181** *reflecting satellite*: A *satellite* intended to reflect radiocommunication signals.
- S1.182** *active sensor*: A measuring instrument in the *earth exploration-satellite service* or in the *space research service* by means of which information is obtained by transmission and reception of *radio waves*.
- S1.183** *passive sensor*: A measuring instrument in the *earth exploration-satellite service* or in the *space research service* by means of which information is obtained by reception of *radio waves* of natural origin.
- S1.184** *orbit*: The path, relative to a specified frame of reference, described by the centre of mass of a *satellite* or other object in space subjected primarily to natural forces, mainly the force of gravity.
- S1.185** *inclination of an orbit* (of an earth satellite): The angle determined by the plane containing the *orbit* and the plane of the Earth's equator.
- S1.186** *period* (of a satellite): The time elapsing between two consecutive passages of a *satellite* through a characteristic point on its *orbit*.
- S1.187** *altitude of the apogee* or *of the perigee*: The altitude of the apogee or perigee above a specified reference surface serving to represent the surface of the Earth.
- S1.188** *geosynchronous satellite*: An earth *satellite* whose period of revolution is equal to the period of rotation of the Earth about its axis.
- S1.189** *geostationary satellite*: A *geosynchronous satellite* whose circular and direct *orbit* lies in the plane of the Earth's equator and which thus remains fixed relative to the Earth; by extension, a *satellite* which remains approximately fixed relative to the Earth.
- S1.190** *geostationary-satellite orbit*: The *orbit* of a *geosynchronous satellite* whose circular and direct *orbit* lies in the plane of the Earth's equator.
- S1.191** *steerable satellite beam*: A *satellite* antenna beam that can be re-pointed.

ARTICLE S2

Nomenclature

Section I – Frequency and wavelength bands

S2.1 The radio spectrum shall be subdivided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following table. As the unit of frequency is the hertz (Hz), frequencies shall be expressed:

- in kilohertz (kHz), up to and including 3 000 kHz;
- in megahertz (MHz), above 3 MHz, up to and including 3 000 MHz;
- in gigahertz (GHz), above 3 GHz, up to and including 3 000 GHz.

However, where adherence to these provisions would introduce serious difficulties, for example in connection with the notification and registration of frequencies, the lists of frequencies and related matters, reasonable departures may be made.

Band number	Symbols	Frequency range (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)	Corresponding metric subdivision	Metric abbreviations for the bands
4	VLF	3 to 30 kHz	Myriametric waves	B.Mam
5	LF	30 to 300 kHz	Kilometric waves	B.km
6	MF	300 to 3 000 kHz	Hectometric waves	B.hm
7	HF	3 to 30 MHz	Decametric waves	B.dam
8	VHF	30 to 300 MHz	Metric waves	B.m
9	UHF	300 to 3 000 MHz	Decimetric waves	B.dm
10	SHF	3 to 30 GHz	Centimetric waves	B.cm
11	EHF	30 to 300 GHz	Millimetric waves	B.mm
12		300 to 3 000 GHz	Decimillimetric waves	

NOTE 1: “Band N” (N = band number) extends from 0.3×10^N Hz to 3×10^N Hz.

NOTE 2: Prefix: k = kilo (10^3), M = mega (10^6), G = giga (10^9).

S2.2 In communications between administrations and the ITU, no names, symbols or abbreviations should be used for the various frequency bands other than those specified in No. **S2.1**.

Section II – Dates and times

S2.3 Any date used in relation to radiocommunication shall be according to the Gregorian Calendar.

S2.4 If in a date the month is not indicated either in full or in an abbreviated form, it shall be expressed in an all-numeric form with the fixed sequence of figures, two of each representing the day, month and year.

S2.5 Whenever a date is used in connection with Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), this date shall be that of the prime meridian at the appropriate time, the prime meridian corresponding to zero degrees geographical longitude.

S2.6 Whenever a specified time is used in international radiocommunication activities, UTC shall be applied, unless otherwise indicated, and it shall be presented as a four-digit group (0000-2359). The abbreviation UTC shall be used in all languages.

Section III – Designation of emissions

S2.7 Emissions shall be designated according to their necessary bandwidth and their classification in accordance with the method described in Appendix **S1**.

ARTICLE S3

Technical characteristics of stations

S3.1 The choice and performance of equipment to be used in a station and any emissions therefrom shall satisfy the provisions of these Regulations.

S3.2 Also, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, the choice of transmitting, receiving and measuring equipment shall be based on the most recent advances in the technique as indicated, *inter alia*, in ITU-R Recommendations.

S3.3 Transmitting and receiving equipment intended to be used in a given part of the frequency spectrum should be designed to take into account the technical characteristics of transmitting and receiving equipment likely to be employed in neighbouring and other parts of the spectrum, provided that all technically and economically justifiable measures have been taken to reduce the level of unwanted emissions from the latter transmitting equipment and to reduce the susceptibility to interference of the latter receiving equipment.

S3.4 To the maximum extent possible, equipment to be used in a station should apply signal processing methods which enable the most efficient use of the frequency spectrum in accordance with the relevant ITU-R Recommendations. These methods include, *inter alia*, certain bandwidth expansion techniques, and in particular, in amplitude-modulation systems, the use of the single-sideband technique.

S3.5 Transmitting stations shall conform to the frequency tolerances specified in Appendix S2.

S3.6 Transmitting stations shall conform to the maximum permitted spurious emission power levels specified in Appendix S3.

S3.7 Transmitting stations shall conform to the maximum permitted power levels for out-of-band emissions specified for certain services and classes of emission in the present Regulations. In the absence of such specified maximum permitted power levels transmitting stations should, to the maximum extent possible, satisfy the requirements relating to the limitation of the out-of-band emissions specified in the most recent ITU-R Recommendations (see Resolution 27 (Rev. WRC-97)).

S3.8 Moreover, every effort should be made to keep frequency tolerances and levels of unwanted emissions at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit.

S3.9 The bandwidths of emissions also shall be such as to ensure the most efficient utilization of the spectrum; in general this requires that bandwidths be kept at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit. Appendix S1 is provided as a guide for the determination of the necessary bandwidth.

S3.10 Where bandwidth-expansion techniques are used, the minimum spectral power density consistent with efficient spectrum utilization shall be employed.

S3.11 Wherever necessary for efficient spectrum use, the receivers used by any service should comply as far as possible with the frequency tolerances of the transmitters of that service, due regard being paid to the Doppler effect where appropriate.

S3.12 Receiving stations should use equipment with technical characteristics appropriate for the class of emission concerned; in particular, selectivity should be appropriate having regard to No. **S3.9** on the bandwidths of emissions.

S3.13 The performance characteristics of receivers should be adequate to ensure that they do not suffer from interference due to transmitters situated at a reasonable distance and which operate in accordance with these Regulations.

S3.14 To ensure compliance with these Regulations, administrations shall arrange for frequent checks to be made of the emissions of stations under their jurisdiction. For this purpose, they shall use the means indicated in Article **S16**, if required. The technique of measurements and the intervals of measurements to be employed shall be, as far as is practicable, in accordance with the most recent ITU-R Recommendations.

S3.15 The use of damped wave emissions is forbidden in all stations.

CHAPTER SII

Frequencies

ARTICLE S4

Assignment and use of frequencies**Section I – General rules**

S4.1 Member States[‡] shall endeavour to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To that end they shall endeavour to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible (CS 195).

S4.2 Member States[‡] undertake that in assigning frequencies to stations which are capable of causing harmful interference to the services rendered by the stations of another country, such assignments are to be made in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions of these Regulations.

S4.3 Any new assignment or any change of frequency or other basic characteristic of an existing assignment (see Appendix S4) shall be made in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference to services rendered by stations using frequencies assigned in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in this Chapter and the other provisions of these Regulations, the characteristics of which assignments are recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.

S4.4 Administrations of the Member States[‡] shall not assign to a station any frequency in derogation of either the Table of Frequency Allocations in this Chapter or the other provisions of these Regulations, except on the express condition that such a station, when using such a frequency assignment, shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from harmful interference caused by, a station operating in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and these Regulations.

S4.5 The frequency assigned to a station of a given service shall be separated from the limits of the band allocated to this service in such a way that, taking account of the frequency band assigned to a station, no harmful interference is caused to services to which frequency bands immediately adjoining are allocated.

S4.6 For the purpose of resolving cases of harmful interference, the radio astronomy service shall be treated as a radiocommunication service. However, protection from services in other bands shall be afforded the radio astronomy service only to the extent that such services are afforded protection from each other.

S4.7 For the purpose of resolving cases of harmful interference, the space research (passive) service and the earth exploration-satellite (passive) service shall be afforded protection from different services in other bands only to the extent that these different services are protected from each other.

S4.8 Where, in adjacent Regions or sub-Regions, a band of frequencies is allocated to different services of the same category (see Sections I and II of Article **S5**), the basic principle is the equality of right to operate. Accordingly, the stations of each service in one Region or sub-Region must operate so as not to cause harmful interference to services in the other Regions or sub-Regions.

S4.9 No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by a station in distress, or by a station providing assistance to it, of any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to attract attention, make known the condition and location of the station in distress, and obtain or provide assistance.

S4.10 Member States[‡] recognize that the safety aspects of radionavigation and other safety services require special measures to ensure their freedom from harmful interference; it is necessary therefore to take this factor into account in the assignment and use of frequencies.

S4.11 Member States[‡] recognize that among frequencies which have long-distance propagation characteristics, those in the bands between 5 MHz and 30 MHz are particularly useful for long-distance communications; they agree to make every possible effort to reserve these bands for such communications. Whenever frequencies in these bands are used for short- or medium-distance communications, the minimum power necessary shall be employed.

S4.12 To reduce requirements for frequencies in the bands between 5 MHz and 30 MHz and thus to prevent harmful interference to long-distance radiocommunications, administrations are encouraged to use, whenever practicable, any other possible means of communication.

S4.13 When special circumstances make it indispensable to do so, an administration may, as an exception to the normal methods of working authorized by these Regulations, have recourse to the special methods of working enumerated below, on the sole condition that the characteristics of the stations still conform to those inserted in the Master International Frequency Register:

S4.14 *a)* a station in the fixed service or an earth station in the fixed-satellite service may, under the conditions defined in Nos. **S5.28** to **S5.31**, transmit to mobile stations on its normal frequencies;

S4.15 *b)* a land station may communicate, under the conditions defined in Nos. **S5.28** to **S5.31**, with fixed stations in the fixed service or earth stations in the fixed-satellite service or other land stations of the same category.

S4.15A Transmissions to or from high altitude platform stations shall be limited to bands specifically identified in Article **S5**.

S4.16 However, in circumstances involving the safety of life, or the safety of a ship or aircraft, a land station may communicate with fixed stations or land stations of another category.

S4.17 Any administration may assign a frequency in a band allocated to the fixed service or allocated to the fixed-satellite service to a station authorized to transmit, unilaterally, from one specified fixed point to one or more specified fixed points provided that such transmissions are not intended to be received directly by the general public.

S4.18 Any mobile station using an emission which satisfies the frequency tolerance applicable to the coast station with which it is communicating may transmit on the same frequency as the coast station on condition that the latter requests such transmission and that no harmful interference is caused to other stations.

S4.19 In certain cases provided for in Articles **S31** and **S51**, and Appendix **S13**, aircraft stations are authorized to use frequencies in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile service for the purpose of communicating with stations of that service (see No. **S51.73**).

S4.20 Aircraft earth stations are authorized to use frequencies in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile-satellite service for the purpose of communicating, via the stations of that service, with the public telegraph and telephone networks.

S4.21 In exceptional cases, land mobile earth stations in the land mobile-satellite service may communicate with stations in the maritime mobile-satellite and aeronautical mobile-satellite services. Such operations shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations relating to those services and shall be subject to agreement among administrations concerned, taking due account of No. **S4.10**.

S4.22 Any emission capable of causing harmful interference to distress, alarm, urgency or safety communications on the international distress and emergency frequencies established for these purposes by these Regulations is prohibited. Supplementary distress frequencies available on less than a worldwide basis should be afforded adequate protection.

ARTICLE S5

Frequency allocations

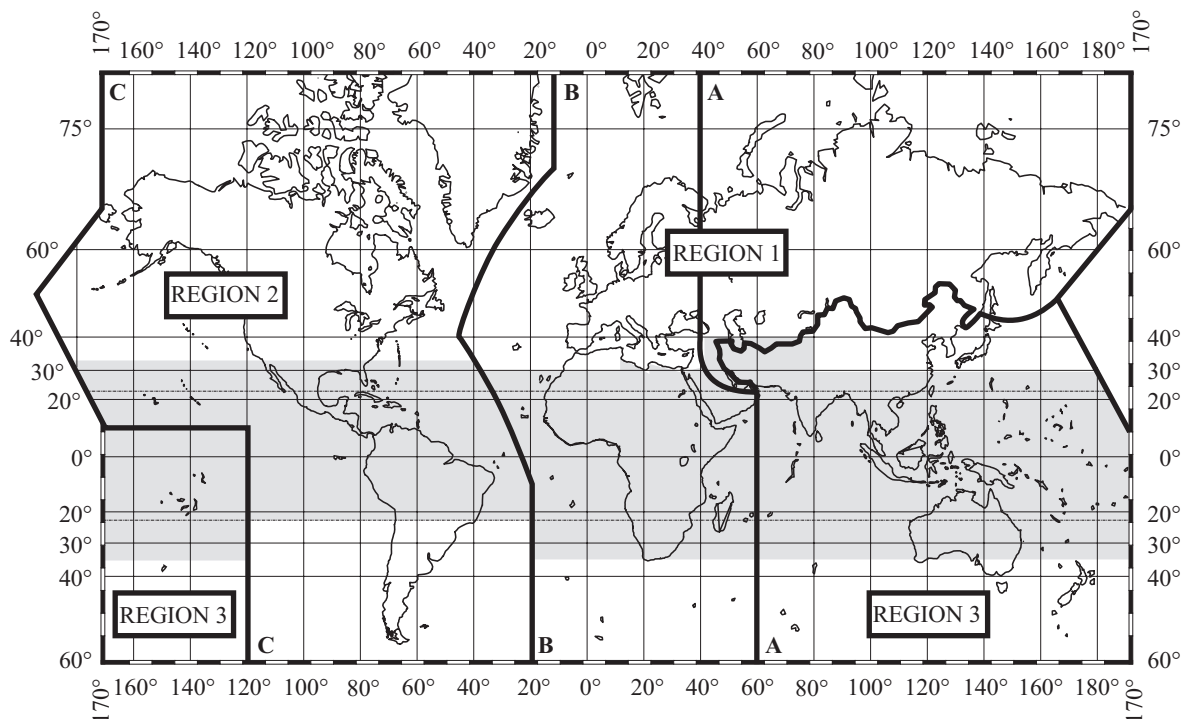
Introduction

S5.1 In all documents of the Union where the terms *allocation*, *allotment* and *assignment* are to be used, they shall have the meaning given them in Nos. **S1.16** to **S1.18**, the terms used in the three working languages being as follows:

Frequency distribution to:	French	English	Spanish
Services	Attribution (attribuer)	Allocation (to allocate)	Atribución (atribuir)
Areas or countries	Allotissement (allotir)	Allotment (to allot)	Adjudicación (adjudicar)
Stations	Asignation (assigner)	Assignment (to assign)	Asignación (asignar)

Section I – Regions and areas

S5.2 For the allocation of frequencies the world has been divided into three Regions¹ as shown on the following map and described in Nos. **S5.3** to **S5.9**:



The shaded part represents the Tropical Zones as defined in Nos. **S5.16** to **S5.20** and **S5.21**.

S5-01

¹ **S5.2.1** It should be noted that where the words “regions” or “regional” are without a capital “R” in these Regulations, they do not relate to the three Regions here defined for purposes of frequency allocation.

S5.3 *Region 1:* Region 1 includes the area limited on the east by line A (lines A, B and C are defined below) and on the west by line B, excluding any of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran which lies between these limits. It also includes the whole of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of Russian Federation which lies between lines A and C.

S5.4 *Region 2:* Region 2 includes the area limited on the east by line B and on the west by line C.

S5.5 *Region 3:* Region 3 includes the area limited on the east by line C and on the west by line A, except any of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of Russian Federation. It also includes that part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran lying outside of those limits.

S5.6 The lines A, B and C are defined as follows:

S5.7 *Line A:* Line A extends from the North Pole along meridian 40° East of Greenwich to parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 60° East and the Tropic of Cancer; thence along the meridian 60° East to the South Pole.

S5.8 *Line B:* Line B extends from the North Pole along meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 20° West and parallel 10° South; thence along meridian 20° West to the South Pole.

S5.9 *Line C:* Line C extends from the North Pole by great circle arc to the intersection of parallel 65° 30' North with the international boundary in Bering Strait; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 165° East of Greenwich and parallel 50° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 170° West and parallel 10° North; thence along parallel 10° North to its intersection with meridian 120° West; thence along meridian 120° West to the South Pole.

S5.10 For the purposes of these Regulations, the term “African Broadcasting Area” means:

S5.11 *a)* African countries, parts of countries, territories and groups of territories situated between the parallels 40° South and 30° North;

S5.12 *b)* islands in the Indian Ocean west of meridian 60° East of Greenwich, situated between the parallel 40° South and the great circle arc joining the points 45° East, 11° 30' North and 60° East, 15° North;

S5.13 c) islands in the Atlantic Ocean east of line B defined in No. **S5.8** of these Regulations, situated between the parallels 40° South and 30° North.

S5.14 The “European Broadcasting Area” is bounded on the west by the western boundary of Region 1, on the east by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the south by the parallel 30° North so as to include the northern part of Saudi Arabia and that part of those countries bordering the Mediterranean within these limits. In addition, Iraq, Jordan and that part of the territory of Syria, Turkey and Ukraine lying outside the above limits are included in the European Broadcasting Area.

S5.15 The “European Maritime Area” is bounded to the north by a line extending along parallel 72° North from its intersection with meridian 55° East of Greenwich to its intersection with meridian 5° West, then along meridian 5° West to its intersection with parallel 67° North, thence along parallel 67° North to its intersection with meridian 32° West; to the west by a line extending along meridian 32° West to its intersection with parallel 30° North; to the south by a line extending along parallel 30° North to its intersection with meridian 43° East; to the east by a line extending along meridian 43° East to its intersection with parallel 60° North, thence along parallel 60° North to its intersection with meridian 55° East and thence along meridian 55° East to its intersection with parallel 72° North.

S5.16 1) The “Tropical Zone” (see map in No. **S5.2**) is defined as:

S5.17 a) the whole of that area in Region 2 between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn;

S5.18 b) the whole of that area in Regions 1 and 3 contained between the parallels 30° North and 35° South with the addition of:

S5.19 i) The area contained between the meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich and the parallels 30° North and 40° North;

S5.20 ii) that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North.

S5.21 2) In Region 2, the Tropical Zone may be extended to parallel 33° North, subject to special agreements between the countries concerned in that Region (see Article **S6**).

S5.22 A sub-Region is an area consisting of two or more countries in the same Region.

Section II – Categories of services and allocations

S5.23 *Primary and secondary services*

S5.24 1) Where, in a box of the Table in Section IV of this Article, a band is indicated as allocated to more than one service, either on a worldwide or Regional basis, such services are listed in the following order:

S5.25 a) services the names of which are printed in “capitals” (example: FIXED); these are called “primary” services;

S5.26 b) services the names of which are printed in “normal characters” (example: Mobile); these are called “secondary” services (see Nos. **S5.28** to **S5.31**).

S5.27 2) Additional remarks shall be printed in normal characters (example: MOBILE except aeronautical mobile).

S5.28 3) Stations of a secondary service:

S5.29 a) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;

S5.30 b) cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date;

S5.31 c) can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

S5.32 4) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as allocated to a service “on a secondary basis” in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a secondary service (see Nos. **S5.28** to **S5.31**).

S5.33 5) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as allocated to a service “on a primary basis”, in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a primary service only in that area or country.

S5.34 *Additional allocations*

S5.35 1) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as “also allocated” to a service in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is an “additional” allocation, i.e. an allocation which is added in this area or in this country to the service or services which are indicated in the Table (see No. **S5.36**).

S5.36 2) If the footnote does not include any restriction on the service or services concerned apart from the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, stations of this service or these services shall have equality of right to operate with stations of the other primary service or services indicated in the Table.

S5.37 3) If restrictions are imposed on an additional allocation in addition to the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, this is indicated in the footnote of the Table.

S5.38 *Alternative allocations*

S5.39 1) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as “allocated” to one or more services in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is an “alternative” allocation, i.e. an allocation which replaces, in this area or in this country, the allocation indicated in the Table (see No. **S5.40**).

S5.40 2) If the footnote does not include any restriction on stations of the service or services concerned, apart from the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, these stations of such a service or services shall have an equality of right to operate with stations of the primary service or services, indicated in the Table, to which the band is allocated in other areas or countries.

S5.41 3) If restrictions are imposed on stations of a service to which an alternative allocation is made, in addition to the restriction to operate only in a particular country or area, this is indicated in the footnote.

S5.42 *Miscellaneous provisions*

S5.43 1) Where it is indicated in these Regulations that a service may operate in a specific frequency band subject to not causing harmful interference, this means also that this service cannot claim protection from harmful interference caused by other services to which the band is allocated under Chapter **SII** of these Regulations.

S5.44 2) Except if otherwise specified in a footnote, the term “fixed service”, where appearing in Section IV of this Article, does not include systems using ionospheric scatter propagation.

S5.45 Not used.

Section III – Description of the Table of Frequency Allocations

S5.46 1) The heading of the Table in Section IV of this Article includes three columns, each of which corresponds to one of the Regions (see No. **S5.2**). Where an allocation occupies the whole of the width of the Table or only one or two of the three columns, this is a worldwide allocation or a Regional allocation, respectively.

S5.47 2) The frequency band referred to in each allocation is indicated in the left-hand top corner of the part of the Table concerned.

S5.48 3) Within each of the categories specified in Nos. **S5.25** and **S5.26**, services are listed in alphabetical order according to the French language. The order of listing does not indicate relative priority within each category.

S5.49 4) In the case where there is a parenthetical addition to an allocation in the Table, that service allocation is restricted to the type of operation so indicated.

S5.50 5) The footnote references which appear in the Table below the allocated service or services apply to the whole of the allocation concerned.

S5.51 6) The footnote references which appear to the right of the name of a service are applicable only to that particular service.

S5.52 7) In certain cases, the names of countries appearing in the footnotes have been simplified in order to shorten the text.

S5.53 Administrations authorizing the use of frequencies below 9 kHz shall ensure that no harmful interference is caused thereby to the services to which the bands above 9 kHz are allocated.

S5.54 Administrations conducting scientific research using frequencies below 9 kHz are urged to advise other administrations that may be concerned in order that such research may be afforded all practicable protection from harmful interference.

S5.55 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 14-17 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.56 The stations of services to which the bands 14-19.95 kHz and 20.05-70 kHz and in Region 1 also the bands 72-84 kHz and 86-90 kHz are allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals. Such stations shall be afforded protection from harmful interference. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequencies 25 kHz and 50 kHz will be used for this purpose under the same conditions. (WRC-97)

S5.57 The use of the bands 14-19.95 kHz, 20.05-70 kHz and 70-90 kHz (72-84 kHz and 86-90 kHz in Region 1) by the maritime mobile service is limited to coast radiotelegraph stations (A1A and F1B only). Exceptionally, the use of class J2B or J7B emissions is authorized subject to the necessary bandwidth not exceeding that normally used for class A1A or F1B emissions in the band concerned.

S5.58 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 67-70 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.59 *Different category of service:* in Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, the allocation of the bands 70-72 kHz and 84-86 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.60 In the bands 70-90 kHz (70-86 kHz in Region 1) and 110-130 kHz (112-130 kHz in Region 1), pulsed radionavigation systems may be used on condition that they do not cause harmful interference to other services to which these bands are allocated.

S5.61 In Region 2, the establishment and operation of stations in the maritime radionavigation service in the bands 70-90 kHz and 110-130 kHz shall be subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21** with administrations whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected. However, stations of the fixed, maritime mobile and radiolocation services shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the maritime radionavigation service established under such agreements.

S5.62 Administrations which operate stations in the radionavigation service in the band 90-110 kHz are urged to coordinate technical and operating characteristics in such a way as to avoid harmful interference to the services provided by these stations.

S5.63 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.64 Only classes A1A or F1B, A2C, A3C, F1C or F3C emissions are authorized for stations of the fixed service in the bands allocated to this service between 90 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1) and for stations of the maritime mobile service in the bands allocated to this service between 110 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1). Exceptionally, class J2B or J7B emissions are also authorized in the bands between 110 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1) for stations of the maritime mobile service.

110-255 kHz

Allocation to services			
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	
110-112 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.64	110-130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.60 Radiolocation S5.61 S5.64	110-112 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	
112-115 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60		112-117.6 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.65	
115-117.6 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.66		117.6-126 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	
117.6-126 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64		126-129 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.65	
126-129 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60		129-130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	
129-130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64		130-160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.64	130-160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.64
130-148.5 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.64 S5.67		160-190 FIXED	160-190 FIXED Aeronautical radionavigation
148.5-255 BROADCASTING S5.68 S5.69 S5.70	190-200 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		

S5.65 *Different category of service:* in Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, the allocation of the bands 112-117.6 kHz and 126-129 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.66 *Different category of service:* in Germany, the allocation of the band 115-117.6 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**) and to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis (see No. **S5.32**).

S5.67 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 130-148.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis. Within and between these countries this service shall have an equal right to operate. (WRC-97)

S5.68 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the Congo, Malawi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda and South Africa, the band 160-200 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.69 *Additional allocation:* in Somalia, the band 200-255 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.70 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 200-283.5 kHz is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

200-495 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	200-275	200-285
255-283.5 BROADCASTING AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.70 S5.71	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile
	275-285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)	
283.5-315 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION radiobeacons) S5.73 S5.72 S5.74	285-315 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73	
315-325 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons) S5.73 S5.72 S5.75	315-325 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73 Aeronautical radionavigation	315-325 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73
325-405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.72	325-335 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons) 335-405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile	325-405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile
405-415 RADIONAVIGATION S5.76 S5.72	405-415 RADIONAVIGATION S5.76 Aeronautical mobile	
415-435 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.72	415-495 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A Aeronautical radionavigation S5.80	
435-495 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A Aeronautical radionavigation S5.72 S5.81 S5.82	S5.77 S5.78 S5.81 S5.82	

S5.71 *Alternative allocation:* in Tunisia, the band 255-283.5 kHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.72 Norwegian stations of the fixed service situated in northern areas (north of 60° N) subject to auroral disturbances are allowed to continue operation on four frequencies in the bands 283.5-490 kHz and 510-526.5 kHz.

S5.73 The band 285-325 kHz (283.5-325 kHz in Region 1) in the maritime radionavigation service may be used to transmit supplementary navigational information using narrow-band techniques, on condition that no harmful interference is caused to radiobeacon stations operating in the radionavigation service. (WRC-97)

S5.74 *Additional Allocation:* in Region 1, the frequency band 285.3-285.7 kHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service (other than radiobeacons) on a primary basis.

S5.75 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and the Black Sea areas of Bulgaria and Romania, the allocation of the band 315-325 kHz to the maritime radionavigation service is on a primary basis under the condition that in the Baltic Sea area, the assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the maritime or aeronautical radionavigation services shall be subject to prior consultation between the administrations concerned.

S5.76 The frequency 410 kHz is designated for radio direction-finding in the maritime radionavigation service. The other radionavigation services to which the band 405-415 kHz is allocated shall not cause harmful interference to radio direction-finding in the band 406.5-413.5 kHz.

S5.77 *Different category of service:* in Australia, China, the French Overseas Territories of Region 3, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the band 415-495 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis. Administrations in these countries shall take all practical steps necessary to ensure that aeronautical radionavigation stations in the band 435-495 kHz do not cause interference to reception by coast stations of ship stations transmitting on frequencies designated for ship stations on a worldwide basis (see No. **S52.39**).

S5.78 *Different category of service:* in Cuba, the United States of America and Mexico, the allocation of the band 415-435 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis.

S5.79 The use of the bands 415-495 kHz and 505-526.5 kHz (505-510 kHz in Region 2) by the maritime mobile service is limited to radiotelegraphy.

S5.79A When establishing coast stations in the NAVTEX service on the frequencies 490 kHz, 518 kHz and 4 209.5 kHz, administrations are strongly recommended to coordinate the operating characteristics in accordance with the procedures of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) (see Resolution **339 (Rev.WRC-97)**). (WRC-97)

S5.80 In Region 2, the use of the band 435-495 kHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to non-directional beacons not employing voice transmission.

S5.81 The bands 490-495 kHz and 505-510 kHz shall be subject to the provisions of Appendix **S13**, § 15 1), Part A2. (WRC-97)

S5.82 In the maritime mobile service, the frequency 490 kHz is, from the date of full implementation of the GMDSS (see Resolution **331 (Rev.WRC-97)**), to be used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships, by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for use of the frequency 490 kHz are prescribed in Articles **S31** and **S52**. In using the band 415-495 kHz for the aeronautical radionavigation service, administrations are requested to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the frequency 490 kHz. (WRC-97)

495-1 800 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
495-505	MOBILE (distress and calling) S5.83	
505-526.5 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A S5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.72 S5.81	505-510 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.81	505-526.5 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A S5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Land mobile S5.81
	510-525 MOBILE S5.79A S5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	
	525-535	
526.5-1 606.5 BROADCASTING S5.87 S5.87A	BROADCASTING S5.86 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	526.5-535 BROADCASTING Mobile S5.88
	535-1 605 BROADCASTING	535-1 606.5 BROADCASTING
	1 605-1 625 BROADCASTING S5.89 S5.90	1 606.5-1 800 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION S5.91
1 606.5-1 625 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.90 LAND MOBILE S5.92		
1 625-1 635 RADIOLOCATION S5.93		
1 635-1 800 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.90 LAND MOBILE S5.92 S5.96	1 625-1 705 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.89 Radiolocation S5.90	
	1 705-1 800 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	

S5.83 The frequency 500 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for Morse radiotelegraphy. The conditions for its use are prescribed in Articles **S31** and **S52**, and in Appendix **S13**.

S5.84 The conditions for the use of the frequency 518 kHz by the maritime mobile service are prescribed in Articles **S31** and **S52** and in Appendix **S13**. (WRC-97)

S5.85 Not used.

S5.86 In Region 2, in the band 525-535 kHz the carrier power of broadcasting stations shall not exceed 1 kW during the day and 250 W at night.

S5.87 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 526.5-535 kHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis.

S5.87A *Additional allocation:* in Uzbekistan, the band 526.5-1 606.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21** with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime. (WRC-97)

S5.88 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 526.5-535 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a secondary basis.

S5.89 In Region 2, the use of the band 1 605-1 705 kHz by stations of the broadcasting service is subject to the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).

The examination of frequency assignments to stations of the fixed and mobile services in the band 1 625-1 705 kHz shall take account of the allotments appearing in the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).

S5.90 In the band 1 605-1 705 kHz, in cases where a broadcasting station of Region 2 is concerned, the service area of the maritime mobile stations in Region 1 shall be limited to that provided by ground-wave propagation.

S5.91 *Additional allocation:* in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, the band 1 606.5-1 705 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.92 Some countries of Region 1 use radiodetermination systems in the bands 1 606.5-1 625 kHz, 1 635-1 800 kHz, 1 850-2 160 kHz, 2 194-2 300 kHz, 2 502-2 850 kHz and 3 500-3 800 kHz, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. The radiated mean power of these stations shall not exceed 50 W.

S5.93 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 1 625-1 635 kHz, 1 800-1 810 kHz and 2 160-2 170 kHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.94 and **S5.95** Not used.

S5.96 In Germany, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, administrations may allocate up to 200 kHz to their amateur service in the bands 1 715-1 800 kHz and 1 850-2 000 kHz. However, when allocating the bands within this range to their amateur service, administrations shall, after prior consultation with administrations of neighbouring countries, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent harmful interference from their amateur service to the fixed and mobile services of other countries. The mean power of any amateur station shall not exceed 10 W.

1 800-2 194 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 800-1 810 RADIOLOCATION S5.93	1 800-1 850 AMATEUR	1 800-2 000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIONAVIGATION Radiolocation
1 810-1 850 AMATEUR S5.98 S5.99 S5.100 S5.101		
1 850-2 000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.92 S5.96 S5.103	1 850-2 000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION S5.102	S5.97
2 000-2 025 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.92 S5.103	2 000-2 065 FIXED MOBILE	
2 025-2 045 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) Meteorological aids S5.104 S5.92 S5.103		
2 045-2 160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE S5.92		
2 160-2 170 RADIOLOCATION S5.93 S5.107		
2 170-2 173.5	MARITIME MOBILE	
2 173.5-2 190.5	MOBILE (distress and calling) S5.108 S5.109 S5.110 S5.111	
2 190.5-2 194	MARITIME MOBILE	

S5.97 In Region 3, the Loran system operates either on 1 850 kHz or 1 950 kHz, the bands occupied being 1 825-1 875 kHz and 1 925-1 975 kHz respectively. Other services to which the band 1 800-2 000 kHz is allocated may use any frequency therein on condition that no harmful interference is caused to the Loran system operating on 1 850 kHz or 1 950 kHz.

S5.98 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Spain, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Kazakstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Moldova, the Netherlands, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine, the band 1 810-1 830 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.99 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Libya, Uzbekistan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovenia, Chad, Togo and Yugoslavia, the band 1 810-1 830 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.100 In Region 1, the authorization to use the band 1 810-1 830 kHz by the amateur service in countries situated totally or partially north of 40° N shall be given only after consultation with the countries mentioned in Nos. **S5.98** and **S5.99** to define the necessary steps to be taken to prevent harmful interference between amateur stations and stations of other services operating in accordance with Nos. **S5.98** and **S5.99**.

S5.101 *Alternative allocation:* in Burundi and Lesotho, the band 1 810-1 850 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.102 *Alternative allocation:* in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, the band 1 850-2 000 kHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile except aeronautical mobile, radiolocation and radionavigation services on a primary basis.

S5.103 In Region 1, in making assignments to stations in the fixed and mobile services in the bands 1 850-2 045 kHz, 2 194-2 498 kHz, 2 502-2 625 kHz and 2 650-2 850 kHz, administrations should bear in mind the special requirements of the maritime mobile service.

S5.104 In Region 1, the use of the band 2 025-2 045 kHz by the meteorological aids service is limited to oceanographic buoy stations.

S5.105 In Region 2, except in Greenland, coast stations and ship stations using radiotelephony in the band 2 065-2 107 kHz shall be limited to class J3E emissions and to a peak envelope power not exceeding 1 kW. Preferably, the following carrier frequencies should be used: 2 065.0 kHz, 2 079.0 kHz, 2 082.5 kHz, 2 086.0 kHz, 2 093.0 kHz, 2 096.5 kHz, 2 100.0 kHz and 2 103.5 kHz. In Argentina and Uruguay, the carrier frequencies 2 068.5 kHz and 2 075.5 kHz are also used for this purpose, while the frequencies within the band 2 072-2 075.5 kHz are used as provided in No. **S52.165**.

S5.106 In Regions 2 and 3, provided no harmful interference is caused to the maritime mobile service, the frequencies between 2 065 kHz and 2 107 kHz may be used by stations of the fixed service communicating only within national borders and whose mean power does not exceed 50 W. In notifying the frequencies, the attention of the Bureau should be drawn to these provisions.

S5.107 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lesotho, Libya, Somalia, Swaziland and Zambia, the band 2 160-2 170 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. The mean power of stations in these services shall not exceed 50 W. (WRC-97)

S5.108 The carrier frequency 2 182 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for radiotelephony. The conditions for the use of the band 2 173.5-2 190.5 kHz are prescribed in Articles **S31** and **S52** and in Appendix **S13**.

S5.109 The frequencies 2 187.5 kHz, 4 207.5 kHz, 6 312 kHz, 8 414.5 kHz, 12 577 kHz and 16 804.5 kHz are international distress frequencies for digital selective calling. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article **S31**.

S5.110 The frequencies 2 174.5 kHz, 4 177.5 kHz, 6 268 kHz, 8 376.5 kHz, 12 520 kHz and 16 695 kHz are international distress frequencies for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article **S31**.

S5.111 The carrier frequencies 2 182 kHz, 3 023 kHz, 5 680 kHz, 8 364 kHz and the frequencies 121.5 MHz, 156.8 MHz and 243 MHz may also be used, in accordance with the procedures in force for terrestrial radiocommunication services, for search and rescue operations concerning manned space vehicles. The conditions for the use of the frequencies are prescribed in Article **S31** and in Appendix **S13**.

The same applies to the frequencies 10 003 kHz, 14 993 kHz and 19 993 kHz, but in each of these cases emissions must be confined in a band of ± 3 kHz about the frequency.

2 194-3 230 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 194-2 300 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.92 S5.103 S5.112	2 194-2 300 FIXED MOBILE S5.112	
2 300-2 498 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING S5.113 S5.103	2 300-2 495 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.113	
	2 495-2 501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2 500 kHz)	
2 498-2 501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2 500 kHz)		
2 501-2 502	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space Research	
2 502-2 625 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.92 S5.103 S5.114	2 502-2 505 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
	2 505-2 850 FIXED MOBILE	
2 625-2 650 MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION S5.92		
2 650-2 850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.92 S5.103		
2 850-3 025	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) S5.111 S5.115	
3 025-3 155	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
3 155-3 200	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.116 S5.117	
3 200-3 230	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING S5.113 S5.116	

S5.112 *Alternative allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 2 194-2 300 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.113 For the conditions for the use of the bands 2 300-2 495 kHz (2 498 kHz in Region 1), 3 200-3 400 kHz, 4 750-4 995 kHz and 5 005-5 060 kHz by the broadcasting service, see Nos. **S5.16** to **S5.20**, **S5.21** and **S23.3** to **S23.10**.

S5.114 *Alternative allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Malta, Norway, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 2 502-2 625 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.115 The carrier (reference) frequencies 3 023 kHz and 5 680 kHz may also be used, in accordance with Article **S31** and Appendix **S13** by stations of the maritime mobile service engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations.

S5.116 Administrations are urged to authorize the use of the band 3 155-3 195 kHz to provide a common worldwide channel for low power wireless hearing aids. Additional channels for these devices may be assigned by administrations in the bands between 3 155 kHz and 3 400 kHz to suit local needs.

It should be noted that frequencies in the range 3 000 kHz to 4 000 kHz are suitable for hearing aid devices which are designed to operate over short distances within the induction field.

S5.117 *Alternative allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liberia, Malta, Norway, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 3 155-3 200 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

3 230-5 003 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
3 230-3 400	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.113 S5.116 S5.118	
3 400-3 500	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
3 500-3 800 AMATEUR S5.120 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.92	3 500-3 750 AMATEUR S5.120 S5.119	3 500-3 900 AMATEUR S5.120 FIXED MOBILE
3 800-3 900 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	3 750-4 000 AMATEUR S5.120 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.122 S5.124 S5.125	
3 900-3 950 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) S5.123		3 900-3 950 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE BROADCASTING
3 950-4 000 FIXED BROADCASTING		3 950-4 000 FIXED BROADCASTING S5.126
4 000-4 063	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.127 S5.126	
4 063-4 438	MARITIME MOBILE S5.79A S5.109 S5.110 S5.130 S5.131 S5.132 S5.128 S5.129	
4 438-4 650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)		4 438-4 650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile
4 650-4 700	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
4 700-4 750	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
4 750-4 850 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.113	4 750-4 850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING S5.113	4 750-4 850 FIXED BROADCASTING S5.113 Land mobile
4 850-4 995	FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.113	
4 995-5 003	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (5 000 kHz)	

S5.118 *Additional allocation:* in the United States, Japan, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, the band 3 230-3 400 kHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.119 *Additional allocation:* in Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, the band 3 500-3 750 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.120 For the use of the bands allocated to the amateur service at 3.5 MHz, 7.0 MHz, 10.1 MHz, 14.0 MHz, 18.068 MHz, 21.0 MHz, 24.89 MHz and 144 MHz in the event of natural disasters, see Resolution **640***.

S5.121 Not used.

S5.122 *Alternative allocation:* in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, the band 3 750-4 000 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.123 *Additional allocation:* in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 3 900-3 950 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.124 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 3 950-4 000 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The power of broadcasting stations operating in this band shall not exceed that necessary for a national service within the frontier of this country and shall not cause harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Table.

S5.125 *Additional allocation:* in Greenland, the band 3 950-4 000 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The power of the broadcasting stations operating in this band shall not exceed that necessary for a national service and shall in no case exceed 5 kW.

S5.126 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 3 995-4 005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

S5.127 The use of the band 4 000-4 063 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to ship stations using radiotelephony (see No. **S52.220** and Appendix **S17**).

S5.128 In Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, China, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Mali, Niger, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, in the bands 4 063-4 123 kHz, 4 130-4 133 kHz and 4 408-4 438 kHz, stations of limited power in the fixed service which are situated at least 600 km from the coast may operate on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service. (WRC-97)

S5.129 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, the frequencies in the bands 4 063-4 123 kHz and 4 130-4 438 kHz may be used exceptionally by stations in the fixed service communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located with a mean power not exceeding 50 W.

S5.130 The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 4 125 kHz and 6 215 kHz are prescribed in Articles **S31** and **S52** and in Appendix **S13**.

S5.131 The frequency 4 209.5 kHz is used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of meteorological and navigational warnings and urgent information to ships by means of narrow-band direct-printing techniques. (WRC-97)

S5.132 The frequencies 4 210 kHz, 6 314 kHz, 8 416.5 kHz, 12 579 kHz, 16 806.5 kHz, 19 680.5 kHz, 22 376 kHz and 26 100.5 kHz are the international frequencies for the transmission of maritime safety information (MSI) (see Appendix **S17**).

* This Resolution was abrogated by WRC-97.

5 003-7 350 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 003-5 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
5 005-5 060	FIXED BROADCASTING S5.113	
5 060-5 250	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.133	
5 250-5 450	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
5 450-5 480 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	5 450-5 480 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	5 450-5 480 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE
5 480-5 680	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) S5.111 S5.115	
5 680-5 730	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) S5.111 S5.115	
5 730-5 900 FIXED LAND MOBILE	5 730-5 900 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	5 730-5 900 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)
5 900-5 950	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.136	
5 950-6 200	BROADCASTING	
6 200-6 525	MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.130 S5.132 S5.137	
6 525-6 685	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
6 685-6 765	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
6 765-7 000	FIXED Land mobile S5.139 S5.138	
7 000-7 100	AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE S5.140 S5.141	
7 100-7 300 BROADCASTING	7 100-7 300 AMATEUR S5.120 S5.142	7 100-7 300 BROADCASTING
7 300-7 350	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.143	

S5.133 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 5 130-5 250 kHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.134 The use of the bands 5 900-5 950 kHz, 7 300-7 350 kHz, 9 400-9 500 kHz, 11 600-11 650 kHz, 12 050-12 100 kHz, 13 570-13 600 kHz, 13 800-13 870 kHz, 15 600-15 800 kHz, 17 480-17 550 kHz and 18 900-19 020 kHz by the broadcasting service is limited to single-sideband emissions with the characteristics specified in Appendix **S11** or to any other spectrum-efficient modulation techniques recommended by ITU-R. Access to these bands shall be subject to the decisions of a competent conference. (WRC-97)

S5.135 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.136 The band 5 900-5 950 kHz is allocated, until 1 April 2007, to the fixed service on a primary basis, as well as to the following services: in Region 1 to the land mobile service on a primary basis, in Region 2 to the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service on a primary basis, and in Region 3 to the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service on a secondary basis, subject to application of the procedure referred to in Resolution **21 (Rev.WRC-95)**. After 1 April 2007, frequencies in this band may be used by stations in the above-mentioned services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

S5.137 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, the bands 6 200-6 213.5 kHz and 6 220.5-6 525 kHz may be used exceptionally by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, with a mean power not exceeding 50 W. At the time of notification of these frequencies, the attention of the Bureau will be drawn to the above conditions.

S5.138 The following bands:

6 765-6 795 kHz	(centre frequency 6 780 kHz),
433.05-434.79 MHz	(centre frequency 433.92 MHz) in Region 1 except in the countries mentioned in No. S5.280 ,
61-61.5 GHz	(centre frequency 61.25 GHz),
122-123 GHz	(centre frequency 122.5 GHz), and
244-246 GHz	(centre frequency 245 GHz)

are designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. The use of these frequency bands for ISM applications shall be subject to special authorization by the administration concerned, in agreement with other administrations whose radiocommunication services might be affected. In applying this provision, administrations shall have due regard to the latest relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

S5.139 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 6 765-7 000 kHz to the land mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.140 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Iraq, Rwanda, Somalia and Togo, the band 7 000-7 050 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.141 *Alternative allocation:* in Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Libya and Madagascar, the band 7 000-7 050 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.142 The use of the band 7 100-7 300 kHz in Region 2 by the amateur service shall not impose constraints on the broadcasting service intended for use within Region 1 and Region 3.

S5.143 The band 7 300-7 350 kHz is allocated, until 1 April 2007, to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the land mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to application of the procedure referred to in Resolution **21 (Rev.WRC-95)**. After 1 April 2007, frequencies in this band may be used by stations in the above-mentioned services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

7 350-13 360 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
7 350-8 100	FIXED Land mobile S5.144	
8 100-8 195	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	
8 195-8 815	MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145 S5.111	
8 815-8 965	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
8 965-9 040	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
9 040-9 400	FIXED	
9 400-9 500	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.146	
9 500-9 900	BROADCASTING S5.147	
9 900-9 995	FIXED	
9 995-10 003	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (10 000 kHz) S5.111	
10 003-10 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research S5.111	
10 005-10 100	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) S5.111	
10 100-10 150	FIXED Amateur S5.120	
10 150-11 175	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	
11 175-11 275	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
11 275-11 400	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
11 400-11 600	FIXED	
11 600-11 650	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.146	
11 650-12 050	BROADCASTING S5.147	
12 050-12 100	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.146	
12 100-12 230	FIXED	
12 230-13 200	MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145	
13 200-13 260	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
13 260-13 360	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	

S5.144 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 7995-8005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

S5.145 The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 8291 kHz, 12290 kHz and 16420 kHz are prescribed in Articles **S31** and **S52** and in Appendix **S13**.

S5.146 The bands 9400-9500 kHz, 11600-11650 kHz, 12050-12100 kHz, 15600-15800 kHz, 17480-17550 kHz and 18900-19020 kHz are allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis until 1 April 2007, subject to application of the procedure referred to in Resolution **21 (Rev.WRC-95)**. After 1 April 2007, frequencies in these bands may be used by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies in the fixed service, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

S5.147 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service, frequencies in the bands 9775-9900 kHz, 11650-11700 kHz and 11975-12050 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, each station using a total radiated power not exceeding 24 dBW.

S5.148 (SUP - WRC-97)

13 360-18 030 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
13 360-13 410	FIXED RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	
13 410-13 570	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.150	
13 570-13 600	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.151	
13 600-13 800	BROADCASTING	
13 800-13 870	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.151	
13 870-14 000	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	
14 000-14 250	AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE	
14 250-14 350	AMATEUR S5.120 S5.152	
14 350-14 990	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	
14 990-15 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (15 000 kHz) S5.111	
15 005-15 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
15 010-15 100	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
15 100-15 600	BROADCASTING	
15 600-15 800	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.146	
15 800-16 360	FIXED S5.153	
16 360-17 410	MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145	
17 410-17 480	FIXED	
17 480-17 550	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.146	
17 550-17 900	BROADCASTING	
17 900-17 970	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
17 970-18 030	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	

S5.149 In making assignments to stations of other services to which the bands:

13 360-13 410 kHz,	6 650-6 675.2 MHz*,	144.68-144.98 GHz*,
25 550-25 670 kHz,	10.6-10.68 GHz,	145.45-145.75 GHz*,
37.5-38.25 MHz,	14.47-14.5 GHz*,	146.82-147.12 GHz*,
73-74.6 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,	22.01-22.21 GHz*,	150-151 GHz*,
150.05-153 MHz in Region 1,	22.21-22.5 GHz,	174.42-175.02 GHz*,
322-328.6 MHz*,	22.81-22.86 GHz*,	177-177.4 GHz*,
406.1-410 MHz,	23.07-23.12 GHz*,	178.2-178.6 GHz*,
608-614 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,	31.2-31.3 GHz,	181-181.46 GHz*,
1 330-1 400 MHz*,	31.5-31.8 GHz in Regions 1 and 3,	186.2-186.6 GHz*,
1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz*,	36.43-36.5 GHz*,	250-251 GHz*,
1 660-1 670 MHz,	42.5-43.5 GHz,	257.5-258 GHz*,
1 718.8-1 722.2 MHz*,	42.77-42.87 GHz*,	261-265 GHz,
2 655-2 690 MHz,	43.07-43.17 GHz*,	262.24-262.76 GHz*,
3 260-3 267 MHz*,	43.37-43.47 GHz*,	265-275 GHz,
3 332-3 339 MHz*,	48.94-49.04 GHz*,	265.64-266.16 GHz*,
3 345.8-3 352.5 MHz*,	72.77-72.91 GHz*,	267.34-267.86 GHz*,
4 825-4 835 MHz*,	93.07-93.27 GHz*,	271.74-272.26 GHz*
4 950-4 990 MHz,	97.88-98.08 GHz*,	
4 990-5 000 MHz,	140.69-140.98 GHz*,	

are allocated (* indicates radio astronomy use for spectral line observations), administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from spaceborne or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. **S4.5** and **S4.6** and Article **S29**). (WRC-97)

S5.150 The following bands:

13 553-13 567 kHz	(centre frequency 13 560 kHz),
26 957-27 283 kHz	(centre frequency 27 120 kHz),
40.66-40.70 MHz	(centre frequency 40.68 MHz),
902-928 MHz	in Region 2 (centre frequency 915 MHz),
2 400-2 500 MHz	(centre frequency 2 450 MHz),
5 725-5 875 MHz	(centre frequency 5 800 MHz), and
24-24.25 GHz	(centre frequency 24.125 GHz)

are also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services operating within these bands must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in these bands is subject to the provisions of No. **S15.13**.

S5.151 The bands 13 570-13 600 kHz and 13 800-13 870 kHz are allocated, until 1 April 2007, to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service on a secondary basis, subject to application of the procedure referred to in Resolution **21 (Rev.WRC-95)**. After 1 April 2007, frequencies in these bands may be used by stations in the above-mentioned services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies in these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

S5.152 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 14 250-14 350 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Stations of the fixed service shall not use a radiated power exceeding 24 dBW. (WRC-97)

S5.153 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 15 995-16 005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

18 030-23 350 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
18 030-18 052	FIXED	
18 052-18 068	FIXED Space research	
18 068-18 168	AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE S5.154	
18 168-18 780	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile	
18 780-18 900	MARITIME MOBILE	
18 900-19 020	BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.146	
19 020-19 680	FIXED	
19 680-19 800	MARITIME MOBILE S5.132	
19 800-19 990	FIXED	
19 990-19 995	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research S5.111	
19 995-20 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20 000 kHz) S5.111	
20 010-21 000	FIXED Mobile	
21 000-21 450	AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE	
21 450-21 850	BROADCASTING	
21 850-21 870	FIXED S5.155A S5.155	
21 870-21 924	FIXED S5.155B	
21 924-22 000	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
22 000-22 855	MARITIME MOBILE S5.132 S5.156	
22 855-23 000	FIXED S5.156	
23 000-23 200	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.156	
23 200-23 350	FIXED S5.156A AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	

S5.154 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 18 068-18 168 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis for use within their boundaries, with a peak envelope power not exceeding 1 kW. (WRC-97)

S5.155 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 21 850-21 870 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) services on a primary basis.

S5.155A In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the use of the band 21 850-21 870 kHz by the fixed service is limited to provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.

S5.155B The band 21 870-21 924 kHz is used by the fixed service for provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.

S5.156 *Additional allocation:* in Nigeria, the band 22 720-23 200 kHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service (radiosondes) on a primary basis.

S5.156A The use of the band 23 200-23 350 kHz by the fixed service is limited to provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.

23 350-27 500 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
23 350-24 000	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.157	
24 000-24 890	FIXED LAND MOBILE	
24 890-24 990	AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE	
24 990-25 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (25 000 kHz)	
25 005-25 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
25 010-25 070	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
25 070-25 210	MARITIME MOBILE	
25 210-25 550	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
25 550-25 670	RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	
25 670-26 100	BROADCASTING	
26 100-26 175	MARITIME MOBILE S5.132	
26 175-27 500	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.150	

S5.157 The use of the band 23 350-24 000 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to inter-ship radiotelegraphy.

S5.158 and **S5.159** Not used.

27.5-47 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
27.5-28	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE	
28-29.7	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	
29.7-30.005	FIXED MOBILE	
30.005-30.01	SPACE OPERATION (satellite identification) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH	
30.01-37.5	FIXED MOBILE	
37.5-38.25	FIXED MOBILE Radio astronomy S5.149	
38.25-39.986	FIXED MOBILE	
39.986-40.02	FIXED MOBILE Space research	
40.02-40.98	FIXED MOBILE S5.150	
40.98-41.015	FIXED MOBILE Space research S5.160 S5.161	
41.015-44	FIXED MOBILE S5.160 S5.161	
44-47	FIXED MOBILE S5.162 S5.162A	

S5.160 *Additional allocation:* in Botswana, Burundi, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda and Swaziland, the band 41-44 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.161 *Additional allocation:* in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Japan, the band 41-44 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.162 *Additional allocation:* in Australia and New Zealand, the band 44-47 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.162A *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Vatican, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, the band 46-68 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution **217 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

47-75.2 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
47-68 BROADCASTING S5.162A S5.163 S5.164 S5.165 S5.169 S5.171	47-50 FIXED MOBILE	47-50 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING
	50-54 AMATEUR S5.166 S5.167 S5.168 S5.170	
	54-68 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile S5.172	54-68 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING
68-74.8 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.149 S5.174 S5.175 S5.177 S5.179	68-72 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile S5.173	68-74.8 FIXED MOBILE S5.149 S5.176 S5.179
	72-73 FIXED MOBILE	
	73-74.6 RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.178	
	74.6-74.8 FIXED MOBILE	
74.8-75.2 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.180 S5.181		

S5.163 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 47-48.5 MHz and 56.5-58 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis.

S5.164 *Additional allocation:* in Albania, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Monaco, Nigeria, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Syria, the United Kingdom, Senegal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia the band 47-68 MHz, in Romania the band 47-58 MHz and in the Czech Republic the band 66-68 MHz, are also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, stations of the land mobile service in the countries mentioned in connection with each band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations of countries other than those mentioned in connection with the band. (WRC-97)

S5.165 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Cameroon, the Congo, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Chad, the band 47-68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.166 *Alternative allocation:* in New Zealand, the band 50-51 MHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis; the band 53-54 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.167 *Alternative allocation:* in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand, the band 50-54 MHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis.

S5.168 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the band 50-54 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.169 *Alternative allocation:* in Botswana, Burundi, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 50-54 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis.

S5.170 *Additional allocation:* in New Zealand, the band 51-53 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.171 *Additional allocation:* in Botswana, Burundi, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, the band 54-68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.172 *Different category of service:* in the French Overseas Departments in Region 2, Guyana, Jamaica and Mexico, the allocation of the band 54-68 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.173 *Different category of service:* in the French Overseas Departments in Region 2, Guyana, Jamaica and Mexico, the allocation of the band 68-72 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.174 *Alternative allocation:* in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania, the band 68-73 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and used in accordance with the decisions in the Final Acts of the Special Regional Conference (Geneva, 1960). (WRC-97)

S5.175 *Alternative allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 68-73 MHz and 76-87.5 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The services to which these bands are allocated in other countries and the broadcasting service in the countries listed above are subject to agreements with the neighbouring countries concerned.

S5.176 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, China, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Western Samoa, the band 68-74 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.177 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 73-74 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

S5.178 *Additional allocation:* in Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras and Nicaragua, the band 73-74.6 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis.

S5.179 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Georgia, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 74.6-74.8 MHz and 75.2-75.4 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for ground-based transmitters only.

S5.180 The frequency 75 MHz is assigned to marker beacons. Administrations shall refrain from assigning frequencies close to the limits of the guardband to stations of other services which, because of their power or geographical position, might cause harmful interference or otherwise place a constraint on marker beacons.

Every effort should be made to improve further the characteristics of airborne receivers and to limit the power of transmitting stations close to the limits 74.8 MHz and 75.2 MHz.

S5.181 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, Syria, Sweden and Switzerland, the band 74.8-75.2 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedure invoked under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

75.2-137.175 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
75.2-87.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.175 S5.179 S5.184 S5.187	75.2-75.4 FIXED MOBILE S5.179	
	75.4-76 FIXED MOBILE	75.4-87 FIXED MOBILE S5.149 S5.182 S5.183 S5.188
	76-88 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile	
	87.5-100 BROADCASTING S5.190	S5.185
	88-100 BROADCASTING	
100-108	BROADCASTING S5.192 S5.194	
108-117.975	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.197	
117.975-137	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) S5.111 S5.198 S5.199 S5.200 S5.201 S5.202 S5.203 S5.203A S5.203B	
137-137.025	SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.204 S5.205 S5.206 S5.207 S5.208	
137.025-137.175	SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.204 S5.205 S5.206 S5.207 S5.208	

S5.182 *Additional allocation:* in Western Samoa, the band 75.4-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.183 *Additional allocation:* in China, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the band 76-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.184 *Additional allocation:* in Bulgaria and Romania, the band 76-87.5 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and used in accordance with the decisions contained in the Final Acts of the Special Regional Conference (Geneva, 1960). (WRC-97)

S5.185 *Different category of service:* in the United States, the French Overseas Departments in Region 2, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico and Paraguay, the allocation of the band 76-88 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.186 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.187 *Alternative allocation:* in Albania, the band 81-87.5 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and used in accordance with the decisions contained in the Final Acts of the Special Regional Conference (Geneva, 1960).

S5.188 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, the band 85-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The introduction of the broadcasting service in Australia is subject to special agreements between the administrations concerned.

S5.189 Not used.

S5.190 *Additional allocation:* in Monaco, the band 87.5-88 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

S5.191 Not used.

S5.192 *Additional allocation:* in China and the Republic of Korea, the band 100-108 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.193 Not used.

S5.194 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia and Turkmenistan, the band 104-108 MHz is also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.195 and **S5.196** Not used.

S5.197 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, Pakistan, Syria, and Sweden, the band 108-111.975 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedures invoked under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

S5.198 *Additional allocation:* the band 117.975-136 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

S5.199 The bands 121.45-121.55 MHz and 242.95-243.05 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service for the reception on board satellites of emissions from emergency position-indicating radiobeacons transmitting at 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz (see Appendix **S13**).

S5.200 In the band 117.975-136 MHz, the frequency 121.5 MHz is the aeronautical emergency frequency and, where required, the frequency 123.1 MHz is the aeronautical frequency auxiliary to 121.5 MHz. Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate on these frequencies under the conditions laid down in Article **S31** and Appendix **S13** for distress and safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

S5.201 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Uzbekistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 132-136 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service. (WRC-97)

S5.202 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, United Arab Emirates, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine, the band 136-137 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service. (WRC-97)

S5.203 In the band 136-137 MHz, existing operational meteorological satellites may continue to operate, under the conditions defined in No. **S4.4** with respect to the aeronautical mobile service, until 1 January 2002. Administrations shall not authorize new frequency assignments in this band to stations in the meteorological-satellite service. (WRC-97)

S5.203A *Additional allocation:* in Israel, Mauritania, Qatar and Zimbabwe, the band 136-137 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a secondary basis until 1 January 2005. (WRC-97)

S5.203B *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Oman and Syria, the band 136-137 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis until 1 January 2005. (WRC-97)

S5.204 *Different category of service:* in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the band 137-138 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.205 *Different category of service:* in Israel and Jordan, the allocation of the band 137-138 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.206 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 137-138 MHz to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.207 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, the band 137-144 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis until that service can be accommodated within regional broadcasting allocations.

S5.208 The use of the band 137-138 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. (WRC-97)

S5.208A In making assignments to space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the bands 137-138 MHz, 387-390 MHz and 400.15-401 MHz, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the bands 150.05-153 MHz, 322-328.6 MHz, 406.1-410 MHz and 608-614 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions. The threshold levels of interference detrimental to the radio astronomy service are shown in Table 1 of Recommendation ITU-R RA.769-1. (WRC-97)

S5.209 The use of the bands 137-138 MHz, 148-150.05 MHz, 399.9-400.05 MHz, 400.15-401 MHz, 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is limited to non-geostationary-satellite systems. (WRC-97)

137.175-148 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
137.175-137.825	SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.204 S5.205 S5.206 S5.207 S5.208	
137.825-138	SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.204 S5.205 S5.206 S5.207 S5.208	
138-143.6 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) S5.210 S5.211 S5.212 S5.214	138-143.6 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Space research (space-to-Earth)	138-143.6 FIXED MOBILE Space research (space-to-Earth) S5.207 S5.213
143.6-143.65 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.211 S5.212 S5.214	143.6-143.65 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)	143.6-143.65 FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.207 S5.213
143.65-144 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) S5.210 S5.211 S5.212 S5.214	143.65-144 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Space research (space-to-Earth)	143.65-144 FIXED MOBILE Space research (space-to-Earth) S5.207 S5.213
144-146	AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE S5.216	
146-148 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	146-148 AMATEUR S5.217	146-148 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE S5.217

S5.210 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, the bands 138-143.6 MHz and 143.65-144 MHz are also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.211 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Norway, the Netherlands, Qatar, the United Kingdom, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the maritime mobile and land mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.212 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 138-144 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.213 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis.

S5.214 *Additional allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Yugoslavia, the band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.215 Not used.

S5.216 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 144-146 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a secondary basis.

S5.217 *Alternative allocation:* in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guyana and India, the band 146-148 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

148-223 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
148-149.9 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.209 S5.218 S5.219 S5.221	148-149.9 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.209 S5.218 S5.219 S5.221	
149.9-150.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.209 S5.224A RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.224B S5.220 S5.222 S5.223		
150.05-153 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	150.05-156.7625 FIXED MOBILE S5.225 S5.226 S5.227	
153-154 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) Meteorological Aids		
154-156.7625 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) S5.226 S5.227		
156.7625-156.8375 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling) S5.111 S5.226		
156.8375-174 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.226 S5.229	156.8375-174 FIXED MOBILE S5.226 S5.230 S5.231 S5.232	
174-223 BROADCASTING S5.235 S5.237 S5.243	174-216 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile S5.234	174-223 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.233 S5.238 S5.240 S5.245
	216-220 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241 S5.242	

S5.218 *Additional allocation:* the band 148-149.9 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. The bandwidth of any individual transmission shall not exceed ± 25 kHz.

S5.219 The use of the band 148-149.9 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. The mobile-satellite service shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed, mobile and space operation services in the band 148-149.9 MHz.

S5.220 The use of the bands 149.9-150.05 MHz and 399.9-400.05 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. The mobile-satellite service shall not constrain the development and use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the bands 149.9-150.05 MHz and 399.9-400.05 MHz. (WRC-97)

S5.221 Stations of the mobile-satellite service in the band 148-149.9 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed or mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in the following countries: Albania, Algeria, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cyprus, Congo, the Republic of Korea, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Spain, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Romania, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. (WRC-97)

S5.222 Emissions of the radionavigation-satellite service in the bands 149.9-150.05 MHz and 399.9-400.05 MHz may also be used by receiving earth stations of the space research service.

S5.223 Recognizing that the use of the band 149.9-150.05 MHz by the fixed and mobile services may cause harmful interference to the radionavigation-satellite service, administrations are urged not to authorize such use in application of No. **S4.4**.

S5.224 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.224A The use of the bands 149.9-150.05 MHz and 399.9-400.05 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to the land mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) until 1 January 2015. (WRC-97)

S5.224B The allocation of the bands 149.9-150.05 MHz and 399.9-400.05 MHz to the radionavigation-satellite service shall be effective until 1 January 2015. (WRC-97)

S5.225 *Additional allocation:* in Australia and India, the band 150.05-153 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.226 The frequency 156.8 MHz is the international distress, safety and calling frequency for the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service. The conditions for the use of this frequency are contained in Article **S31** and Appendix **S13**.

In the bands 156-156.7625 MHz, 156.8375-157.45 MHz, 160.6-160.975 MHz and 161.475-162.05 MHz, each administration shall give priority to the maritime mobile service on only such frequencies as are assigned to stations of the maritime mobile service by the administration (see Articles **S31** and **S52**, and Appendix **S13**).

Any use of frequencies in these bands by stations of other services to which they are allocated should be avoided in areas where such use might cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile VHF radio-communication service.

However, the frequency 156.8 MHz and the frequency bands in which priority is given to the maritime mobile service may be used for radiocommunications on inland waterways subject to agreement between interested and affected administrations and taking into account current frequency usage and existing agreements.

S5.227 In the maritime mobile VHF service the frequency 156.525 MHz is to be used exclusively for digital selective calling for distress, safety and calling. The conditions for the use of this frequency are prescribed in Articles **S31** and **S52**, and Appendices **S13** and **S18**.

S5.228 Not used.

S5.229 *Alternative allocation:* in Morocco, the band 162-174 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The use of this band shall be subject to agreement with administrations having services, operating or planned, in accordance with the Table which are likely to be affected. Stations in existence on 1 January 1981, with their technical characteristics as of that date, are not affected by such agreement.

S5.230 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 163-167 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.231 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, China and Pakistan, the band 167-174 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The introduction of the broadcasting service into this band shall be subject to agreement with the neighbouring countries in Region 3 whose services are likely to be affected.

S5.232 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 170-174 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.233 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 174-184 MHz is also allocated to the space research (space-to-Earth) and the space operation (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. These services shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations.

S5.234 *Different category of service:* in Mexico, the allocation of the band 174-216 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.235 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland, the band 174-223 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, the stations of the land mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, broadcasting stations, existing or planned, in countries other than those listed in this footnote.

S5.236 Not used.

S5.237 *Additional allocation:* in the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, the band 174-223 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.238 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and the Philippines, the band 200-216 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.239 Not used.

S5.240 *Additional allocation:* in China and India, the band 216-223 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.241 In Region 2, no new stations in the radiolocation service may be authorized in the band 216-225 MHz. Stations authorized prior to 1 January 1990 may continue to operate on a secondary basis.

S5.242 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 216-220 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis.

S5.243 *Additional allocation:* in Somalia, the band 216-225 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to not causing harmful interference to existing or planned broadcasting services in other countries.

S5.244 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.245 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 222-223 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

220-335.4 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	220-225	
223-230 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile S5.243 S5.246 S5.247	AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241	223-230 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Radiolocation S5.250
230-235 FIXED MOBILE S5.247 S5.251 S5.252	225-235 FIXED MOBILE	230-235 FIXED MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.250
235-267	FIXED MOBILE S5.111 S5.199 S5.252 S5.254 S5.256	
267-272	FIXED MOBILE Space operation (space-to-Earth) S5.254 S5.257	
272-273	SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE S5.254	
273-312	FIXED MOBILE S5.254	
312-315	FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.254 S5.255	
315-322	FIXED MOBILE S5.254	
322-328.6	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	
328.6-335.4	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.258 S5.259	

S5.246 *Alternative allocation:* in Spain, France, Israel and Monaco, the band 223-230 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting and land mobile services on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**) on the basis that, in the preparation of frequency plans, the broadcasting service shall have prior choice of frequencies; and allocated to the fixed and mobile, except land mobile, services on a secondary basis. However, the stations of the land mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations in Morocco and Algeria.

S5.247 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Oman, Qatar and Syria, the band 223-235 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.248 and **S5.249** Not used.

S5.250 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 225-235 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.

S5.251 *Additional allocation:* in Nigeria, the band 230-235 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.252 *Alternative allocation:* in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the bands 230-238 MHz and 246-254 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.253 Not used.

S5.254 The bands 235-322 MHz and 335.4-399.9 MHz may be used by the mobile-satellite service, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**, on condition that stations in this service do not cause harmful interference to those of other services operating or planned to be operated in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

S5.255 The bands 312-315 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 387-390 MHz (space-to-Earth) in the mobile-satellite service may also be used by non-geostationary-satellite systems. Such use is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**.

S5.256 The frequency 243 MHz is the frequency in this band for use by survival craft stations and equipment used for survival purposes (see Appendix **S13**).

S5.257 The band 267-272 MHz may be used by administrations for space telemetry in their countries on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.258 The use of the band 328.6-335.4 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to Instrument Landing Systems (glide path).

S5.259 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Cyprus, the Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Syria and Sweden, the band 328.6-335.4 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedure invoked under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

335.4-410 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
335.4-387	FIXED MOBILE S5.254	
387-390	FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.254 S5.255	
390-399.9	FIXED MOBILE S5.254	
399.9-400.05	MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.209 S5.224A RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.222 S5.224B S5.260 S5.220	
400.05-400.15	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL- SATELLITE (400.1 MHz) S5.261 S5.262	
400.15-401	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.263 Space operation (space-to-Earth) S5.262 S5.264	
401-402	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile	
402-403	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile	
403-406	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile	
406-406.1	MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.266 S5.267	
406.1-410	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	

S5.260 Recognizing that the use of the band 399.9-400.05 MHz by the fixed and mobile services may cause harmful interference to the radionavigation satellite service, administrations are urged not to authorize such use in application of No. **S4.4**.

S5.261 Emissions shall be confined in a band of ± 25 kHz about the standard frequency 400.1 MHz.

S5.262 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Moldova, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yugoslavia, the band 400.05-401 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.263 The band 400.15-401 MHz is also allocated to the space research service in the space-to-space direction for communications with manned space vehicles. In this application, the space research service will not be regarded as a safety service.

S5.264 The use of the band 400.15-401 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. The power flux-density limit indicated in Annex 1 of Appendix **S5** shall apply until such time as a competent world radiocommunication conference revises it.

S5.265 Not used.

S5.266 The use of the band 406-406.1 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is limited to low power satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons (see also Article **S31** and Appendix **S13**).

S5.267 Any emission capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized uses of the band 406-406.1 MHz is prohibited.

410-470 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
410-420	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-space) S5.268	
420-430	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation S5.269 S5.270 S5.271	
430-440 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION S5.138 S5.271 S5.272 S5.273 S5.274 S5.275 S5.276 S5.277 S5.280 S5.281 S5.282 S5.283	430-440 RADIOLOCATION Amateur S5.271 S5.276 S5.277 S5.278 S5.279 S5.281 S5.282	
440-450	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation S5.269 S5.270 S5.271 S5.284 S5.285 S5.286	
450-455	FIXED MOBILE S5.209 S5.271 S5.286 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286D S5.286E	
455-456 FIXED MOBILE S5.209 S5.271 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286E	455-456 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.209 S5.271	455-456 FIXED MOBILE S5.209 S5.271 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286E
456-459	FIXED MOBILE S5.271 S5.287 S5.288	
459-460 FIXED MOBILE S5.209 S5.271 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286E	459-460 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.209 S5.271	459-460 FIXED MOBILE S5.209 S5.271 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286E
460-470	FIXED MOBILE Meteorological-Satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.287 S5.288 S5.289 S5.290	

S5.268 Use of the band 410-420 MHz by the space research service is limited to communications within 5 km of an orbiting, manned space vehicle. The power flux-density at the surface of the Earth produced by emissions from extra-vehicular activities shall not exceed $-153 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $0^\circ \leq \delta \leq 5^\circ$, $-153 + 0.077 (\delta - 5) \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $5^\circ \leq \delta \leq 70^\circ$ and $-148 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $70^\circ \leq \delta \leq 90^\circ$, where δ is the angle of arrival of the radio-frequency wave and the reference bandwidth is 4 kHz. No. **S4.10** does not apply to extra-vehicular activities. In this frequency band the space research (space-to-space) service shall not claim protection from, nor constrain the use and development of, stations of the fixed and mobile services. (WRC-97)

S5.269 *Different category of service:* in Australia, the United States, India, Japan and the United Kingdom, the allocation of the bands 420-430 MHz and 440-450 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.270 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, the United States, Jamaica and the Philippines, the bands 420-430 MHz and 440-450 MHz are also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

S5.271 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Estonia, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 420-460 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service (radio altimeters) on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.272 *Different category of service:* in France, the allocation of the band 430-434 MHz to the amateur service is on a secondary basis (see No. **S5.32**).

S5.273 *Different category of service:* in Denmark, Libya and Norway, the allocation of the bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a secondary basis (see No. **S5.32**).

S5.274 *Alternative allocation:* in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz are allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.275 *Additional allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Libya, Slovenia and Yugoslavia, the bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.276 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey and Yemen, the band 430-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and the bands 430-435 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.277 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Latvia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 430-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.278 *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela, the allocation of the band 430-440 MHz to the amateur service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.279 *Additional allocation:* in Mexico, the bands 430-435 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated on a primary basis to the land mobile service, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.280 In Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, the band 433.05-434.79 MHz (centre frequency 433.92 MHz) is designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services of these countries operating within this band must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in this band is subject to the provisions of No. **S15.13**.

S5.281 *Additional allocation:* in the French Overseas Departments in Region 2 and India, the band 433.75-434.25 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. In France and in Brazil, the band is allocated to the same service on a secondary basis.

S5.282 In the bands 435-438 MHz, 1 260-1 270 MHz, 2 400-2 450 MHz, 3 400-3 410 MHz (in Regions 2 and 3 only) and 5 650-5 670 MHz, the amateur-satellite service may operate subject to not causing harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Table (see No. **S5.43**). Administrations authorizing such use shall ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service is immediately eliminated in accordance with the provisions of No. **S25.11**. The use of the bands 1 260-1 270 MHz and 5 650-5 670 MHz by the amateur-satellite service is limited to the Earth-to-space direction.

S5.283 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, the band 438-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.284 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 440-450 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

S5.285 *Different category of service:* in Canada, the allocation of the band 440-450 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.286 The band 449.75-450.25 MHz may be used for the space operation service (Earth-to-space) and the space research service (Earth-to-space), subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.286A The use of the bands 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. (WRC-97)

S5.286B The use of the band 454-455 MHz in the countries listed in No. **S5.286D**, 455-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in Region 2, and 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in the countries listed in No. **S5.286E**, by stations in the mobile-satellite service, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed or mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. (WRC-97)

S5.286C The use of the band 454-455 MHz in the countries listed in No. **S5.286D**, 455-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in Region 2, and 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in the countries listed in No. **S5.286E**, by stations in the mobile-satellite service, shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed and mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. (WRC-97)

S5.286D *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the United States, Mexico and Panama, the band 454-455 MHz is also allocated to the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.286E *Additional allocation:* in Cape Verde, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria and Papua New Guinea, the bands 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.287 In the maritime mobile service, the frequencies 457.525 MHz, 457.550 MHz, 457.575 MHz, 467.525 MHz, 467.550 MHz and 467.575 MHz may be used by on-board communication stations. Where needed, equipment designed for 12.5 kHz channel spacing using also the additional frequencies 457.5375 MHz, 457.5625 MHz, 467.5375 MHz and 467.5625 MHz may be introduced for on-board communications. The use of these frequencies in territorial waters may be subject to the national regulations of the administration concerned. The characteristics of the equipment used shall conform to those specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1174 (see Resolution **341 (WRC-97)**). (WRC-97)

S5.288 In the territorial waters of the United States and the Philippines, the preferred frequencies for use by on-board communication stations shall be 457.525 MHz, 457.550 MHz, 457.575 MHz and 457.600 MHz paired, respectively, with 467.750 MHz, 467.775 MHz, 467.800 MHz and 467.825 MHz. The characteristics of the equipment used shall conform to those specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1174.

S5.289 Earth exploration-satellite service applications, other than the meteorological-satellite service, may also be used in the bands 460-470 MHz and 1 690-1 710 MHz for space-to-Earth transmissions subject to not causing harmful interference to stations operating in accordance with the Table.

S5.290 *Different category of service:* in Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Japan, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 460-470 MHz to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

470-890 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
470-790 BROADCASTING S5.149 S5.291A S5.294 S5.296 S5.300 S5.302 S5.304 S5.306 S5.311 S5.312	470-512 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile S5.292 S5.293	470-585 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.291 S5.298
	512-608 BROADCASTING S5.297	
	608-614 RADIO ASTRONOMY Mobile-satellite except aeronautical mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)	610-890 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.149 S5.305 S5.306 S5.307 S5.311 S5.320
	614-806 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile S5.293 S5.309 S5.311	
790-862 FIXED BROADCASTING S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321	806-890 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	
862-890 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.322 S5.319 S5.323	S5.317 S5.318	

S5.291 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 470-485 MHz is also allocated to the space research (space-to-Earth) and the space operation (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21** and subject to not causing harmful interference to existing and planned broadcasting stations.

S5.291A *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Netherlands, the Czech Republic and Switzerland, the band 470-494 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution **217 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.292 *Different category of service:* in Mexico and Venezuela, the allocation of the band 470-512 MHz to the fixed and mobile services, and in Argentina and Uruguay to the mobile service, is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.293 *Different category of service:* in Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the United States, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Panama, the allocation of the bands 470-512 MHz and 614-806 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.294 *Additional allocation:* in Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Ethiopia, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, the band 470-582 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis.

S5.295 Not used.

S5.296 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Syria, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland and Tunisia, the band 470-790 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the land mobile service, intended for applications ancillary to broadcasting. Stations of the land mobile service in the countries listed in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to existing or planned stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in countries other than those listed in this footnote. (WRC-97)

S5.297 *Additional allocation:* in Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Venezuela, the band 512-608 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.298 *Additional allocation:* in India, the band 549.75-550.25 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis.

S5.299 Not used.

S5.300 *Additional allocation:* in Israel, Libya, Syria and Sudan, the band 582-790 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis.

S5.301 Not used.

S5.302 *Additional allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 590-598 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. All new assignments to stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service, including those transferred from the adjacent bands, shall be subject to coordination with the Administrations of the following countries: Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway and the Netherlands.

S5.303 Not used.

S5.304 *Additional allocation:* in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. **S5.10** to **S5.13**), the band 606-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.305 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 606-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.306 *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, except in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. **S5.10** to **S5.13**), and in Region 3, the band 608-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.

S5.307 *Additional allocation:* in India, the band 608-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.308 Not used.

S5.309 *Different category of service:* in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, the allocation of the band 614-806 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.310 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.311 Within the frequency band 620-790 MHz, assignments may be made to television stations using frequency modulation in the broadcasting-satellite service subject to agreement between the administrations concerned and those having services, operating in accordance with the Table, which may be affected (see Resolutions **33 (Rev. WRC-97)** and **507**). Such stations shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the value -129 dB(W/m²) for angles of arrival less than 20° (see Recommendation **705**) within the territories of other countries without the consent of the administrations of those countries.

S5.312 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 645-862 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.313 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.314 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Italy, Uzbekistan, the United Kingdom and Swaziland, the band 790-862 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.315 *Alternative allocation:* in Greece, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, the band 790-838 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.316 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Israel, Kenya, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Syria, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, the band 790-830 MHz, and in these same countries and in Spain, France, Gabon and Malta, the band 830-862 MHz, are also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. However, stations of the mobile service in the countries mentioned in connection with each band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of services operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those mentioned in connection with the band. (WRC-97)

S5.317 *Additional allocation:* in Region 2 (except Brazil and the United States), the band 806-890 MHz is also allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. The use of this service is intended for operation within national boundaries.

S5.318 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the United States and Mexico, the bands 849-851 MHz and 894-896 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, for public correspondence with aircraft. The use of the band 849-851 MHz is limited to transmissions from aeronautical stations and the use of the band 894-896 MHz is limited to transmissions from aircraft stations.

S5.319 *Additional allocation:* in Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine, the bands 806-840 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 856-890 MHz (space-to-Earth) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite (R), service. The use of these bands by this service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, services in other countries operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and is subject to special agreements between the administrations concerned.

S5.320 *Additional allocation:* in Region 3, the bands 806-890 MHz and 942-960 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite (R), service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. The use of this service is limited to operation within national boundaries. In seeking such agreement, appropriate protection shall be afforded to services operating in accordance with the Table, to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to such services.

S5.321 *Alternative allocation:* in Italy, the band 838-854 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis as from 1 January 1995.

S5.322 In Region 1, in the band 862-960 MHz, stations of the broadcasting service shall be operated only in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. **S5.10** to **S5.13**) excluding Algeria, Egypt, Spain, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

S5.323 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Kazakstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 862-960 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21** with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime. (WRC-97)

890-1 350 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
890-942 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.322 Radiolocation S5.323	890-902 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation S5.318 S5.325	890-942 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING Radiolocation S5.327
	902-928 FIXED Amateur Mobile except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation S5.150 S5.325 S5.326	
	928-942 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation S5.325	
942-960 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.322 S5.323	942-960 FIXED MOBILE	942-960 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.320
960-1 215	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.328	
1 215-1 240	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.329 SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.330 S5.331 S5.332	
1 240-1 260	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.329 SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur S5.330 S5.331 S5.332 S5.334 S5.335	
1 260-1 300	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur S5.282 S5.330 S5.331 S5.332 S5.334 S5.335	
1 300-1 350	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation S5.149	

S5.324 Not used.

S5.325 *Different category of service:* in the United States, the allocation of the band 890-942 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.326 *Different category of service:* in Chile, the band 903-905 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.327 *Different category of service:* in Australia, the allocation of the band 915-928 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.328 The band 960-1 215 MHz is reserved on a worldwide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based facilities.

S5.329 Use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1 215-1 260 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the radionavigation service authorized under No. **S5.331**.

S5.330 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the band 1 215-1 300 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.331 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Germany, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Croatia, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, France, Greece, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kenya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 1 215-1 300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.332 In the band 1 215-1 300 MHz, active spaceborne sensors in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause harmful interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the radiolocation service, the radionavigation-satellite service and other services allocated on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.333 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.334 *Additional allocation:* in Canada and the United States, the bands 1 240-1 300 MHz and 1 350-1 370 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.335 In Canada and the United States in the band 1 240-1 300 MHz, active spaceborne sensors in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-97)

S5.336 Not used.

S5.337 The use of the bands 1 300-1 350 MHz, 2 700-2 900 MHz and 9 000-9 200 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is restricted to ground-based radars and to associated airborne transponders which transmit only on frequencies in these bands and only when actuated by radars operating in the same band.

1 350-1 525 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 350-1 400 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION S5.149 S5.338 S5.339	1 350-1 400 RADIOLOCATION S5.149 S5.334 S5.339	
1 400-1 427	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.341	
1 427-1 429	SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341	
1 429-1 452 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341 S5.342	1 429-1 452 FIXED MOBILE S5.343 S5.341	
1 452-1 492 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.345 S5.347 BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.345 S5.347 S5.341 S5.342	1 452-1 492 FIXED MOBILE S5.343 BROADCASTING S5.345 S5.347 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.345 S5.347 S5.341 S5.344	
1 492-1 525 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341 S5.342	1 492-1 525 FIXED MOBILE S5.343 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.348A S5.341 S5.344 S5.348	1 492-1 525 FIXED MOBILE S5.341 S5.348A

S5.338 In Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, existing installations of the radionavigation service may continue to operate in the band 1 350-1 400 MHz. (WRC-97)

S5.339 The bands 1 370-1 400 MHz, 2 640-2 655 MHz, 4 950-4 990 MHz and 15.20-15.35 GHz are also allocated to the space research (passive) and earth exploration-satellite (passive) services on a secondary basis.

S5.340 All emissions are prohibited in the following bands:

- 1 400-1 427 MHz,
- 2 690-2 700 MHz, except those provided for by Nos. **S5.421** and **S5.422**,
- 10.68-10.7 GHz, except those provided for by No. **S5.483**,
- 15.35-15.4 GHz, except those provided for by No. **S5.511**,
- 23.6-24 GHz,

31.3-31.5 GHz,	
31.5-31.8 GHz,	in Region 2,
48.94-49.04 GHz,	from airborne stations,
50.2-50.4 GHz ² ,	except those provided for by No. S5.555A ,
52.6-54.25 GHz,	
86-92 GHz,	
105-116 GHz,	
140.69-140.98 GHz,	from airborne stations and from space stations in the space-to-Earth direction,
182-185 GHz,	except those provided for by No. S5.563 ,
217-231 GHz.	

(WRC-97)

S5.341 In the bands 1 400-1 727 MHz, 101-120 GHz and 197-220 GHz, passive research is being conducted by some countries in a programme for the search for intentional emissions of extraterrestrial origin.

S5.342 *Additional allocation:* in Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine, the band 1 429-1 535 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis exclusively for the purposes of aeronautical telemetry within the national territory. As of 1 April 2007, the use of the band 1 452-1 492 MHz is subject to agreement between the administrations concerned.

S5.343 In Region 2, the use of the band 1 435-1 535 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile service.

S5.344 *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 1 452-1 525 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis (see also No. **S5.343**).

S5.345 Use of the band 1 452-1 492 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service, and by the broadcasting service, is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution **528 (WARC-92)**.

S5.346 Not used.

S5.347 *Different category of service:* in Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Mozambique, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, the allocation of the band 1 452-1 492 MHz to the broadcasting-satellite service and the broadcasting service is on a secondary basis until 1 April 2007. (WRC-97)

S5.348 The use of the band 1 492-1 525 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. However, no coordination threshold in Article **S21** for space stations of the mobile-satellite service with respect to terrestrial services shall apply to the situation referred to in No. **S5.343**. With respect to the situation referred to in No. **S5.343**, the requirement for coordination in the band 1492-1525 MHz will be determined by band overlap.

S5.348A In the band 1 492-1 525 MHz, the coordination threshold in terms of the power flux-density levels at the surface of the Earth in application of No. **S9.11A** for space stations in the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) service, with respect to the land mobile service use for specialized mobile radios or used in conjunction with public switched telecommunication networks (PSTN) operating within the territory of Japan, shall be -150 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival, instead of those given in Table S5-2 of Appendix **S5**. The above threshold level of the power flux-density shall apply until it is changed by a competent world radiocommunication conference.

² **S5.340.1** The allocation to the earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and the space research service (passive) in the band 50.2-50.4 GHz should not impose undue constraints on the use of the adjacent bands by the primary allocated services in those bands. (WRC-97)

1 525-1 610 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 525-1 530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.349 S5.341 S5.342 S5.350 S5.351 S5.352A S5.354	1 525-1 530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile S5.343 S5.341 S5.351 S5.354	1 525-1 530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Mobile S5.349 S5.341 S5.351 S5.352A S5.354
1 530-1 535 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.353A Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.341 S5.342 S5.351 S5.354	1 530-1 535 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.353A Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile S5.343 S5.341 S5.351 S5.354	
1 535-1 559	MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.341 S5.351 S5.353A S5.354 S5.355 S5.356 S5.357 S5.357A S5.359 S5.362A	
1 559-1 610	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.341 S5.355 S5.359 S5.363	

S5.349 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Morocco, Mongolia, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the allocation of the band 1 525-1 530 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**). (WRC-97)

S5.350 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 1 525-1 530 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.351 The bands 1 525-1 544 MHz, 1 545-1 559 MHz, 1 626.5-1 645.5 MHz and 1 646.5-1 660.5 MHz shall not be used for feeder links of any service. In exceptional circumstances, however, an earth station at a specified fixed point in any of the mobile-satellite services may be authorized by an administration to communicate via space stations using these bands.

S5.352 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.352A In the band 1 525-1 530 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service, except stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed service in France and French overseas territories in Region 3, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yemen notified prior to 1 April 1998. (WRC-97)

S5.353 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.353A In applying the procedures of No. **S9.11A** to the mobile-satellite service in the bands 1 530-1 544 MHz and 1 626.5-1 645.5 MHz, priority shall be given to accommodating the spectrum requirements for distress, urgency and safety communications of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). Maritime mobile-satellite distress, urgency and safety communications shall have priority access and immediate availability over all other mobile satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, distress, urgency and safety communications of the GMDSS. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (See Resolution **218 (WRC-97)**.) (WRC-97)

S5.354 The use of the bands 1 525-1 559 MHz and 1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite services is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**.

S5.355 *Additional allocation:* in Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Congo, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Chad, Togo, Yemen and Zambia, the bands 1 540-1 645.5 MHz and 1 646.5-1 660 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.356 The use of the band 1 544-1 545 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to distress and safety communications (see Article **S31**).

S5.357 Transmissions in the band 1 545-1 555 MHz from terrestrial aeronautical stations directly to aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in the aeronautical mobile (R) service are also authorized when such transmissions are used to extend or supplement the satellite-to-aircraft links.

S5.357A In applying the procedures of No. **S9.11A** to the mobile-satellite service in the bands 1 545-1 555 MHz and 1 646.5-1 656.5 MHz, priority shall be given to accommodating the spectrum requirements of the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service providing transmission of messages with priority 1 to 6 in Article **S44**. Aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article **S44** shall have priority access and immediate availability, by pre-emption if necessary, over all other mobile-satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article **S44**. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (See Resolution **218 (WRC-97)**.) (WRC-97)

S5.358 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.359 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Spain, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Poland, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe the bands 1 550-1 645.5 MHz and 1 646.5-1 660 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Administrations are urged to make all practicable efforts to avoid the implementation of new fixed-service stations in the bands 1 550-1 555 MHz, 1 610-1 645.5 MHz and 1 646.5-1 660 MHz.

S5.360 to S5.362 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.362A In the United States, in the bands 1 555-1 559 MHz and 1 656.5-1 660.5 MHz, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service shall have priority access and immediate availability, by pre-emption if necessary, over all other mobile-satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article **S44**. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (WRC-97)

S5.363 *Alternative allocation:* in Sweden, the band 1 590-1 626.5 MHz is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

1 610-1 660 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 610-1 610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.341 S5.355 S5.359 S5.363 S5.364 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.369 S5.371 S5.372	1 610-1 610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.364 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.370 S5.372	1 610-1 610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Radiodetermination-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.355 S5.359 S5.364 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.369 S5.372
1 610.6-1 613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.149 S5.341 S5.355 S5.359 S5.363 S5.364 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.369 S5.371 S5.372	1 610.6-1 613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.149 S5.341 S5.364 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.370 S5.372	1 610.6-1 613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Radiodetermination-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.149 S5.341 S5.355 S5.359 S5.364 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.369 S5.372
1 613.8-1 626.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.341 S5.355 S5.359 S5.363 S5.364 S5.365 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.369 S5.371 S5.372	1 613.8-1 626.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.341 S5.364 S5.365 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.370 S5.372	1 613.8-1 626.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) Radiodetermination-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.355 S5.359 S5.364 S5.365 S5.366 S5.367 S5.368 S5.369 S5.372
1 626.5-1 660	MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.351 S5.353A S5.354 S5.355 S5.357A S5.359 S5.362A S5.374 S5.375 S5.376	

S5.364 The use of the band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and by the radiodetermination-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. A mobile earth station operating in either of the services in this band shall not produce a peak e.i.r.p. density in excess of -15 dB(W/4 kHz) in the part of the band used by systems operating in accordance with the provisions of No. **S5.366** (to which No. **S4.10** applies), unless otherwise agreed by the affected administrations. In the part of the band where such systems are not operating, the mean e.i.r.p. density of a mobile earth station shall not exceed -3 dB(W/4 kHz). Stations of the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations operating in accordance with the provisions of No. **S5.366** and stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the provisions of No. **S5.359**. Administrations responsible for the coordination of mobile-satellite networks shall make all practicable efforts to ensure protection of stations operating in accordance with the provisions of No. **S5.366**.

S5.365 The use of the band 1 613.8-1 626.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**.

S5.366 The band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz is reserved on a worldwide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based or satellite-borne facilities. Such satellite use is subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.367 *Additional allocation:* The bands 1 610-1 626.5 MHz and 5 000-5 150 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.368 With respect to the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services the provisions of No. **S4.10** do not apply in the band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz, with the exception of the aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service.

S5.369 *Different category of service:* in Angola, Australia, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia, the allocation of the band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz to the radiodetermination-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21** from countries not listed in this provision. (WRC-97)

S5.370 *Different category of service:* in Venezuela, the allocation to the radiodetermination-satellite service in the band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) is on a secondary basis.

S5.371 *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, the bands 1 610-1 626.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 2 483.5-2 500 MHz (space-to-Earth) are also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.372 Harmful interference shall not be caused to stations of the radio astronomy service using the band 1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz by stations of the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services (No. **S29.13** applies).

S5.373 Not used.

S5.373A (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.374 Mobile earth stations in the mobile-satellite service operating in the bands 1 631.5-1 634.5 MHz and 1 656.5-1 660 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the fixed service operating in the countries listed in No. **S5.359**. (WRC-97)

S5.375 The use of the band 1 645.5-1 646.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and for inter-satellite links is limited to distress and safety communications (see Article **S31**).

S5.376 Transmissions in the band 1 646.5-1 656.5 MHz from aircraft stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service directly to terrestrial aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations, are also authorized when such transmissions are used to extend or supplement the aircraft-to-satellite links.

1 660-1 710 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 660-1 660.5	MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149 S5.341 S5.351 S5.354 S5.362A S5.376A	
1 660.5-1 668.4	RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.149 S5.341 S5.379 S5.379A	
1 668.4-1 670	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149 S5.341	
1 670-1 675	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE S5.380 S5.341	
1 675-1 690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341	1 675-1 690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.377	1 675-1 690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341
1 690-1 700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341 S5.382	1 690-1 700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.289 S5.341 S5.377 S5.381	1 690-1 700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.289 S5.341 S5.381
1 700-1 710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341	1 700-1 710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.289 S5.341 S5.377	1 700-1 710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341 S5.384

S5.376A Mobile earth stations operating in the band 1 660-1 660.5 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the radio astronomy service. (WRC-97)

S5.377 In the band 1 675-1 710 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor constrain the development of, the meteorological-satellite and meteorological aids services (see Resolution **213 (Rev.WRC-95)**) and the use of this band shall be subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**.

S5.378 Not used.

S5.379 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan, the band 1 660.5-1 668.4 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service on a secondary basis.

S5.379A Administrations are urged to give all practicable protection in the band 1 660.5-1 668.4 MHz for future research in radio astronomy, particularly by eliminating air-to-ground transmissions in the meteorological aids service in the band 1 664.4-1 668.4 MHz as soon as practicable.

S5.380 The bands 1 670-1 675 MHz and 1 800-1 805 MHz are intended for use, on a worldwide basis, by administrations wishing to implement aeronautical public correspondence. The use of the band 1 670-1 675 MHz by stations in the systems for public correspondence with aircraft is limited to transmissions from aeronautical stations and the use of the band 1 800-1 805 MHz is limited to transmissions from aircraft stations.

S5.381 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Cuba, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the band 1 690-1 700 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.382 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Congo, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Russian Federation, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the allocation of the band 1 690-1 700 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**), and in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the allocation of the band 1 690-1 700 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**) and to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.383 Not used.

S5.384 *Additional allocation:* in India, Indonesia and Japan, the band 1 700-1 710 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

1 710-2 170 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 710-1 930	FIXED MOBILE S5.380 S5.149 S5.341 S5.385 S5.386 S5.387 S5.388	
1 930-1 970 FIXED MOBILE S5.388	1 930-1 970 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.388	1 930-1 970 FIXED MOBILE S5.388
1 970-1 980	FIXED MOBILE S5.388	
1 980-2 010	FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.388 S5.389A S5.389B S5.389F	
2 010-2 025 FIXED MOBILE S5.388	2 010-2 025 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.388 S5.389C S5.389D S5.389E S5.390	2 010-2 025 FIXED MOBILE S5.388
2 025-2 110	SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space) FIXED MOBILE S5.391 SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space) S5.392	
2 110-2 120	FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space) S5.388	
2 120-2 160 FIXED MOBILE S5.388	2 120-2 160 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.388	2 120-2 160 FIXED MOBILE S5.388
2 160-2 170 FIXED MOBILE S5.388 S5.392A	2 160-2 170 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.388 S5.389C S5.389D S5.389E S5.390	2 160-2 170 FIXED MOBILE S5.388

S5.385 *Additional allocation:* the bands 1 718.8-1 722.2 MHz, 150-151 GHz, 174.42-175.02 GHz, 177-177.4 GHz, 178.2-178.6 GHz, 181-181.46 GHz, 186.2-186.6 GHz and 257.5-258 GHz are also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis for spectral line observations.

S5.386 *Additional allocation:* the band 1 750-1 850 MHz is also allocated to the space operation (Earth-to-space) and space research (Earth-to-space) services in Region 2, in Australia, India, Indonesia and Japan on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**, having particular regard to troposcatter systems.

S5.387 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Mali, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 1 770-1 790 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

S5.388 The bands 1 885-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 200 MHz are intended for use, on a worldwide basis, by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000). Such use does not preclude the use of these bands by other services to which they are allocated. The bands should be made available for IMT-2000 in accordance with Resolution **212 (Rev.WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.389 Not used.

S5.389A The use of the bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A** and to the provisions of Resolution **716 (WRC-95)**. The use of these bands shall not commence before 1 January 2000; however the use of the band 1 980-1 990 MHz in Region 2 shall not commence before 1 January 2005.

S5.389B The use of the band 1 980-1 990 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to or constrain the development of the fixed and mobile services in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

S5.389C The use of the bands 2 010-2 025 MHz and 2 160-2 170 MHz in Region 2 by the mobile-satellite service shall not commence before 1 January 2002 and is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A** and to the provisions of Resolution **716 (WRC-95)**. (WRC-97)

S5.389D In Canada and the United States the use of the bands 2 010-2 025 MHz and 2 160-2 170 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall not commence before 1 January 2000.

S5.389E The use of the bands 2 010-2 025 MHz and 2 160-2 170 MHz by the mobile-satellite service in Region 2 shall not cause harmful interference to or constrain the development of the fixed and mobile services in Regions 1 and 3.

S5.389F In Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Egypt, Mali, Syria and Tunisia, the use of the bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall neither cause harmful interference to the fixed and mobile services, nor hamper the development of those services prior to 1 January 2005, nor shall the former service request protection from the latter services.

S5.390 In Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador and Suriname, the use of the bands 2 010-2 025 MHz and 2 160-2 170 MHz by the mobile-satellite services shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the fixed and mobile services before 1 January 2005. After this date, the use of these bands is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A** and to the provisions of Resolution **716 (WRC-95)**. (WRC-97)

S5.391 In making assignments to the mobile service in the bands 2 025-2 110 MHz and 2 200-2 290 MHz, administrations shall not introduce high-density mobile systems, as described in Recommendation ITU-R SA.1154, and shall take that Recommendation into account for the introduction of any other type of mobile system. (WRC-97)

S5.392 Administrations are urged to take all practicable measures to ensure that space-to-space transmissions between two or more non-geostationary satellites, in the space research, space operations and Earth exploration-satellite services in the bands 2 025-2 110 MHz and 2 200-2 290 MHz, shall not impose any constraints on Earth-to-space, space-to-Earth and other space-to-space transmissions of those services and in those bands between geostationary and non-geostationary satellites.

S5.392A *Additional allocation:* in Russian Federation, the band 2 160-2 200 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis until 1 January 2005. Stations in the space research service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations in the fixed and mobile services operating in this frequency band.

2 170-2 520 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 170-2 200	FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.388 S5.389A S5.389F S5.392A	
2 200-2 290	SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) FIXED MOBILE S5.391 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) S5.392	
2 290-2 300	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)	
2 300-2 450 FIXED MOBILE Amateur Radiolocation S5.150 S5.282 S5.395	2 300-2 450 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Amateur S5.150 S5.282 S5.393 S5.394 S5.396	
2 450-2 483.5 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation S5.150 S5.397	2 450-2 483.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION S5.150 S5.394	
2 483.5-2 500 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Radiolocation S5.150 S5.371 S5.397 S5.398 S5.399 S5.400 S5.402	2 483.5-2 500 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) RADIOLOCATION RADIODETERMINATION- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.398 S5.150 S5.402	2 483.5-2 500 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) RADIOLOCATION Radiodetermination-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.398 S5.150 S5.400 S5.402
2 500-2 520 FIXED S5.409 S5.410 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.403 S5.405 S5.407 S5.408 S5.412 S5.414	2 500-2 520 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.403 S5.404 S5.407 S5.414 S5.415A	

S5.393 *Additional allocation:* in the United States, India and Mexico, the band 2 310-2 360 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial sound broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution **528 (WARC-92)**. (WRC-97)

S5.394 In the United States, the use of the band 2 300-2 390 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile services. In Canada, the use of the band 2 300-2 483.5 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile services.

S5.395 In France, the use of the band 2 310-2 360 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile service.

S5.396 Space stations of the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 2 310-2 360 MHz operating in accordance with No. **S5.393** that may affect the services to which this band is allocated in other countries shall be coordinated and notified in accordance with Resolution **33 (Rev.WRC-97)**. Complementary terrestrial broadcasting stations shall be subject to bilateral coordination with neighbouring countries prior to their bringing into use.

S5.397 *Different category of service:* in France, the band 2 450-2 500 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the radiolocation service (see No. **S5.33**). Such use is subject to agreement with administrations having services operating or planned to operate in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations which may be affected.

S5.398 In respect of the radiodetermination-satellite service in the band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz, the provisions of No. **S4.10** do not apply.

S5.399 In Region 1, in countries other than those listed in No. **S5.400**, harmful interference shall not be caused to, or protection shall not be claimed from, stations of the radiolocation service by stations of the radiodetermination satellite service.

S5.400 *Different category of service:* in Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia, the allocation of the band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**), subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21** from countries not listed in this provision. (WRC-97)

S5.401 Not used.

S5.402 The use of the band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz by the mobile-satellite and the radiodetermination-satellite services is subject to the coordination under No. **S9.11A**. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to prevent harmful interference to the radio astronomy service from emissions in the 2 483.5-2 500 MHz band, especially those caused by second-harmonic radiation that would fall into the 4 990-5 000 MHz band allocated to the radio astronomy service worldwide.

S5.403 Subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**, the band 2 520-2 535 MHz (until 1 January 2005 the band 2 500-2 535 MHz) may also be used for the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth), except aeronautical mobile-satellite, service for operation limited to within national boundaries. The provisions of No. **S9.11A** apply.

S5.404 *Additional allocation:* in India and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the band 2 500-2 516.5 MHz may also be used for the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within national boundaries, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.405 *Additional allocation:* in France, the band 2 500-2 550 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement with the administrations having services operating or planned to operate in accordance with the Table which may be affected.

S5.406 Not used.

S5.407 In the band 2 500-2 520 MHz, the power flux-density at the surface of the Earth from space stations operating in the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) service shall not exceed -152 dB(W/m²/4 kHz) in Argentina, unless otherwise agreed by the administrations concerned.

S5.408 *Additional allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 2 500-2 600 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.409 Administrations shall make all practicable efforts to avoid developing new tropospheric scatter systems in the band 2 500-2 690 MHz.

S5.410 The band 2 500-2 690 MHz may be used for tropospheric scatter systems in Region 1, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.411 When planning new tropospheric scatter radio-relay links in the band 2 500-2 690 MHz, all possible measures shall be taken to avoid directing the antennae of these links towards the geostationary-satellite orbit.

S5.412 *Alternative allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 2 500-2 690 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.413 In the design of systems in the broadcasting-satellite service in the bands between 2 500 MHz and 2 690 MHz, administrations are urged to take all necessary steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 2 690-2 700 MHz.

S5.414 The allocation of the frequency band 2 500-2 520 MHz to the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) shall be effective on 1 January 2005 and is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**.

S5.415 The use of the bands 2 500-2 690 MHz in Region 2 and 2 500-2 535 MHz and 2 655-2 690 MHz in Region 3 by the fixed-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**, giving particular attention to the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 1. In the direction space-to-Earth, the power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall not exceed the values given in Article **S21**, Table **S21-4**.

S5.415A *Additional allocation:* in Japan, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**, the band 2 515-2 535 MHz may also be used for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within its national boundary from 1 January 2000. (WRC-97)

2 520-2 700 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 520-2 655 FIXED S5.409 S5.410 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 S5.339 S5.403 S5.405 S5.408 S5.412 S5.417 S5.418	2 520-2 655 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 S5.339 S5.403	2 520-2 535 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 S5.403 S5.415A
		2 535-2 655 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 S5.339 S5.418
2 655-2 670 FIXED S5.409 S5.410 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive) S5.149 S5.412 S5.417 S5.420	2 655-2 670 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive) S5.149 S5.420	2 655-2 670 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive) S5.149 S5.420
2 670-2 690 FIXED S5.409 S5.410 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive) S5.149 S5.419 S5.420	2 670-2 690 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive) S5.149 S5.419 S5.420	2 670-2 690 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive) S5.149 S5.419 S5.420 S5.420A
2 690-2 700 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.421 S5.422		

S5.416 The use of the band 2 520-2 670 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems for community reception, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall not exceed the values given in Article **S21**, Table **S21-4**.

S5.417 *Alternative allocation:* in Germany and Greece, the band 2 520-2 670 MHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.418 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Rep. of Korea, India, Japan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Ukraine the band 2 535-2 655 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to provisions of Resolution **528 (WARC-92)**. The provisions of No. **S5.416** and Article **S21**, Table **S21-4**, do not apply to this additional allocation.

S5.419 The allocation of the frequency band 2 670-2 690 MHz to the mobile-satellite service shall be effective from 1 January 2005. When introducing systems of the mobile-satellite service in this band, administrations shall take all necessary steps to protect the satellite systems operating in this band prior to 3 March 1992. The coordination of mobile-satellite systems in the band shall be in accordance with No. **S9.11A**.

S5.420 The band 2 655-2 670 MHz (until 1 January 2005 the band 2 655-2 690 MHz) may also be used for the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space), except aeronautical mobile-satellite, service for operation limited to within national boundaries, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. The coordination under No. **S9.11A** applies.

S5.420A *Additional allocation:* in Japan, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**, the band 2 670-2 690 MHz may also be used for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for operation limited to within its national boundary from 1 January 2000. (WRC-97)

S5.421 *Additional allocation:* in Germany and Austria, the band 2 690-2 695 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985.

S5.422 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Dem Rep. of the Congo, Romania, Russian Federation, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia, the band 2 690-2 700 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985. (WRC-97)

2 700-4 800 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 700-2 900	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation S5.423 S5.424	
2 900-3 100	RADIONAVIGATION S5.426 Radiolocation S5.425 S5.427	
3 100-3 300	RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active) S5.149 S5.428	
3 300-3 400 RADIOLOCATION S5.149 S5.429 S5.430	3 300-3 400 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Fixed Mobile S5.149 S5.430	3 300-3 400 RADIOLOCATION Amateur S5.149 S5.429
3 400-3 600 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile Radiolocation S5.431	3 400-3 500 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Amateur Mobile Radiolocation S5.433 S5.282 S5.432	
3 600-4 200 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile	3 500-3 700 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation S5.433 S5.435	
	3 700-4 200 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
4 200-4 400	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.438 S5.437 S5.439 S5.440	
4 400-4 500	FIXED MOBILE	
4 500-4 800	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.441 MOBILE	

S5.423 In the band 2 700-2 900 MHz, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes are authorized to operate on a basis of equality with stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

S5.424 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 2 850-2 900 MHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for use by shore-based radars.

S5.425 In the band 2 900-3 100 MHz, the use of the shipborne interrogator-transponder system (SIT) shall be confined to the sub-band 2 930 -2 950 MHz.

S5.426 The use of the band 2 900-3 100 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to ground-based radars.

S5.427 In the bands 2 900-3 100 MHz and 9 300-9 500 MHz, the response from radar transponders shall not be capable of being confused with the response from radar beacons (racons) and shall not cause interference to ship or aeronautical radars in the radionavigation service, having regard, however, to No. **S4.9**.

S5.428 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 3 100-3 300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.429 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Yemen, the band 3 300-3 400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. The countries bordering the Mediterranean shall not claim protection for their fixed and mobile services from the radiolocation service. (WRC-97)

S5.430 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 3 300-3 400 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.431 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Israel, Nigeria and the United Kingdom, the band 3 400-3 475 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

S5.432 *Different category of service:* in the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan, the allocation of the band 3 400-3 500 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**). (WRC-97)

S5.433 In Regions 2 and 3, in the band 3 400-3 600 MHz the radiolocation service is allocated on a primary basis. However, all administrations operating radiolocation systems in this band are urged to cease operations by 1985. Thereafter, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the fixed-satellite service and coordination requirements shall not be imposed on the fixed-satellite service.

S5.434 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.435 In Japan, in the band 3 620-3 700 MHz, the radiolocation service is excluded.

S5.436 Not used.

S5.437 *Additional allocation:* in Germany and Norway, the band 4 200-4 210 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.438 Use of the band 4 200-4 400 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is reserved exclusively for radio altimeters installed on board aircraft and for the associated transponders on the ground. However, passive sensing in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services may be authorized in this band on a secondary basis (no protection is provided by the radio altimeters).

S5.439 *Additional allocation:* in China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Libya, the band 4 200-4 400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.440 The standard frequency and time signal-satellite service may be authorized to use the frequency 4 202 MHz for space-to-Earth transmissions and the frequency 6 427 MHz for Earth-to-space transmissions. Such transmissions shall be confined within the limits of ± 2 MHz of these frequencies, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.441 The use of the bands 4 500-4 800 MHz (space-to-Earth), 6 725-7 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix **S30B**. The use of the bands 10.7-10.95 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.2-11.45 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix **S30B**. The use of the bands 10.7-10.95 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.2-11.45 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Resolution **130 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

4 800-5 830 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
4 800-4 990	FIXED MOBILE S5.442 Radio astronomy S5.149 S5.339 S5.443	
4 990-5 000	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY Space research (passive) S5.149	
5 000-5 150	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.367 S5.444 S5.444A	
5 150-5 250	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION FIXED-SATELLITE SERVICE (Earth-to-space) S5.447A S5.446 S5.447 S5.447B S5.447C	
5 250-5 255	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH S5.447D S5.448 S5.448A	
5 255- 5 350	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.448 S5.448A	
5 350-5 460	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) S5.448B AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.449 Radiolocation	
5 460-5 470	RADIONAVIGATION S5.449 Radiolocation	
5 470-5 650	MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION Radiolocation S5.450 S5.451 S5.452	
5 650-5 725	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Space research (deep space) S5.282 S5.451 S5.453 S5.454 S5.455	
5 725-5 830 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIOLOCATION Amateur S5.150 S5.451 S5.453 S5.455 S5.456	5 725-5 830 RADIOLOCATION Amateur S5.150 S5.453 S5.455	

S5.442 In the bands 4 825-4 835 MHz and 4 950-4 990 MHz, the allocation to the mobile service is restricted to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

S5.443 *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Australia and Canada, the allocation of the bands 4 825-4 835 MHz and 4 950-4 990 MHz to the radio astronomy service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**).

S5.444 The band 5 000-5 150 MHz is to be used for the operation of the international standard system (microwave landing system) for precision approach and landing. The requirements of this system shall take precedence over other uses of this band. For the use of this band, No. **S5.444A** and Resolution **114 (WRC-95)** apply.

S5.444A *Additional allocation:* the band 5 091-5 150 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. This allocation is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems and is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**.

In the band 5 091-5 150 MHz, the following conditions also apply:

- prior to 1 January 2010, the use of the band 5 091-5 150 MHz by feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service shall be made in accordance with Resolution **114 (WRC-95)**;
- prior to 1 January 2010, the requirements of existing and planned international standard systems for the aeronautical radionavigation service which cannot be met in the 5 000-5 091 MHz band, shall take precedence over other uses of this band;
- after 1 January 2008, no new assignments shall be made to stations providing feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems;
- after 1 January 2010, the fixed-satellite service will become secondary to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

S5.445 Not used.

S5.446 *Additional allocation:* in the countries listed in Nos. **S5.369** and **S5.400**, the band 5 150-5 216 MHz is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. In Region 2, the band is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. In Regions 1 and 3, except those countries listed in Nos. **S5.369** and **S5.400**, the band is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis. The use by the radiodetermination-satellite service is limited to feeder links in conjunction with the radiodetermination-satellite service operating in the bands 1 610-1 626.5 MHz and/or 2 483.5-2 500 MHz. The total power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall in no case exceed -159 dBW/m² in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival.

S5.447 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Syria, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia, the band 5 150-5 250 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service, on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.447A The allocation to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**.

S5.447B *Additional allocation:* the band 5 150-5 216 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. This allocation is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to provisions of No. **S9.11A**. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by space stations of the fixed-satellite service operating in the space-to-Earth direction in the band 5 150-5 216 MHz shall in no case exceed -164 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival.

S5.447C Administrations responsible for fixed-satellite service networks in the band 5 150-5 250 MHz operated under Nos. **S5.447A** and **S5.447B** shall coordinate on an equal basis in accordance with No. **S9.11A** with administrations responsible for non-geostationary-satellite networks operated under No. **S5.446** and brought into

use prior to 17 November 1995. Satellite networks operated under No. **S5.446** brought into use after 17 November 1995 shall not claim protection from, and shall not cause harmful interference to, stations of the fixed-satellite service operated under Nos. **S5.447A** and **S5.447B**.

S5.447D The allocation of the band 5 250-5 255 MHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to active spaceborne sensors. Other uses of the band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.448 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Libya, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5 250-5 350 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.448A The use of the frequency band 5 250-5 350 MHz by the earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services shall not constrain the future development and deployment of the radiolocation service. (WRC-97)

S5.448B The earth exploration-satellite (active) service operating in the band 5 350-5 460 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-97)

S5.449 The use of the band 5 350-5 470 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.

S5.450 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5 470-5 650 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.451 *Additional allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 5 470-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. The power limits specified in Nos. **S21.2**, **S21.3**, **S21.4** and **S21.5** shall apply in the band 5 725-5 850 MHz.

S5.452 Between 5 600 MHz and 5 650 MHz, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes are authorized to operate on a basis of equality with stations of the maritime radionavigation service.

S5.453 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, and Yemen, the band 5 650-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.454 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 5 670-5 725 MHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**). (WRC-97)

S5.455 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cuba, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5 670-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.456 *Additional allocation:* in Germany and in Cameroon, the band 5 755-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

5 830-7 550 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 830-5 850 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.150 S5.451 S5.453 S5.455 S5.456	5 830-5 850 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.150 S5.453 S5.455	
5 850-5 925 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.150	5 850-5 925 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Amateur Radiolocation S5.150	5 850-5 925 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Radiolocation S5.150
5 925-6 700	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.149 S5.440 S5.458	
6 700-7 075	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) S5.441 MOBILE S5.458 S5.458A S5.458B S5.458C	
7 075-7 250	FIXED MOBILE S5.458 S5.459 S5.460	
7 250-7 300	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE S5.461	
7 300-7 450	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.461	
7 450-7 550	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.461A	

S5.457 Not used.

S5.458 In the band 6 425-7 075 MHz, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out over the oceans. In the band 7 075-7 250 MHz, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out. Administrations should bear in mind the needs of the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services in their future planning of the bands 6 425-7 025 MHz and 7 075-7 250 MHz.

S5.458A In making assignments in the band 6 700-7 075 MHz to space stations of the fixed-satellite service, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the band 6 650-6 675.2 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions.

S5.458B The space-to-Earth allocation to the fixed-satellite service in the band 6 700-7 075 MHz is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems of the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. The use of the band 6 700-7 075 MHz (space-to-Earth) by feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is not subject to No. **S22.2**.

S5.458C Administrations making submissions in the band 7 025-7 075 MHz (Earth-to-space) for geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service after 17 November 1995 shall consult on the basis of relevant ITU-R Recommendations with the administrations that have notified and brought into use non-geostationary-satellite systems in this frequency band before 18 November 1995 upon request of the latter administrations. This consultation shall be with a view to facilitating shared operation of both geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and non-geostationary-satellite systems in this band.

S5.459 *Additional allocation:* in Russian Federation, the frequency bands 7 100-7 155 MHz and 7 190-7 235 MHz are also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. (WRC-97)

S5.460 *Additional allocation:* the band 7 145-7 235 MHz is also allocated to the space research (Earth-to-space) service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. The use of the band 7 145-7 190 MHz is restricted to deep space; no emissions to deep space shall be effected in the band 7 190-7 235 MHz.

S5.461 *Additional allocation:* the bands 7 250-7 375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900-8 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**.

S5.461A The use of the band 7 450-7 550 MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to geostationary-satellite systems. Non-geostationary meteorological-satellite systems in this band notified before 30 November 1997 may continue to operate on a primary basis until the end of their lifetime. (WRC-97)

7 550-8 750 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
7 550-7 750	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
7 750-7 850	FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.461B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
7 850-7 900	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
7 900-8 025	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.461	
8 025-8 175	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.463 S5.462A	
8 175-8 215	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.463 S5.462A	
8 215-8 400	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.463 S5.462A	
8 400-8 500	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.465 S5.466 S5.467	
8 500-8 550	RADIOLOCATION S5.468 S5.469	
8 550-8 650	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.468 S5.469 S5.469A	
8 650-8 750	RADIOLOCATION S5.468 S5.469	

S5.461B The use of the band 7 750-7 850 MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to non-geostationary satellite systems. (WRC-97)

S5.462 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.462A In Regions 1 and 3 (except for Japan), in the band 8 025-8 400 MHz, the earth exploration-satellite service using geostationary satellites shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the following provisional values for angles of arrival (θ), without the consent of the affected administration:

-174 dB(W/m ²) in a 4 kHz band	for $0^\circ \leq \theta < 5^\circ$
-174 + 0.5 ($\theta - 5$) dB(W/m ²) in a 4 kHz band	for $5^\circ \leq \theta < 25^\circ$
-164 dB(W/m ²) in a 4 kHz band	for $25^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$

These values are subject to study under Resolution **124 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.463 Aircraft stations are not permitted to transmit in the band 8 025-8 400 MHz. (WRC-97)

S5.464 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.465 In the space research service, the use of the band 8 400-8 450 MHz is limited to deep space.

S5.466 *Different category of service:* in Israel, Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the band 8 400-8 500 MHz to the space research service is on a secondary basis (see No. **S5.32**). (WRC-97)

S5.467 *Alternative allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 8 400-8 500 MHz is allocated to the radiolocation and space research services on a primary basis.

S5.468 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guyana, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the band 8 500-8 750 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.469 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 8 500-8 750 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile and radionavigation services on a primary basis.

S5.469A In the band 8 550-8 650 MHz, stations in the earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, stations of the radiolocation service. (WRC-97)

8 750-10 000 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
8 750-8 850	RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.470 S5.471	
8 850-9 000	RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION S5.472 S5.473	
9 000-9 200	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation S5.471	
9 200-9 300	RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION S5.472 S5.473 S5.474	
9 300-9 500	RADIONAVIGATION S5.476 Radiolocation S5.427 S5.474 S5.475	
9 500-9 800	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.476A	
9 800-10 000	RADIOLOCATION Fixed S5.477 S5.478 S5.479	

S5.470 The use of the band 8 750-8 850 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne Doppler navigation aids on a centre frequency of 8 800 MHz.

S5.471 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Germany, Bahrain, Belgium, China, the United Arab Emirates, France, Greece, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Libya, the Netherlands, Qatar and Sudan, the bands 8 825-8 850 MHz and 9 000-9 200 MHz are also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for use by shore-based radars only.

S5.472 In the bands 8 850-9 000 MHz and 9 200-9 225 MHz, the maritime radionavigation service is limited to shore-based radars.

S5.473 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cuba, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 8 850-9 000 MHz and 9 200-9 300 MHz are also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.474 In the band 9 200-9 500 MHz, search and rescue transponders (SART) may be used, having due regard to the appropriate ITU-R Recommendation (see also Article S31).

S5.475 The use of the band 9 300-9 500 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne weather radars and ground-based radars. In addition, ground-based radar beacons in the aeronautical radionavigation service are permitted in the band 9 300-9 320 MHz on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime radionavigation service. In the band 9 300-9 500 MHz, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes have priority over other radiolocation devices.

S5.476 In the band 9 300-9 320 MHz in the radionavigation service, the use of shipborne radars, other than those existing on 1 January 1976, is not permitted until 1 January 2001.

S5.476A In the band 9 500-9 800 MHz, stations in the earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, stations of the radionavigation and radiolocation services. (WRC-97)

S5.477 *Different category of service:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yemen, the allocation of the band 9 800-10 000 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33). (WRC-97)

S5.478 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 9 800-10 000 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.479 The band 9 975-10 025 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a secondary basis for use by weather radars.

10-11.7 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
10-10.45 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Amateur S5.479	10-10.45 RADIOLOCATION Amateur S5.479 S5.480	10-10.45 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Amateur S5.479
10.45-10.5	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite S5.481	
10.5-10.55 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation	10.5-10.55 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	
10.55-10.6	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation	
10.6-10.68	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Radiolocation S5.149 S5.482	
10.68-10.7	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.483	
10.7-11.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.441 S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.484 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	10.7-11.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.441 S5.484A MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	10.7-11.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.441 S5.484A MOBILE except aeronautical mobile

S5.480 *Additional allocation:* in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, the band 10-10.45 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.481 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Angola, China, Ecuador, Spain, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sweden, Tanzania and Thailand, the band 10.45-10.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.482 In the band 10.6-10.68 GHz, stations of the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services shall be limited to a maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power of 40 dBW and the power delivered to the antenna shall not exceed -3 dBW. These limits may be exceeded subject to agreement obtained under No. **S9.21**. However, in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, the United Arab Emirates, Georgia, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Moldova, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the restrictions on the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services are not applicable.

S5.483 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Colombia, the Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the band 10.68-10.7 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985. (WRC-97)

S5.484 In Region 1, the use of the band 10.7-11.7 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.484A The use of the bands 10.95-11.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.45-11.7 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.7-12.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 2, 12.2-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 3, 12.5-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, 13.75-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 17.8-18.6 GHz (space-to-Earth), 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 27.5-28.6 GHz (Earth-to-space), 29.5-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) by non-geostationary- and geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service is subject to the provisions of Resolution **130 (WRC-97)**. The use of the band 17.8-18.1 GHz (space-to-Earth) by non-geostationary fixed-satellite service systems is also subject to the provisions of Resolution **538 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

11.7-14.25 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
11.7-12.5 FIXED BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	11.7-12.1 FIXED S5.486 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.485 S5.488	11.7-12.2 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.487 S5.487A S5.492
	12.1-12.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A S5.485 S5.488 S5.489	
	S5.487 S5.487A S5.492	12.2-12.7 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.487A S5.488 S5.490 S5.492
12.5-12.75 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.494 S5.495 S5.496	12.7-12.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	12.5-12.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.493
	12.75-13.25 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.441 MOBILE Space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth)	13.25-13.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.497 SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.498A S5.499
13.75-14 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A RADIOLOCATION Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) Space research S5.499 S5.500 S5.501 S5.502 S5.503 S5.503A	14-14.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 RADIONAVIGATION S5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Space research S5.505	

S5.485 In Region 2, in the band 11.7-12.2 GHz, transponders on space stations in the fixed-satellite service may be used additionally for transmissions in the broadcasting-satellite service, provided that such transmissions do not have a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 53 dBW per television channel and do not cause greater interference or require more protection from interference than the coordinated fixed-satellite service frequency assignments. With respect to the space services, this band shall be used principally for the fixed-satellite service.

S5.486 *Different category of service:* in Mexico and the United States, the allocation of the band 11.7-12.1 GHz to the fixed service is on a secondary basis (see No. **S5.32**).

S5.487 In the band 11.7-12.5 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, the fixed, fixed-satellite, mobile, except aeronautical mobile, and broadcasting services, in accordance with their respective allocations, shall not cause harmful interference to broadcasting-satellite stations operating in accordance with the provisions of Appendix **S30**.

S5.487A *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, the band 11.7-12.5 GHz, in Region 2, the band 12.2-12.7 GHz and, in Region 3, the band 11.7-12.2 GHz, are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, limited to non-geostationary systems and subject to the provisions of Resolution **538 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.488 The use of the bands 11.7-12.2 GHz by the fixed-satellite service in Region 2 and 12.2-12.7 GHz by the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2 is limited to national and subregional systems. The use of the band 11.7-12.2 GHz by the fixed-satellite service in Region 2 is subject to previous agreement between the administrations concerned and those having services, operating or planned to operate in accordance with the Table, which may be affected (see Articles **S9** and **S11**). For the use of the band 12.2-12.7 GHz by the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2, see Appendix **S30**.

S5.489 *Additional allocation:* in Peru, the band 12.1-12.2 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.490 In Region 2, in the band 12.2-12.7 GHz, existing and future terrestrial radiocommunication services shall not cause harmful interference to the space services operating in conformity with the broadcasting-satellite Plan for Region 2 contained in Appendix **S30**.

S5.491 *Additional allocation:* in Region 3, the band 12.2-12.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) service on a primary basis, limited to national and sub-regional systems. The power flux-density limits in Article **S21**, Table **S21-4** shall apply to this frequency band. The introduction of the service in relation to the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 1 shall follow the procedures specified in Article 7 of Appendix **S30**, with the applicable frequency band extended to cover 12.2-12.5 GHz.

S5.492 Assignments to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service in conformity with the appropriate regional Plan in Appendix **S30** may also be used for transmissions in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), provided that such transmissions do not cause more interference or require more protection from interference than the broadcasting-satellite service transmissions operating in conformity with this Plan. With respect to the space services, this band shall be used principally for the broadcasting-satellite service. (WRC-97)

S5.493 The broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.5-12.75 GHz in Region 3 is limited to a power flux-density not exceeding $-111 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)/27 MHz}$ for all conditions and for all methods of modulation at the edge of the service area. (WRC-97)

S5.494 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mongolia, Nigeria, Qatar, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.495 *Additional allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, Uganda, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, the band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.496 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. However, stations in these services shall not cause harmful interference to fixed-satellite service earth stations of countries in Region 1 other than those listed in this footnote. Coordination of these earth stations is not required with stations of the fixed and mobile services of the countries listed in this footnote. The power flux-density limit at the Earth's surface given in Article S21, Table S21-4, for the fixed-satellite service shall apply on the territory of the countries listed in this footnote. (WRC-97)

S5.497 The use of the band 13.25-13.4 GHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to Doppler navigation aids.

S5.498 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.498A The Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services operating in the band 13.25-13.4 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-97)

S5.499 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, the band 13.25-14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.500 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Chad and Tunisia, the band 13.4-14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.501 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the United Kingdom, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 13.4-14 GHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.501A The allocation of the band 13.4-13.75 GHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to active spaceborne sensors. Other uses of the band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.501B In the band 13.4-13.75 GHz, the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the radiolocation service. (WRC-97)

S5.502 In the band 13.75-14 GHz, the e.i.r.p. of any emission from an earth station in the fixed-satellite service shall be at least 68 dBW, and should not exceed 85 dBW, with a minimum antenna diameter of 4.5 m. In addition the e.i.r.p., averaged over one second, radiated by a station in the radiolocation or radionavigation services towards the geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed 59 dBW.

S5.503 In the band 13.75-14 GHz, geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 shall operate on an equal basis with stations in the fixed-satellite service; after that date, new geostationary space stations in the space research service will operate on a secondary basis. The e.i.r.p. density of emissions from any earth station in the fixed-satellite service shall not exceed 71 dBW in any 6 MHz band in the frequency range 13.772-13.778 GHz until those geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 cease to operate in this band. Automatic power control may be used to increase the e.i.r.p. density above 71 dBW in any 6 MHz band in this frequency range to compensate for rain attenuation, to the extent that the power-flux density at the fixed-satellite service space station does not exceed the value resulting from use of an e.i.r.p. of 71 dBW in any 6 MHz band in clear sky conditions.

S5.503A Until 1 January 2000, stations in the fixed-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to non-geostationary space stations in the space research and Earth exploration-satellite services. After that date, these non-geostationary space stations will operate on a secondary basis in relation to the fixed-satellite service. Additionally, when planning earth stations in the fixed-satellite service to be brought into service between 1 January 2000 and 1 January 2001, in order to accommodate the needs of spaceborne precipitation radars operating in the band 13.793-13.805 GHz, advantage should be taken of the consultation process and the information given in Recommendation ITU-R SA.1071.

S5.504 The use of the band 14-14.3 GHz by the radionavigation service shall be such as to provide sufficient protection to space stations of the fixed-satellite service.

S5.505 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad and Yemen, the band 14-14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.506 The band 14-14.5 GHz may be used, within the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space), for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service, subject to coordination with other networks in the fixed-satellite service. Such use of feeder links is reserved for countries outside Europe.

14.25-15.63 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
14.25-14.3	FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 RADIONAVIGATION S5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Space research S5.505 S5.508 S5.509	
14.3-14.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile- satellite Radionavigation-satellite	14.3-14.4 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile- satellite Radionavigation-satellite	14.3-14.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile- satellite Radionavigation-satellite
14.4-14.47	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)	
14.47-14.5	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Radio astronomy S5.149	
14.5-14.8	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.510 MOBILE Space research	
14.8-15.35	FIXED MOBILE Space research S5.339	
15.35-15.4	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.511	
15.4-15.43	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.511D	
15.43-15.63	FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) S5.511A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.511C	

S5.507 Not used.

S5.508 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 14.25-14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.509 *Additional allocation:* in Japan and Pakistan the band 14.25-14.3 GHz is also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis.

S5.510 The use of the band 14.5-14.8 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. This use is reserved for countries outside Europe.

S5.511 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Slovenia, Somalia and Yugoslavia, the band 15.35-15.4 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.511A Use of the band 15.43-15.63 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth (see Resolution **123 (WRC-97)**) and Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service, subject to coordination under No. **S9.11A**. In the space-to-Earth direction, the minimum earth station elevation angle above and gain towards the local horizontal plane and the minimum coordination distances to protect an earth station from harmful interference shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1341. Also in the space-to-Earth direction, harmful interference shall not be caused to stations of the radio astronomy service using the band 15.35-15.4 GHz. The threshold levels of interference and associated power flux-density limits which are detrimental to the radio astronomy service are given in Recommendation ITU-R RA.769-1. Special measures will need to be employed to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 15.35-15.4 GHz. (WRC-97)

S5.511B (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.511C Stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service shall limit the effective e.i.r.p. in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1340. The minimum coordination distance required to protect the aeronautical radionavigation stations (No. **S4.10** applies) from harmful interference from feeder-link earth stations and the maximum e.i.r.p. transmitted towards the local horizontal plane by a feeder-link earth station shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1340. (WRC-97)

S5.511D Fixed-satellite service systems for which complete information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau by 21 November 1997 may operate in the bands 15.4-15.43 GHz and 15.63-15.7 GHz in the space-to-Earth direction and 15.63-15.65 GHz in the Earth-to-space direction. In the bands 15.4-15.43 GHz and 15.65-15.7 GHz, emissions from a non-geostationary space station shall not exceed the power flux-density limits at the Earth's surface of -146 dB(W/m²/MHz) for any angle of arrival. In the band 15.63-15.65 GHz, where an administration plans emissions from a non-geostationary space station that exceed -146 dB(W/m²/MHz) for any angle of arrival, it shall coordinate under No. **S9.11A** with the affected administrations. Stations in the fixed-satellite service operating in the band 15.63-15.65 GHz in the Earth-to-space direction shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service (No. **S4.10** applies). (WRC-97)

15.63-18.6 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
15.63-15.7	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.511D	
15.7-16.6	RADIOLOCATION S5.512 S5.513	
16.6-17.1	RADIOLOCATION Space research (deep space) (Earth-to-space) S5.512 S5.513	
17.1-17.2	RADIOLOCATION S5.512 S5.513	
17.2-17.3	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.512 S5.513 S5.513A	
17.3-17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.516 Radiolocation S5.514	17.3-17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.516 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Radiolocation S5.514 S5.515 S5.517	17.3-17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.516 Radiolocation S5.514
17.7-18.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.516 MOBILE	17.7-17.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) S5.516 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile S5.518 S5.515 S5.517	17.7-18.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.516 MOBILE
	17.8-18.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.516 MOBILE	
18.1-18.4	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.520 MOBILE S5.519 S5.521	
18.4-18.6	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A MOBILE	

S5.512 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the band 15.7-17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.513 *Additional allocation:* in Israel, the band 15.7-17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. These services shall not claim protection from or cause harmful interference to services operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those included in No. **S5.512**.

S5.513A Spaceborne active sensors operating in the band 17.2-17.3 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the development of, the radiolocation and other services allocated on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.514 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Germany, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden and Yugoslavia, the band 17.3-17.7 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. The power limits given in Nos. **S21.3** and **S21.5** shall apply. (WRC-97)

S5.515 In the band 17.3-17.8 GHz, sharing between the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and the broadcasting-satellite service shall also be in accordance with the provisions of § 1 of Annex 4 of Appendix **S30A/30A**.

S5.516 The use of the band 17.3-18.1 GHz by geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. For the use of the band 17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 2 by feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.2-12.7 GHz, see Article **S11**. The use of the bands 17.3-18.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Regions 1 and 3 and 17.8-18.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2 by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service is subject to the provisions of Resolution **538 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.517 In Region 2, the allocation to the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 17.3-17.8 GHz shall come into effect on 1 April 2007. After that date, use of the fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) service in the band 17.7-17.8 GHz shall not claim protection from and shall not cause harmful interference to operating systems in the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.518 *Different category of service:* in Region 2, the allocation of the band 17.7-17.8 GHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis until 31 March 2007.

S5.519 *Additional allocation:* the band 18.1-18.3 GHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. Its use is limited to geostationary satellites and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article **S21**, Table **S21-4**.

S5.520 The use of the band 18.1-18.4 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.521 *Alternative allocation:* in Germany, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Greece, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, the band 18.1-18.4 GHz is allocated to the fixed, fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) and mobile services on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**). The provisions of No. **S5.519** also apply. (WRC-97)

18.6-22.21 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
18.6-18.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.523 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Space research (passive) S5.522	18.6-18.8 EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.523 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.522	18.6-18.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.523 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Space research (passive) S5.522
18.8-19.3	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.523A MOBILE	
19.3-19.7	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) S5.523B S5.523C S5.523D S5.523E MOBILE	
19.7-20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.524	19.7-20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.524 S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.528 S5.529	19.7-20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.524
20.1-20.2	FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.524 S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.528	
20.2-21.2	FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.524	
21.2-21.4	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	
21.4-22 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.530	21.4-22 FIXED MOBILE	21.4-22 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.530 S5.531
22-22.21	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.149	

S5.522 In making assignments to stations in the fixed and mobile services, administrations are invited to take account of passive sensors in the Earth-exploration satellite and space research services operating in the band 18.6-18.8 GHz. In this band, administrations should endeavour to limit as far as possible both the power delivered by the transmitter to the antenna and the e.i.r.p. in order to reduce the risk of interference to passive sensors to the minimum.

S5.523 In assigning frequencies to stations in the fixed-satellite service in the direction space-to-Earth, administrations are requested to limit as far as practicable the power flux-density at the Earth's surface in the band 18.6-18.8 GHz, in order to reduce the risk of interference to passive sensors in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services.

S5.523A The use of the bands 18.8-19.3 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 28.6-29.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary and non-geostationary fixed-satellite service networks is subject to the application of the provisions of No. **S9.11A** and No. **S22.2** does not apply. Administrations having geostationary-satellite networks under coordination prior to 18 November 1995 shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible to coordinate pursuant to No. **S9.11A** with non-geostationary-satellite networks for which notification information has been received by the Bureau prior to that date, with a view to reaching results acceptable to all the parties concerned. Non-geostationary-satellite networks shall not cause unacceptable interference to geostationary fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix **S4** notification information is considered as having been received by the Bureau prior to 18 November 1995. (WRC-97)

S5.523B The use of the band 19.3-19.6 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. Such use is subject to the application of the provisions of No. **S9.11A**, and No. **S22.2** does not apply.

S5.523C No. **S22.2** of the Radio Regulations shall continue to apply in the bands 19.3-19.6 GHz and 29.1-29.4 GHz, between feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite service networks and those fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix **S4** coordination information, or notification information, is considered as having been received by the Bureau prior to 18 November 1995. (WRC-97)

S5.523D The use of the band 19.3-19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) by geostationary fixed-satellite service systems and by feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is subject to the application of the provisions of No. **S9.11A**, but not subject to the provisions of No. **S22.2**. The use of this band for other non-geostationary fixed-satellite service systems, or for the cases indicated in Nos. **S5.523C** and **S5.523E**, is not subject to the provisions of No. **S9.11A** and shall continue to be subject to Articles **S9** (except No. **S9.11A**) and **S11** procedures, and to the provisions of No. **S22.2**. (WRC-97)

S5.523E No. **S22.2** of the Radio Regulations shall continue to apply in the bands 19.6-19.7 GHz and 29.4-29.5 GHz, between feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite service networks and those fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix **S4** coordination information, or notification information, is considered as having been received by the Bureau by 21 November 1997. (WRC-97)

S5.524 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Chad, Togo and Tunisia, the band 19.7-21.2 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. This additional use shall not impose any limitation on the power flux-density of space stations in the fixed-satellite service in the band 19.7-21.2 GHz and of space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the band 19.7-20.2 GHz where the allocation to the mobile-satellite service is on a primary basis in the latter band. (WRC-97)

S5.525 In order to facilitate interregional coordination between networks in the mobile-satellite and fixed-satellite services, carriers in the mobile-satellite service that are most susceptible to interference shall, to the extent practicable, be located in the higher parts of the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz.

S5.526 In the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz in Region 2, and in the bands 20.1-20.2 GHz and 29.9-30 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, networks which are both in the fixed-satellite service and in the mobile-satellite service may include links between earth stations at specified or unspecified points or while in motion, through one or more satellites for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications.

S5.527 In the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz, the provisions of No. **S4.10** do not apply with respect to the mobile-satellite service.

S5.528 The allocation to the mobile-satellite service is intended for use by networks which use narrow spot-beam antennas and other advanced technology at the space stations. Administrations operating systems in the mobile-satellite service in the band 19.7-20.1 GHz in Region 2 and in the band 20.1-20.2 GHz shall take all practicable steps to ensure the continued availability of these bands for administrations operating fixed and mobile systems in accordance with the provisions of No. **S5.524**.

S5.529 The use of the bands 19.7-20.1 GHz and 29.5-29.9 GHz by the mobile-satellite service in Region 2 is limited to satellite networks which are both in the fixed-satellite service and in the mobile-satellite service as described in No. **S5.526**.

S5.530 In Regions 1 and 3, the allocation to the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 21.4-22 GHz shall come into effect on 1 April 2007. The use of this band by the broadcasting-satellite service after that date and on an interim basis prior to that date is subject to the provisions of Resolution **525 (WARC-92)**.

S5.531 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 21.4-22 GHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

22.21-24.75 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
22.21-22.5	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.532	
22.5-22.55	FIXED MOBILE	
22.55-23.55	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.149	
23.55-23.6	FIXED MOBILE	
23.6-24	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340	
24-24.05	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE S5.150	
24.05-24.25	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active) S5.150	
24.25-24.45 FIXED	24.25-24.45 RADIONAVIGATION	24.25-24.45 RADIONAVIGATION FIXED MOBILE
24.45-24.65 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE	24.45-24.65 INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION S5.533	24.45-24.65 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.533
24.65-24.75 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE	24.65-24.75 INTER-SATELLITE RADIOLOCATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	24.65-24.75 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.533 S5.534

S5.532 The use of the band 22.21-22.5 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services shall not impose constraints upon the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services.

S5.533 The inter-satellite service shall not claim protection from harmful interference from airport surface detection equipment stations of the radionavigation service.

S5.534 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 24.65-25.25 GHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis until 2008.

24.75-29.9 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
24.75-25.25 FIXED	24.75-25.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.535	24.75-25.25 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.535 MOBILE S5.534
25.25-25.5	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.536 MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)	
25.5-27	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to Earth) S5.536A S5.536B FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.536 MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)	
27-27.5 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.536 MOBILE	27-27.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) INTER-SATELLITE S5.536 S5.537 MOBILE	
27.5-28.5	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 MOBILE S5.538 S5.540	
28.5-29.1	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.523A S5.539 MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 S5.540	
29.1-29.5	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.523C S5.523E S5.535A S5.539 S5.541A MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 S5.540	
29.5-29.9 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.540 S5.542	29.5-29.9 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.529 S5.540 S5.542	29.5-29.9 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.540 S5.542

S5.535 In the band 24.75-25.25 GHz, feeder links to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service shall have priority over other uses in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space). Such other uses shall protect and shall not claim protection from existing and future operating feeder-link networks to such broadcasting satellite stations.

S5.535A The use of the band 29.1-29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellite systems and feeder links to non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. Such use is subject to the application of the provisions of No. **S9.11A**, but not subject to the provisions of No. **S22.2**, except as indicated in Nos. **S5.523C** and **S5.523E** where such use is not subject to the provisions of No. **S9.11A** and shall continue to be subject to Articles **S9** (except No. **S9.11A**) and **S11** procedures, and to the provisions of No. **S22.2**. (WRC-97)

S5.536 Use of the 25.25-27.5 GHz band by the inter-satellite service is limited to space research and Earth exploration-satellite applications, and also transmissions of data originating from industrial and medical activities in space.

S5.536A Administrations installing earth exploration-satellite earth stations cannot claim protection from fixed and mobile stations operated by neighbouring administrations. In addition, earth stations operating in the earth exploration-satellite service should take into account Recommendation ITU-R SA.1278. (WRC-97)

S5.536B In Germany, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, the Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Syria, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Romania, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, earth stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service in the band 25.5-27 GHz shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and deployment of, stations of the fixed and mobile services. (WRC-97)

S5.537 Space services using non-geostationary satellites operating in the inter-satellite service in the band 27-27.5 GHz are exempt from the provisions of No. **S22.2**.

S5.538 *Additional allocation:* the bands 27.500-27.501 GHz and 29.999-30.000 GHz are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for the beacon transmissions intended for up-link power control. Such space-to-Earth transmissions shall not exceed an equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of +10 dBW in the direction of adjacent satellites on the geostationary-satellite orbit. In the band 27.500-27.501 GHz, such space-to-Earth transmissions shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the values specified in Article **S21**, Table **S21-4** on the Earth's surface.

S5.539 The band 27.5-30 GHz may be used by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for the provision of feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.540 *Additional allocation:* the band 27.501-29.999 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis for beacon transmissions intended for up-link power control.

S5.541 In the band 28.5-30 GHz, the earth exploration-satellite service is limited to the transfer of data between stations and not to the primary collection of information by means of active or passive sensors.

S5.541A Feeder links of non-geostationary networks in the mobile-satellite service and geostationary networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in the band 29.1-29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) shall employ uplink adaptive power control or other methods of fade compensation, such that the earth station transmissions shall be conducted at the power level required to meet the desired link performance while reducing the level of mutual interference between both networks. These methods shall apply to networks for which Appendix **S4** coordination information is considered as having been received by the Bureau after 17 May 1996 and until they are changed by a future competent world radiocommunication conference. Administrations submitting Appendix **S4** information for coordination before this date are encouraged to utilize these techniques to the extent practicable. These methods are also subject to review by ITU-R (see Resolution **121 (Rev.WRC-97)**). (WRC-97)

S5.542 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Chad, the band 29.5-31 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. The power limits specified in Nos. **S21.3** and **S21.5** shall apply. (WRC-97)

29.9-34,2 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
29.9-30	FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 S5.543 S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.538 S5.540 S5.542	
30-31	FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.542	
31-31.3	FIXED MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) Space research S5.544 S5.545 S5.149	
31.3-31.5	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340	
31.5-31.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.149 S5.546	31.5-31.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340	31.5-31.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.149
31.8-32	FIXED S5.547A RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth) S5.547 S5.547B S5.548	
32-32.3	FIXED S5.547A INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth) S5.547 S5.547C S5.548	
32.3-33	FIXED S5.547A INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION S5.547 S5.547D S5.548	
33-33.4	FIXED S5.547A RADIONAVIGATION S5.547 S5.547E	
33.4-34.2	RADIOLOCATION S5.549	

S5.543 The band 29.95-30 GHz may be used for space-to-space links in the Earth exploration-satellite service for telemetry, tracking, and control purposes, on a secondary basis.

S5.544 In the band 31-31.3 GHz the power flux-density limits specified in Article **S21**, Table **S21-4** shall apply to the space research service.

S5.545 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 31-31.3 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**). (WRC-97)

S5.546 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 31.5-31.8 GHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**). (WRC-97)

S5.547 The bands 31.8-33.4 GHz, 51.4-52.6 GHz, 55.78-59 GHz and 64-66 GHz are available for high-density applications in the fixed service (see Resolution **726 (WRC-97)**). (WRC-97)

S5.547A Use of the band 31.8-33.4 GHz by the fixed service shall be in accordance with Resolution **126 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.547B *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 31.8-32 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation and space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.547C *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 32-32.3 GHz is allocated to the inter-satellite, radionavigation and space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.547D *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 32.3-33 GHz is allocated to the inter-satellite and radionavigation services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.547E *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 33-33.4 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.548 In designing systems for the inter-satellite and radionavigation services in the band 32-33 GHz, and for the space research service (deep space) in the band 31.8-32.3 GHz, administrations shall take all necessary measures to prevent harmful interference between these services, bearing in mind the safety aspects of the radionavigation service (see Recommendation **707**).

S5.549 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the band 33.4-36 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

34.2-40.5 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
34.2-34.7	RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space) S5.549	
34.7-35.2	RADIOLOCATION Space research S5.550 S5.549	
35.2-35.5	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS RADIOLOCATION S5.549	
35.5-36	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.549 S5.551A	
36-37	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149	
37-37.5	FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)	
37.5-38	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	
38-39.5	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	
39.5-40	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	
40-40.5	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	

S5.550 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 34.7-35.2 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**). (WRC-97)

S5.551 (SUP - WRC-97)

S5.551A In the band 35.5-36.0 GHz, active spaceborne sensors in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause harmful interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the radiolocation service, the meteorological aids service and other services allocated on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

40.5-55.78 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
40.5-42.5 FIXED BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile S5.551B S5.551D	40.5-42.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.551B S5.551E BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile S5.551C S5.551F	
42.5-43.5	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.552 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	
43.5-47	MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.554	
47-47.2	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	
47.2-50.2	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.552 MOBILE S5.149 S5.340 S5.552A S5.555	
50.2-50.4	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.555A	
50.4-51.4	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)	
51.4-52.6	FIXED MOBILE S5.547 S5.556	
52.6-54.25	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.556	
54.25-55.78	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE S5.556A SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.556B	

S5.551B The use of the band 41.5-42.5 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to Resolution **128 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.551C *Alternative allocation:* in the French overseas territories in Regions 2 and 3, the Republic of Korea and India, the band 40.5-42.5 GHz is allocated to the broadcasting, broadcasting-satellite and fixed services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.551D *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen, the band 40.5-42.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. The use of this band by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with Resolution **134 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.551E Use of the band 40.5-42.5 GHz by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with Resolution **134 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.551F *Different category of service:* in Japan, the allocation of the band 41.5-42.5 GHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. **S5.33**). (WRC-97)

S5.552 The allocation of the spectrum for the fixed-satellite service in the bands 42.5-43.5 GHz and 47.2-50.2 GHz for Earth-to-space transmission is greater than that in the band 37.5-39.5 GHz for space-to-Earth transmission in order to accommodate feeder links to broadcasting satellites. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to reserve the band 47.2-49.2 GHz for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the band 40.5-42.5 GHz.

S5.552A The allocation to the fixed service in the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz is designated for use by high altitude platform stations. The use of the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz is subject to the provisions of Resolution **122 (WRC-97)**. (WRC-97)

S5.553 In the bands 43.5-47 GHz, 66-71 GHz, 95-100 GHz, 134-142 GHz, 190-200 GHz and 252-265 GHz, stations in the land mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the space radiocommunication services to which these bands are allocated (see No. **S5.43**).

S5.554 In the bands 43.5-47 GHz, 66-71 GHz, 95-100 GHz, 134-142 GHz, 190-200 GHz and 252-265 GHz, satellite links connecting land stations at specified fixed points are also authorized when used in conjunction with the mobile-satellite service or the radionavigation-satellite service.

S5.555 *Additional allocation:* the bands 48.94-49.04 GHz, 97.88-98.08 GHz, 140.69-140.98 GHz, 144.68-144.98 GHz, 145.45-145.75 GHz, 146.82-147.12 GHz, 250-251 GHz and 262.24-262.76 GHz are also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.555A The band 50.2-50.4 GHz is also allocated, on a primary basis, to the fixed and mobile services until 1 July 2000. (WRC-97)

S5.556 In the bands 51.4-54.25 GHz, 58.2-59 GHz, 64-65 GHz, 72.77-72.91 GHz and 93.07-93.27 GHz, radio astronomy observations may be carried out under national arrangements.

S5.556A Use of the bands 54.25-56.9 GHz, 57-58.2 GHz and 59-59.3 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed -147 dB(W/m²/100 MHz) for all angles of arrival. (WRC-97)

S5.556B *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 54.25-55.78 GHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis for low-density use. (WRC-97)

55.78-66 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
55.78-56.9	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.556A MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.547 S5.557	
56.9-57	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.558A MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.547 S5.557	
57-58.2	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.556A MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.547 S5.557	
58.2-59	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.547 S5.556	
59-59.3	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.556A MOBILE S5.558 RADIOLOCATION S5.559 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	
59.3-64	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 RADIOLOCATION S5.559 S5.138	
64-65	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.547 S5.556	
65-66	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH S5.547	

S5.557 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 55.78-58.2 GHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.558 In the bands 55.78-58.2 GHz, 59-64 GHz, 66-71 GHz, 116-134 GHz, 170-182 GHz and 185-190 GHz, stations in the aeronautical mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. **S5.43**). (WRC-97)

S5.558A Use of the band 56.9-57 GHz by inter-satellite systems is limited to links between satellites in geostationary-satellite orbit and to transmissions from non-geostationary satellites in high-Earth orbit to those in low-Earth orbit. For links between satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit, the single entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1000 km above the Earth's surface, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed -147 dB(W/m²/100 MHz) for all angles of arrival. (WRC-97)

S5.559 In the bands 59-64 GHz and 126-134 GHz, airborne radars in the radiolocation service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. **S5.43**).

66-86 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
66-71	INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.553 S5.558 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.554	
71-74	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.149 S5.556	
74-75.5	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Space research (space-to-Earth)	
75.5-76	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE Space research (space-to-Earth)	
76-81	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth) S5.560	
81-84	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Space research (space-to-Earth)	
84-86	FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.561	

S5.560 In the band 78-79 GHz radars located on space stations may be operated on a primary basis in the Earth exploration-satellite service and in the space research service.

S5.561 In the band 84-86 GHz, stations in the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services shall not cause harmful interference to broadcasting-satellite stations operating in accordance with the decisions of the appropriate frequency assignment planning conference for the broadcasting-satellite service.

86-119.98 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
86-92	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340	
92-94	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIOLOCATION S5.149 S5.556	
94-94.1	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.562	
94.1-95	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	
95-100	MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE Radiolocation S5.149 S5.554 S5.555	
100-102	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.341	
102-105	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE S5.341	
105-116	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.341	
116-119.98	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.341	

S5.562 The use of the band 94-94.1 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services is limited to spaceborne cloud radars. (WRC-97)

119.98-158 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
119.98-120.02	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Amateur S5.341	
120.02-126	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.138	
126-134	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 RADIOLOCATION S5.559	
134-142	MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE Radiolocation S5.149 S5.340 S5.554 S5.555	
142-144	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	
144-149	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite S5.149 S5.555	
149-150	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	
150-151	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.385	
151-156	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	
156-158	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	

158-202 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
158-164	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	
164-168	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	
168-170	FIXED MOBILE	
170-174.5	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 S5.149 S5.385	
174.5-176.5	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.385	
176.5-182	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 S5.149 S5.385	
182-185	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.563	
185-190	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 S5.149 S5.385	
190-200	MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.341 S5.554	
200-202	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.341	

S5.563 *Additional allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 182-185 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

202-400 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
202-217	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.341	
217-231	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.341	
231-235	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Radiolocation	
235-238	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	
238-241	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Radiolocation	
241-248	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite S5.138	
248-250	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	
250-252	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.555	
252-265	MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.149 S5.385 S5.554 S5.555 S5.564	
265-275	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	
275-400	(Not allocated) S5.565	

S5.564 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Argentina, Spain, Finland, France, India, Italy and the Netherlands, the band 261-265 GHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)

S5.565 The frequency band 275-400 GHz may be used by administrations for experimentation with, and development of, various active and passive services. In this band a need has been identified for the following spectral line measurements for passive services:

- radio astronomy service: 278-280 GHz and 343-348 GHz;
- Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and space research service (passive): 275-277 GHz, 300-302 GHz, 324-326 GHz, 345-347 GHz, 363-365 GHz and 379-381 GHz.

Future research in this largely unexplored spectral region may yield additional spectral lines and continuum bands of interest to the passive services. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect these passive services from harmful interference until the next competent world radiocommunication conference.

ARTICLE S6

Special agreements

S6.1 § 1 Two or more Member States[‡] may, under the provisions for special arrangements in the Constitution, conclude special agreements regarding the sub-allocation of bands of frequencies to the appropriate services of the participating countries.

S6.2 § 2 Two or more Member States[‡] may, under the provisions for special arrangements in the Constitution, conclude special agreements, as a result of a conference to which all those Member States[‡] concerned have been invited, regarding the assignment of frequencies to those of their stations which participate in one or more specific services within the frequency bands allocated to these services by Article **S5**, either below 5 060 kHz or above 27 500 kHz, but not between those limits.

S6.3 § 3 Member States[‡] may, under the provisions for special arrangements in the Constitution, conclude, on a worldwide basis, and as a result of a conference to which all Member States[‡] have been invited, special agreements concerning the assignment of frequencies to those of their stations participating in a specific service, on condition that such assignments are within the frequency bands allocated exclusively to that service in Article **S5**.

S6.4 § 4 Special agreements concluded in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **S6.1** to **S6.3** shall not be in conflict with any of the provisions of these Regulations.

S6.5 § 5 The Secretary-General shall be informed, in advance, of any conference to be convened to conclude such an agreement; he shall also be informed of the terms of the agreement when concluded; and he shall inform the Member States[‡] of the existence of such agreements.

S6.6 § 6 The Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau and the Chairman of the Radio Regulations Board may be invited to send representatives to participate in an advisory capacity in the preparation of these agreements and in the proceedings of the conferences, it being recognized that in the majority of cases such participation is desirable.

S6.7 § 7 If, besides the action they may take in accordance with No. **S6.2**, two or more Member States[‡] coordinate the use of individual frequencies in any of the frequency bands covered by Article **S5** before notifying the frequency assignments concerned, they shall in all appropriate cases inform the Bureau of such coordination.

CHAPTER SIII

Coordination, notification and recording of frequency assignments and Plan modifications

ARTICLE S7

Application of the procedures

S7.1 The procedures of this Chapter shall be applied by administrations, the Radio Regulations Board (the Board) and the Radiocommunication Bureau (the Bureau) for the purposes of:

S7.2 *a)* obtaining coordination with, or the agreement of, other administrations whenever such a requirement is specified in one or more provisions of these Regulations (see Article **S9**);

S7.3 Not used.

S7.4 *b)* notifying to the Bureau frequency assignments for the purposes of examination and recording in the Master Register (see Article **S11**).

S7.5 Any administration may request the assistance of the Board or the Bureau in the application of any part of the procedures of this Chapter (see Articles **S13** and **S14**).

S7.5A If a frequency assignment is brought into use before commencement of the coordination procedure under Article **S9** when coordination is required, or before notification when coordination is not required, the operation in advance of the application of the procedure shall, in no way, afford any priority.

S7.6 If requested by any administration, particularly by the administration of a country in need of special assistance, the Bureau and, when necessary, the Board shall, using such means at their disposal as are appropriate in the circumstances, render the assistance requested in the application of the procedures of this Chapter.

S7.7 The Board shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and these Regulations, approve the Rules of Procedure which are to be applied by the Bureau (see Article **S13**, Section III).

S7.8 In a case of harmful interference involving the application of the provisions of Article **S15**, Section VI, except when there is an obligation to eliminate harmful interference under the provisions of this Chapter, administrations are urged to exercise the utmost goodwill and mutual cooperation taking into account all the relevant technical and operational factors of the case.

ARTICLE S8

**Status of frequency assignments recorded in the
Master International Frequency Register**

S8.1 The international rights and obligations of administrations in respect of their own and other administrations' frequency assignments¹ shall be derived from the recording of those assignments in the Master International Frequency Register (the Master Register) or from their conformity, where appropriate, with a plan. Such rights shall be conditioned by the provisions of these Regulations and those of any relevant frequency allotment or assignment plan.

S8.2 Not used.

S8.3 Any frequency assignment recorded in the Master Register with a favourable finding under No. **S11.31** shall have the right to international recognition. For such an assignment, this right means that other administrations shall take it into account when making their own assignments, in order to avoid harmful interference. In addition, frequency assignments in frequency bands subject to coordination or to a plan shall have a status derived from the application of the procedures relating to the coordination or associated with the plan.

S8.4 A frequency assignment shall be known as a non-conforming assignment when it is not in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations or the other² provisions of these Regulations. Such an assignment shall be recorded for information purposes, only when the notifying administration states that it will be operated in accordance with No. **S4.4** (see also No. **S8.5**).

S8.5 If harmful interference to the reception of any station whose assignment is in accordance with No. **S11.31** is actually caused by the use of a frequency assignment which is not in conformity with No. **S11.31**, the station using the latter frequency assignment must, upon receipt of advice thereof, immediately eliminate this harmful interference.

¹ **S8.1.1** The expression "frequency assignment", wherever it appears in this Chapter, shall be understood to refer either to a new frequency assignment or to a change in an assignment already recorded in the Master Register. Additionally, wherever the expression relates to a space station in the geostationary-satellite orbit or in a non-geostationary-satellite orbit, it shall be associated with § A.4 of Annex 2A to Appendix **S4**, as relevant.

² **S8.4.1** The "other provisions" shall be identified and included in the Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE S9

**Procedure for effecting coordination with or
obtaining agreement of other administrations**^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

**Section I – Advance publication of information on satellite
networks or satellite systems**

General

S9.1 Before initiating any action under this Article or under Article **S11** in respect of frequency assignments for a satellite network or a satellite system, an administration, or one⁶ acting on behalf of a group of named administrations, shall, prior to the coordination procedure described in Section II of Article **S9** below, where applicable, send to the Bureau a general description of the network or system for advance publication in the Weekly Circular not earlier than five years and preferably not later than two years before the planned date of bringing into use of the network or system (see also Nos. **S11.44** and **S11.44B** to **S11.44I**). The characteristics

¹ **A.S9.1** For the application of the provisions of this Article with respect to stations in a space radiocommunication service using frequency bands covered by the fixed-satellite service allotment Plan, see also Appendix **S30B**.

² **A.S9.2** These procedures may be applicable to stations on board satellite launching vehicles.

³ **A.S9.3** See also Appendices **S30** and **S30A**, as appropriate, for the coordination of:

a) proposed modifications to the Appendix **S30** Plans for the broadcasting-satellite service in the frequency bands 11.7-12.2 GHz (in Region 3), 11.7-12.5 GHz (in Region 1) and 12.2-12.7 GHz (in Region 2), with respect to frequency assignments in the same service or in other services to which these bands are allocated;

b) frequency assignments in other services to which the frequency bands referred to in § *a)* above are allocated in the same Region or in another Region, with respect to assignments in the broadcasting-satellite service which are subject to the Appendix **S30** Plans;

c) proposed modifications to the Appendix **S30A** Plans for feeder links to the broadcasting-satellite service in the frequency bands 17.3 -17.8 GHz (in Region 2) and 14.5-14.8 GHz and 17.3-18.1 GHz (in Regions 1 and 3), with respect to frequency assignments in the same service or in other services to which these bands are allocated;

d) frequency assignments in other services to which the frequency bands referred to in § *c)* above are allocated in the same Region or in another Region, with respect to assignments in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) which are subject to the Appendix **S30A** Plans.

For the broadcasting-satellite service and for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in the fixed-satellite service in Region 2, Resolution **42 (Rev.Orb-88)** is also applicable.

⁴ **A.S9.4** Resolution **49 (WRC-97)** shall also be applied with respect to those satellite networks and satellite systems that are subject to it.

⁵ **A.S9.5** See also Resolutions **51 (WRC-97)**, **130 (WRC-97)** and **538 (WRC-97)**.

⁶ **S9.1.1** Whenever, under this provision, an administration acts on behalf of a group of named administrations, all members of that group retain the right to respond in respect of their own networks or systems.

to be provided for this purpose are listed in Appendix S4. The coordination or notification information may also be communicated to the Bureau at the same time; it shall be considered as having been received by the Bureau not earlier than six months after the date of receipt of the information for advance publication where coordination is required by Section II of Article S9. Where coordination is not required by Section II, notification shall be considered as having been received by the Bureau not earlier than six months after the date of publication of the advance publication information.

S9.2 Amendments to the information sent in accordance with the provisions of No. S9.1 shall also be sent to the Bureau as soon as they become available. The use of an additional frequency band will require the application of the advance publication procedure for this band.

S9.2A If the information is found to be incomplete, the Bureau shall immediately seek from the administration concerned any clarification required and information not provided.

S9.2B On receipt of the complete information sent under Nos. S9.1 and S9.2, the Bureau shall publish it in a Special Section of its Weekly Circular within three months. When the Bureau is not in a position to comply with the time limit referred to above, it shall periodically so inform the administrations, giving the reasons therefore.

Sub-Section IA – Advance publication of information on satellite networks or satellite systems that are not subject to coordination procedure under Section II

S9.3 If, upon receipt of the Weekly Circular containing information published under No. S9.2B, any administration believes that interference which may be unacceptable may be caused to its existing or planned satellite networks or systems, it shall within four months of the date of publication of the Weekly Circular communicate to the publishing administration its comments on the particulars of the anticipated interference to its existing or planned systems. A copy of these comments shall also be sent to the Bureau. Thereafter, both administrations shall endeavour to cooperate in joint efforts to resolve any difficulties, with the assistance of the Bureau, if so requested by either of the parties, and shall exchange any additional relevant information that may be available. If no such comments are received from an administration within the aforementioned period, it may be assumed that the administration concerned has no objections to the planned satellite network(s) of the system on which details have been published.

S9.4 In the case of difficulties, the administration responsible for the planned satellite network shall explore all possible means to resolve the difficulties without considering the possibility of adjustment to networks of other administrations. If no such means can be found, it may request the other administrations to explore all possible means to meet its requirements. The administrations concerned shall make every possible effort to resolve the

difficulties by means of mutually acceptable adjustments to their networks. An administration on behalf of which details of planned satellite networks have been published in accordance with the provisions of No. **S9.2B** shall, after the period of four months, inform the Bureau of the progress made in resolving any difficulties. If necessary, a further report shall be provided prior to the submission of notices to the Bureau under Article **S11**.

S9.5 The Bureau shall inform all administrations of the list of administrations which have sent comments under No. **S9.3** and provide a summary of the comments received.

S9.5A The procedure of Section IA shall be considered mainly for the purposes of informing all administrations of developments in the use of space radiocommunications.

Sub-Section IB – Advance publication of information on satellite networks or satellite systems that are subject to coordination procedure under Section II

S9.5B If, upon receipt of the Weekly Circular containing information published under No. **S9.2B**, any administration considers its existing or planned satellite systems or networks or terrestrial stations⁷ to be affected, it may send its comments to the publishing administration, so that the latter may take those comments into consideration when initiating the coordination procedure. A copy of these comments shall also be sent to the Bureau. Thereafter, both administrations shall endeavour to cooperate in joint efforts to resolve any difficulties, with the assistance of the Bureau, if so requested by either of the parties, and shall exchange any additional relevant information that may be available.

S9.5C The procedure of Section IB shall be considered mainly for the purposes of informing all administrations of developments in the use of space radiocommunications.

S9.5D If the information under No. **S9.30** has not been received by the Bureau within a period of 24 months after the date of receipt by the Bureau of the relevant information under Nos. **S9.1** and **S9.2**, the information published under No. **S9.2B** shall be cancelled, after the administration concerned has been informed at least three months before the end of the 24-month period. The Bureau shall also publish the cancellation in its Weekly Circular.

⁷ **S9.5B.1** The only terrestrial stations to be taken into account are those for which the requirement to coordinate is under Nos. **S9.11**, **S9.11A** and **S9.21**.

Section II – Procedure for effecting coordination^{8,9}

Sub-Section IIA – Requirement and request for coordination

S9.6 Before an administration^{10,11} notifies to the Bureau or brings into use a frequency assignment in any of the cases listed below, it shall effect coordination, as required, with other administrations identified under No. **S9.27**:

S9.7 a) for a station in a satellite network using the geostationary-satellite orbit, in any space radiocommunication service, in a frequency band and in a Region where this service is not subject to a plan, in respect of any other satellite network using that orbit, in any space radiocommunication service in a frequency band and in a Region where this service is not subject to a plan, with the exception of coordination between earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission.

S9.8 b)¹² for a transmitting space station of the fixed-satellite service using the geostationary-satellite orbit in a frequency band shared on an equal primary basis with the broadcasting-satellite service, in respect of stations of the latter service which are subject to the Appendix **S30** Plans;

S9.9 c)¹² for a transmitting space station of the fixed-satellite service using the geostationary-satellite orbit in a frequency band shared on an equal primary basis with the feeder links of the broadcasting-satellite service which are subject to the Appendix **S30A** Plans;

S9.10 Not used.

S9.11 d) for a space station in the broadcasting-satellite service in any band shared on an equal primary basis with terrestrial services and where the broadcasting-satellite service is not subject to a plan, in respect of terrestrial services;

⁸ **S9.II.1** These procedures are also applicable for earth stations of the Earth exploration-satellite, space research, space operation and radiodetermination-satellite services intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

⁹ **S9.II.2** The word “coordination” as used throughout this Article refers also to the process of seeking an agreement of other administrations when required under No. **S9.21**.

¹⁰ **S9.6.1** In the case of coordination of an assignment in a satellite network, an administration may act on behalf of a group of named administrations. Whenever, under this provision, an administration acts on behalf of a group of named administrations, all members of the group retain the right to respond in respect of their own services which could affect or be affected by the proposed assignment.

¹¹ **S9.6.2** In all cases, the coordination of an earth station with terrestrial stations or other earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission shall remain within the authority of the administration on the territory of which this station is located.

¹² **S9.8.1** and **S9.9.1** Application of this provision with respect to Articles 6 and 7 of Appendices **S30** and **S30A** is suspended pending a decision of WRC-99 on the revision of these two Appendices.

- S9.11A** e) for a station for which the requirement to coordinate is included in a footnote of the Table of Frequency Allocations referring to this provision:
- S9.12** i) in a satellite network using a non-geostationary-satellite orbit, in respect of any other satellite network using a non-geostationary-satellite orbit, and in respect of any other satellite network using the geostationary-satellite orbit, with the exception of coordination between earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission;
- S9.13** ii) in a satellite network using the geostationary-satellite orbit, in respect of any other satellite network using a non-geostationary-satellite orbit, with the exception of coordination between earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission;
- S9.14** iii) which is a space station of a satellite network, in respect of stations of terrestrial services where the threshold value is exceeded;
- S9.15** iv) which is either a specific earth station or typical earth station of a non-geostationary satellite network, in respect of terrestrial stations in frequency bands allocated with equal rights to space and terrestrial services and where the coordination area of the earth station includes the territory of another country;
- S9.16** v) which is a transmitting station of a terrestrial service located within the coordination area of an earth station in a non-geostationary-satellite network;
- S9.17** f)¹³ for any specific earth station or typical mobile earth station in frequency bands above 1 GHz allocated with equal rights to space and terrestrial services, in respect of terrestrial stations, where the coordination area of the earth station includes the territory of another country, with the exception of the coordination under No. **S9.15**;
- S9.17A** g) for any specific earth station, in respect of other earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission, in frequency bands allocated with equal rights to space radiocommunication services in both directions of transmission and where the coordination area of the earth station includes the territory of another country or the earth station is located within the coordination area of another earth station, with the exception of the frequency bands subject to the Appendix **S30A** Plans;
- S9.18** h) for any transmitting station of a terrestrial service in the bands referred to in No. **S9.17** within the coordination area of an earth station, in respect of this earth station, with the exception of the coordination under Nos. **S9.16** and **S9.19**;

¹³ **S9.17.1** Application of this provision with respect to Articles 6 and 7 of Appendices **S30** and **S30A** is suspended pending a decision of WRC-99 on the revision of these two Appendices.

S9.19 *i)* for any transmitting station of a terrestrial service in a frequency band shared on an equal primary basis with the broadcasting-satellite service, with respect to an earth station of the broadcasting-satellite service, except where this service is subject to the Appendix **S30** Plans;

S9.20 Not used.

S9.21 *j)* for any station of a service for which the requirement to seek the agreement of other administrations is included in a footnote of the Table of Frequency Allocations referring to this provision.

S9.22 Not used.

S9.23 Whenever there is a requirement to effect more than one form of coordination in accordance with No. **S9.30**, the requests shall be appropriately identified by reference to Nos. **S9.7** to **S9.14** and **S9.21**, and they shall as far as possible be sent to the Bureau and, where appropriate, shall be published simultaneously.

S9.24 and **S9.25** Not used.

S9.26 Coordination may be effected for a satellite network using the information relating to the space station, including its service area, and the parameters of one or more typical earth stations located in all or part of the service area of the space station. Coordination may also be effected for terrestrial stations using the information relating to typical terrestrial stations, except for those mentioned in Nos. **S11.18** to **S11.23**.

S9.27 Frequency assignments to be taken into account in effecting coordination are identified using Appendix **S5**.

S9.28 In the case of requests for coordination under No. **S9.29**, the requesting administration shall, by applying the calculation method and criteria contained in Appendix **S5** to those frequency assignments, identify, to the extent possible, the administrations with which coordination is to be effected.

S9.29 Requests for coordination made under Nos. **S9.15** to **S9.19** shall be sent by the requesting administration to the identified administrations, together with the appropriate information listed in Appendix **S4** to these Regulations.

S9.30 Requests for coordination made under Nos. **S9.7** to **S9.14** and **S9.21** shall be sent by the requesting administration to the Bureau, together with the appropriate information listed in Appendix **S4** to these Regulations.

S9.31 The information sent under No. **S9.29** shall also, in the cases covered by Nos. **S9.15**, **S9.17** or **S9.17A**, include a copy of diagrams drawn to appropriate scale indicating, for both transmission and reception, the location of the earth station and its associated coordination area, or the coordination area related to the service area in which it is intended to

operate the mobile earth station, and the data on which the diagrams are based. In respect of terrestrial stations, in the cases covered by Nos. **S9.16**, **S9.18** and **S9.19** the information shall include the locations of terrestrial stations within the coordination area of the relevant earth station.

S9.32 If the responsible administration concludes that coordination is not required under Nos. **S9.7** to **S9.9**, it shall send the relevant information pursuant to Appendix **S4** to the Bureau for action under No. **S9.34**.

S9.32A If the responsible administration, following the application of Nos. **S9.15** to **S9.19**, concludes that coordination is not required, it may send the relevant information pursuant to Appendix **S4** to the Bureau for action under Section I of Article **S11**.

S9.33 If for any reason an administration cannot act in accordance with No. **S9.29**, it shall seek the assistance of the Bureau. The Bureau shall then send the request for coordination to the administration concerned and take any necessary further action as appropriate under Nos. **S9.45** and **S9.46**.

S9.34 On receipt of the complete information sent under No. **S9.30** or No. **S9.32** the Bureau shall promptly:

S9.35 *a)* examine that information with respect to its conformity with No. **S11.31**;

S9.36 *b)* identify in accordance with No. **S9.27** any administration with which coordination may need to be effected¹⁴;

S9.37 *c)* include their names in the publication under No. **S9.38**;

S9.38 *d)* publish, as appropriate, the complete information in the Weekly Circular within four months. When the Bureau is not in a position to comply with the time limit referred to above, it shall periodically so inform the administrations, giving the reasons therefore.

S9.39 Not used.

S9.40 *e)* inform the administrations concerned of its actions and communicate the results of its calculations, drawing attention to the relevant Weekly Circular.

S9.40A If the information is found to be incomplete, the Bureau shall immediately seek from the administration concerned any clarification required and information not provided.

¹⁴ **S9.36.1** The list of administrations identified by the Bureau under Nos. **S9.11** to **S9.14** and **S9.21** is only for information purposes, to help administrations comply with this procedure.

S9.41 Following receipt of the Weekly Circular referring to requests for coordination under Nos. **S9.7** to **S9.9**, an administration believing that it should have been included in the request shall, within four months of the date of publication of the relevant Weekly Circular, inform the initiating administration and the Bureau, giving its technical reasons for doing so, and shall request that its name be included.

S9.42 The Bureau shall study this information on the basis of Appendix **S5** and shall inform both administrations of its conclusions. Should the Bureau agree to include the administration in the request, it shall publish an addendum to the publication under No. **S9.38**.

S9.43 Those administrations not responding under No. **S9.41** within the time limit specified therein shall be regarded as unaffected and the provisions of Nos. **S9.48** and **S9.49** shall apply.

S9.44 The administration requesting coordination and those with which it is requested, or the Bureau when acting pursuant to No. **S7.6**, may request any additional information they consider necessary.

Sub-Section IIB – Acknowledgement of receipt of a request for coordination

S9.45 An administration receiving a request for coordination under No. **S9.29** shall, within 30 days from the date of the request, acknowledge receipt by telegram to the requesting administration. In the absence of an acknowledgement of receipt of its request within the 30 days, the requesting administration shall send a telegram requesting an acknowledgement.

S9.46 If there is no acknowledgement of receipt within 15 days of its second request sent under No. **S9.45**, the requesting administration may seek the assistance of the Bureau. In this event, the Bureau shall forthwith send a telegram to the administration which has failed to reply requesting an immediate acknowledgement.

S9.47 If there is no acknowledgement of receipt within 30 days after the Bureau's action under No. **S9.46**, it shall be deemed that the administration which has failed to acknowledge receipt has undertaken:

S9.48 a) that no complaint will be made in respect of any harmful interference affecting its own assignments which may be caused by the assignment for which coordination was requested; and

S9.49 b) that the use of its own assignments will not cause harmful interference to the assignment for which coordination was requested.

Sub-Section IIC – Action upon a request for coordination

S9.50 An administration having received a request for coordination under Nos. **S9.7** to **S9.21**, or having been included in the procedure following action under No. **S9.41**, shall promptly examine the matter with regard to interference which may be caused to or, in certain cases, by its own assignments¹⁵, identified in accordance with Appendix **S5**¹⁶.

S9.51 Following its action under No. **S9.50**, the administration with which coordination was sought under Nos. **S9.7** to **S9.9** shall, within four months of the date of publication of the Weekly Circular under No. **S9.38**, either inform the requesting administration and the Bureau of its agreement or act under No. **S9.52**.

S9.51A Following its action under No. **S9.50**, the administration with which coordination was sought under Nos. **S9.15** to **S9.19** shall, within four months of the date of dispatch of the coordination data under No. **S9.29**, either inform the requesting administration of its agreement or act under No. **S9.52**.

S9.52 If an administration, following its action under No. **S9.50**, does not agree to the request for coordination, it shall, within four months of the date of publication of the Weekly Circular under No. **S9.38**, or of the date of dispatch of the coordination data under No. **S9.29**, inform the requesting administration of its disagreement and shall provide information concerning its own assignments upon which that disagreement is based. It shall also make such suggestions as it is able to offer with a view to satisfactory resolution of the matter. A copy of that information shall be sent to the Bureau. Where the information relates to terrestrial stations or earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission within the coordination area of an earth station, only that information relating to existing radiocommunication stations or to those to be brought into use within the next three months for terrestrial stations, or three years for earth stations, shall be treated as notifications under Nos. **S11.2** or **S11.9**.

S9.52A In the case of coordination requested under No. **S9.14**, on receipt of the special section of the Weekly Circular referred to in No. **S9.38**, and within the same four-month period from the publication of that special section, an administration in need of assistance may inform the Bureau that it has existing or planned terrestrial stations which might be affected by

¹⁵ **S9.50.1** In the absence of specific provisions in these Regulations relating to the evaluation of interference, the calculation methods and the criteria should be based on relevant ITU-R Recommendations agreed by the administrations concerned. In the event of disagreement on a Recommendation or in the absence of such a Recommendation, the methods and criteria shall be agreed between the administrations concerned. Such agreements shall be concluded without prejudice to other administrations.

¹⁶ **S9.50.2** Where Appendix **S5** specifies a period for which planned assignments may be taken into account, that period may be extended by agreement between the administrations concerned.

the planned satellite network, and may request the Bureau to determine the need for coordination by applying the Appendix **S5** criteria. The Bureau shall inform the administration seeking coordination of this request, indicating the date by which it may be able to provide the results of its analysis. When these results are available, the Bureau shall inform both administrations. This request shall be considered as a disagreement, pending the results of the analysis by the Bureau of the need for coordination.

S9.52B When an agreement on coordination is reached, the administration responsible for the terrestrial stations or the earth station operating in the opposite direction of transmission may send to the Bureau the information concerning those stations covered by the agreement which are intended to be notified under Nos. **S11.2** or **S11.9**. The Bureau shall consider as notifications only that information relating to existing terrestrial or earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission or to those to be brought into use within the next three years.

S9.52C For coordination requests under Nos. **S9.11** to **S9.14** and **S9.21**, an administration not responding under No. **S9.52** within the same four-month period shall be regarded as unaffected and, in the cases of Nos. **S9.11** to **S9.14**, the provisions of Nos. **S9.48** and **S9.49** shall apply.

S9.52D For coordination requests under Nos. **S9.12** to **S9.14**, forty-five days prior to the expiry of the same four-month period the Bureau shall dispatch a circular-telegram to all administrations, bringing the matter to their attention. Upon receipt of the aforementioned circular-telegram, an administration shall acknowledge receipt immediately by telegram. If no acknowledgement is received within thirty days, the Bureau shall dispatch a telegram requesting acknowledgement, to which the receiving administration shall reply within a further period of fifteen days.

S9.53 Thereafter, the requesting and responding administrations shall make every possible mutual effort to overcome the difficulties, in a manner acceptable to the parties concerned.

S9.54 Either the administration seeking coordination or one whose assignments may be affected thereby may request additional information which it may require in order to assess the interference to its own assignments or to assist in resolving the matter.

S9.55 All administrations may use correspondence, any appropriate means of telecommunication or meetings, as necessary, to assist in resolving the matter. The results thereof shall be communicated to the Bureau, which shall publish them in the Weekly Circular, as appropriate.

S9.56 and **S9.57** Not used.

S9.58 An administration which has initiated coordination, as well as any administration with which coordination is sought, shall communicate to the Bureau any modifications to the published characteristics of their respective networks that were required to reach agreement on the coordination. The Bureau shall publish this information in accordance with No. **S9.38**, indicating that these modifications resulted from the joint effort of the administrations concerned to reach agreement on coordination and that, for this reason, they should be given special consideration. These modifications may involve the application of Sub-Section IIA of Article **S9** with respect to other administrations.

S9.59 If there is disagreement between the administration seeking coordination and an administration with which coordination is sought concerning the level of acceptable interference, either may seek the assistance of the Bureau; in such a case, it shall provide the necessary information to enable the Bureau to endeavour to effect such coordination.

**Sub-Section IID – Action in the event of no reply, no decision or disagreement
on a request for coordination**

S9.60 If, within the same four-month period specified in Nos. **S9.51** or **S9.51A**, an administration with which coordination is sought under Nos. **S9.7** to **S9.9** and **S9.15** to **S9.19** fails to reply or to give a decision under Nos. **S9.51** or **S9.51A** or, following its disagreement under No. **S9.52**, fails to provide information concerning its own assignments on which its disagreement is based, the requesting administration may seek the assistance of the Bureau.

S9.61 The Bureau, acting on a request for assistance under No. **S9.60**, shall forthwith request the administration concerned to give an early decision in the matter or provide the relevant information.

S9.62 If the administration concerned still fails to respond within thirty days of the Bureau's action under No. **S9.61**, the provisions of Nos. **S9.48** and **S9.49** shall apply.

S9.63 If there is continuing disagreement, or if any administration involved in the matter has requested the assistance of the Bureau, the Bureau shall seek any necessary information to enable it to assess the interference. It shall communicate its conclusions to the administrations involved.

S9.64 If the disagreement remains unresolved after the Bureau has communicated its conclusions to the administrations involved, the administration which requested coordination shall, having regard to the other provisions of this Section, defer the submission of its notice of frequency assignments under Article **S11** to the Bureau for six months from the date of the request or the Weekly Circular containing the request for coordination, as appropriate.

S9.65 If, at the date of receipt of a notice under No. **S9.64** above, the Bureau has been informed of a continuing disagreement, the Bureau shall examine the notice under Nos. **S11.32A** or **S11.33**¹⁷ and shall act in accordance with No. **S11.38**.

¹⁷ **S9.65.1** A notice of a frequency assignment for which coordination was requested under No. **S9.21** and in respect of which there is continuing disagreement shall not be examined under Nos. **S11.32A** or **S11.33**; it shall, however, be examined under No. **S11.31**.

ARTICLE S10 (*number not used*)

ARTICLE S11

Notification and recording of frequency assignments^{1, 2, 3}**Section I – Notification**

S11.1 The expression “frequency assignment”, wherever it appears in this Article, shall be understood to refer either to a new frequency assignment or to a change in an assignment already recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (hereinafter called the *Master Register*).

¹ **A.S11.1** See also Appendices **S30** and **S30A** as appropriate, for the notification and recording of:

a) frequency assignments to stations in the broadcasting-satellite service in the frequency bands 11.7-12.2 GHz (in Region 3), 11.7-12.5 GHz (in Region 1) and 12.2-12.7 GHz (in Region 2);

b) frequency assignments to stations in other services to which the frequency bands referred to in § *a)* above are allocated in the same Region or in another Region, so far as their relationship to the broadcasting-satellite service, which is subject to Appendix **S30**, is concerned;

c) frequency assignments to feeder-link stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency bands 14.5-14.8 GHz in Region 1 (see No. **S5.510**) and in Region 3, 17.3-18.1 GHz in Regions 1 and 3 and 17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 2, and to stations in other services in these bands;

d) frequency assignments to stations in the same service or other services to which the frequency bands referred to in § *c)* above are allocated in the same Region or in another Region, so far as their relationship to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in these bands is concerned.

For the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2 and for feeder links in the fixed-satellite service for the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2, Resolution **42 (Rev.Orb-88)** is also applicable.

See also Appendix **S30B** for the notification and recording of assignments in the following frequency bands:

All Regions, fixed-satellite service only

4 500-4 800 MHz	(space-to-Earth)
6 725-7 025 MHz	(Earth-to-space)
10.7-10.95 GHz	(space-to-Earth)
11.2-11.45 GHz	(space-to-Earth)
12.75-13.25 GHz	(Earth-to-space).

² **A.S11.2** Resolution **49 (WRC-97)** shall also be applied with respect to those satellite networks and satellite systems that are subject to it.

³ **A.S11.3** See also Resolutions **51 (WRC-97)**, **130 (WRC-97)** and **538 (WRC-97)**.

S11.2 Any frequency assignment to a transmitting station and to its associated receiving stations except for those mentioned in Nos. **S11.13** and **S11.14** shall be notified to the Bureau:

S11.3 *a)* if the use of that assignment is capable of causing harmful interference to any service of another administration; or

S11.4 *b)* if that assignment is to be used for international radiocommunication; or

S11.5 *c)* if that assignment is subject to a world or regional frequency allotment or assignment plan which does not have its own notification procedure; or

S11.6 *d)* if that assignment is subject to the coordination procedure of Article **S9** or is involved in such a case; or

S11.7 *e)* if it is desired to obtain international recognition for that assignment; or

S11.8 *f)* if it is a non-conforming assignment under No. **S8.4** and if the administration wishes to have it recorded for information.

S11.9 Similar notification shall be made for a frequency assignment to a receiving earth station or space station, or to a land station for reception from mobile stations, when:

S11.10 *a)* any of the conditions in Nos. **S11.4**, **S11.5** or **S11.7** apply to the receiving station; or

S11.11 *b)* any of the conditions in No. **S11.2** apply to the associated transmitting station.

S11.12 Any frequency to be used for reception by a particular radio astronomy station may be notified if it is desired that such data be included in the Master Register.

S11.13 Assignments involving specific frequencies which are prescribed by these Regulations for common use by terrestrial stations of a given service shall not be notified. They shall be entered in the Master Register and a consolidated table shall also be published in the Preface to the International Frequency List (IFL).

S11.14 Frequency assignments to ship stations and to mobile stations of other services, to stations in the amateur service, to earth stations in the amateur-satellite service, and those to broadcasting stations in the high-frequency bands allocated to the broadcasting service between 5 900 kHz and 26 100 kHz which are subject to Article **S12** shall not be notified under this Article.

S11.15 When notifying a frequency assignment, the administration⁴ shall provide the relevant characteristics listed in Appendix **S4**. Alternatively, if an administration has already communicated information to the Bureau under No. **S9.30**, it may identify that communication as a notification and send to the Bureau only the changes thereto.

S11.16 Not used.

S11.17 Frequency assignments relating to a number of stations or earth stations may be notified in the form of the characteristics of a typical station or a typical earth station and the intended geographical area of operation. Except for mobile earth stations, individual notices of frequency assignments are however necessary in the following cases (see also No. **S11.14**):

S11.18 *a)* stations covered by the Allotment Plans in Appendices **S25**, **S26** and **S27**;

S11.19 *b)* broadcasting stations;

S11.20 *c)* terrestrial stations within the coordination area of an earth station;⁵

S11.21 *d)* any terrestrial stations in bands shared with space services which exceed the limits specified in Table II of Appendix **S7** and in No. **S21.3**;⁵

S11.21A *e)* any terrestrial stations in bands listed in Table **S21-2**;⁵

S11.22 *f)* earth stations whose coordination area includes the territory of another administration, or where the earth station is located within the coordination area of an earth station operating in the opposite direction of transmission;^{5,6}

S11.23 *g)* earth stations whose interference potential is greater than that of a coordinated typical earth station.⁵

S11.24 Notices relating to assignments to stations of terrestrial services, except for those referred to in Nos. **S11.25** or **S11.26**, shall reach the Bureau not earlier than three months before the assignments are brought into use.

⁴ **S11.15.1** A frequency assignment to a space station or typical earth station as part of the satellite network may be notified by one administration acting on behalf of a group of named administrations. Any further notice (modification or deletion) relating to such an assignment shall, in the absence of information to the contrary, be regarded as having been submitted on behalf of the entire group.

⁵ **S11.20.1**, **S11.21.1**, **S11.21A.1**, **S11.22.1** and **S11.23.1** In such cases, individual notices of frequency assignments are required for frequency bands allocated with equal rights to terrestrial and space services where coordination is required under Appendix **S5**, Table S5-1.

⁶ **S11.22.2** In such cases, individual notices of frequency assignments are required for frequency bands allocated with equal rights to space services, in the opposite direction of transmission, where coordination is required under Appendix **S5**, Table S5-1.

S11.25 Notices relating to assignments to stations in space services, and to terrestrial stations involved in coordination with a satellite network, shall reach the Bureau not earlier than three years before the assignments are brought into use.

S11.26 Notices relating to assignments for high altitude platform stations in the fixed service in the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz shall reach the Bureau not earlier than five years before the assignments are brought into use.

Section II – Examination of notices and recording of frequency assignments in the Master Register

S11.27 Notices not containing those characteristics specified in Appendix **S4** as mandatory or required shall be returned with comments to help the notifying administration to complete and resubmit them, unless the information not provided is immediately forthcoming in response to an inquiry by the Bureau.

S11.28 Complete notices shall be marked by the Bureau with their date of receipt and shall be examined in the date order of their receipt. On receipt of a complete notice the Bureau shall, within no more than two months, publish its contents, with any diagrams and maps and the date of receipt, in the Weekly Circular which shall constitute the acknowledgement to the notifying administration of receipt of its notice. When the Bureau is not in a position to comply with the time limit referred to above, it shall periodically so inform the administrations, giving the reasons therefore.

S11.29 The Bureau shall not postpone the formulation of a finding on a complete notice unless it lacks sufficient data to reach a conclusion thereon. Moreover, the Bureau shall not act upon any notice having a technical bearing on an earlier notice which is still under consideration by the Bureau until it has reached a finding with respect to the earlier notice.

S11.30 Each notice shall be examined:

S11.31 *a)* with respect to its conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations⁷ and the other provisions⁸ of these Regulations, except those relating to conformity with the procedures for obtaining coordination or the probability of harmful interference, or those relating to conformity with a plan, as appropriate, which are the subject of the following sub-paragraphs;⁹

S11.32 *b)* with respect to its conformity with the procedures relating to coordination with other administrations applicable to the radiocommunication service and the frequency band concerned; or

⁷ **S11.31.1** Conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations implies the successful application of No. **S9.21**, when necessary.

⁸ **S11.31.2** The “other provisions” shall be identified and included in the Rules of Procedure.

⁹ **S11.31.3** Notices relating to radio astronomy stations are examined with respect to No. **S11.31** only.

- S11.32A** *c)* with respect to the probability of harmful interference that may be caused to or by assignments recorded with a favourable finding under Nos. **S11.36** and **S11.37** or **S11.38**, or recorded in application of No. **S11.41**, or published under Nos. **S9.38** or **S9.58** but not yet notified, as appropriate, for those cases for which the notifying administration states that the procedure for coordination under No. **S9.7** could not be successfully completed (see also No. **S9.65**);¹⁰ or
- S11.33** *d)* with respect to the probability of harmful interference that may be caused to or by other assignments recorded with a favourable finding in application of Nos. **S11.36** and **S11.37** or **S11.38** or in application of No. **S11.41**, as appropriate, for those cases for which the notifying administration states that the procedure for coordination or prior agreement under Nos. **S9.17**¹¹, **S9.17A** or **S9.18**¹¹ could not be successfully completed (see also No. **S9.65**);¹² or
- S11.34** *e)* where appropriate, with respect to its conformity with a world or regional allotment or assignment plan and the associated provisions.

S11.35 Not used.

S11.36 When the examination with respect to No. **S11.31** leads to a favourable finding, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register or examined further with respect to Nos. **S11.32** to **S11.34**, as appropriate. When the finding with respect to No. **S11.31** is unfavourable, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register for information purposes and subject to application of No. **S8.5**, only if the administration undertakes that it will be operated in accordance with No. **S4.4**; otherwise the notice shall be returned with an indication of the appropriate action.

¹⁰ **S11.32A.1** The examination of such notices with respect to any other frequency assignment for which a request for coordination under No. **S9.7** has been published under No. **S9.38** but not yet notified shall be effected by the Bureau in the order of their publication under the same number using the most recent information available.

¹¹ **S11.33.1** When typical earth stations are involved, administrations are required to furnish the necessary information to enable the Bureau to effect the examination.

¹² **S11.33.2** The examination under No. **S11.33** shall also take into account assignments for terrestrial services which are in use or which are to be brought into use within the next three years and have been communicated to the Bureau as a result of continuing disagreement in coordination.

S11.37 When the examination with respect to No. **S11.32** leads to a favourable finding, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register indicating the administrations with which the coordination procedure has been completed.^{13,14} When the finding is unfavourable, the notice shall be returned to the notifying administration, with an indication of the appropriate action, if Nos. **S11.32A** or **S11.33** do not apply.

S11.38 When the examination with respect to Nos. **S11.32A** or **S11.33** leads to a favourable finding, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register indicating the names of the administrations with which coordination was completed and those with which it was not completed but in respect of which the finding was favourable. When the finding is unfavourable, the notice shall be returned with an indication of the appropriate action.

S11.39 When the examination with respect to No. **S11.34** leads to a favourable finding, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. When the finding is unfavourable, the notice shall be returned to the notifying administration, with an indication of the appropriate action. However, notices under Appendices **S25**, **S26** and **S27** shall be treated as follows:

S11.39A In the case of a notice in conformity with the technical principles of Appendix **S27**, but not in conformity with the Allotment Plan, the Bureau shall examine whether the protection specified in Appendix **S27** is afforded to the allotments in the Plan and to assignments already recorded in the Master Register with a favourable finding.

S11.39B When the examination under No. **S11.39A** leads to a favourable finding, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. When the finding is unfavourable, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register with a symbol indicating that it shall cause no harmful interference to any frequency assignment which is either in conformity with the Allotment Plan or recorded in the Master Register with a favourable finding with respect to No. **S11.39A**.

S11.39C A notice in conformity with the technical principles of Appendix **S26**, but not in conformity with the Allotment Plan, shall be examined with respect to the allotments in Part III of Appendix **S26**.

S11.39D When the examination under No. **S11.39C** leads to a favourable finding, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. When the finding is unfavourable, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register with a symbol indicating that it shall cause

¹³ **S11.37.1** When the agreement of the administrations affected has been obtained only for a specified period, the Bureau shall be notified accordingly and the frequency assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register with a note indicating that the frequency assignment is valid only for the period specified. The notifying administration using the frequency assignment over a specified period shall not subsequently use this circumstance to justify continued use of the frequency beyond the period specified if it does not obtain the agreement of the administration(s) concerned.

¹⁴ **S11.37.2** When a frequency assignment to a space station in the broadcasting-satellite service in a non-planned band is recorded in the Master Register, a note shall be entered in the remarks column indicating that such recording does not prejudice in any way the decisions to be included in the agreements and associated plans referred to in Resolution **507**.

no harmful interference to any frequency assignment which is either in conformity with the Allotment Plan or recorded in the Master Register with a favourable finding with respect to No. **S11.39C**.

S11.39E In the case of a notice not in conformity with the Allotment Plan of Appendix **S25**, the assignment may be recorded provisionally in the Master Register on the condition that the administration has initiated the procedure of Appendix **S25** in accordance with § **S25/1.23** of Section I of Appendix **S25**.

S11.40 Not used.

S11.41 After a notice is returned under No. **S11.38**, should the notifying administration resubmit the notice and insist upon its reconsideration, the Bureau shall enter the assignment provisionally in the Master Register with an indication of those administrations whose assignments were the basis of the unfavourable finding¹⁵. The entry shall be changed from provisional to definitive recording in the Master Register only if the Bureau is informed that the new assignment has been in use, together with the assignment which was the basis for the unfavourable finding, for at least four months without any complaint of harmful interference being made (see Nos. **S11.47** and **S11.49**).

S11.41A Should the assignments that were the basis of the unfavourable finding under Nos. **S11.32A** or **S11.33** not be brought into use within the period specified in Nos. **S11.24**, **S11.25** or **S11.44**, as appropriate, then the finding of the assignments resubmitted under No. **S11.41** shall be reviewed accordingly.

S11.42 Should harmful interference be caused by an assignment recorded under No. **S11.41** to any recorded assignment which was the basis of the unfavourable finding, the station using the frequency assignment recorded under No. **S11.41** shall, upon receipt of advice thereof, immediately eliminate this harmful interference.

S11.43 In every case when a new assignment is recorded in the Master Register it shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article **S8** of this Chapter, include an indication of the finding reflecting the status of the assignment. This information shall also be published in the Weekly Circular.

S11.43A A notice of a change in the characteristics of an assignment already recorded, as specified in Appendix **S4**, shall be examined by the Bureau under Nos. **S11.31** to **S11.34**, as appropriate. Any change to the characteristics of an assignment that has been notified and confirmed as having been brought into use shall be brought into use within five years from the date of the notification of the modification. Any change to the characteristics of an assignment that has been notified but not yet brought into use shall be brought into use within the period provided for in No. **S11.44**.

¹⁵ **S11.41.1** The entry shall be definitive in the case of a frequency assignment to a receiving station, under the condition that the notifying administration has undertaken that no complaint will be made in respect of any harmful interference which may be caused to that assignment by the assignment which was the basis for the unfavourable finding.

S11.43B In the case of a change in the characteristics of an assignment which is in conformity with No. **S11.31**, should the Bureau reach a favourable finding with respect to Nos. **S11.32** to **S11.34**, as appropriate, or find that the changes do not increase the probability of harmful interference to assignments already recorded, the amended assignment shall retain the original date of entry in the Master Register. The date of receipt by the Bureau of the notice relating to the change shall be entered in the Master Register.

S11.43C Where the notifying administration resubmits the notice and the Bureau finds that the coordination procedures specified in No. **S11.32** have been successfully completed with all administrations whose space or terrestrial radiocommunication stations may be affected, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date of receipt by the Bureau of the original notice shall be entered in the appropriate column of the Master Register. The date of receipt by the Bureau of the resubmitted notice shall be entered in the "Remarks" column.

S11.43D Where the notifying administration resubmits the notice with a request that the Bureau effect the required coordination under Nos. **S9.7** to **S9.19**, the Bureau shall take the necessary action in accordance with the relevant provisions of Articles **S9** and **S11**, as appropriate. However, in any subsequent recording of the assignment, the date of receipt by the Bureau of the resubmitted notice shall be entered in the "Remarks" column.

S11.44 The notified date of bringing into use of any assignment to a space station of a satellite network shall be no later than five years following the date of receipt by the Bureau of the relevant information under No. **S9.1**. The notified date of bringing into use may be extended at the request of the notifying administration by not more than two years, only under the conditions specified under Nos. **S11.44B** to **S11.44I**. Any frequency assignment not brought into use within the required period shall be cancelled by the Bureau after having informed the administration at least three months before the expiry of this period.

S11.44A A notice not conforming to No. **S11.44** shall be returned to the notifying administration with a recommendation to restart the advance publication procedure.

S11.44B The notified date of bringing into use will be extended by the Bureau in accordance with No. **S11.44** if due diligence information required by Resolution **49 (WRC-97)** is provided for the satellite network; if the procedure for effecting coordination in accordance with Section II of Article **S9** as applicable has commenced; and if the notifying administration certifies that the reason for the extension is one or more of the following specific circumstances:

S11.44C *a)* launch failure;

S11.44D *b)* launch delays due to circumstances outside the control of the administration or operator;

S11.44E *c)* delays caused by modifications of satellite design necessary to reach coordination agreements;

S11.44F *d)* problems in meeting the satellite design specifications;

S11.44G e) delays in effecting coordination after the assistance of the Bureau was requested under No. **S9.59**.

S11.44H f) financial circumstances outside the control of the administration or the operator; or

S11.44I g) force majeure.

S11.45 The notified date of bringing into use of an assignment to a terrestrial station will be extended at the request of the notifying administration by not more than six months.

S11.46 In applying the provisions of this Article, any resubmitted notice which is received by the Bureau more than six months after the date on which the original notice was returned by the Bureau shall be considered to be a new notice.

S11.47 All frequency assignments notified in advance of their being brought into use shall be entered provisionally in the Master Register. Any frequency assignment provisionally recorded under this provision shall be brought into use by the date specified in the notice, or by the date of expiry of the extension granted under No. **S11.44** or No. **S11.45**. Within thirty days of such an assignment being brought into use, the notifying administration shall so inform the Bureau. If the Bureau does not receive that confirmation within the above period, after sending a reminder, it shall cancel the entry. The Bureau shall however inform the administration concerned before taking such action.

S11.48 If, after the expiry of the period of five years, plus the extension specified in No. **S11.44**, as appropriate, from the date of receipt of the complete information referred to in No. **S9.1**, the administration responsible for the satellite network has not brought the frequency assignments to stations of the network into use, the corresponding information published under Nos. **S9.2B** and **S9.38**, as appropriate, shall be cancelled, but only after the administration concerned has been informed at least three months before the expiry date referred to in No. **S11.44**.

S11.49 Where the use of a recorded assignment to a space station is suspended for a period not exceeding eighteen months, the notifying administration shall, as soon as possible, inform the Bureau of the date on which such use was suspended and the date on which the assignment is to be brought back into regular use. This latter date shall not exceed two years from the date of suspension.

ARTICLE S12

**Seasonal planning of the HF bands allocated to the
broadcasting service between 5 900 kHz and 26 100 kHz****Section I – Introduction**

S12.1 The use of the frequency bands allocated to high frequency broadcasting (HFBC) between 5 900 kHz and 26 100 kHz shall be based on the principles given below and shall be in conformity with seasonal planning based on a coordination procedure between administrations (referred in this Article as the Procedure) described in **S12.2** to **S12.45**. An administration may authorize a broadcasting organization (referred to in this Article as a broadcaster), among others, to act on its behalf in this coordination.

Section II – Principles

S12.2 § 1 The Procedure shall be based on the principle of equal rights of all countries, large or small, to equitable access to these bands. Attempts shall also be made to achieve efficient use of these frequency bands, account being taken of the technical and economic constraints that may exist in certain cases. On the basis of the foregoing, the following principles shall be applied.

S12.3 § 2 All broadcasting requirements, formulated by administrations, shall be taken into account and treated on an equitable basis, so as to guarantee the equality of rights referred to in No. **S12.2**, and to enable each administration to provide a satisfactory service.

S12.4 § 3 The Procedure shall be based solely on the broadcasting requirements expected to become operational during the schedule period. It shall furthermore be flexible in order to take into account new broadcasting requirements and modifications to existing broadcasting requirements.

S12.5 § 4 All broadcasting requirements, national¹ and international, shall be treated on an equal basis, with due consideration of the differences between these two kinds of broadcasting requirements.

S12.6 § 5 In the Procedure, an attempt shall be made to ensure, as far as practicable, continuity of use of a frequency or of a frequency band.

¹ **S12.5.1** An HF broadcasting requirement is considered as being for the purposes of national coverage when the transmitting station and its associated required service area are both located within the territory of the same country.

S12.7 § 6 The Procedure shall be based on double-sideband or single-sideband emissions. Other modulation techniques recommended by ITU-R shall be permitted in place of double-sideband or single-sideband emissions, provided that the level of interference caused to existing emissions is not increased.

S12.8 § 7 To promote efficient spectrum use, the number of frequencies used shall be the minimum necessary to provide a satisfactory quality of reception. Whenever practicable, only one frequency should be used.

S12.9 § 8 The Procedure shall include a technical analysis, as specified in the Radio Regulations Board Rules of Procedure.

S12.10 § 9 The Procedure should encourage administrations or broadcasters empowered to make changes to pursue a continual coordination process to resolve incompatibilities, at meetings (regional² or worldwide, bilateral or multilateral) or by correspondence.

S12.11 § 10 Regional coordination groups, which will facilitate bilateral and multilateral coordination among administrations and broadcasters in various regions of the world, shall identify themselves to the Bureau. Administrations and broadcasters shall be urged to participate in the relevant regional coordination groups. However, such participation would be on a voluntary basis.

S12.12 § 11 When an administration, in particular the administration of a developing country, requests assistance in the application of the Procedure, the Bureau shall take appropriate action, including, if need be, coordination of the requirements submitted by the requesting administration.

S12.13 § 12 The regional coordination groups should follow the coordination procedures prescribed in Section III. In the process of coordinating broadcasting requirements, an attempt shall be made to obtain agreement to the maximum number of submitted requirements with the quality level acceptable to administrations or broadcasters.

S12.14 § 13 In order to ensure maximum success from the Procedure, administrations and broadcasters shall show the utmost goodwill and mutual cooperation, and give due consideration to all the relevant technical and operational factors involved.

Section III – The Procedure

S12.15 The application of the Procedure shall be facilitated and coordinated by the Bureau as defined elsewhere in this Article.

² **S12.10.1** The word “regional” in this Article is not related to the ITU Regions.

S12.16 Twice yearly, administrations shall submit their projected seasonal broadcasting schedules in the relevant frequency bands to the Bureau. These schedules shall cover the following seasonal periods:

S12.17 Schedule A: Last Sunday in March to last Sunday in October.

S12.18 Schedule B: Last Sunday in October to last Sunday in March.

S12.19 Implementation of these schedules shall start at 0100 UTC.

S12.20 If an administration considers it necessary to take account of propagation changes during the schedule period, it is recommended, for reasons of spectrum efficiency, that such requirements should be implemented on the following dates:

S12.21 first Sunday in May;

S12.22 first Sunday in September.

S12.23 Implementation of these changes shall start at 0100 UTC on these dates.

S12.24 Other start and stop dates within a schedule period may be used to accommodate requirements that have different schedule periods, e.g. special events, clock changes on different dates not coincident with the schedule period, etc.

S12.25 Administrations may include assignments in their schedules up to one year in advance of their use.

S12.26 In those cases where an administration does not indicate its requirements for a new seasonal schedule, the Bureau shall use the assignments from the previous corresponding seasonal schedule for this administration for the new schedule period. A note in the schedule shall be used to identify such requirements. The Bureau shall follow this practice for two consecutive schedule periods.

S12.27 Following the action taken in No. **S12.26**, the Bureau shall notify the administration concerned that the schedule will not include their broadcasting requirements unless the administration advises otherwise.

S12.28 When an administration decides to cease its broadcasting service in the HF bands, it shall notify the Bureau of that decision.

S12.29 The frequencies in the schedules should be those that will be used during the season concerned, and should be the minimum number required to provide satisfactory reception of the programmes in each of the areas and for each of the periods intended. In each schedule, to the maximum possible extent, the frequencies to be used in each reception area should remain unchanged from season to season.

S12.30 Administrations are encouraged to coordinate their schedules with other administrations as far as possible prior to submission. An administration may, on behalf of a group of administrations, submit their coordinated schedules, the frequencies of which shall however have no priority for use over those submitted by other administrations.

S12.31 The closing dates for receipt by the Bureau of the schedules relating to the two seasons referred to in No. **S12.17** and **S12.18** shall be established and published by the Bureau.

S12.32 The schedules shall be submitted with the relevant data as specified in Appendix **S4**.

S12.33 Upon receipt of the schedules, the Bureau shall, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, validate the data where necessary, perform a compatibility analysis and prepare the tentative high frequency broadcasting schedule (the Tentative Schedule). This Schedule shall include all assignments where administrations gave no alternatives, the selections made by the Bureau from any alternatives given, and the frequencies selected by the Bureau in cases where the need for its assistance was indicated by their intentional omission from the individual schedules.

S12.34 The Tentative Schedule shall be published at least two months before the start of each of the two schedule periods in Nos. **S12.17** and **S12.18**.

S12.35 Administrations should examine the Tentative Schedule and should coordinate their frequency schedules to resolve or to minimize, as far as possible, any incompatibilities identified by the compatibility analysis, or by the monitoring results of similar assignments, or by a combination of both.

S12.36 Coordination shall be achieved through bilateral or multilateral meetings of administrations or broadcasters or other means acceptable to the parties concerned.

S12.37 Administrations, either jointly or separately, shall inform the Bureau, as quickly as possible, but no later than two weeks prior to the start of the schedule period, of any changes to their requirements resulting from the coordination process. The Bureau shall prepare a new consolidated high frequency broadcasting schedule (the Schedule), and shall perform a new compatibility analysis. The Bureau shall publish the Schedule and the results of the compatibility analysis at the start of the relevant broadcasting season.

S12.38 Administrations shall notify the Bureau of changes to their schedules as quickly as possible and the Bureau shall update and make available the Schedule on a monthly basis. The Bureau shall perform new compatibility analyses and publish the updated Schedule and the results of these analyses every two months during the season.

S12.39 To facilitate the coordination process, the Bureau shall also forward the schedules to the regional coordination groups.

S12.40 Regional coordination groups should consider communicating with administrations and broadcasters through the use of any appropriate, mutually agreeable means, such as e-mail, news-groups, bulletin boards and other forms of electronic data transfer.

S12.41 Each regional coordination group should consider appointing a steering committee to ensure smooth progress of the coordination process.

S12.42 During and after the coordination process, the regional coordination groups shall exchange schedule data among themselves with a view to further enhancing the efficacy of the coordination process.

S12.43 One month after the end of a season, the Bureau shall publish the final high frequency broadcasting schedule (the Final Schedule). If any changes have been notified to the Bureau since the previous consolidated Schedule, the Bureau shall also perform a compatibility analysis and publish it with the Final Schedule.

S12.44 The Bureau should, as and when required, convene joint meetings of the representatives of all the regional coordination groups to develop strategies for further reduction of incompatibilities and to discuss related matters. The outcome of these meetings shall be circulated among the regional groups and administrations.

S12.45 In a case of harmful interference involving the application of the provisions of Article **S15**, administrations are urged to exercise the utmost goodwill and mutual cooperation, taking into account all the relevant technical and operational factors of the case.

ARTICLE S13

Instructions to the Bureau**Section I – Assistance to administrations by the Bureau**

S13.1 When an administration has difficulty in applying the procedures of Articles **S9** and **S11** and Appendices **S30**, **S30A** and **S30B**, the Bureau shall, upon request, endeavour to assist in such cases.

S13.2 When an administration has difficulty in resolving a case of harmful interference and seeks the assistance of the Bureau, the latter shall, as appropriate, help in identifying the source of the interference and seek the cooperation of the responsible administration in order to resolve the matter, and prepare a report for consideration by the Board, including draft recommendations to the administrations concerned.

S13.3 When an administration so requests, the Bureau shall, using such means at its disposal as are appropriate in the circumstances, conduct a study of reported cases of alleged contravention or non-observance of these Regulations and shall prepare a report for consideration by the Board, including draft recommendations to the administrations concerned.

Section II – Maintenance of the Master Register and of World Plans by the Bureau

S13.4 The Bureau shall be solely responsible for maintenance of the Master Register in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, and shall:

S13.5 *a)* following consultation with administrations, from time to time make any necessary adjustments to the format, structure and presentation of data in the Master Register;

S13.6 *b)* whenever it appears from reliable information available that a recorded assignment has not been brought into regular operation in accordance with the notified required characteristics as specified in Appendix **S4**, or is not being used in accordance with those characteristics, the Bureau shall consult the notifying administration and, subject to its agreement or in the event of non-response after the dispatch of two consecutive reminders, each within a three-month period, shall either cancel, or suitably modify, or retain the basic characteristics of the entry. A decision of the Bureau to cancel the entry in the event of non-response shall be confirmed by the Board.

S13.7 *c)* enter in the Master Register and publish in the Preface to the International Frequency List (IFL) all frequencies prescribed by these Regulations for common use;

S13.8 *d)* make appropriate entries in the Master Register resulting from its examinations of frequency assignment notices in accordance with Article **S11**;

S13.9 *e)* maintain and periodically update the Preface to the IFL.

S13.10 The Bureau shall also compile, for publication by the Secretary-General in the form of the IFL, comprehensive listings of entries extracted from the Master Register and such other extracts as may periodically be required.

S13.11 The Bureau shall maintain master copies of all world frequency allotment or assignment plans contained in appendices to these Regulations, or adopted by world conferences convened by the Union, including, where applicable, the carrier-to-interference ratios, or margins, as appropriate, associated with each assignment or allotment, and incorporating any modifications resulting from the successful application of the relevant modification procedure, and shall provide such copies in an appropriate form for publication by the Secretary-General when justified by circumstances.

Section III – Maintenance of the Rules of Procedure by the Bureau

S13.12 The Board shall approve a set of Rules of Procedure to govern its own activities and those of the Bureau in the application of the Radio Regulations, to ensure the impartial, accurate and consistent processing of frequency assignment notices and to assist in the application of these Regulations.

S13.13 The Rules of Procedure shall include, inter alia, calculation methods and other data required for the application of these Regulations. These shall be based upon the decisions of world radiocommunication conferences and the Recommendations of the Radiocommunication Sector. Where requirements arise for new data for which there are no such decisions or Recommendations the Bureau shall develop such data in accordance with No. **S13.14**, and shall revise them when appropriate decisions or Recommendations are available.

S13.14 The Bureau shall submit to the Board the final drafts of all proposed changes to the Rules of Procedure. The Rules of Procedure approved by the Board shall be published and shall be open for comment by administrations. In case of continuing disagreement, the matter shall be submitted by the Director in his report, with the agreement of the concerned administration, to the next world radiocommunication conference. The Director of the Bureau shall also inform the appropriate study groups of this matter. Pending resolution of the matter, the Board and the Bureau shall continue to use the particular Rule of Procedure in dispute but, following resolution of the matter by a decision of a world radiocommunication conference, the Board shall promptly review and revise as necessary the Rules of Procedure and the Bureau shall review all relevant findings.

S13.15 If an administration, or the Board or the Bureau identifies a need for a special study, in relation to the Rules of Procedure, of any provisions of these Regulations or of a regional agreement with an associated frequency allotment or assignment plan, the case shall be

handled under No. **S13.14**. The same shall apply if as a consequence of the review of a finding or other action by the Board it is necessary to re-examine the Rules of Procedure.

S13.16 The Rules of Procedure shall be maintained and published in a form that will facilitate easy modification and maximize their value to administrations and other users.

Section IV – Board documents

S13.17 The Bureau shall, where appropriate, prepare draft modifications or additions to the Rules of Procedure which shall be made available for comment before being submitted to the Board. One week beforehand, the draft agenda of each Board meeting shall be sent by facsimile, or mailed, to all administrations and shall also be made available in electronic form. At the same time, all documents which are both referred to in that draft agenda and available at that time shall be sent by facsimile, or mailed, to those administrations requesting them as well as simultaneously being made accessible in electronic form.

S13.18 Within one week after a meeting of the Board, a summary of all decisions taken in that meeting, as well as the approved minutes of the preceding meeting, shall be published. These shall be circulated to administrations by means of a circular-letter from the Bureau and then made available in electronic form.

S13.19 A copy of all documents considered at the Board's meetings, including the minutes, shall be available for public inspection by administrations in the offices of the Bureau and be available in electronic form.

ARTICLE S14

Procedure for the review of a finding or other decision of the Bureau

S14.1 Any administration may request a review of a finding, a review of the results of a special study under these Regulations or under a regional agreement and plan, or a review of any other decision of the Bureau. The review of a finding may also be undertaken on the initiative of the Bureau itself when it considers this is justified.

S14.2 For this purpose, the administration concerned shall submit a request for a review to the Bureau; it shall also cite the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations and other references and shall state the action it seeks.

S14.3 The Bureau shall promptly acknowledge receipt of the request and shall consider the matter forthwith. Thereafter, every effort shall be made with the administration concerned to resolve the matter without adversely affecting the interests of other administrations.

S14.4 If the outcome of the review successfully resolves the matter with the requesting administration without adversely affecting the interests of other administrations, the Bureau shall publish an outline of the review, the arguments, the settlement and any implications affecting other administrations for the information of all Members of the Union. If this review results in a modification to a finding previously formulated by the Bureau, the Bureau shall re-apply the relevant steps of the procedure under which the previous finding had been formulated, including, if appropriate, removal of the corresponding entries from the Master Register or any consequential effect on notices subsequently received by the Bureau.

S14.5 If the outcome of the review does not successfully resolve the matter, or if it would adversely affect the interests of other administrations, the Bureau shall prepare a report and send it in advance to the administration which requested the review and to any others concerned in order to enable them, if they so desire, to address the Board. The Bureau shall then send the report with all supporting documentation to the Board.

S14.6 The decision of the Board on the review, to be taken in accordance with the Convention, shall be regarded as final in so far as the Bureau and the Board are concerned. That decision, together with the supporting information, shall be published as under No. **S14.4**. However, if the administration which requested the review disagrees with the Board's decision it may raise the matter at a world radiocommunication conference.

S14.7 The Bureau shall then initiate all other necessary action decided by the Board.

S14.8 Following resolution of the matter by a decision at a world radiocommunication conference, the Bureau shall promptly take the consequential actions, including a request to the Board for reviewing all relevant findings, if necessary.

CHAPTER SIV

Interferences

ARTICLE S15

Interferences**Section I – Interference from Radio Stations**

S15.1 § 1 All stations are forbidden to carry out unnecessary transmissions, or the transmission of superfluous signals, or the transmission of false or misleading signals, or the transmission of signals without identification (except as provided for in Article **S19**).

S15.2 § 2 Transmitting stations shall radiate only as much power as is necessary to ensure a satisfactory service.

S15.3 § 3 In order to avoid interference (see also Article **S3** and No. **S22.1**):

S15.4 a) locations of transmitting stations and, where the nature of the service permits, locations of receiving stations shall be selected with particular care;

S15.5 b) radiation in and reception from unnecessary directions shall be minimized by taking the maximum practical advantage of the properties of directional antennae whenever the nature of the service permits;

S15.6 c) the choice and use of transmitters and receivers shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article **S3**;

S15.7 d) the conditions specified under No. **S22.1** shall be fulfilled.

S15.8 § 4 Special consideration shall be given to avoiding interference on distress and safety frequencies and those related to distress and safety identified in Appendix **S13**.

S15.9 § 5 The class of emission to be employed by a station should be such as to achieve minimum interference and to assure efficient spectrum utilization. In general this requires that in selecting the class of emission to meet these objectives every effort shall be made to minimize the bandwidth occupied, taking into account the operational and technical considerations of the service to be performed.

S15.10 § 6 The out-of-band emissions of transmitting stations should not cause harmful interference to services which operate in adjacent bands in accordance with these Regulations and which use receivers in conformity with Nos. **S3.3**, **S3.11**, **S3.12**, **S3.13** and relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

S15.11 § 7 If, while complying with the provisions of Article **S3**, a station causes harmful interference through its spurious emissions, special measures shall be taken to eliminate such interference.

Section II – Interference from electrical apparatus and installations of any kind except equipment used for industrial, scientific and medical applications

S15.12 § 8 Administrations shall take all practicable and necessary steps to ensure that the operation of electrical apparatus or installations of any kind, including power and telecommunication distribution networks, but excluding equipment used for industrial, scientific and medical applications, does not cause harmful interference to a radiocommunication service and, in particular, to a radionavigation or any other safety service operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations¹.

Section III – Interference from equipment used for industrial, scientific and medical applications

S15.13 § 9 Administrations shall take all practicable and necessary steps to ensure that radiation from equipment used for industrial, scientific and medical applications is minimal and that, outside the bands designated for use by this equipment, radiation from such equipment is at a level that does not cause harmful interference to a radiocommunication service and, in particular, to a radionavigation or any other safety service operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations¹.

Section IV – Tests

S15.14 § 10 1) Before authorizing tests and experiments in any station, each administration, in order to avoid harmful interference, shall prescribe the taking of all possible precautions such as the choice of frequency and of time and the reduction or, in all cases where this is possible, the suppression of radiation. Any harmful interference resulting from tests and experiments shall be eliminated with the least possible delay.

S15.15 2) For the identification of transmissions made during tests, adjustments or experiments, see Article **S19**.

S15.16 3) In the aeronautical radionavigation service, it is undesirable, for safety reasons, to transmit the normal identification during emissions conducted to check or adjust equipment already in service. Unidentified emissions should however be restricted to a minimum.

S15.17 4) Signals for testing and adjustment shall be chosen in such a manner that no confusion will arise with a signal, abbreviation, etc., having a special meaning defined by these Regulations or by the International Code of Signals.

S15.18 5) For testing stations in the mobile service see No. **S57.9**.

¹ **S15.12.1** and **S15.13.1** In this matter, administrations should be guided by the latest relevant ITU-R Recommendation.

Section V – Reports of Infringements

S15.19 § 11 Infringements of the Constitution, Convention or Radio Regulations shall be reported to their respective administrations by the control organization, stations or inspectors detecting them. For this purpose they shall use forms similar to the specimen given in Appendix **S9**.

S15.20 § 12 Representations relating to any serious infringement committed by a station shall be made to the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the station, by the administrations which detect it.

S15.21 § 13 If an administration has information of an infringement of the Convention or Radio Regulations, committed by a station over which it may exercise authority, it shall ascertain the facts, fix the responsibility and take the necessary action.

Section VI – Procedure in a case of harmful interference

S15.22 § 14 It is essential that Member States[‡] exercise the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance in the application of the provisions of Article 45 of the Constitution and of this Section to the settlement of problems of harmful interference.

S15.23 § 15 In the settlement of these problems, due consideration shall be given to all factors involved, including the relevant technical and operating factors, such as: adjustment of frequencies, characteristics of transmitting and receiving antennae, time sharing, change of channels within multichannel transmissions.

S15.24 § 16 For the purpose of this Section, the term “administration” may include the centralizing office designated by the administration, in accordance with No. **S16.3**.

S15.25 § 17 Administrations shall cooperate in the detection and elimination of harmful interference, employing where appropriate the facilities described in Article **S16** and the procedures detailed in this Section.

S15.26 § 18 Where practicable, and subject to agreement by administrations concerned, the case of harmful interference may be dealt with directly by their specially designated monitoring stations or by direct coordination between their operating organizations.

S15.27 § 19 Full particulars relating to harmful interference shall, whenever possible, be given in the form indicated in Appendix **S10**.

S15.28 § 20 Recognizing that transmissions on the distress and safety frequencies (see Article **S31** and Appendix **S13**) require absolute international protection and that the elimination of harmful interference to such transmissions is imperative, administrations undertake to act immediately when their attention is drawn to any such harmful interference.

S15.29 § 21 In cases of harmful interference where rapid action is required, communications between administrations shall be transmitted by the quickest means available and, subject to prior authorization by the administrations concerned in such cases, information may be exchanged directly between specially designated stations of the international monitoring system.

S15.30 § 22 When a case of such harmful interference is reported by a receiving station, it shall give to the transmitting station whose service is being interfered with all possible information which will assist in determining the source and characteristics of the interference.

S15.31 § 23 If a case of harmful interference so justifies, the administration having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference shall inform the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station whose service is being interfered with, giving all possible information.

S15.32 § 24 If further observations and measurements are necessary to determine the source and characteristics of and to establish the responsibility for the harmful interference, the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station whose service is being interfered with may seek the cooperation of other administrations, particularly of the administration having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference, or of other organizations.

S15.33 § 25 When cases of harmful interference occur as a result of emissions from space stations, the administrations having jurisdiction over these interfering stations shall, upon request from the administration having jurisdiction over the station experiencing the interference, furnish current ephemeral data necessary to allow determination of the positions of the space stations when not otherwise known.

S15.34 § 26 Having determined the source and characteristics of the harmful interference, the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station whose service is being interfered with shall inform the administration having jurisdiction over the interfering station, giving all useful information in order that this administration may take such steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference.

S15.35 § 27 On being informed that a station over which it has jurisdiction is believed to have been the cause of harmful interference, an administration shall, as soon as possible, acknowledge receipt of that information by telegram. Such acknowledgement shall not constitute an acceptance of responsibility.

S15.36 § 28 When a safety service suffers harmful interference the administration having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference may also approach directly the administration having jurisdiction over the interfering station. The same procedure may also be followed in other cases with the prior approval of the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station whose service is being interfered with.

S15.37 § 29 An administration receiving a communication to the effect that one of its stations is causing harmful interference to a safety service shall promptly investigate the matter and take any necessary remedial action.

S15.38 § 30 When the service rendered by an earth station suffers harmful interference, the administration having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing such interference may also approach directly the administration having jurisdiction over the interfering station.

S15.39 § 31 If the harmful interference persists in spite of the action taken in accordance with the procedures outlined above, the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station whose service is being interfered with may address to the administration having jurisdiction over the interfering station a report of irregularity or infraction in accordance with the provisions of Section V.

S15.40 § 32 If there is a specialized international organization for a particular service, reports of irregularities and of infractions relating to harmful interference caused or suffered by stations in this service may be addressed to such organization at the same time as to the administration concerned.

S15.41 § 33 1) If it is considered necessary, and particularly if the steps taken in accordance with the procedures described above have not produced satisfactory results, the administration concerned shall forward details of the case to the Bureau for its information.

S15.42 2) In such a case, the administration concerned may also request the Bureau to act in accordance with the provisions of Section I of Article **S13**; but it shall then supply the Bureau with the full facts of the case, including all the technical and operational details and copies of the correspondence.

S15.43 § 34 1) In the case where an administration has difficulty in identifying a source of harmful interference in the HF bands and urgently wishes to seek the assistance of the Bureau, it shall promptly inform the Bureau.

S15.44 2) On receipt of this information, the Bureau shall immediately request the cooperation of appropriate administrations or specially designated stations of the international monitoring system that may be able to help in identifying the source of harmful interference.

S15.45 3) The Bureau shall consolidate all reports received in response to requests under No. **S15.44** and, using such other information as it has available, shall promptly attempt to identify the source of harmful interference.

S15.46 4) The Bureau shall thereafter forward its conclusions and recommendations to the administration reporting the case of harmful interference. These shall also be forwarded to the administration believed to be responsible for the source of harmful interference, together with a request for prompt action.

ARTICLE S16

International monitoring

S16.1 To assist to the extent practicable in the implementation of these Regulations, in particular to help ensure efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum and to help in the prompt elimination of harmful interference, administrations agree to continue the development of monitoring facilities and, to the extent practicable, to cooperate in the continued development of the international monitoring system, taking into account the relevant ITU-R Recommendations.¹

S16.2 The international monitoring system comprises only those monitoring stations which have been so nominated by administrations in the information sent to the Secretary-General in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R SM.1139. These stations may be operated by an administration or, in accordance with an authorization granted by the appropriate administration, by a public or private enterprise, by a common monitoring service established by two or more countries, or by an international organization.

S16.3 Each administration or common monitoring service established by two or more countries, or international organizations participating in the international monitoring system, shall designate a centralizing office to which all requests for monitoring information shall be addressed and through which monitoring information will be forwarded to the Bureau or to centralizing offices of other administrations.

S16.4 However, these provisions shall not affect private monitoring arrangements made for special purposes by administrations, international organizations, or public or private enterprises.

S16.5 Administrations shall, as far as they consider practicable, conduct such monitoring as may be requested of them by other administrations or by the Bureau.

S16.6 Administrative and procedural requirements for use and operation of the international monitoring system should be in accordance with the provisions of Recommendation ITU-R SM.1139.

S16.7 The Bureau shall record the results supplied by the monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system, and shall prepare periodically, for publication by the Secretary-General, summaries of the useful monitoring data received by it including a list of the stations contributing the data.

¹ **S16.1.1** Information on this subject is also provided in the ITU-R Handbook on Spectrum Monitoring.

S16.8 When an administration, in supplying monitoring observations from one of its monitoring stations taking part in the international monitoring system, states to the Bureau that a clearly identified emission is not in conformity with these Regulations, the Bureau shall draw the attention of the administration concerned to those observations.

CHAPTER SV

Administrative provisions

ARTICLE S17

Secrecy

S17.1 In the application of the appropriate provisions of the Constitution and the Convention, administrations bind themselves to take the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent:

S17.2 *a)* the unauthorized interception of radiocommunications not intended for the general use of the public;

S17.3 *b)* the divulgence of the contents, simple disclosure of the existence, publication or any use whatever, without authorization of information of any nature whatever obtained by the interception of the radiocommunications mentioned in No. **S17.2**.

ARTICLE S18

Licences

S18.1 § 1 1) No transmitting station may be established or operated by a private person or by any enterprise without a licence issued in an appropriate form and in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations by or on behalf of the government of the country to which the station in question is subject (however, see Nos. **S18.2**, **S18.8** and **S18.11**).

S18.2 2) However, the government of a country may conclude with the government of one or more neighbouring countries a special agreement concerning one or several stations of its broadcasting service or of its land mobile services, operating on frequencies above 41 MHz, situated in the territory of a neighbouring country and intended to improve national coverage. This agreement, which shall be compatible with the provisions of the present Regulations as well as of those regional agreements to which the countries concerned are signatories, may allow exceptions to the provisions of No. **S18.1** and shall be communicated to the Secretary-General in order that it may be brought to the notice of administrations for their information.

S18.3 3) Mobile stations which are registered in a territory or group of territories which does not have full responsibility for its international relations may be considered, in so far as the issue of licences is concerned, as subject to the authority of that territory or group of territories.

S18.4 § 2 The holder of a licence is required to preserve the secrecy of telecommunications, as provided in the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Convention. Moreover, the licence shall mention, specifically or by reference, that if the station includes a receiver, the interception of radiocommunication correspondence, other than that which the station is authorized to receive, is forbidden, and that in cases where such correspondence is involuntarily received, it shall not be reproduced, nor communicated to third parties, nor used for any purpose, and even its existence shall not be disclosed.

S18.5 § 3 To facilitate the verification of licences issued to mobile stations and mobile earth stations, a translation of the text in one of the working languages of the Union shall be added, when necessary, to the text written in the national language.

S18.6 § 4 1) The government which issues a licence to a mobile station or a mobile earth station shall indicate therein in clear form the particulars of the station, including its name, call sign and, where appropriate, the public correspondence category, as well as the general characteristics of the installation.

S18.7 2) For land mobile stations, including stations consisting only of one or more receivers, a clause shall be included in the licence, specifically or by reference, under which the operation of these stations shall be forbidden in countries other than the country in which the licence is issued, except as may be provided by special agreement between the governments of the countries concerned.

S18.8 § 5 1) In the case of a new registration of a ship or aircraft in circumstances where delay is likely to occur in the issue of a licence by the country in which it is to be registered, the administration of the country from which the mobile station or mobile earth station wishes to make its voyage or flight may, at the request of the operating company, issue a certificate to the effect that the station complies with these Regulations. This certificate, drawn up in a form determined by the issuing administration, shall give the particulars mentioned in No. **S18.6** and shall be valid only for the duration of the voyage or flight to the country in which the registration of the ship or aircraft will be effected, or for a period of three months, whichever is less.

S18.9 2) The administration issuing the certificate shall inform the administration responsible for issuing the licence of the action taken.

S18.10 3) The holder of the certificate shall comply with the provisions of these Regulations applicable to licence holders.

S18.11 § 6 In the case of hire, lease or interchange of aircraft, the administration having authority over the aircraft operator receiving an aircraft under such an arrangement may, by agreement with the administration of the country in which the aircraft is registered, issue a licence in conformity with that specified in No. **S18.6** as a temporary substitute for the original licence.

ARTICLE S19

Identification of stations**Section I – General provisions**

S19.1 § 1 All transmissions shall be capable of being identified either by identification signals or by other means¹.

S19.2 § 2 1) All transmissions with false or misleading identification are prohibited.

S19.3 2) Where practicable and in appropriate services, identification signals should be automatically transmitted in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

S19.4 3) All transmissions in the following services should, except as provided in Nos. **S19.13** to **S19.15**, carry identification signals:

S19.5 a) amateur service;

S19.6 b) broadcasting service;

S19.7 c) fixed service in the bands below 28 000 kHz;

S19.8 d) mobile service;

S19.9 e) standard frequency and time signal service.

S19.10 4) All operational transmissions by radiobeacons shall carry identification signals. However, it is recognized that, for radiobeacons and for certain other radionavigation services that normally carry identification signals, during periods of malfunction or other non-operational service the deliberate removal of identification signals is an agreed means of warning users that the transmissions cannot safely be used for navigational purposes.

S19.11 5) All transmissions by satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons (EPIRBs) operating in the band 406-406.1 MHz or the band 1 645.5-1 646.5 MHz, or by EPIRBs using digital selective calling techniques, shall carry identification signals.

S19.12 6) When identification signals are transmitted they shall comply with the provisions of this Article.

S19.13 7) However, the requirements for certain transmissions to carry identification signals need not apply to:

S19.14 a) survival craft stations when transmitting distress signals automatically;

¹ **S19.1.1** In the present state of the technique, it is recognized nevertheless that the transmission of identifying signals for certain radio systems (e.g. radiodetermination, radio relay systems and space systems) is not always possible.

S19.15 *b)* emergency position-indicating radiobeacons (except for those in No. **S19.11**).

S19.16 § 3 In transmissions carrying identification signals a station shall be identified by a call sign, by a maritime mobile service identity or by other recognized means of identification which may be one or more of the following: name of station, location of station, operating agency, official registration mark, flight identification number, selective call number or signal, selective call identification number or signal, characteristic signal, characteristic of emission or other clearly distinguishing features readily recognized internationally.

S19.17 § 4 For transmissions carrying identification signals, in order that stations may be readily identified, each station shall transmit its identification as frequently as practicable during the course of transmissions, including those made for tests, adjustments or experiments. During such transmissions, however, identification signals shall be transmitted at least hourly, preferably within the period from five minutes before to five minutes after the hour (UTC) unless to do so would cause unreasonable interruption of traffic, in which case identification shall be given at the beginning and end of transmissions.

S19.18 § 5 Identification signals shall wherever practicable be in one of the following forms:

S19.19 *a)* speech, using simple amplitude or frequency modulation;

S19.20 *b)* international Morse code transmitted at manual speed;

S19.21 *c)* a telegraph code compatible with conventional printing equipment;

S19.22 *d)* any other form recommended by the Radiocommunication Sector.

S19.23 § 6 To the extent possible the identification signal should be transmitted in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

S19.24 § 7 Administrations should ensure that wherever practicable superimposed identification methods be employed in accordance with ITU-R Recommendations.

S19.25 § 8 When a number of stations work simultaneously in a common circuit, either as relay stations, or in parallel on different frequencies, each station shall, as far as practicable, transmit its own identification or those of all the stations concerned.

S19.26 § 9 Administrations shall ensure, except in the cases mentioned in Nos. **S19.13** to **S19.15**, that all transmissions not carrying identification signals can be identified by other means when they are capable of causing harmful interference to the services of another administration operating in accordance with these Regulations.

S19.27 § 10 Administrations shall, having regard to the provisions of these Regulations relating to the notification of assignments for recording in the Master Register, adopt their own measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of No. **S19.26**.

S19.28 § 11 Each Member State[‡] reserves the right to establish its own measures for identifying its stations used for national defence. However, it shall use, as far as possible, call signs recognizable as such, and containing the distinctive characters of its nationality.

Section II – Allocation of international series and assignment of call signs

S19.28A § 11A 1) For the purpose of the supply of identification signals, a *territory* or *geographical area* shall be understood to mean the territory within the limits of which the station is located. For mobile stations, it shall be understood to mean the territory within the limits of which the responsible administration is located. A territory which does not have full responsibility for its international relations shall also be considered as a geographical area for this purpose.

S19.28B 2) In all documents of the Union where the terms *allocation of call sign series* and *assignment of call signs* are to be used, they shall be used with the following meaning:

Identification means	Terms used in these Regulations
International series of call signs (including maritime identification digits (MIDs) and selective call numbers)	Allocation to the administration of a Member State [‡] (see definition in No. 1002 of the Constitution)
Call signs (including maritime identification digits (MIDs) and selective call numbers)	Assignment by any administration to stations operating in a territory or geographical area (see No. S19.28A)

S19.29 § 12 1) All stations open to international public correspondence, all amateur stations, and other stations which are capable of causing harmful interference beyond the boundaries of the territory or geographical area in which they are located, shall have call signs from the international series allocated to its administration as given in the Table of Allocation of International Call Sign Series in Appendix **S42**.

S19.30 2) As the need arises, ship stations and ship earth stations to which the provisions of Chapter **SIX** apply, and coast stations or coast earth stations capable of communicating with such ship stations, shall have assigned to them maritime mobile service identities in accordance with Section VI of this Article.

S19.31 3) It is not compulsory to assign call signs from the international series to stations identified by maritime mobile service identities or which are easily identified by other means (see No. **S19.16**) and whose signals of identification or characteristics of emission are published in international documents.

S19.32 § 13 Should the available call sign series in Appendix **S42** be exhausted, new call sign series may be allocated according to the principles set out in Resolution **13 (Rev.WRC-97)** relating to the formation of call signs and the allocation of new international series.

S19.33 § 14 Between radiocommunication conferences, the Secretary-General is authorized to deal with questions relating to changes in the allocation of series of call signs, on a provisional basis, and subject to confirmation by the following conference (see also No. **S19.32**).

S19.34 § 15 The Secretary-General shall be responsible for allocating maritime identification digits (MIDs) to administrations and shall regularly publish information regarding allocated MIDs.

S19.35 § 16 The Secretary-General shall be responsible for allocating additional maritime identification digits (MIDs) to administrations within the limits specified², provided that he is satisfied that the possibilities offered by the MIDs allocated to an administration will soon be exhausted despite judicious ship station identity assignment as outlined in Section VI, which should be in conformity with the relevant ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations.

S19.36 § 17 A single maritime identification digit (MID) has been allocated initially to each administration. A second MID should not be requested unless the first MID allocated is more than 80% exhausted in the basic category of three trailing zeros and the rate of assignments is such that 90% exhaustion is foreseen. The same criteria should be applied to subsequent requests for MIDs.

S19.37 § 18 The Secretary-General shall be responsible for supplying series of selective call numbers or signals (see Nos. **S19.92** to **S19.95**) at the request of the administrations concerned.

S19.38 § 19 1) Each administration shall choose the call signs and, if the selective calling system used is in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3, the ship station selective call numbers and the coast station identification numbers of its stations from the international series allocated or supplied to it; and shall notify this information to the Secretary-General together with the information which is to appear in Lists I, IV, V, VI and VIIIA. These notifications do not include call signs assigned to amateur and experimental stations.

S19.39 2) Each administration shall choose the maritime mobile service identities of its stations from the maritime identification digits allocated to it and notify this information to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the relevant lists, as provided for in Article **S20**.

² **S19.35.1** In no circumstances may an administration claim more MIDs than the total number of its ship stations shown in the ITU List of Ship Stations (List V) divided by 1000.

S19.40 3) The Secretary-General shall ensure that the same call sign, the same maritime mobile service identity, the same selective call number or the same identification number is not assigned more than once and that call signs which might be confused with distress signals, or with other signals of the same nature, are not assigned.

S19.41 § 20 1) When a fixed station uses more than one frequency in the international service, each frequency may be identified by a separate call sign used solely for this frequency.

S19.42 2) When a broadcasting station uses more than one frequency in the international service, each frequency may be identified by a separate call sign used solely for this frequency or by some other appropriate means, such as announcing the name of the place and frequency used.

S19.43 3) When a land station uses more than one frequency, each frequency may, if desired, be identified by a separate call sign.

S19.44 4) Where practicable, coast stations should use a common call sign for each frequency series³.

Section III – Formation of call signs

S19.45 § 21 1) The twenty-six letters of the alphabet, as well as digits in the cases specified below, may be used to form call signs. Accented letters are excluded.

S19.46 2) However, the following combinations shall not be used as call signs:

S19.47 a) combinations which might be confused with distress signals or with other signals of a similar nature;

S19.48 b) combinations reserved for the abbreviations to be used in the radiocommunication services (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1172).

S19.49 c) for amateur stations, combinations commencing with a digit when the second character is the letter O or the letter I.

S19.50 § 22 Call signs in the international series are formed as indicated in Nos. **S19.51** to **S19.71**. The first two characters shall be two letters or a letter followed by a digit or a digit followed by a letter. The first two characters or in certain cases the first character of a call sign constitute the nationality identification⁴.

³ **S19.44.1** By “frequency series” is meant a group of frequencies each of which belongs to one of the different bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz that are allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service.

⁴ **S19.50.1** For call sign series beginning with B, F, G, I, K, M, N, R and W, only the first character is required for nationality identification. In the cases of half series, the first three characters are required for nationality identification.

S19.51 *Land and fixed stations***S19.52** § 23 1)

- two characters and one letter, *or*
- two characters and one letter followed by not more than three digits (other than the digits 0 and 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter).

S19.53 2) However, it is recommended that, as far as possible, the call signs of fixed stations consist of:

- two characters and one letter followed by two digits (other than the digits 0 and 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter).

S19.54 *Ship stations***S19.55** § 24 1)

- two characters and two letters, *or*
- two characters, two letters and one digit (other than the digits 0 or 1).

S19.56 2) However, ship stations employing only radiotelephony may also use a call sign consisting of:

- two characters (provided that the second is a letter) followed by four digits (other than the digits 0 or 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter), *or*
- two characters and one letter followed by four digits (other than the digits 0 or 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter).

S19.57 *Aircraft stations***S19.58** § 25

- two characters and three letters.

S19.59 *Ship's survival craft stations***S19.60** § 26

- the call sign of the parent ship followed by two digits (other than the digits 0 or 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter).

S19.61 *Emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations***S19.62** § 27

- the Morse letter B and/or the call sign of the parent ship to which the radiobeacon belongs.

S19.63 *Aircraft survival craft stations***S19.64** § 28

- the complete call sign of the parent aircraft (see No. **S19.58**), followed by a single digit other than 0 or 1.

S19.65 *Land mobile stations***S19.66** § 29

- two characters (provided that the second is a letter) followed by four digits (other than the digits 0 or 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter), *or*
- two characters and one or two letters followed by four digits (other than the digits 0 or 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter).

S19.67 *Amateur and experimental stations***S19.68** § 30 1)

- one character (see No. **S19.50.1**) and a single digit (other than 0 or 1), followed by a group of not more than three letters, *or*
- two characters and a single digit (other than 0 or 1), followed by a group of not more than three letters.

S19.69 2) However, the prohibition of the use of the digits 0 and 1 does not apply to amateur stations.

S19.70 *Stations in the space service*

S19.71 § 31 When call signs for stations in the space service are employed, it is recommended that they consist of:

- two characters followed by two or three digits (other than the digits 0 and 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter).

Section IV – Identification of stations using radiotelephony

S19.72 § 32 Stations using radiotelephony shall be identified as indicated in Nos. **S19.73** to **S19.82**.

S19.73 § 33 1) *Coast stations*

- a call sign (see No. **S19.52**); *or*
- the geographical name of the place as it appears in the List of Coast Stations, followed preferably by the word RADIO or by any other appropriate indication.

S19.74 2) *Ship stations*

- a call sign (see Nos. **S19.55** and **S19.56**); *or*
- the official name of the ship preceded, if necessary, by the name of the owner on condition that there is no possible confusion with distress, urgency and safety signals; *or*
- its selective call number or signal.

- S19.75** 3) *Ship's survival craft stations*
- a call sign (see No. **S19.60**); *or*
 - a signal of identification consisting of the name of the parent ship followed by two digits.
- S19.76** 4) *Emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations*
- When speech transmission is used (see Appendix **S13**):
- the name and/or the call sign of the parent ship to which the radiobeacon belongs.
- S19.77** § 34 1) *Aeronautical stations*
- the name of the airport or geographical name of the place followed, if necessary, by a suitable word indicating the function of the station.
- S19.78** 2) *Aircraft stations*
- a call sign (see No. **S19.58**), which may be preceded by a word designating the owner or the type of aircraft; *or*
 - a combination of characters corresponding to the official registration mark assigned to the aircraft; *or*
 - a word designating the airline, followed by the flight identification number.
- S19.79** 3) In the exclusive aeronautical mobile frequency bands, aircraft stations using radiotelephony may use other methods of identification, after special agreement between governments, and on condition that they are internationally known.
- S19.80** 4) *Aircraft survival craft stations*
- a call sign (see No. **S19.64**).
- S19.81** § 35 1) *Base stations*
- a call sign (see No. **S19.52**); *or*
 - the geographical name of the place followed, if necessary, by any other appropriate indication.
- S19.82** 2) *Land mobile stations*
- a call sign (see No. **S19.66**); *or*
 - the identity of the vehicle or any other appropriate indication.

Section V – Selective call numbers in the maritime mobile Service

S19.83 § 36 When stations of the maritime mobile service use selective calling devices in accordance with Recommendations ITU-R M.257-3, ITU-R M.476-5, ITU-R M.625-3 and ITU-R M.627-1, their call numbers shall be assigned by the responsible administrations in accordance with the provisions below.

S19.84 *Formation of ship station selective call numbers and coast station identification numbers*

S19.85 § 37 1) The ten digits from 0 to 9 inclusive shall be used to form selective call numbers.

S19.86 2) However, combinations of numbers commencing with the digits 00 (zero, zero) shall not be used when forming the identification numbers for coast stations.

S19.87 3) Ship station selective call numbers and coast station identification numbers in the series are formed as indicated in Nos. **S19.88**, **S19.89** and **S19.90**.

S19.88 4) *Coast station identification numbers*

– four digits (see No. **S19.86**).

S19.89 5) *Ship station selective call numbers*

– five digits.

S19.90 6) *Predetermined groups of ship stations*

– five digits consisting of:

– the same digit repeated five times; *or*

– two different digits repeated alternately.

S19.91 *Assignment of ship station selective call numbers and coast station identification numbers*

S19.92 § 38 1) In cases where selective call numbers for ship stations and identification numbers for coast stations are required for use in the maritime mobile service and the selective calling system is in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3, the selective call numbers and identification numbers shall be supplied by the Secretary-General on request. Upon notification by an administration of the introduction of selective calling for use in the maritime mobile service:

S19.93 a) selective call numbers for ships will be supplied as required in blocks of 100 (one hundred);

S19.94 b) coast station identification numbers will be supplied in blocks of 10 (ten) to meet actual requirements;

S19.95 c) selective call numbers for selective calling of predetermined groups of ship stations in accordance with No. **S19.90** will be supplied as required as single numbers.

S19.96 2) Each administration shall choose the selective call numbers to be assigned to its ship stations from the blocks of the series supplied to it. Administrations shall notify the Bureau immediately in accordance with No. **S20.16** when assigning selective call numbers to ship stations.

S19.96A 3) Five-digit ship station selective call numbers are assigned to sequential single frequency selective calling (SSFC) equipment (as described in Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3) for calling in radiotelephony and for the phasing in of narrow-band direct printing (NBDP) equipment (as described in Recommendation ITU-R M.476-5). Within one administration the same five-digit number may be used:

- for identification of ship stations fitted with both SSFC and NBDP equipment;
- for identification of ship stations of two different ships fitted with either SSFC or NBDP equipment only.

S19.97 4) Each administration shall choose the coast station identification numbers to be assigned to its coast stations from the blocks of the series supplied to it.

Section VI – Maritime mobile service identities in the maritime mobile service and the maritime mobile-satellite service

S19.98

A – General

S19.99 § 39 When a station⁵ in the maritime mobile service or the maritime mobile-satellite service is required to use maritime mobile service identities, the responsible administration shall assign the identity to the station in accordance with the provisions described in Nos. **S19.100** to **S19.126**; in so doing, it should take into account the relevant ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations. In accordance with No. **S20.16**, administrations shall notify the Bureau immediately when assigning maritime mobile service identities

S19.100 § 40 1) Maritime mobile service identities are formed of a series of nine digits which are transmitted over the radio path in order to uniquely identify ship stations, ship earth stations, coast stations, coast earth stations and group calls.

S19.101 2) These identities are formed in such a way that the identity or part thereof can be used by telephone and telex subscribers connected to the general telecommunications network principally to call ships automatically in the shore-to-ship direction.

⁵ **S19.99.1** In this Section a reference to a ship station or a coast station may include the respective earth stations.

S19.102 3) There are four kinds of maritime mobile service identities:

S19.103 i) ship station identities;

S19.104 ii) group ship station call identities

S19.105 iii) coast station identities;

S19.106 iv) group coast station call identities.

S19.107 Not used.

S19.108 *B – Maritime identification digits (MIDs)*

S19.109 § 42 These provisions do not require an administration to assign numerical identities until it determines that such identities are necessary. They do not concern the assignment of ship station identities without trailing zeros, since it is assumed that there is enough capacity inherent in the system to provide for the assignment of such identities to all ship stations which an administration may wish to identify in this manner.

S19.110 *C – Ship station identities*

S19.111 § 43 1) Administrations should:

S19.112 a) follow the guidelines contained in the relevant ITU-R and ITU-T Recommendations for the assignment of ship station identities;

S19.113 b) make optimum use of the possibilities of forming identities from the single MID allocated to them;

S19.114 c) take particular care in assigning ship station identities with six significant digits (three-trailing-zero identities), which should be assigned only to ship stations which can reasonably be expected to require such an identity for automatic access on a world-wide basis for public switched networks;

S19.115 d) assign one-trailing-zero or two-trailing-zero identities to vessels when they require automatic access only on a national or regional level, as defined in the relevant ITU-T Recommendations;

S19.116 e) assign ship station identities without trailing zeros to all other vessels requiring a numerical identification.

S19.117 2) The 9-digit code constituting a ship station identity is formed as follows:

$$M_1I_2D_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8X_9$$

wherein

$$M_1I_2D_3$$

represent the maritime identification digits and X is any figure from 0 to 9.

S19.118 *D – Group ship station call identities*

S19.119 § 44 1) Group ship station call identities for calling simultaneously more than one ship are formed as follows:

$$0_1M_2I_3D_4X_5X_6X_7X_8X_9$$

where the first figure is zero and X is any figure from 0 to 9.

S19.120 2) The MID represents only the territory or geographical area of the administration assigning the group ship station call identity and does not therefore prevent group calls to fleets containing more than one ship nationality.

S19.121 *E – Coast station identities*

S19.122 § 45 1) Coast station identities are formed as follows:

$$0_10_2M_3I_4D_5X_6X_7X_8X_9$$

where the first two figures are zeros and X is any figure from 0 to 9.

S19.123 2) The MID reflects the territory or geographical area in which the coast station or coast earth station is located.

S19.124 *F – Group coast station call identities*

S19.125 § 46 1) Group coast station call identities for calling simultaneously more than one coast station are formed as a subset of coast station identities, as follows:

$$0_10_2M_3I_4D_5X_6X_7X_8X_9$$

where the first two figures are zeros and X is any figure from 0 to 9.

S19.126 2) The MID represents only the territory or geographical area of the administration assigning the group coast station call identity. The identity may be assigned to stations of one administration which are located in only one geographical region as indicated in the relevant ITU-T Recommendations.

Section VII – Special provisions

S19.127 § 47 1) In the aeronautical mobile service, after communication has been established by means of the complete call sign, the aircraft station may use, if confusion is unlikely to arise, an abbreviated call sign or identification consisting of:

S19.128 a) in radiotelegraphy, the first character and last two letters of the complete call sign (see No. **S19.58**);

S19.129 b) in radiotelephony:

- the first character of the complete call sign; *or*
- the abbreviation of the name of the owner of the aircraft (company or individual); *or*
- the type of aircraft;

followed by the last two letters of the complete call sign (see No. **S19.58**) or by the last two characters of the registration mark.

S19.130 2) The provisions of Nos. **S19.127**, **S19.128** and **S19.129** may be amplified or modified by agreement between administrations concerned.

S19.131 § 48 The distinguishing signals allotted to ships for visual and aural signalling shall, in general, agree with the call signs of ship stations.

ARTICLE S20

Service documents**Section I – Titles, contents and publication of service documents**

S20.1 § 1 The following documents shall be published by the Secretary-General. As circumstances warrant and in response to individual requests by administrations, the published information shall also be available in computer printed form, machine readable form, film, microfiche or by other appropriate means.

S20.2 § 2 *List I – The International Frequency List.*

S20.3 This list shall contain:

S20.4 a) particulars of frequency assignments recorded in the Master International Frequency Register;

S20.5 b) the frequencies (e.g. 500 kHz or 2 182 kHz) prescribed by these Regulations for common use by certain services;

S20.6 c) the allotments in the Allotment Plans included in Appendices **S25**, **S26** and **S27**.

S20.7 § 3 *List IV – List of Coast Stations.*

S20.8 § 4 *List V – List of Ship Stations.*

S20.9 § 5 *List VI – List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations.*

S20.10 § 6 *List VII A – List of Call Signs and Numerical Identities of Stations Used by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services.*

S20.11 § 7 *List VII B – Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations other than Amateur Stations, Experimental Stations and Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service.*

S20.12 § 8 *List VIII – List of International Monitoring Stations.*

S20.13 § 9 *List VIII A – List of Stations in the Space Radiocommunication Services and in the Radio Astronomy Service.*

S20.14 § 10 *Manual for Use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services.*

Section II – Preparation and amendment of service documents

S20.15 § 11 The form, the content and the periodicity of each publication shall be decided by the Bureau* in consultation with administrations and the international organizations concerned.

S20.16 § 12 Administrations shall take all appropriate measures to notify the Bureau immediately of any changes in the operational information contained in Lists IV, V and VI, in view of the importance of this information, particularly with regard to safety. In the case of other documents, administrations shall communicate the changes in the information contained in them as soon as possible.

S20.17 § 13 For the purpose of the service documents, a “country” shall be understood to mean the territory within the limits of which the station is located; a territory which does not have full responsibility for its international relations shall also be considered as a country for this purpose.

* NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT – The Conference may wish to take note of the contents of the following provisions: Nos. **S50.4, S52.76, S52.122, S52.139, S52.155, S52.161, S52.180, S52.212** and **S52.247**.

CHAPTER SVI

Provisions for services and stations

ARTICLE S21

Terrestrial and space services sharing frequency bands above 1 GHz**Section I – Choice of sites and frequencies**

S21.1 § 1 Sites and frequencies for terrestrial stations and earth stations, operating in frequency bands shared with equal rights between terrestrial radiocommunication and space radiocommunication services, shall be selected having regard to the relevant ITU-R Recommendations with respect to geographical separation between earth stations and terrestrial stations.

S21.2 § 2 1) As far as practicable, sites for transmitting^{1, 3} stations, in the fixed or mobile service, employing maximum values of equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) exceeding the values given in Table **S21-1** in the frequency bands indicated, should be selected so that the direction of maximum radiation of any antenna will be separated from the geostationary-satellite orbit by at least the angle in degrees shown in the Table, taking into account the effect of atmospheric refraction²:

TABLE S21-1

Frequency band (GHz)	e.i.r.p. value (dBW) (see also Nos. S21.2 and S21.4)	Minimum separation angle with respect to geostationary-satellite orbit (degrees)
1-10	+35	2
10-15	+45	1.5
25.25-27.5	+24 (in any 1 MHz band)	1.5
Other bands above 15 GHz	+55	No limit ³

Section II – Power limits for terrestrial stations

S21.3 § 3 1) The maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of a station in the fixed or mobile service shall not exceed +55 dBW.

¹ **S21.2.1** For their own protection receiving stations in the fixed or mobile service operating in bands shared with space radiocommunication services (space-to-Earth) should also avoid directing their antennae towards the geostationary-satellite orbit if their sensitivity is sufficiently high that interference from space station transmissions may be significant.

² **S21.2.2** Information on this subject is given in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R SF.765 (see Resolution 27 (Rev.WRC-97)).

S21.2.3 Not used

³ **S21.2.4** For frequency bands above 15 GHz (except 25.25-27.5 GHz), there is no restriction on the angular separation for transmitting stations of the fixed or mobile service. This matter is being studied in ITU-R.

S21.4 2) Where compliance with No. **S21.2** for frequency bands between 1 GHz and 10 GHz is impracticable, the maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of a station in the fixed or mobile service shall not exceed:

+47 dBW in any direction within 0.5° of the geostationary-satellite orbit; or

+47 dBW to +55 dBW, on a linear decibel scale (8 dB per degree), in any direction between 0.5° and 1.5° of the geostationary-satellite orbit, taking into account the effect of atmospheric refraction⁴.

S21.5 3) The power delivered by a transmitter to the antenna of a station in the fixed or mobile service shall not exceed +13 dBW in frequency bands between 1 GHz and 10 GHz, or +10 dBW in frequency bands above 10 GHz.

S21.6 4) The limits given in Nos. **S21.2**, **S21.3**, **S21.4** and **S21.5** apply, where applicable, to the services and frequency bands indicated in Table **S21-2** for reception by space stations where the frequency bands are shared with equal rights with the fixed or mobile service:

TABLE **S21-2**

Frequency band	Service	Limit as specified in Nos.
1 610-1 645.5 MHz (No. S5.359) 1 646.5-1 660 MHz (No. S5.359) 1 675-1 690 MHz (Region 2) 1 690-1 700 MHz (Region 2 countries listed in No. S5.381) 1 700-1 710 MHz (Region 2) 1 980-2 010 MHz 2 010-2 025 MHz (Region 2) 2 025-2 110 MHz 2 200-2 290 MHz 2 655-2 670 MHz ⁵ (Regions 2 and 3) 2 670-2 690 MHz 5 725-5 755 MHz ⁵ (Region 1 countries listed in Nos. S5.453 and S5.455) 5 755-5 850 MHz ⁵ (Region 1 countries listed in Nos. S5.453 , S5.455 and S5.456) 5 850-7 075 MHz 7 900-8 400 MHz	Fixed-satellite Meteorological-satellite Space research Space operation Earth exploration-satellite Mobile-satellite	S21.2 , S21.3 , S21.4 and S21.5

⁴ **S21.4.1** Information on this subject is given in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R SF.765 (see Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

TABLE S21-2 (end)

Frequency band	Service	Limit as specified in Nos.
10.7-11.7 GHz ⁵ (Region 1) 12.5-12.75 GHz ⁵ (Nos. S5.494 and S5.496) 12.7-12.75 GHz ⁵ (Region 2) 12.75-13.25 GHz 14.0-14.25 GHz (No. S5.505) 14.25-14.3 GHz (Nos. S5.505, S5.508 and S5.509) 14.3-14.4 GHz ⁵ (Regions 1 and 3) 14.4-14.5 GHz 14.5-14.8 GHz	Fixed-satellite	S21.2, S21.3 and S21.5
17.7-18.4 GHz 19.3-19.6 GHz 24.45-24.75 GHz 24.75-25.25 GHz (Region 3) 25.25-29.5 GHz	Fixed-satellite Inter-satellite	S21.2, S21.3 and S21.5

S21.7 5) Transhorizon systems in the 1 700-1 710 MHz, 1 970-2 010 MHz, 2 025-2 110 MHz and 2 200-2 290 MHz bands may exceed the limits given in Nos. S21.3 and S21.5, but the provisions of Nos. S21.2 and S21.4 should be observed. Considering the difficult sharing conditions with other services, administrations are urged to keep the number of transhorizon systems in these bands to a minimum.

Section III – Power limits for earth stations

S21.8 § 4 1) The equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) transmitted in any direction towards the horizon by an earth station shall not exceed the following limits except as provided in No. S21.10 or S21.11:

- a) in frequency bands between 1 GHz and 15 GHz
+40 dBW in any 4 kHz band for $\theta \leq 0^\circ$
+40 + 3 θ dBW in any 4 kHz band for $0^\circ < \theta \leq 5^\circ$; and
- b) in frequency bands above 15 GHz
+64 dBW in any 1 MHz band for $\theta \leq 0^\circ$
+64 + 3 θ dBW in any 1 MHz band for $0^\circ < \theta \leq 5^\circ$,

where θ is the angle of elevation of the horizon viewed from the centre of radiation of the antenna of the earth station and measured in degrees as positive above the horizontal plane and negative below it.

⁵ **S21.6.1** The equality of right to operate when a band of frequencies is allocated in different Regions to different services of the same category is established in No. S4.8. Therefore any limits concerning inter-Regional interference which may appear in ITU-R Recommendations should, as far as practicable, be observed by administrations.

S21.9 2) For angles of elevation of the horizon greater than 5° there shall be no restriction as to the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) transmitted by an earth station towards the horizon.

S21.10 3) As an exception to the limits given in No. **S21.8**, the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) towards the horizon for an earth station in the space research service (deep space) shall not exceed +55 dBW in any 4 kHz band in frequency bands between 1 GHz and 15 GHz, or +79 dBW in any 1 MHz band in frequency bands above 15 GHz.

S21.11 4) The limits given in Nos. **S21.8** and **S21.10**, as applicable, may be exceeded by not more than 10 dB. However, when the resulting coordination area extends into the territory of another country, such increase shall be subject to agreement by the administration of that country.

S21.12 5) The limits given in No. **S21.8** apply, where applicable, to the services and frequency bands indicated in Table **S21-3** below for transmission by earth stations where the frequency bands are shared with equal rights with the fixed or mobile service:

TABLE S21-3

Frequency band	Services
2 025-2 110 MHz	Fixed-satellite
5 670-5 725 MHz (for the countries listed in No. S5.454 with respect to the countries listed in Nos. S5.453 and S5.455)	Earth-exploration-satellite Meteorological-satellite
5 725-5 755 MHz ⁶ (for Region 1 with respect to the countries listed in Nos. S5.453 and S5.455)	Mobile-satellite Space operation
5 755-5 850 MHz ⁶ (for Region 1 with respect to the countries listed in Nos. S5.453 , S5.455 and S5.456)	Space research
5 850-7 075 MHz	
7 900-8 400 MHz	
10.7-11.7 GHz ⁶ (for Region 1)	
12.5-12.75 GHz ⁶ (for Region 1 with respect to the countries listed in No. S5.494)	
12.7-12.75 GHz ⁶ (for Region 2)	
12.75-13.25 GHz	
14.0-14.25 GHz (with respect to the countries listed in No. S5.505)	
14.25-14.3 GHz (with respect to the countries listed in Nos. S5.505 , S5.508 and S5.509)	
14.3-14.4 GHz ⁶ (for Regions 1 and 3)	
14.4-14.8 GHz	

TABLE S21-3 (end)

Frequency band	Services
17.7-18.1 GHz	Fixed-satellite
27.0-27.5 GHz ⁶ (for Regions 2 and 3)	Earth exploration-satellite
27.5-29.5 GHz	Mobile-satellite
31.0-31.3 GHz (for the countries listed in No. S5.545)	Space research
34.2-35.2 GHz (for the countries listed in No. S5.550 with respect to the countries listed in No. S5.549)	

S21.13 6) The equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) transmitted in any direction by an earth station in the radiodetermination-satellite service in the band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz shall not exceed –3 dBW in any 4 kHz band.

Section IV – Minimum angle of elevation of earth stations

S21.14 § 5 1) Earth station antennae shall not be employed for transmission at elevation angles of less than 3° measured from the horizontal plane to the direction of maximum radiation, except when agreed to by administrations concerned and those whose services may be affected. In case of reception by an earth station, the above value shall be used for coordination purposes if the operating angle of elevation is less than that value.

S21.15 2) As an exception to No. S21.14, earth station antennae in the space research service (near Earth) shall not be employed for transmission at elevation angles of less than 5°, and earth station antennae in the space research service (deep space) shall not be employed for transmission at elevation angles of less than 10°, both angles being those measured from the horizontal plane to the direction of maximum radiation. In the case of reception by an earth station, the above values shall be used for coordination purposes if the operating angle of elevation is less than those values.

Section V – Limits of power flux-density from space stations

S21.16 § 6 1) The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a space station, including emissions from a reflecting satellite, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limit given in Table S21-4. The limit relates to the power flux-density which would be obtained under assumed free-space propagation conditions and applies to emissions by a space station of the service indicated where the frequency bands are shared with equal rights with the fixed or mobile service, unless otherwise stated.

⁶ **S21.12.1** The equality of right to operate when a band of frequencies is allocated in different Regions to different services of the same category is established in No. S4.8. Therefore any limits concerning inter-Regional interference which may appear in ITU-R Recommendations should, as far as practicable, be observed by administrations.

TABLE S21-4 (WRC-97)

Frequency band	Service*	Limit in dB(W/m ²) for angle of arrival (δ) above the horizontal plane			Reference bandwidth
		0°-5°	5°-25°	25°-90°	
1 670-1 700 MHz	Earth exploration-satellite Meteorological-satellite	-133 (value based on sharing with meteorological aids service)			1.5 MHz
1 525-1 530 MHz ⁷ (Region 1, Region 3) 1 670-1 690 MHz ¹¹ 1 690-1 700 MHz (Nos. S5.381 and S5.382) 1 700-1 710 MHz (space-to-space) 2 025-2 110 MHz 2 200-2 300 MHz	Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth) Space research (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) Space operation (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space)	-154 ⁹	$-154 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$ ⁹	-144 ⁹	4 kHz
2 500-2 690 MHz 2 520-2 670 MHz 2 500-2 516.5 MHz (No. S5.404)	Fixed-satellite Broadcasting-satellite Radiodetermination-satellite	-152 ⁹	$-152 + 0.75(\delta - 5)$ ⁹	-137 ⁹	4 kHz
3 400-4 200 MHz 4 500-4 800 MHz 5 670-5 725 MHz (Nos. S5.453 and S5.455) 7 250-7 850 MHz	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth) Mobile-satellite Space research	-152	$-152 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$	-142	4 kHz
5 150-5 216 MHz	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth)	-164			4 kHz
6 700-6 825 MHz	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth)	-137 ¹³	$-137 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$	-127	1 MHz
6 825-7 075 MHz	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth)	-154 and -134	$-154 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$ and $-134 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$	-144 and -124	4 kHz 1 MHz
8 025-8 500 MHz	Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth) Space research (space-to-Earth)	-150	$-150 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$	-140	4 kHz

TABLE S21-4 (continued)

Frequency band	Service*	Limit in dB(W/m ²) for angle of arrival (δ) above the horizontal plane			Reference bandwidth
		0°-5°	5°-25°	25°-90°	
10.7-11.7 GHz	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth)	-150 ¹⁴	$-150 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$ ¹⁴	-140 ¹⁴	4 kHz
11.7-12.5 GHz (Region 1) 11.7-12.2 GHz (Region 2) 11.7-12.2 GHz (Region 3) 12.2-12.7 GHz (Region 2)	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth), non-geostationary-satellite orbit	-148 ¹⁵	$-148 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$ ¹⁵	-138 ¹⁵	4 kHz
12.2-12.5 GHz ⁷ (Region 3) 12.5-12.75 GHz ⁷ (Region 1 and Region 3 countries listed in Nos. S5.494 and S5.496)	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth)	-148 ¹⁴	$-148 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$ ¹⁴	-138 ¹⁴	4 kHz
15.43-15.63 GHz	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth)	-127	5°-20°: -127 20°-25°: $-127 + 0.56(\delta - 20)$ ²	25°-29°: -113 29°-31°: $-136.9 + 25 \log(\delta - 20)$ 31°-90°: -111	1 MHz
17.7-19.3 GHz ^{7, 8}	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth)	-115 or -125 ¹²	-115 + 0.5($\delta - 5$) or $-125 + (\delta - 5)$ ¹²	-105 or -105 ¹²	1 MHz
19.3-19.7 GHz 22.55-23.55 GHz 24.45-24.75 GHz 25.25-27.5 GHz	Fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth) Inter-satellite	-115	$-115 + 0.5(\delta - 5)$	-105	1 MHz

TABLE S21-4 (end)

Frequency band	Service*	Limit in dB(W/m ²) for angle of arrival (δ) above the horizontal plane			Reference bandwidth
		0°-5°	5°-25°	25°-90°	
31.0-31.3 GHz 34.7-35.2 GHz (space-to-Earth transmissions referred to in No. S5.550 on the territories of countries listed in No. S5.549) 37.0-40.5 GHz	Fixed-satellite Mobile-satellite Space research	-115 ¹⁰	-115 + 0.5(δ - 5) ¹⁰	-105 ¹⁰	1 MHz

S21.17 2) The limits given in Table S21-4 may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed.

* The references to services are those services which have allocations in Article S5

⁷ **S21.16.1** The equality of right to operate when a frequency band is allocated in different Regions to different services of the same category is established in No. S4.8. Therefore, any limits concerning inter-Regional interference which may appear in ITU-R Recommendations should, as far as practicable, be observed by administrations.

⁸ **S21.16.2** The band 18.6-18.8 GHz is allocated to the earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services. Administrations should endeavour to reduce to a minimum the risks of interference to passive sensors. The interference criteria for satellite passive sensors are contained in Recommendation ITU-R SA.1029. (WRC-97)

⁹ **S21.16.3** These power flux-density values are derived on the basis of protecting the fixed service using line-of-sight techniques. Where a fixed service using tropospheric scatter operates in the bands listed in the first column and there is insufficient frequency separation, there must be sufficient angular separation between the direction to the space station and the direction of maximum radiation of the antenna of the receiving station of the fixed service using tropospheric scatter, in order to ensure that the interference power at the receiver input of the fixed-service station does not exceed -168 dBW in any 4 kHz band.

¹⁰ **S21.16.4** The values given in this box shall apply until such time as modified by a competent world radiocommunication conference.

¹¹ **S21.16.5** These values are applicable where this band is shared with equal rights with meteorological aids service.

¹² **S21.16.6** These values shall apply provisionally only to emissions of space stations on non-geostationary satellites in networks operating with a large number of satellites, that is systems operating with more than 100 satellites (see Resolution 131 (WRC-97)). (WRC-97)

¹³ **S21.16.7** These power flux-density limits are subject to review by ITU-R and shall apply until they are revised by a competent world radiocommunication conference.

¹⁴ **S21.16.8** Although these limits apply to both geostationary and non-geostationary satellites in the fixed-satellite service, values for non-geostationary-satellite systems require further study (see Resolution 131 (WRC-97)) (WRC-97)

¹⁵ **S21.16.9** These values require further study (see Resolution 131 (WRC-97)). (WRC-97)

ARTICLE S22

Space services¹**Section I – Cessation of emissions**

S22.1 § 1 Space stations shall be fitted with devices to ensure immediate cessation of their radio emissions by telecommand, whenever such cessation is required under the provisions of these Regulations.

Section II – Control of interference to geostationary-satellite systems

S22.2 § 2 1) Non-geostationary-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and the broadcasting-satellite service operating in accordance with these Regulations. (WRC-97)

S22.3 2) Whenever the emissions from geostationary satellites in the inter-satellite service are directed towards space stations at distances from Earth greater than that of the geostationary-satellite orbit, the boresight of the antenna mainbeam of the geostationary satellite shall not be pointed within 15° of any point on the geostationary-satellite orbit.

S22.4 § 3 In the frequency band 29.95-30 GHz space stations in the earth exploration-satellite service on board geostationary satellites and operating with space stations in the same service on board non-geostationary satellites shall have the following restriction:

Whenever the emissions from the geostationary satellites are directed towards the geostationary-satellite orbit and cause unacceptable interference to any geostationary-satellite space system in the fixed-satellite service, these emissions shall be reduced to a level at or less than accepted interference.

S22.5 § 4 In the frequency band 8025-8400 MHz, which the Earth exploration-satellite service using non-geostationary satellites shares with the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) or the meteorological-satellite service (Earth-to-space), the maximum power flux-density produced at the geostationary-satellite orbit by any Earth exploration-satellite service space station shall not exceed -174 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band.

¹ **A.S22.1** In applying the provisions of this Article, the level of accepted interference (see No. **S1.168**) shall be fixed by agreement between the administrations concerned, using the relevant ITU-R Recommendations as a guide.

S22.5A § 5 In the frequency band 6 700-7 075 MHz, the maximum aggregate power flux-density produced at the geostationary-satellite orbit and within $\pm 5^\circ$ of inclination around the geostationary-satellite orbit by a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service shall not exceed -168 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band. The maximum aggregate power flux-density shall be calculated in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1256. (WRC-97)

S22.5B In the frequency band 17.8-18.1 GHz, the maximum aggregate power flux-density produced at the geostationary-satellite orbit by all the space stations in a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service shall not exceed the values given in Table **S22-2**. (WRC-97)

S22.5C § 5 1) The equivalent power flux-density², at any point on the Earth's surface visible from the geostationary-satellite orbit, produced by emissions from all the space stations of a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands listed in Table **S22-1**, including emissions from a reflecting satellite, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limits given in Table **S22-1** for the given percentages of time. These limits relate to the equivalent power flux-density which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions, into a reference antenna and in the reference bandwidth specified in Table **S22-1**, for all pointing directions towards the geostationary-satellite orbit. (WRC-97)

² **S22.5C.1** The equivalent power flux-density is defined as the sum of the power flux-densities produced at a point on the Earth's surface by all space stations within a non-geostationary-satellite system, taking into account the off-axis discrimination of a reference receiving antenna assumed to be pointing towards the geostationary-satellite orbit. The equivalent power flux-density is calculated using the following formula:

$$epfd = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N_s} 10^{pfd_i/10} \cdot \frac{G_r(\theta_i)}{G_{max}} \right]$$

where:

- N_s : number of non-geostationary space stations visible from the point considered at the Earth's surface, within an elevation angle greater than or equal to 0° ;
- i : index of the non-geostationary space station considered;
- pfd_i : power flux-density produced at the point considered on the Earth's surface in dB(W/m²) in the reference bandwidth;
- θ_i : angle between the direction considered towards the geostationary-satellite orbit and the direction of the interfering space station in the non-geostationary-satellite system;
- $G_r(\theta_i)$: gain (as a ratio) of the receive reference antenna to be considered as part of a geostationary-satellite network;
- G_{max} : maximum gain (as a ratio) of the above receive reference antenna;
- $epfd$: computed equivalent power flux-density in dB(W/m²) in the reference bandwidth.

NOTE – Tables **S22-1** to **S22-4** and Nos. **S22.26** to **S22.29** contain provisional limits corresponding to an interference level caused by one non-geostationary fixed-satellite service system in the frequency bands to be applied in accordance with Resolutions **130 (WRC-97)** and **538 (WRC-97)**. These provisional limits are subject to review by ITU-R and are subject to confirmation by WRC-99. (WRC-97)

TABLE S22-1 (WRC-97)

Frequency band allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service	Antenna diameter (cm)	Equivalent pfd level (dB(W/m ² /4kHz)) which may not be exceeded during the percentage of time shown		Reference antenna radiation pattern
		99.7%	100%	
11.7-12.5 GHz in Region 1, 11.7-12.2 GHz and 12.5-12.75 GHz in Region 3	30 60 90	-172.3 -183.3 -186.8	-169.3 -170.3 -170.3	Recommendation ITU-R BO.1213
12.2-12.7 GHz in Region 2	45 100 120 180	-174.3 -186.3 -187.9 -191.4	-165.3 -170.3 -170.3 -170.3	§ 3.7.2 of Annex 5 of Appendix S30
17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 2	For further study*			

* The interference from non-geostationary fixed-satellite service (non-GSO FSS) systems into geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (GSO BSS) systems operating in the frequency bands 17.3-17.8 GHz relates to the two following sharing situations:

- non-GSO FSS transmit earth station into GSO receive earth station;
- GSO BSS transmit space station into non-GSO FSS receive space stations.

Both situations need to be studied, in particular since coexistence of receive BSS earth stations and large numbers of transmit non-GSO FSS terminals would not be feasible within the same country

S22.5D 2) The aggregate power flux-density³ produced at any point in the geostationary-satellite orbit by emissions from all the earth stations in a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limits given in Table **S22-2** for the specified percentages of time. These limits relate to the power flux-density which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions in the reference bandwidth specified in Table **S22-2**. (WRC-97)

TABLE S22-2 (WRC-97)

Frequency band (GHz)	Aggregate pfd dB(W/m ² /4 kHz)	Percentage of time during which aggregate pfd level may not be exceeded
17.3-18.1 in Regions 1 and 3 and 17.8-18.1 in Region 2	-163	100%

³ **S22.5D.1** The aggregate power flux-density is defined as the sum of the power flux-densities produced at a point in the geostationary-satellite orbit by all the earth stations of a non-geostationary-satellite system. The aggregate power flux-density is computed by means of the following formula:

$$apfd = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N_e} 10^{P_i/10} \cdot \frac{G_t(\theta_i)}{4 \pi d_i^2} \right]$$

where:

- N_e : number of earth stations in the non-geostationary-satellite system with an elevation angle greater than or equal to 0°, from which the point considered in the geostationary-satellite orbit is visible;
- i : index of the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system;
- P_i : RF power at the input of the transmitting antenna of the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system in dBW in the reference bandwidth;
- θ_i : off-axis angle between the boresight of the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system and the direction of the point considered in the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- $G_t(\theta_i)$: transmit antenna gain (as a ratio) of the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system in the direction of the point considered in the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- d_i : distance in metres between the earth station considered in the non-geostationary-satellite system and the point considered in the geostationary-satellite orbit;
- $apfd$: aggregate power flux-density in dB(W/m²) in the reference bandwidth.

NOTE – Tables **S22-1** to **S22-4** and Nos. **S22.26** to **S22.29** contain provisional limits corresponding to an interference level caused by one non-geostationary fixed-satellite service system in the frequency bands to be applied in accordance with Resolutions **130 (WRC-97)** and **538 (WRC-97)**. These provisional limits are subject to review by ITU-R and are subject to confirmation by WRC-99. (WRC-97)

S22.5E 3) The equivalent power flux-density⁴, at any point on the Earth's surface visible from the geostationary-satellite orbit, produced by emissions from all the space stations of a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands listed in Table **S22-3**, including emissions from a reflecting satellite, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limits given in Table **S22-3** for the given percentages of time. These limits relate to the equivalent power flux-density which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions into all the reference antennas and in the reference bandwidths specified in Table **S22-3**, and for all pointing directions towards the geostationary-satellite orbit. (WRC-97)

TABLE **S22-3** (WRC-97)

PART A

Frequency band (GHz)	Equivalent pfd dB(W/m ²)	Percentage of time during which equivalent pfd level may not be exceeded	Reference bandwidth (kHz)	Reference antenna diameter, and reference radiation pattern
10.7-11.7;	-179	99.7	4	60 cm, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
11.7-12.2	-192	99.9	4	3 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
in Region 2;	-186	99.97	4	3 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
12.2-12.5	-195	99.97	4	10 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
in Region 3 and	-170	99.999	4	60 cm, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
12.5-12.75	-173	99.999	4	3 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
in Regions 1	-178	99.999	4	10 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
and 3	-170	100	4	≥ 60 cm, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5

⁴ **S22.5E.1** See No. **S22.5C.1**. (WRC-97)

TABLE S22-3 (WRC-97)

PART B

Frequency band (GHz)	Equivalent pfd dB(W/m ²)	Percentage of time during which equivalent pfd level may not be exceeded	Reference bandwidth (kHz)	Reference antenna diameter, and reference radiation pattern
17.8-18.6	-165	99.0	40	30 cm, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-151		1 000	
	-165	99.0	40	70 cm, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-151		1 000	
	-165	99.5	40	90 cm, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-151		1 000	
	-167	99.8	40	1.5 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-153		1 000	
	-180	99.9	40	5 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-166		1 000	
	-184	99.9	40	7.5 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-170		1 000	
	-188	99.9	40	12 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
-174	1 000			
-165	100	40	30 cm to 12 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5	
-151		1 000		
19.7-20.2	-154	99.0	40	30 cm, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-140		1 000	
	-164	99.9	40	90 cm, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-150		1 000	
	-167	99.8	40	2 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-153		1 000	
	-174	99.9	40	5 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
	-160		1 000	
	-154	100	40	30 cm to 12 m, Rec. ITU-R S.465-5
-140	1 000			

S22.5F 4) The aggregate power flux-density⁵ produced at any point in the geostationary-satellite orbit by emissions from all the earth stations in a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed the limits given in Table S22-4 for any percentage of time. These limits relate to the power flux-density which would be obtained under free-space propagation conditions in the reference bandwidth specified in Table S22-4. (WRC-97)

⁵ S22.5F.1 See No. S22.5D.1. (WRC-97)

TABLE S22-4 (WRC-97)

PART A

Frequency band (GHz)	Aggregate pfd dB(W/m ²)	Percentage of time during which aggregate pfd level may not be exceeded	Reference bandwidth (kHz)
12.5-12.75	-170	100	4
12.75-13.25	-186	100	4
13.75-14.5	-170	100	4

TABLE S22-4 (WRC-97)

PART B

Frequency band (GHz)	Aggregate pfd dB(W/m ²)	Percentage of time during which aggregate pfd level may not be exceeded	Reference bandwidth (kHz)
27.5-28.6 and	-159	100	40
29.5-30	-145	100	1000

S22.5G The limits given in Tables S22-1 and S22-3 may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. (WRC-97)

Section III – Station keeping of space stations⁶

S22.6 § 6 1) Space stations on board geostationary satellites which use any frequency band allocated to the fixed-satellite service or the broadcasting-satellite service⁷:

S22.7 a) shall have the capability of maintaining their positions within $\pm 0.1^\circ$ of the longitude of their nominal positions;

S22.8 b) shall maintain their positions within $\pm 0.1^\circ$ of longitude of their nominal positions; *but*

⁶ **A.S22.SIII.1** In the case of space stations on board geosynchronous satellites with circular orbits having an angle of inclination greater than 5° , the positional tolerance shall relate to the nodal point.

⁷ **S22.6.1** Space stations in the broadcasting-satellite service on geostationary satellites operating in the band 11.7-12.7 GHz are exempted from these provisions but shall maintain their positions in accordance with Appendix S30.

- S22.9** c) experimental stations on board geostationary satellites need not comply with No. **S22.7** nor No. **S22.8**, but shall maintain their positions within $\pm 0.5^\circ$ of longitude of their nominal positions;
- S22.10** d) however, space stations need not comply with No. **S22.8** nor No. **S22.9** as appropriate as long as the satellite network to which the space station belongs does not cause unacceptable interference to any other satellite network whose space station complies with the limits given in Nos. **S22.8** and **S22.9**.
- S22.11** 2) Space stations on board geostationary satellites which do not use any frequency band allocated to the fixed-satellite service or the broadcasting-satellite service:
- S22.12** a) shall have the capability of maintaining their positions within $\pm 0.5^\circ$ of the longitude of their nominal positions;
- S22.13** b) shall maintain their positions within $\pm 0.5^\circ$ of longitude of their nominal positions; *but*
- S22.14** c) need not comply with No. **S22.13** as long as the satellite network to which the space station belongs does not cause unacceptable interference to any other satellite network whose space station complies with the limits given in No. **S22.13**.
- S22.15** 3) Space stations⁷ on board geostationary satellites which are put into service prior to 1 January 1987, with the advance publication information for the network having been published before 1 January 1982, are exempted from the provisions of Nos. **S22.6** to **S22.14** inclusive; however they
- S22.16** a) shall have the capability of maintaining their positions within $\pm 1^\circ$ of the longitude of their nominal positions, but efforts should be made to achieve a capability of maintaining their positions at least within $\pm 0.5^\circ$ of the longitude of their nominal positions;
- S22.17** b) shall maintain their positions within $\pm 1^\circ$ of longitude of their nominal positions; *but*
- S22.18** c) need not comply with No. **S22.17** as long as the satellite network to which the space station belongs does not cause unacceptable interference to any other satellite network whose space station complies with the limits given in No. **S22.17**.

⁷ **S22.15.1** Space stations in the broadcasting-satellite service on geostationary satellites operating in the band 11.7-12.7 GHz are exempted from these provisions but shall maintain their positions in accordance with Appendix **S30**.

Section IV – Pointing accuracy of antennae on geostationary satellites

S22.19 § 7 1) The pointing direction of maximum radiation of any earthward beam of antennae on geostationary satellites⁸ shall be capable of being maintained within:

- a) 10 % of the half-power beamwidth relative to the nominal pointing direction, or
- b) 0.3° relative to the nominal pointing direction, whichever is greater. This position applies only when such a beam is intended for less than global coverage.

S22.20 2) In the event that the beam is not rotationally symmetrical about the axis of maximum radiation, the tolerance in any plane containing this axis shall be related to the half power beamwidth in that plane.

S22.21 3) This accuracy shall be maintained only if it is required to avoid unacceptable interference to other systems.

Section V – Radio astronomy in the shielded zone of the Moon

S22.22 § 8 1) In the shielded zone of the Moon⁹ emissions causing harmful interference to radio astronomy observations¹⁰ and to other users of passive services shall be prohibited in the entire frequency spectrum except in the following bands:

S22.23 a) the frequency bands allocated to the space research service using active sensors;

S22.24 b) the frequency bands allocated to the space operation service, the Earth exploration-satellite service using active sensors, and the radiolocation service using stations on spaceborne platforms, which are required for the support of space research, as well as for radiocommunications and space research transmissions within the lunar shielded zone.

S22.25 2) In frequency bands in which emissions are not prohibited by Nos. **S22.22** to **S22.24**, radio astronomy observations and passive space research in the shielded zone of the Moon may be protected from harmful interference by agreement between administrations concerned.

⁸ **S22.19.1** Transmitting antennae of space stations in the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the band 11.7-12.7 GHz are not subject to these provisions but shall maintain their pointing accuracy in accordance with § 3.14.1 of Annex 5 to Appendix **S30**.

⁹ **S22.22.1** The shielded zone of the Moon comprises the area of the Moon's surface and an adjacent volume of space which are shielded from emissions originating within a distance of 100 000 km from the centre of the Earth.

¹⁰ **S22.22.2** The level of harmful interference is determined by agreement between the administrations concerned, with the guidance of the relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

**Section VI – Earth station off-axis power limitations in
the fixed-satellite service¹¹ (WRC-97)**

S22.26 § 9 The level of equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) emitted by an earth station shall not exceed the following values for any off-axis angle ϕ which is 2.5° or more off the main-lobe axis of an earth station antenna:

<i>Off-axis angle</i>	<i>Maximum e.i.r.p.</i>	
$2.5^\circ \leq \phi \leq 7^\circ$	$(39 - 25 \log \phi)$ dB(W/40 kHz)	
$7^\circ < \phi \leq 9.2^\circ$	18 dB(W/40 kHz)	
$9.2^\circ < \phi \leq 48^\circ$	$(42 - 25 \log \phi)$ dB(W/40 kHz)	
$48^\circ < \phi \leq 180^\circ$	0 dB(W/40 kHz)	(WRC-97)

S22.27 For FM-TV emissions with energy dispersal, the limits in No. **S22.26** above may be exceeded by up to 3 dB provided that the off-axis total e.i.r.p. of the transmitted FM-TV carrier does not exceed the following values:

<i>Off-axis angle</i>	<i>Maximum e.i.r.p.</i>	
$2.5^\circ \leq \phi \leq 7^\circ$	$(53 - 25 \log \phi)$ dBW	
$7^\circ < \phi \leq 9.2^\circ$	32 dBW	
$9.2^\circ < \phi \leq 48^\circ$	$(56 - 25 \log \phi)$ dBW	
$48^\circ < \phi \leq 180^\circ$	14 dBW	(WRC-97)

S22.28 FM-TV carriers which operate without energy dispersal should be modulated at all times with programme material or appropriate test patterns. In this case, the off-axis total e.i.r.p. of the emitted FM-TV carrier shall not exceed the following values:

<i>Off-axis angle</i>	<i>Maximum e.i.r.p.</i>	
$2.5^\circ \leq \phi \leq 7^\circ$	$(53 - 25 \log \phi)$ dBW	
$7^\circ < \phi \leq 9.2^\circ$	32 dBW	
$9.2^\circ < \phi \leq 48^\circ$	$(56 - 25 \log \phi)$ dBW	
$48^\circ < \phi \leq 180^\circ$	14 dBW	(WRC-97)

S22.29 The e.i.r.p. limits given in Nos. **S22.26**, **S22.27** and **S22.28** are applicable in the following frequency bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space):

12.75-13.25 GHz	
13.75-14 GHz	
14-14.5 GHz.	(WRC-97)

¹¹ **S22.VI.1** The provisions of this section are suspended pending the review of the values in Nos. **S22.26**, **S22.27** and **S22.28** by WRC-99. (WRC-97)

ARTICLE S23

Broadcasting services**Section I – Broadcasting service****S23.1** *A – General*

S23.2 § 1 1) The establishment and use of broadcasting stations (sound broadcasting and television broadcasting stations) on board ships, aircraft or any other floating or airborne objects outside national territories is prohibited.

S23.3 2) In principle, except in the frequency band 3 900-4 000 kHz, broadcasting stations using frequencies below 5 060 kHz or above 41 MHz shall not employ power exceeding that necessary to maintain economically an effective national service of good quality within the frontiers of the country concerned.

S23.4 *B – Broadcasting in the Tropical Zone*

S23.5 § 2 1) In these Regulations, the expression “broadcasting in the Tropical Zone” indicates a type of broadcasting for internal national use in countries in the zone defined in Nos. **S5.16** to **S5.21**, where it may be shown that because of the difficulty of high atmospheric noise level and propagation it is not possible to provide economically a more satisfactory service by using low, medium, or very high frequencies.

S23.6 2) The use by the broadcasting service of the bands listed below is restricted to the Tropical Zone:

2 300-2 498 kHz	(Region 1)
2 300-2 495 kHz	(Regions 2 and 3)
3 200-3 400 kHz	(all Regions)
4 750-4 995 kHz	(all Regions)
5 005-5 060 kHz	(all Regions).

S23.7 3) The carrier power of the transmitters operating in this service in the bands listed in No. **S23.6** shall not exceed 50 kW.

S23.8 4) Within the Tropical Zone, the broadcasting service has priority over the other services with which it shares the bands listed in No. **S23.6**.

S23.9 5) However, in that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North the broadcasting service in the bands listed in No. **S23.6** has equal rights to operate with other services in the Tropical Zone with which it shares these bands.

S23.10 6) The broadcasting service operating inside the Tropical Zone, and other services operating outside this zone, are subject to the provisions of No. **S4.8**.

S23.11 *C – HF bands allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service*

S23.12 § 3 Double-sideband and single-sideband transmitting stations operating in the HF bands allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service shall meet the system specifications contained in Appendix **S11**.

Section II – Broadcasting-satellite service

S23.13 § 4 In devising the characteristics of a space station in the broadcasting-satellite service, all technical means available shall be used to reduce, to the maximum, the radiation over the territory of other countries unless an agreement has been previously reached with such countries.

ARTICLE S24**Fixed service****Section I – General**

S24.1 § 1 1) Administrations are urged to discontinue, in the fixed service, the use of double-sideband radiotelephone (class A3E) transmissions.

S24.2 2) Class F3E or G3E emissions are prohibited in the fixed service in the bands below 30 MHz.

Section II – Frequencies for the international exchange of police information

S24.3 § 2 1) The frequencies necessary for the international exchange of information to assist in the apprehension of criminals shall be selected from the bands allocated to the fixed service, if necessary by special agreement concluded between the administrations concerned under the provision for special arrangements in Article 42 of the Constitution.

S24.4 2) To obtain economy in the use of frequencies, the Bureau should be consulted by the administrations concerned whenever such agreements are under discussion on a regional or worldwide basis.

Section III – Frequencies for the international exchange of synoptic meteorological information

S24.5 § 3 1) The frequencies necessary for the international exchange of synoptic meteorological information shall be selected from the bands allocated to the fixed service, if necessary by special agreement concluded between the administrations concerned under the provision for special arrangements in Article 42 of the Constitution.

S24.6 2) To obtain economy in the use of frequencies, the Bureau should be consulted by the administrations concerned whenever such agreements are under discussion on a regional or worldwide basis.

ARTICLE S25

Amateur services**Section I – Amateur service**

S25.1 § 1 Radiocommunications between amateur stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the administration of one of the countries concerned has notified that it objects to such radiocommunications.

S25.2 § 2 1) When transmissions between amateur stations of different countries are permitted, they shall be made in plain language and shall be limited to messages of a technical nature relating to tests and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified.

S25.3 2) It is absolutely forbidden for amateur stations to be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties.

S25.4 3) The preceding provisions may be modified by special arrangements between the administrations of the countries concerned.

S25.5 § 3 1) Any person seeking a licence to operate the apparatus of an amateur station shall prove that he is able to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear, texts in Morse code signals. The administrations concerned may, however, waive this requirement in the case of stations making use exclusively of frequencies above 30 MHz.

S25.6 2) Administrations shall take such measures as they judge necessary to verify the operational and technical qualifications of any person wishing to operate the apparatus of an amateur station.

S25.7 § 4 The maximum power of amateur stations shall be fixed by the administrations concerned, having regard to the technical qualifications of the operators and to the conditions under which these stations are to operate.

S25.8 § 5 1) All the general rules of the Constitution, the Convention and of these Regulations shall apply to amateur stations. In particular, the emitted frequency shall be as stable and as free from spurious emissions as the state of technical development for such stations permits.

S25.9 2) During the course of their transmissions, amateur stations shall transmit their call sign at short intervals.

Section II – Amateur-satellite service

S25.10 § 6 The provisions of Section I of this Article shall apply equally, as appropriate, to the amateur-satellite service.

S25.11 § 7 Space stations in the amateur-satellite service operating in bands shared with other services shall be fitted with appropriate devices for controlling emissions in the event that harmful interference is reported in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article **S15**. Administrations authorizing such space stations shall inform the Bureau and shall ensure that sufficient earth command stations are established before launch to guarantee that any harmful interference which might be reported can be terminated by the authorizing administration (see No. **S22.1**).

ARTICLE S26

Standard frequency and time signal service

S26.1 § 1 1) To facilitate more efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum and to assist other technical and scientific activities, administrations providing or intending to provide a standard frequency and time signal service shall coordinate, in accordance with the provisions in this Article, the establishment and operation of such a service on a worldwide basis. Attention should be given to the extension of this service to those areas of the world not adequately served.

S26.2 2) To this end, each administration shall take steps to coordinate, with the assistance of the Bureau, any new standard frequency or time signal transmission or any change in existing transmissions in the standard frequency bands. For this purpose, administrations shall exchange between themselves, and furnish to the Bureau, all relevant information. On this matter, the Bureau shall consult other international organizations having a direct and substantial interest in the subject.

S26.3 3) In so far as is practicable, a new frequency assignment in the standard frequency bands should not be made or notified to the Bureau until appropriate coordination has been completed.

S26.4 § 2 Administrations shall cooperate in reducing interference in the frequency bands to which the standard frequency and time signal service is allocated.

S26.5 § 3 Administrations which provide this service shall cooperate through the Bureau in the collation and distribution of the results of the measurements of standard frequencies and time signals, as well as details concerning adjustments to the frequencies and time signals.

S26.6 § 4 In selecting the technical characteristics of standard frequency and time signal transmissions, administrations shall be guided by the relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

ARTICLE S27

Experimental stations

S27.1 § 1 1) An experimental station may enter into communication with an experimental station of another country only after it has been authorized to do so by its administration. Each administration shall notify other administrations concerned when such authorizations are issued.

S27.2 2) The administrations concerned determine by special arrangement the conditions under which communications may be established.

S27.3 § 2 Administrations shall take such measures as they judge necessary to verify the operational and technical qualifications of any person wishing to operate the apparatus of an experimental station.

S27.4 § 3 The administrations concerned shall fix the maximum power of experimental stations, having regard to the purpose for which their establishment has been authorized and the conditions under which they are to operate.

S27.5 § 4 1) All the general rules of the Constitution, the Convention and of these Regulations shall apply to experimental stations. In particular, experimental stations shall comply with the technical conditions imposed upon transmitters operating in the same frequency bands, except where the technical principles of the experiments prevent this. In such a case, the administration which authorizes the operation of these stations may grant a dispensation in an appropriate form.

S27.6 2) During the course of their transmissions, experimental stations shall transmit, at short intervals, their call sign or any other recognized form of identification (see Article S19).

S27.7 § 5 Where there is no risk of an experimental station causing harmful interference to a service of another country, the administration concerned may, if considered desirable, adopt different provisions from those contained in this Article.

ARTICLE S28

Radiodetermination services**Section I – General provisions**

S28.1 § 1 Administrations which have established a radiodetermination service shall take the necessary steps to ensure the effectiveness and regularity of that service; however they accept no responsibility for the consequences that might arise from the use of inaccurate information furnished, defective working, or failure of their stations.

S28.2 § 2 In the case of doubtful or unreliable observations, the station taking the bearing or fixing the position shall, whenever possible, notify the station to which this information is given of any such doubt or unreliability.

S28.3 § 3 Administrations shall notify to the Bureau the characteristics of each radiodetermination station providing an international service of value to the maritime mobile service and, if considered necessary, for each station or group of stations, the sectors in which the information furnished is normally reliable. This information is published in the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, and the Bureau shall be notified of any change of a permanent nature.

S28.4 § 4 The method of identification of radiodetermination stations shall be so chosen as to avoid any doubt as to their identity.

S28.5 § 5 Signals sent by radiodetermination stations shall be such as to permit accurate and precise measurements.

S28.6 § 6 Any information concerning modification or irregularity of working of a radiodetermination station shall be notified without delay in the following manner:

S28.7 a) land stations of countries operating a radiodetermination service shall send out daily, if necessary, notices of modifications or irregularities in working until such time as normal working is restored or, if a permanent alteration has been made, until such time as it can reasonably be taken that all navigators interested have been warned;

S28.8 b) permanent alterations or irregularities of long duration shall be published as soon as possible in the relevant notices to navigators.

Section II – Provisions for the radiodetermination-satellite service

S28.9 § 7 1) The provisions of Nos. **S28.1** to **S28.8**, excluding No. **S28.2**, shall be applied to the maritime radionavigation-satellite service.

S28.10 2) The provisions of Nos. **S28.1** to **S28.8**, excluding Nos. **S28.2** and **S28.3**, shall be applied to the aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service.

S28.11 3) The provisions of Nos. **S28.1** to **S28.8**, excluding Nos. **S28.2** and **S28.3**, shall be applied to the radiodetermination-satellite service.

Section III – Radio direction-finding stations

S28.12 § 8 1) In the maritime radionavigation service, the radiotelegraph frequency normally used for radio direction-finding is 410 kHz. All direction-finding stations of the maritime radionavigation service using radiotelegraphy shall be able to use this frequency. They shall, in addition, be able to take bearings on 500 kHz, especially for locating stations sending signals of distress, alarm and urgency.

S28.13 2) Where a radio direction-finding service is provided in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz, the radio direction-finding stations should be able to take bearings on the radiotelephone distress and calling frequency 2 182 Hz.

S28.14 3) Where a radio direction-finding station as defined in No. **S1.12**, operates in the bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz, it should be able to take bearings on the VHF distress and calling frequency 156.8 MHz and on the VHF digital selective calling frequency 156.525 MHz.

S28.15 Not used

S28.16 § 9 In the absence of prior arrangements, an aircraft station which calls a radio direction-finding station for a bearing shall use for this purpose a frequency on which the station called normally keeps watch.

S28.17 § 10 In the aeronautical radionavigation service, the procedure contemplated for radio direction-finding in this Section is applicable, except where special procedures are in force as a result of arrangements concluded between the administrations concerned.

Section IV – Radiobeacon stations

S28.18 § 11 When an administration thinks it desirable in the interests of navigation to organize a service of radiobeacon stations, it may use for this purpose:

S28.19 a) radiobeacons properly so-called, established on land or on ships permanently moored or, exceptionally, on ships navigating in a restricted area, the limits of which are known and published. The emissions of these radiobeacons may have either directional or non-directional patterns;

S28.20 b) fixed stations, coast stations or aeronautical stations designated to function as radiobeacons, at the request of mobile stations.

S28.21 § 12 1) Radiobeacons properly so-called shall use the frequency bands which are available to them under Chapter **SII**.

S28.22 2) Other stations notified as radiobeacons shall use for this purpose their normal working frequency and their normal class of emission.

S28.23 3) The power radiated by each radiobeacon properly so-called shall be adjusted to the value necessary to produce the stipulated field strength at the limit of the range required (see Appendix **S12**).

S28.24 § 13 Special rules applicable to aeronautical radio beacons operating in the bands between 160 kHz and 535 kHz and to the maritime radio beacons operating in the bands between 283.5 kHz and 335 kHz are given in Appendix **S12**.

ARTICLE S29

Radio astronomy service**Section I – General provisions**

S29.1 § 1 Administrations shall cooperate in protecting the radio astronomy service from interference, bearing in mind:

S29.2 a) the exceptionally high sensitivity of radio astronomy stations;

S29.3 b) the frequent need for long periods of observation without harmful interference; *and*

S29.4 c) that the small number of radio astronomy stations in each country and their known locations often make it practicable to give special consideration to the avoidance of interference.

S29.5 § 2 The locations of the radio astronomy stations to be protected and their frequencies of observation shall be notified to the Bureau in accordance with No. **S11.12** and published in accordance with No. **S20.16** for communication to Member States[‡].

Section II – Measures to be taken in the radio astronomy service

S29.6 § 3 The locations of radio astronomy stations shall be selected with due regard to the possibility of harmful interference to these stations.

S29.7 § 4 All practicable technical means shall be adopted at radio astronomy stations to reduce their susceptibility to interference. The development of improved techniques for reducing susceptibility to interference shall be pursued, including participation in cooperative studies through the Radiocommunication Sector.

Section III – Protection of the radio astronomy service

S29.8 § 5 The status of the radio astronomy service in the various frequency bands is specified in the Table of Frequency Allocations, Article **S5**. Administrations shall provide protection from interference to stations in the radio astronomy service in accordance with the status of this service in those bands (see also Nos. **S4.6**, **S22.22** to **S22.24** and **S22.25**).

S29.9 § 6 In providing protection from interference to the radio astronomy service on a permanent or temporary basis, administrations shall use appropriate means such as geographical separation, site shielding, antenna directivity and the use of time-sharing and the minimum practicable transmitter power.

S29.10 § 7 In bands adjacent to those in which observations are carried out in the radio astronomy service, operating in accordance with these Regulations, administrations are urged, when assigning frequencies to stations of other services, to take all practicable steps to protect

the radio astronomy service from harmful interference in accordance with No. **S4.5**. In addition to the measures referred to in No. **S29.9**, technical means for minimizing the power radiated at frequencies within the band used for radio astronomy should be given special consideration (see also No. **S4.6**).

S29.11 § 8 When assigning frequencies to stations in other bands, administrations are urged, as far as practicable, to take into consideration the need to avoid spurious emissions which could cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service operating in accordance with these Regulations (see also No. **S4.6**).

S29.12 § 9 In applying the measures outlined in this Section, administrations are urged to bear in mind that the radio astronomy service is extremely susceptible to interference from space and airborne transmitters (for further information, see Recommendation ITU-R RA.769).

S29.13 § 10 Administrations shall take note of the relevant ITU-R Recommendations with the aim of limiting interference to the radio astronomy service from other services.

CHAPTER SVII

Distress and safety communications¹

¹ **C.SVII** For the purposes of this Chapter, distress and safety communications include distress, urgency and safety calls and messages.

ARTICLE S30

General provisions**Section I – Introduction**

S30.1 § 1 This Chapter contains the provisions for the operational use of the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS), which is fully defined in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, as amended. Distress, urgency and safety transmissions may also be made, using Morse telegraphy or radiotelephony techniques, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix **S13** and relevant ITU-R Recommendations. Stations of the maritime mobile service, when using frequencies and techniques in conformity with Appendix **S13**, shall comply with the appropriate provisions of that Appendix.

S30.2 § 2 No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by a mobile station or a mobile earth station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention, make known its position, and obtain help (see also No. **S4.9**).

S30.3 § 3 No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by stations on board aircraft, ships engaged in search and rescue operations, land stations, or coast earth stations, in exceptional circumstances, of any means at their disposal to assist a mobile station or a mobile earth station in distress (see also Nos. **S4.9** and **S4.16**).

Section II – Maritime provisions

S30.4 § 4 The provisions specified in this Chapter are obligatory (see Resolution **331 (Rev.WRC-97)**) in the maritime mobile service and the maritime mobile-satellite service for all stations using the frequencies and techniques prescribed for the functions set out herein (see also No. **S30.5**). However, stations of the maritime mobile service, when fitted with equipment used by stations operating in conformity with Appendix **S13**, shall comply with the appropriate provisions of that Appendix.

S30.5 § 5 The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974 as amended, prescribes which ships and which of their survival craft shall be provided with radio equipment, and which ships shall carry portable radio equipment for use in survival craft. It also prescribes the requirements which shall be met by such equipment.

S30.6 § 6 Ship earth stations located at rescue coordination centres¹ may be authorized by an administration to communicate for distress and safety purposes with any other station using bands allocated to the maritime mobile-satellite service, when special circumstances make it essential, notwithstanding the methods of working provided for in these Regulations.

S30.7 § 7 Mobile stations² of the maritime mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronautical mobile service. Such communications shall normally be made on the frequencies authorized, and under the conditions specified in Section I of Article **S31** (see also No. **S4.9**).

Section III – Aeronautical provisions

S30.8 § 8 The procedure specified in this Chapter is obligatory for communications between stations on board aircraft and stations of the maritime mobile-satellite service, wherever this service or stations of this service are specifically mentioned.

S30.9 § 9 Certain provisions of this Chapter are applicable to the aeronautical mobile service, except in the case of special arrangements between the governments concerned.

S30.10 § 10 Mobile stations of the aeronautical mobile service may communicate, for distress and safety purposes, with stations of the maritime mobile service in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter.

S30.11 § 11 Any station on board an aircraft required by national or international regulations to communicate for distress, urgency or safety purposes with stations of the maritime mobile service that comply with the provisions of this Chapter, shall be capable of transmitting and receiving class J3E emissions when using the carrier frequency 2 182 kHz, or class J3E emissions when using the carrier frequency 4 125 kHz, or class G3E emissions when using the frequency 156.8 MHz and, optionally, the frequency 156.3 MHz.

¹ **S30.6.1** The term “rescue coordination centre”, as defined in the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, refers to a unit responsible for promoting the efficient organization of search and rescue services and for coordinating the conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region.

² **S30.7.1** Mobile stations communicating with the stations of the aeronautical mobile (R) service in bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service shall conform to the provisions of the Regulations which relate to that service and, as appropriate, to any special arrangements between the governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile (R) service is regulated.

Section IV – Land mobile provisions

S30.12 § 12 Stations of the land mobile service in uninhabited, sparsely populated or remote areas may, for distress and safety purposes, use the frequencies provided for in this Chapter.

S30.13 § 13 The procedure specified in this Chapter is obligatory for stations of the land mobile service when using frequencies provided in these Regulations for distress and safety communications.

ARTICLE S31

Frequencies for the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS)**Section I – General**

S31.1 § 1 The frequencies to be used for the transmission of distress and safety information under the GMDSS are contained in Appendix **S15**. In addition to the frequencies listed in Appendix **S15**, coast stations should use other appropriate frequencies for the transmission of safety messages.

S31.2 § 2 Any emission causing harmful interference to distress and safety communications on any of the discrete frequencies identified in Appendices **S13** and **S15** is prohibited.

S31.3 § 3 The number and duration of test transmissions shall be kept to a minimum on the frequencies identified in Appendix **S15**; they should be coordinated with a competent authority, as necessary, and, wherever practicable, be carried out on artificial antennas or with reduced power. However, testing on the distress and safety calling frequencies should be avoided, but where this is unavoidable, it should be indicated that these are test transmissions.

S31.4 § 4 Before transmitting for other than distress purposes on any of the frequencies identified in Appendix **S15** for distress and safety, a station shall, where practicable, listen on the frequency concerned to make sure that no distress transmission is being sent.

S31.5 Not used.

Section II – Survival craft stations

S31.6 § 5 1) Equipment for radiotelephony use in survival craft stations shall, if capable of operating on any frequency in the bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz, be able to transmit and receive on 156.8 MHz and at least one other frequency in these bands.

S31.7 2) Equipment for transmitting locating signals from survival craft stations shall be capable of operating in the 9 200-9 500 MHz band.

S31.8 3) Equipment with digital selective calling facilities for use in survival craft shall, if capable of operating:

S31.9 a) in the bands between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz, be able to transmit on 2 187.5 kHz;

S31.10 b) in the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz, be able to transmit on 8 414.5 kHz;

S31.11 c) in the bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz, be able to transmit on 156.525 MHz.

Section III – Watchkeeping**S31.12** *A – Coast stations*

S31.13 § 6 Those coast stations assuming a watch-keeping responsibility in the GMDSS shall maintain an automatic digital selective calling watch on frequencies and for periods of time as indicated in the information published in the List of Coast Stations.

S31.14 *B – Coast earth stations*

S31.15 § 7 Those coast earth stations assuming a watch-keeping responsibility in the GMDSS shall maintain a continuous automatic watch for appropriate distress alerts relayed by space stations.

S31.16 *C – Ship stations*

S31.17 § 8 1) Ship stations, where so equipped, shall, while at sea, maintain an automatic digital selective calling watch on the appropriate distress and safety calling frequencies in the frequency bands in which they are operating. Ship stations, where so equipped, shall also maintain watch on the appropriate frequencies for the automatic reception of transmissions of meteorological and navigational warnings and other urgent information to ships. However, ship stations shall also continue to apply the appropriate watch-keeping provisions of Appendix **S13** (see Resolution **331 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

S31.18 2) Ship stations complying with the provisions of this Chapter should, where practicable, maintain a watch on the frequency 156.650 MHz for communications related to the safety of navigation.

S31.19 *D – Ship earth stations*

S31.20 § 9 Ship earth stations complying with the provisions of this Chapter shall, while at sea, maintain watch except when communicating on a working channel.

ARTICLE S32

Operational procedures for distress and safety communications in the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS)**Section I – General**

S32.1 § 1 Distress and safety communications rely on the use of terrestrial MF, HF and VHF radiocommunications and communications using satellite techniques.

S32.2 § 2 1) The distress alert (see No. **S32.9**) shall be sent through a satellite either with absolute priority in general communication channels or on exclusive distress and safety frequencies or, alternatively, on the distress and safety frequencies in the MF, HF and VHF bands using digital selective calling.

S32.3 2) The distress alert (see No. **S32.9**) shall be sent only on the authority of the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station or the mobile earth station.

S32.4 § 3 All stations which receive a distress alert transmitted by digital selective calling shall immediately cease any transmission capable of interfering with distress traffic and shall continue watch until the call has been acknowledged.

S32.5 § 4 Digital selective calling shall be in accordance with the relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

S32.5A § 4A Each administration shall ensure that suitable arrangements are made for assigning and registering identities used by ships participating in the GMDSS, and shall make registration information available to rescue coordination centres on a 24-hour day, 7-day week basis. Where appropriate, administrations shall notify responsible organizations immediately of additions, deletions and other changes in these assignments (see Nos. **S19.39**, **S19.96** and **S19.99**). Registration information shall be in accordance with Resolution **340 (WRC-97)**.

S32.5B § 4B Any GMDSS shipboard equipment which is capable of transmitting position coordinates as part of a distress alert message and which does not have an integral electronic position-fixing system receiver shall be interconnected to a separate navigation receiver, if one is installed, to provide that information automatically.

S32.6 § 5 Transmissions by radiotelephony shall be made slowly and distinctly, each word being clearly pronounced to facilitate transcription.

S32.7 § 6 The Phonetic Alphabet and Figure Code in Appendix **S14** and the abbreviations and signals in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1172 should be used where applicable¹.

Section II – Distress alerting

S32.8

A – General

S32.9 § 7 1) The transmission of a distress alert indicates that a mobile unit² or person³ is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance. The distress alert is a digital selective call using a distress call format⁴ in the bands used for terrestrial radiocommunication or a distress message format, in which case it is relayed through space stations.

S32.10 2) The distress alert shall provide⁵ the identification of the station in distress and its position.

S32.10A § 7A A distress alert is false if it was transmitted without any indication that a mobile unit or person was in distress and required immediate assistance (see No. **S32.9**). Administrations receiving a false distress alert shall report this infringement in accordance with Section V of Article **S15**, if that alert:

- a) was transmitted intentionally;
- b) was not cancelled in accordance with Resolution **349 (WRC-97)**;
- c) could not be verified as a result of either the ship's failure to keep watch on appropriate frequencies in accordance with Nos. **S31.16** to **S31.20**, or its failure to respond to calls from an authorized rescue authority;
- d) was repeated; or
- e) was transmitted using a false identity.

Administrations receiving such a report shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the infringement does not recur. No action should normally be taken against any ship or mariner for reporting and cancelling a false distress alert.

¹ **S32.7.1** The use of the Standard Marine Communication Phrases and, where language difficulties exists, the International Code of Signals, both published by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), is also recommended.

² **S32.9.1** Mobile unit: A ship, aircraft or other vehicle.

³ **S32.9.2** In this Article, where the case is of a person in distress, the application of the procedures may require adaptation to meet the needs of the particular circumstances.

⁴ **S32.9.3** The format of distress calls and distress messages shall be in accordance with the relevant ITU-R Recommendations (see Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

⁵ **S32.10.1** The distress alert may also contain information regarding the nature of the distress, the type of assistance required, the course and speed of the mobile unit, the time that this information was recorded and any other information which might facilitate rescue.

S32.11 *B – Transmission of a distress alert*

B1 – Transmission of a distress alert by a ship station or a ship earth station

S32.12 § 8 Ship-to-shore distress alerts are used to alert rescue coordination centres via coast stations or coast earth stations that a ship is in distress. These alerts are based on the use of transmissions via satellites (from a ship earth station or a satellite EPIRB) and terrestrial services (from ship stations and EPIRBs).

S32.13 § 9 Ship-to-ship distress alerts are used to alert other ships in the vicinity of the ship in distress and are based on the use of digital selective calling in the VHF and MF bands. Additionally, the HF band may be used.

B2 – Transmission of a shore-to-ship distress alert relay

S32.14 § 10 1) A station or a rescue coordination centre which receives a distress alert shall initiate the transmission of a shore-to-ship distress alert relay addressed, as appropriate, to all ships, to a selected group of ships or to a specific ship by satellite and/or terrestrial means.

S32.15 2) The distress alert relay shall contain the identification of the mobile unit in distress, its position and all other information which might facilitate rescue.

B3 – Transmission of a distress alert by a station not itself in distress

S32.16 § 11 A station in the mobile or mobile-satellite service which learns that a mobile unit is in distress shall initiate and transmit a distress alert in any of the following cases:

S32.17 a) when the mobile unit in distress is not itself in a position to transmit the distress alert;

S32.18 b) when the master or person responsible for the mobile unit not in distress or the person responsible for the land station considers that further help is necessary.

S32.19 § 12 A station transmitting a distress alert relay in accordance with Nos. **S32.16**, **S32.17**, **S32.18** and **S32.31** shall indicate that it is not itself in distress.

S32.20 *C – Receipt and acknowledgement of distress alerts*

C1 – Procedure for acknowledgement of receipt of distress alerts

S32.21 § 13 Acknowledgement by digital selective calling of receipt of a distress alert in the terrestrial services shall be in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations (see Resolution 27 (**Rev.WRC-97**)).

S32.22 § 14 Acknowledgement through a satellite of receipt of a distress alert from a ship earth station shall be sent immediately (see No. **S32.26**).

S32.23 § 15 1) Acknowledgement by radiotelephony of receipt of a distress alert from a ship station or a ship earth station shall be given in the following form:

- the distress signal MAYDAY;
- the call sign or other identification of the station sending the distress message, spoken three times;
- the words THIS IS (or DE spoken as DELTA ECHO in case of language difficulties);
- the call sign or other identification of the station acknowledging receipt, spoken three times;
- the word RECEIVED (or RRR spoken as ROMEO ROMEO ROMEO in case of language difficulties);
- the distress signal MAYDAY.

S32.24 2) The acknowledgement by direct-printing telegraphy of receipt of a distress alert from a ship station shall be given in the following form:

- the distress signal MAYDAY;
- the call sign or other identification of the station sending the distress alert;
- the word DE;
- the call sign or other identification of the station acknowledging receipt of the distress alert;
- the signal RRR;
- the distress signal MAYDAY.

S32.25 § 16 The acknowledgement by direct-printing telegraphy of receipt of a distress alert from a ship earth station shall be given by the coast earth station receiving the distress alert, by retransmitting the ship station identity of the ship transmitting the distress alert.

C2 – Receipt and acknowledgement of receipt by a coast station, a coast earth station or a rescue coordination centre

S32.26 § 17 Coast stations and appropriate coast earth stations in receipt of distress alerts shall ensure that they are routed as soon as possible to a rescue coordination centre. Receipt of a distress alert is to be acknowledged as soon as possible by a coast station, or by a rescue coordination centre via a coast station or an appropriate coast earth station.

S32.27 § 18 A coast station using digital selective calling to acknowledge a distress call shall transmit the acknowledgement on the distress calling frequency on which the call was received and should address it to all ships. The acknowledgement shall include the identification of the ship whose distress call is being acknowledged.

C3 – Receipt and acknowledgement of receipt by a ship station or ship earth station

S32.28 § 19 1) Ship or ship earth stations in receipt of a distress alert shall, as soon as possible, inform the master or person responsible for the ship of the contents of the distress alert.

S32.29 2) In areas where reliable communications with one or more coast stations are practicable, ship stations in receipt of a distress alert should defer acknowledgement for a short interval so that receipt may be acknowledged by a coast station.

S32.30 § 20 1) Ship stations operating in areas where reliable communications with a coast station are not practicable which receive a distress alert from a ship station which is, beyond doubt, in their vicinity, shall, as soon as possible and if appropriately equipped, acknowledge receipt and inform a rescue coordination centre through a coast station or coast earth station (see No. **S32.18**).

S32.31 2) However, a ship station receiving an HF distress alert shall not acknowledge it but shall observe the provisions of Nos. **S32.36** to **S32.38**, and shall, if the alert is not acknowledged by a coast station within 3 minutes, relay the distress alert.

S32.32 § 21 A ship station acknowledging receipt of a distress alert in accordance with No. **S32.29** or No. **S32.30** should:

S32.33 a) in the first instance, acknowledge receipt of the alert by using radiotelephony on the distress and safety traffic frequency in the band used for the alert;

S32.34 b) if acknowledgement by radiotelephony of the distress alert received on the MF or VHF distress alerting frequency is unsuccessful, acknowledge receipt of the distress alert by responding with a digital selective call on the appropriate frequency.

S32.35 § 22 A ship station in receipt of a shore-to-ship distress alert (see No. **S32.14**) should establish communication as directed and render such assistance as required and appropriate.

S32.36 *D – Preparations for handling of distress traffic*

S32.37 § 23 On receipt of a distress alert transmitted by use of digital selective calling techniques, ship stations and coast stations shall set watch on the radiotelephone distress and safety traffic frequency associated with the distress and safety calling frequency on which the distress alert was received.

S32.38 § 24 Coast stations and ship stations with narrow-band direct-printing equipment shall set watch on the narrow-band direct-printing frequency associated with the distress alert signal if it indicates that narrow-band direct-printing is to be used for subsequent distress communications. If practicable, they should additionally set watch on the radiotelephone frequency associated with the distress alert frequency.

Section III – Distress traffic

S32.39 A – *General and search and rescue coordinating communications*

S32.40 § 25 Distress traffic consists of all messages relating to the immediate assistance required by the ship in distress, including search and rescue communications and on-scene communications. The distress traffic shall as far as possible be on the frequencies contained in Article **S31**.

S32.41 § 26 1) The distress signal consists of the word MAYDAY, pronounced in radiotelephony as the French expression “m’aider”.

S32.42 2) For distress traffic by radiotelephony, when establishing communications, calls shall be prefixed by the distress signal MAYDAY.

S32.43 § 27 1) Error correction techniques in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations shall be used for distress traffic by direct-printing telegraphy. All messages shall be preceded by at least one carriage return, a line feed signal, a letter shift signal and the distress signal MAYDAY.

S32.44 2) Distress communications by direct-printing telegraphy should normally be established by the ship in distress and should be in the broadcast (forward error correction) mode. The ARQ mode may subsequently be used when it is advantageous to do so.

S32.45 § 28 1) The Rescue Coordination Centre responsible for controlling a search and rescue operation shall also coordinate the distress traffic relating to the incident or may appoint another station to do so.

S32.46 2) The rescue coordination centre coordinating distress traffic, the unit coordinating search and rescue operations⁶ or the coast station involved may impose silence on stations which interfere with that traffic. This instruction shall be addressed to all stations or to one station only, according to circumstances. In either case, the following shall be used:

S32.47 a) in radiotelephony, the signal SEELONCE MAYDAY, pronounced as the French expression “silence, m’aider”;

⁶ **S32.46.1** In accordance with the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, this is the on-scene commander (OSC) or the coordinator surface search (CSS).

S32.48 b) in narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy normally using forward-error correcting mode, the signal SILENCE MAYDAY. However, the ARQ mode may be used when it is advantageous to do so.

S32.49 § 29 Until they receive the message indicating that normal working may be resumed (see No. **S32.51**), all stations which are aware of the distress traffic, and which are not taking part in it, and which are not in distress, are forbidden to transmit on the frequencies in which the distress traffic is taking place.

S32.50 § 30 A station of the mobile service which, while following distress traffic, is able to continue its normal service, may do so when the distress traffic is well established and on condition that it observes the provisions of No. **S32.49** and that it does not interfere with distress traffic.

S32.51 § 31 When distress traffic has ceased on frequencies which have been used for distress traffic, the rescue coordination centre controlling a search and rescue operation shall initiate a message for transmission on these frequencies indicating that distress traffic has finished.

S32.52 § 32 1) In radiotelephony, the message referred to in No. **S32.51** consists of:

- the distress signal MAYDAY;
- the call “Hello all stations” or CQ (spoken as CHARLIE QUEBEC) spoken three times;
- the words THIS IS (or DE spoken as DELTA ECHO in the case of language difficulties);
- the call sign or other identification of the station sending the message;
- the time of handing in of the message;
- the name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress;
- the words SEELONCE FEENEE pronounced as the French words “silence fini”.

S32.53 2) In direct-printing telegraphy, the message referred to in No. **S32.51** consists of:

- the distress signal MAYDAY;
- the call CQ;
- the word DE;
- the call sign or other identification of the station sending the message;
- the time of handing in of the message;
- the name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress; and
- the words SILENCE FINI.

S32.54*B – On-scene communications*

S32.55 § 33 1) On-scene communications are those between the mobile unit in distress and assisting mobile units, and between the mobile units and the unit coordinating search and rescue operations⁶.

S32.56 2) Control of on-scene communications is the responsibility of the unit coordinating search and rescue operations⁶. Simplex communications shall be used so that all on-scene mobile stations may share relevant information concerning the distress incident. If direct-printing telegraphy is used, it shall be in the forward error-correcting mode.

S32.57 § 34 1) The preferred frequencies in radiotelephony for on-scene communications are 156.8 MHz and 2 182 kHz. The frequency 2 174.5 kHz may also be used for ship-to-ship on-scene communications using narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy in the forward error correcting mode.

S32.58 2) In addition to 156.8 MHz and 2 182 kHz, the frequencies 3 023 kHz, 4 125 kHz, 5 680 kHz, 123.1 MHz and 156.3 MHz may be used for ship-to-aircraft on-scene communications.

S32.59 § 35 The selection or designation of on-scene frequencies is the responsibility of the unit coordinating search and rescue operations⁶. Normally, once an on-scene frequency is established, a continuous aural or teleprinter watch is maintained by all participating on-scene mobile units on the selected frequency.

S32.60*C – Locating and homing signals*

S32.61 § 36 1) Locating signals are radio transmissions intended to facilitate the finding of a mobile unit in distress or the location of survivors. These signals include those transmitted by searching units, and those transmitted by the mobile unit in distress, by survival craft, by float-free EPIRBs, by satellite EPIRBs and by search and rescue radar transponders to assist the searching units.

S32.62 2) Homing signals are those locating signals which are transmitted by mobile units in distress, or by survival craft, for the purpose of providing searching units with a signal that can be used to determine the bearing to the transmitting stations.

⁶ **S32.55.1**, **S32.56.1** and **S32.59.1** In accordance with the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, this is the on-scene commander (OSC) or the coordinator surface search (CSS).

S32.63 3) Locating signals may be transmitted in the following frequency bands:

117.975-136 MHz;

156-174 MHz;

406-406.1 MHz;

1 645.5-1 646.5 MHz; and

9 200-9 500 MHz.

S32.64 4) Locating signals shall be in accordance with the relevant ITU-R Recommendations (see Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

ARTICLE S33

Operational procedures for urgency and safety communications in the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS)**Section I – General**

- S33.1** § 1 Urgency and safety communications include:
- S33.2** a) navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information;
- S33.3** b) ship-to-ship safety of navigation communications;
- S33.4** c) ship reporting communications;
- S33.5** d) support communications for search and rescue operations;
- S33.6** e) other urgency and safety messages; and
- S33.7** f) communications relating to the navigation, movements and needs of ships and weather observation messages destined for an official meteorological service.

Section II – Urgency communications

S33.8 § 2 In a terrestrial system the announcement of the urgency message shall be made on one or more of the distress and safety calling frequencies specified in Section I of Article **S31** using digital selective calling and the urgency call format. A separate announcement need not be made if the urgency message is to be transmitted through the maritime mobile-satellite service.

S33.9 § 3 The urgency signal and message shall be transmitted on one or more of the distress and safety traffic frequencies specified in Section I of Article **S31**, or via the maritime mobile-satellite service or on other frequencies used for this purpose.

S33.10 § 4 The urgency signal consists of the words PAN PAN. In radiotelephony each word of the group shall be pronounced as the French word “panne”.

S33.11 § 5 The urgency call format and the urgency signal indicate that the calling station has a very urgent message to transmit concerning the safety of a mobile unit or a person.

S33.12 § 6 1) In radiotelephony, the urgency message shall be preceded by the urgency signal (see No. **S33.10**), repeated three times, and the identification of the transmitting station.

S33.13 2) In narrow-band direct-printing, the urgency message shall be preceded by the urgency signal (see No. **S33.10**) and the identification of the transmitting station.

S33.14 § 7 1) The urgency call format or urgency signal shall be sent only on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the mobile unit carrying the mobile station or mobile earth station.

S33.15 2) The urgency call format or the urgency signal may be transmitted by a land station or a coast earth station with the approval of the responsible authority.

S33.16 § 8 When an urgency message which calls for action by the stations receiving the message has been transmitted, the station responsible for its transmission shall cancel it as soon as it knows that action is no longer necessary.

S33.17 § 9 1) Error correction techniques in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations shall be used for urgency messages by direct-printing telegraphy. All messages shall be preceded by at least one carriage return, a line feed signal, a letter shift signal and the urgency signal PAN PAN.

S33.18 2) Urgency communications by direct-printing telegraphy should normally be established in the broadcast (forward error correction) mode. The ARQ mode may subsequently be used when it is advantageous to do so.

Section III – Medical transports

S33.19 § 10 The term “medical transports”, as defined in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, refers to any means of transportation by land, water or air, whether military or civilian, permanent or temporary, assigned exclusively to medical transportation and under the control of a competent authority of a party to a conflict or of neutral States and of other States not parties to an armed conflict, when these ships, craft and aircraft assist the wounded, the sick and the shipwrecked.

S33.20 § 11 For the purpose of announcing and identifying medical transports which are protected under the above-mentioned Conventions, the procedure of Section II of this Article is used. The urgency signal shall be followed by the addition of the single word MEDICAL in narrow-band direct-printing and by the addition of the single word MAY-DEE-CAL pronounced as in French “médical”, in radiotelephony.

S33.21 § 12 The use of the signals described in No. **S33.20** indicates that the message which follows concerns a protected medical transport. The message shall convey the following data:

S33.22 a) call sign or other recognized means of identification of the medical transport;

S33.23 b) position of the medical transport;

S33.24 c) number and type of vehicles in the medical transport;

S33.25 d) intended route;

S33.26 e) estimated time en route and of departure and arrival, as appropriate;

S33.27 f) any other information, such as flight altitude, radio frequencies guarded, languages used and secondary surveillance radar modes and codes.

S33.28 § 13 1) The identification and location of medical transports at sea may be conveyed by means of appropriate standard maritime radar transponders (see Recommendation 14 (Mob-87)).

S33.29 2) The identification and location of aircraft medical transports may be conveyed by the use of the secondary surveillance radar (SSR) system specified in Annex 10 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

S33.30 § 14 The use of radiocommunications for announcing and identifying medical transports is optional; however, if they are used, the provisions of these Regulations and particularly of this Section and of Articles **S30** and **S31** shall apply.

Section IV – Safety communications

S33.31 § 15 In a terrestrial system the announcement of the safety message shall be made on one or more of the distress and safety calling frequencies specified in Section I of Article **S31** using digital selective calling techniques. A separate announcement need not be made if the message is to be transmitted through the maritime mobile-satellite service.

S33.32 § 16 The safety signal and message shall normally be transmitted on one or more of the distress and safety traffic frequencies specified in Section I of Article **S31**, or via the maritime mobile-satellite service or on other frequencies used for this purpose.

S33.33 § 17 The safety signal consists of the word SECURITE. In radiotelephony, it shall be pronounced as in French.

S33.34 § 18 The safety call format or the safety signal indicates that the calling station has an important navigational or meteorological warning to transmit.

S33.35 § 19 1) In radiotelephony, the safety message shall be preceded by the safety signal (see No. **S33.33**) repeated three times, and the identification of the transmitting station.

S33.36 2) In narrow-band direct-printing, the safety message shall be preceded by the safety signal (see No. **S33.33**), and the identification of the transmitting station.

S33.37 § 20 1) Error correction techniques in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations shall be used for safety messages by direct-printing telegraphy. All messages shall be preceded by at least one carriage return, a line feed signal, a letter shift signal and the safety signal SECURITE.

S33.38 2) Safety communications by direct-printing telegraphy should normally be established in the broadcast (forward error correction) mode. The ARQ mode may subsequently be used when it is advantageous to do so.

Section V – Transmission of maritime safety information¹**S33.39***A – General*

S33.39A § 20A 1) Messages from ship stations containing information concerning the presence of cyclones shall be transmitted, with the least possible delay, to other mobile stations in the vicinity and to the appropriate authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. These transmissions shall be preceded by the safety signal.

S33.39B 2) Messages from ship stations containing information on the presence of dangerous ice, dangerous wrecks, or any other imminent danger to marine navigation, shall be transmitted as soon as possible to other ships in the vicinity, and to the appropriate authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. These transmissions shall be preceded by the safety signal.

S33.40 § 21 The operational details of the stations transmitting maritime safety information in accordance with Nos. **S33.43**, **S33.45**, **S33.46**, **S33.48** and **S33.50** shall be indicated in the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations (see also Appendix **S13**).

S33.41 § 22 The mode and format of the transmissions mentioned in Nos. **S33.43**, **S33.45**, **S33.46** and **S33.48** shall be in accordance with the relevant ITU-R Recommendations.

S33.42*B – International NAVTEX system*

S33.43 § 23 Maritime safety information shall be transmitted by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy with forward error correction using the frequency 518 kHz in accordance with the international NAVTEX system (see Appendix **S15**).

S33.44*C – 490 kHz and 4 209.5 kHz*

S33.45 § 24 1) The frequency 490 kHz may be used, after full implementation of the GMDSS, for the transmission of maritime safety information by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy with forward error correction (see Appendix **S15**).

S33.46 2) The frequency 4 209.5 kHz is used exclusively for NAVTEX-type transmission by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy with forward error correction.

¹ **S33.V.1** Maritime safety information includes navigation and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts and other urgent messages pertaining to safety normally transmitted to or from ships, between ships and between ship and coast stations or coast earth stations.

S33.47 *D – High seas maritime safety information*

S33.48 § 25 Maritime safety information is transmitted by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy with forward error correction using the frequencies 4 210 kHz, 6 314 kHz, 8 416.5 kHz, 12 579 kHz, 16 806.5 kHz, 19 680.5 kHz, 22 376 kHz and 26 100.5 kHz.

S33.49 *E – Maritime safety information via satellite*

S33.50 § 26 Maritime safety information may be transmitted via satellite in the maritime mobile-satellite service using the band 1 530-1 545 MHz (see Appendix **S15**).

Section VI – Intership navigation safety communications

S33.51 § 27 1) Intership navigation safety communications are those VHF radio-telephone communications conducted between ships for the purpose of contributing to the safe movement of ships.

S33.52 2) The frequency 156.650 MHz is used for intership navigation safety communications (see also Appendix **S15** and note *k*) in Appendix **S18**).

Section VII – Use of other frequencies for distress and safety

S33.53 § 28 Radiocommunications for distress and safety purposes may be conducted on any appropriate communications frequency, including those used for public correspondence. In the maritime mobile-satellite service, frequencies in the bands 1 530-1 544 MHz and 1 626.5-1 645.5 MHz are used for this function as well as for distress alerting purposes (see No. **S32.2**).

Section VIII – Medical advice

S33.54 § 29 1) Mobile stations requiring medical advice may obtain it through any of the land stations shown in the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations.

S33.55 2) Communications concerning medical advice may be preceded by the urgency signal.

ARTICLE S34

Alerting signals in the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS)**Section I – Emergency position-indicating radiobeacon (EPIRB) and satellite EPIRB signals**

S34.1 § 1 The emergency position-indicating radiobeacon signal transmitted on 156.525 MHz and satellite EPIRB signals in the band 406-406.1 MHz or 1 645.5-1 646.5 MHz shall be in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations (see Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

Section II – Digital selective calling

S34.2 § 2 The characteristics of the “distress call” (see No. **S32.9**) in the digital selective calling system shall be in accordance with relevant ITU-R Recommendations (see Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

CHAPTER SVIII

Aeronautical services

ARTICLE S35

Introduction

S35.1 § 1 With the exception of Articles **S36, S37, S39, S42, S43** and No. **S44.2**, the other provisions of this Chapter may be governed by special arrangements concluded pursuant to Article 42 of the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), or by intergovernmental agreements¹ provided their implementation does not cause harmful interference to the radio services of other countries.

¹ **S35.1.1** For example, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has agreed upon standards and recommended practices adapted to the needs of aircraft operation which have been proven in practice and are well established in current use.

ARTICLE S36

Authority of the person responsible for the station

S36.1 § 1 The service of a mobile station is placed under the supreme authority of the person responsible for the aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

S36.2 § 2 The person holding this authority shall require that each operator comply with these Regulations and that the mobile station for which the operator is responsible is used, at all times, in accordance with these Regulations.

S36.3 § 3 Except as otherwise provided for in these Regulations, the person responsible, as well as all the persons who may have knowledge of any information whatever obtained by means of the radiocommunication service, are placed under the obligation of observing and ensuring the secrecy of correspondence.

S36.4 § 4 The provisions of Nos. **S36.1**, **S36.2** and **S36.3** shall also apply to personnel of aircraft earth stations.

ARTICLE S37

Operator's certificates**Section I – General provisions**

S37.1 § 1 1) The service of every aircraft station and every aircraft earth station shall be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the station is so controlled, other persons besides the holder of the certificate may use the radiotelephone equipment.

S37.2 2) In order to meet special needs, special agreements between administrations may fix the conditions to be fulfilled in order to obtain a radiotelephone operator's certificate intended to be used in aircraft radiotelephone stations and aircraft earth stations complying with certain technical conditions and certain operating conditions. These agreements, if made, shall be on the condition that harmful interference to international services shall not result therefrom. These conditions and agreements shall be mentioned in the certificates issued to such operators.

S37.3 3) The service of automatic communication devices¹ installed in an aircraft station or aircraft earth station shall be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the devices are so controlled, they may be used by other persons.

S37.4 4) Nevertheless, in the service of aircraft stations and aircraft earth stations operating radiotelephony solely on frequencies above 30 MHz, each government shall decide for itself whether a certificate is necessary and, if so, shall define the conditions for obtaining it.

S37.5 5) The provisions of No. **S37.4** shall not, however, apply to any aircraft station or aircraft earth station working on frequencies assigned for international use.

S37.6 § 2 1) In the case of complete unavailability of the operator in the course of a flight, and solely as a temporary measure, the person responsible for the station may authorize an operator holding a certificate issued by the government of another Member State[‡] to perform the radiocommunication service.

S37.7 2) When it is necessary to employ a person without a certificate or an operator not holding an adequate certificate as a temporary operator, his performance as such must be limited solely to signals of distress, urgency and safety, messages relating thereto, messages relating directly to the safety of life and essential messages relating to the navigation and safe movement of the aircraft.

¹ **S37.3.1** The term "automatic communication devices" is intended to include such equipment as teleprinters, data transfer systems, etc.

S37.8 3) In all cases, such temporary operators must be replaced as soon as possible by operators holding the certificate prescribed in § 1 of this Article.

S37.9 § 3 1) Each administration shall take the necessary steps to prevent, to the maximum extent possible, the fraudulent use of certificates. For this purpose, such certificates shall bear the holder's signature and shall be authenticated by the issuing administration. Administrations may employ, if they wish, other means of identification such as photographs, fingerprints, etc.

S37.10 2) To facilitate verification of certificates, these may carry, if necessary, in addition to the text in the national language, a translation of this text in a working language of the Union.

S37.11 § 4 Each administration shall take the necessary steps to place operators under the obligation to preserve the secrecy of correspondence as provided for in No. **S18.4**.

Section II – Classes and categories of certificates

S37.12 § 5 1) There are two categories of radiotelephone operators' certificates, general and restricted.

S37.13 2) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's general certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any aircraft station or of any aircraft earth station.

S37.14 3) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any aircraft station or aircraft earth station operating on frequencies allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service or the aeronautical mobile-satellite service, provided that the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices.

Section III – Conditions for the issue of operators' certificates

S37.15 *A – General*

S37.16 § 6 1) The conditions to be imposed for obtaining the various certificates are contained in the following paragraphs and represent the minimum requirements.

S37.17 2) Each administration is free to fix the number of examinations necessary to obtain each certificate.

S37.18 § 7 1) The administration which issues a certificate may, before authorizing an operator to carry out the service on board aircraft, require the fulfilment of other conditions (for example: experience with automatic communication devices; further technical and professional knowledge relating particularly to navigation; physical fitness; the completion as an operator of a certain number of flying hours; etc.).

S37.19 2) Administrations should take whatever steps they consider necessary to ensure the continued proficiency of operators after prolonged absences from operational duties.

S37.20 *B – Radiotelephone operators' certificates*

S37.21 § 8 The radiotelephone operator's general certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and professional qualifications enumerated below (see also No. **S37.13**):

S37.22 a) a knowledge of the elementary principles of radiotelephony;

S37.23 b) detailed knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radiotelephone apparatus;

S37.24 c) ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by radiotelephone in one of the working languages of the Union;

S37.25 d) detailed knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and specifically of that part of those Regulations relating to the safety of life.

S37.26 § 9 1) The radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and professional qualifications enumerated below:

S37.27 a) practical knowledge of radiotelephone operation and procedure;

S37.28 b) ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by radiotelephone in one of the working languages of the Union;

S37.29 c) general knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and specifically of that part of those Regulations relating to the safety of life.

S37.30 2) For aircraft radiotelephone stations and aircraft earth stations operating on frequencies allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service or the aeronautical mobile-satellite service, each administration may itself fix the conditions for obtaining a radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate, provided that the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices. The administration shall ensure that the operator has an adequate knowledge of radiotelephone operation and procedure particularly as far as distress, urgency and safety are concerned. This in no way contravenes the provisions of No. **S37.2**.

S37.31 § 10 A radiotelephone operator's certificate shall show whether it is a general certificate or a restricted certificate and, in the latter case, if it has been issued in conformity with the provisions of No. **S37.30**.

ARTICLE S38

Personnel

S38.1 Administrations shall ensure that the staff on duty in aeronautical stations and in aeronautical earth stations shall be adequately qualified to operate the stations efficiently.

ARTICLE S39

Inspection of stations

S39.1 § 1 1) The inspectors of governments or appropriate administrations of countries who visit an aircraft station or aircraft earth station may require the production of the licence for examination. The operator of the station, or the person responsible for the station, shall facilitate this examination. The licence shall be kept in such a way that it can be produced upon request.

S39.2 2) The inspectors shall have in their possession an identity card or badge, issued by the competent authority, which they shall show on request of the person responsible for the aircraft.

S39.3 3) When the licence cannot be produced or when manifest irregularities are observed, governments or administrations may inspect the radio installations in order to satisfy themselves that these conform to the conditions imposed by these Regulations.

S39.4 4) In addition, inspectors have the right to require the production of the operators' certificates, but proof of professional knowledge may not be demanded.

S39.5 § 2 1) When a government or administration has found it necessary to adopt the course indicated in No. **S39.3**, or when the operator's certificates cannot be produced, the government or administration to which the aircraft station or aircraft earth station is subject shall be so informed without delay. In addition, the procedure specified in Section V of Article **S15** is followed when necessary.

S39.6 2) Before leaving, the inspector shall report the result of his inspection to the person responsible for the aircraft. If any breach of the conditions imposed by these Regulations is observed, the inspector shall make this report in writing.

S39.7 § 3 Member States[‡] undertake not to impose upon foreign aircraft stations or aircraft earth stations which are temporarily within their territorial limits or which make a temporary stay in their territory, technical and operating conditions more severe than those contemplated in these Regulations. This undertaking in no way affects arrangements which are made under international agreements relating to air navigation, and which are therefore not covered by these Regulations.

S39.8 § 4 The frequencies of emissions of aircraft stations shall be checked by the inspection service to which these stations are subject.

ARTICLE S40

Working hours of stations

S40.1 § 1 Every station of the aeronautical mobile service and the aeronautical mobile-satellite service shall have an accurate clock correctly regulated to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

S40.2 § 2 The service of an aeronautical station or an aeronautical earth station shall be continuous throughout the period during which it bears responsibility for the radiocommunication service to aircraft in flight.

S40.3 § 3 Aircraft stations and aircraft earth stations in flight shall maintain service to meet the essential communications needs of the aircraft with respect to safety and regularity of flight and shall maintain watch as required by the competent authority and shall not cease watch, except for reasons of safety, without informing the aeronautical station or aeronautical earth station concerned.

ARTICLE S41

Communications with stations in the maritime services

S41.1 Stations on board aircraft may communicate, for purposes of distress, and for public correspondence¹, with stations of the maritime mobile or maritime mobile-satellite services. For these purposes, they shall conform to the relevant provisions of Chapter **SVII** and Chapter **SIX**, Articles **S51** (Section III), **S53**, **S54**, **S55**, **S57** and **S58** and Appendix **S13** (see also Nos. **S4.19**, **S4.20** and **S43.4**).

¹ **S41.1.1** Stations on board aircraft may communicate, for public correspondence purposes as long as watch is maintained on the frequencies provided for safety and regularity of flight.

ARTICLE S42

Conditions to be observed by stations

S42.1 § 1 The energy radiated by receiving apparatus shall be reduced to the lowest practical value and shall not cause harmful interference to other stations.

S42.2 § 2 Administrations shall take all practicable steps necessary to ensure that the operation of any electrical or electronic apparatus installed in mobile stations and mobile earth stations does not cause harmful interference to the essential radio services of stations which are operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

S42.3 § 3 Mobile stations and mobile earth stations other than survival craft stations shall be provided with the documents enumerated in the appropriate section of Appendix **S16** (Section VI, "Aircraft stations").

S42.4 § 4 The operation of a broadcasting service (see No. **S1.38**) by an aircraft station at sea and over the sea is prohibited (see also No. **S23.2**).

ARTICLE S43

Special rules relating to the use of frequencies

S43.1 § 1 Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service and the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service are reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flight between any aircraft and those aeronautical stations and aeronautical earth stations primarily concerned with flight along national or international civil air routes.

S43.2 § 2 Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service and the aeronautical mobile-satellite (OR) service are reserved for communications between any aircraft and aeronautical stations and aeronautical earth stations other than those primarily concerned with flight along national or international civil air routes.

S43.3 § 3 Frequencies in the bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile service between 2 850 kHz and 22 000 kHz (see Article **S5**) shall be assigned in conformity with the provisions of Appendices **S26** and **S27** and the other relevant provisions of these Regulations.

S43.4 § 4 Administrations shall not permit public correspondence in the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service or to the aeronautical mobile-satellite service.

S43.5 § 5 In order to reduce interference, aircraft stations shall, within the means at their disposal, endeavour to select for calling the band with the most favourable propagational characteristics for effecting reliable communication. In the absence of more precise data, an aircraft station shall, before making a call, listen for the signals of the station with which it desires to communicate. The strength and intelligibility of such signals are useful as a guide to propagational conditions and indicate which is the preferable band for calling.

S43.6 § 6 Governments may, by agreement, decide the frequencies to be used for call and reply in the aeronautical mobile service and the aeronautical mobile-satellite service.

ARTICLE S44

Order of priority of communications

S44.1 § 1 The order of priority for communications¹ in the aeronautical mobile service and the aeronautical mobile-satellite service shall be as follows, except where impracticable in a fully automated system in which, nevertheless, Category 1 shall receive priority:

- 1 Distress calls, distress messages and distress traffic.
- 2 Communications preceded by the urgency signal.
- 3 Communications relating to radio direction-finding.
- 4 Flight safety messages.
- 5 Meteorological messages.
- 6 Flight regularity messages.
- 7 Messages relating to the application of the United Nations Charter.
- 8 Government messages for which priority has been expressly requested.
- 9 Service communications relating to the working of the telecommunication service or to communications previously exchanged.
- 10 Other aeronautical communications.

S44.2 § 2 Categories 1 and 2 shall receive priority over all other communications irrespective of any agreement under the provisions of No. **S35.1**.

¹ **S44.1.1** The term *communications* as used in this Article includes radiotelegrams, radiotelephone calls and radiotelex calls.

ARTICLE S45

General communication procedure

S45.1 § 1 As a general rule, it rests with the aircraft station to establish communication with the aeronautical station. For this purpose, the aircraft station may call the aeronautical station only when it comes within the designated operational coverage¹ area of the latter.

S45.2 § 2 An aeronautical station having traffic for an aircraft station may call this station if it has reason to believe that the aircraft station is keeping watch and is within the designated operational coverage area (see No. **S45.1.1**) of the aeronautical station.

S45.3 § 3 When an aeronautical station receives calls in close succession from several aircraft stations, it decides on the order in which these stations may transmit their traffic. Its decision shall be based on the priority in Article **S44**.

S45.4 § 4 If an aeronautical station finds it necessary to intervene in communications between aircraft stations, these stations shall comply with the instructions given by the aeronautical station.

S45.5 § 5 Before transmitting, a station shall take precautions to ensure that it will not interfere with a communication already in progress and that the station called is not in communication with another station.

S45.6 § 6 When a radiotelephone call has been made to an aeronautical station, but no answer has been received, a period of at least ten seconds should elapse before a subsequent call is made to that station.

S45.7 § 7 Aircraft stations shall not radiate carrier waves between calls.

¹ **S45.1.1** Designated operational coverage is that volume of airspace needed operationally in order to provide a particular service and within which the facility is afforded frequency protection.

CHAPTER SIX

Maritime services

ARTICLE S46

Authority of the master

S46.1 § 1 The service of a ship station is placed under the supreme authority of the master or of the person responsible for the ship or other vessel carrying the station.

S46.2 § 2 The person holding this authority shall require that each operator comply with these Regulations and that the ship station for which the operator is responsible is used, at all times, in accordance with these Regulations.

S46.3 § 3 The master or the person responsible, as well as all persons who may have knowledge of the text or even of the existence of a radiotelegram, or of any information whatever obtained by means of the radiocommunication service, are placed under the obligation of observing and ensuring the secrecy of correspondence.

S46.4 § 4 The provisions of Nos. **S46.1**, **S46.2** and **S46.3** shall also apply to personnel of ship earth stations.

ARTICLE S47

Operator's certificates**Section I – General provisions**

S47.1 § 1 1) The service of every ship Morse radiotelegraph station shall be performed by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject.

S47.2 2) The service of every ship radiotelephone station, ship earth station and ship station using the frequencies and techniques prescribed in Chapter **SVII** shall be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the station is so controlled, other persons besides the holder of the certificate may use the equipment.

S47.3 3) The service of automatic communication devices¹ installed in a ship station shall be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the devices are so controlled, they may be used by other persons. If such devices require for their basic function the use of Morse code signals specified in the Instructions for the Operation of the International Public Telegram Service, the service shall be performed by an operator holding a radiotelegraph operator's certificate. However, this latter requirement does not apply to automatic devices which may use Morse code signals solely for identification purposes.

S47.4 4) Nevertheless, in the service of radiotelephone stations operating solely on frequencies above 30 MHz, each government shall decide for itself whether a certificate is necessary and, if so, shall define the conditions for obtaining it.

S47.5 5) The provisions of No. **S47.4** shall not, however, apply to any ship station working on frequencies assigned for international use.

S47.6 § 2 1) In the case of complete unavailability of the operator in the course of a sea passage and solely as a temporary measure, the master or the person responsible for the station may authorize an operator holding a certificate issued by the government of another Member State[‡] to perform the radiocommunication service.

S47.7 2) When it is necessary to employ a person without a certificate or an operator not holding an adequate certificate as a temporary operator, his performance as such must be limited solely to signals of distress, distress alerting, urgency and safety, messages relating thereto, messages relating directly to the safety of life and urgent messages relating to the movement of the ship.

¹ **S47.3.1** The term "automatic communication devices" is intended to include such equipment as teleprinters, data transfer systems, etc.

S47.8 3) In all cases, such temporary operators must be replaced as soon as possible by operators holding the certificate prescribed in Nos. **S47.1** to **S47.5** of this Article.

S47.9 § 3 1) Each administration shall take the necessary steps to prevent, to the maximum extent possible, the fraudulent use of certificates. For this purpose, such certificates shall bear the holder's signature and shall be authenticated by the issuing administration. Administrations may employ, if they wish, other means of identification such as photographs, fingerprints, etc.

S47.10 2) In the maritime mobile service the certificates issued after 1 January 1978 shall bear the photograph of the holder and the holder's date of birth.

S47.11 3) To facilitate verification of certificates, these may carry, if necessary, in addition to the text in the national language, a translation of this text in a working language of the Union.

S47.12 4) In the maritime mobile service all certificates not in one of the working languages of the Union and issued after 1 January 1978 shall carry at least the following information in one of these working languages:

S47.13 a) the name and date of birth of the holder;

S47.14 b) the title of the certificate and its date of issue;

S47.15 c) if applicable, the number and period of validity of the certificate;

S47.16 d) the issuing administration.

S47.17 § 4 Each administration shall take the necessary steps to place operators under the obligation to preserve the secrecy of correspondence as provided for in No. **S18.4**.

S47.18 § 5 Each administration may determine the conditions under which personnel holding certificates specified in Appendix **S13** may be granted certificates specified in Nos. **S47.20** to **S47.23**.

Section II – Categories of operator's certificates

S47.19 § 6 1) There are four categories of certificates, shown in descending order of requirements, for personnel of ship stations and ship earth stations using the frequencies and techniques prescribed in Chapter **SVII**. An operator meeting the requirements of a certificate automatically meets all of the requirements of lower order certificates.

S47.20 a) First-class radio electronic certificate.

S47.21 b) Second-class radio electronic certificate.

S47.22 c) General operator's certificate.

S47.23 d) Restricted operator's certificate.

S47.24 2) The holder of one of the certificates specified in Nos. **S47.20** to **S47.23** may carry out the service of ship stations or ship earth stations using the frequencies and techniques prescribed in Chapter **SVII**.

Section III – Conditions for the issue of certificates

S47.25 § 7 The requirements of the certificates of this section, for which candidates must show proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualification, are shown in Table **S47-1**.

TABLE S47-1

Requirements for radio electronic and operator's certificates

The relevant certificate is issued to a candidate who has given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below, as indicated by an asterisk in the appropriate box	1st-class radio electronic certificate	2nd-class radio electronic certificate	General operator's certificate	Restricted operator's certificate
Knowledge of the principles of electricity and the theory of radio and of electronics sufficient to meet the requirements specified below:	*	*		
Theoretical knowledge of GMDSS radiocommunication equipment, including narrow-band direct-printing telegraph and radiotelephone transmitters and receivers, digital selective calling equipment, ship earth stations, emergency position-indicating radiobeacons, marine antenna systems, radio equipment for survival craft together with all auxiliary items, including power supplies, as well as general knowledge of the principles of other equipment generally used for radionavigation, with particular reference to maintaining equipment in service.	*			
General theoretical knowledge of GMDSS radiocommunication equipment, including narrow-band direct-printing telegraph and radiotelephone transmitters and receivers, digital selective calling equipment, ship earth stations, emergency position-indicating radiobeacons, marine antenna systems, radio equipment for survival craft together with all auxiliary items, including power supplies, as well as general knowledge of the principles of other equipment generally used for radionavigation, with particular reference to maintaining equipment in service.		*		

TABLE S47-1 (continued)

The relevant certificate is issued to a candidate who has given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below, as indicated by an asterisk in the appropriate box	1st-class radio electronic certificate	2nd-class radio electronic certificate	General operator's certificate	Restricted operator's certificate
Practical knowledge of the operation and knowledge of the preventive maintenance of the equipment indicated above.	*	*		
Practical knowledge necessary for the location and repair (using appropriate testing equipment and tools) of faults in the equipment mentioned above which may occur during a voyage.	*			
Practical knowledge necessary for effecting repairs in the case of faults in the equipment indicated above, using the means available on board and, if necessary, replacing modular units.		*		
Detailed practical knowledge of the operation of all the GMDSS sub-systems and equipment.	*	*	*	
Practical knowledge of the operation of all the GMDSS sub-systems and equipment which is required while the ship is within the range of VHF coast stations (see NOTE 1).				*
Ability to send and to receive correctly by radiotelephone and direct-printing telegraphy.	*	*	*	
Ability to send and to receive correctly by radiotelephone.				*
Detailed knowledge of the regulations applying to radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relating to charges for radiocommunications and knowledge of those provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, as amended which relate to radio.	*	*	*	
Knowledge of the regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and specifically of that part of those regulations relating to the safety of life.				*
Sufficient knowledge of one of the working languages of the Union. Candidates should be able to express themselves satisfactorily in that language, both orally and in writing.	*	*	*	

TABLE S47-1 (end)

The relevant certificate is issued to a candidate who has given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below, as indicated by an asterisk in the appropriate box	1st-class radio electronic certificate	2nd-class radio electronic certificate	General operator's certificate	Restricted operator's certificate
An elementary knowledge of one of the working languages of the Union. Candidates should be able to express themselves satisfactorily in that language, both orally and in writing. Administrations may waive the above language requirements for holders of a restricted operator's certificate when the ship station is confined to a limited area specified by the administration concerned. In such cases the certificate shall be suitably endorsed.				*

NOTE 1 – A restricted operator's certificate covers only the operation of GMDSS equipment required for GMDSS sea areas A1, and does not cover the operation of GMDSS A2/A3/A4 equipment fitted on a ship over and above the basic A1 requirements, even if the ship is in a sea area A1. GMDSS sea areas A1, A2, A3 and A4 are identified in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, (SOLAS), 1974, as amended.

Section IV – Qualifying service

S47.26 § 8 1) The holder of a radiocommunication general operator's certificate or a first- or second-class radiotelegraph operator's certificate is authorized to embark as chief operator of a ship station of the fourth category (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1169).

S47.27 2) However, before becoming chief or sole operator of a ship station of the fourth category (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1169) which is required by international agreements to carry a radiotelegraph operator, the holder of a radiocommunication general operator's certificate or a first- or second-class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall have had adequate experience as operator on board ship at sea.

S47.28 3) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the second or third category (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1169), the holder of a radiocommunication general operator's certificate or a first- or second-class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall have had, as operator on board ship or in a coast station, at least six months' experience of which at least three months shall have been on board ship.

S47.29 4) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the first category (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1169), the holder of a radiocommunication general operator's certificate or a first-class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall have had, as operator on board ship or in a coast station, at least one year's experience of which at least six months shall have been on board ship.

ARTICLE S48

Personnel**Section I – Personnel of coast stations and coast earth stations**

S48.1 § 1 Administrations shall ensure that the staff on duty in coast stations and in coast earth stations are adequately qualified to operate the stations efficiently.

Section II – Class and minimum number of personnel for ship stations and ship earth stations

S48.2 § 2 Administrations shall ensure that the personnel of ship stations and ship earth stations are adequately qualified to enable efficient operation of the station, and shall take steps to ensure the operational availability and maintenance of equipment for distress and safety communications in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

S48.3 § 3 An adequately qualified person shall be available to act as a dedicated communications operator in cases of distress.

S48.4 § 4 The personnel of ship stations and ship earth stations for which a radio installation is compulsory under international agreements and which use the frequencies and techniques prescribed in Chapter **SVII** shall, with respect to the provisions of Article **S47**, include:

S48.5 a) for stations on board ships which sail beyond the range of VHF coast stations, taking into account the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, as amended: a holder of a first- or second-class radio electronic certificate or a general operator's certificate;

S48.6 b) for stations on board ships which sail solely within the range of VHF coast stations, taking into account the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, as amended: a holder of a first- or second-class radio electronic certificate or a general operator's certificate or a restricted operator's certificate.

S48.7 § 5 The personnel of ship stations and ship earth stations for which a radio installation is not compulsory either under international agreements or national regulations and which use the frequencies and techniques prescribed in Chapter **SVII** shall be adequately qualified and certificated in accordance with the administration's requirements. Guidance concerning appropriate qualifications and certification is provided in Resolution **343 (WRC-97)**. That Resolution describes two appropriate certificates for use by personnel of ship stations and ship earth stations for which a radio installation is not compulsory.

ARTICLE S49

Inspection of stations

S49.1 § 1 1) The governments or appropriate administrations of countries which a ship station or ship earth station visits may require the production of the licence for examination. The operator of the station, or the person responsible for the station, shall facilitate this examination. The licence shall be kept in such a way that it can be produced upon request. As far as possible, the licence, or a copy certified by the authority which has issued it, should be permanently exhibited in the station.

S49.2 2) The inspectors shall have in their possession an identity card or badge, issued by the competent authority, which they shall show on request of the master or person responsible for the ship or other vessel carrying the ship station or the ship earth station.

S49.3 3) When the licence cannot be produced or when manifest irregularities are observed, governments or administrations may inspect the radio installations in order to satisfy themselves that these conform to the conditions imposed by these Regulations.

S49.4 4) In addition, inspectors have the right to require the production of the operators' certificates, but proof of professional knowledge may not be demanded.

S49.5 § 2 1) When a government or an administration has found it necessary to adopt the course indicated in No. **S49.3**, or when the operators' certificates cannot be produced, the government or administration to which the ship station or ship earth station is subject shall be so informed without delay. In addition, the procedure specified in Article **S15** is followed when necessary.

S49.6 2) Before leaving, the inspector shall report the result of his inspection to the master, or the person responsible for the ship or other vessel carrying the ship station or ship earth station. If any breach of the conditions imposed by these Regulations is observed, the inspector shall make this report in writing.

S49.7 § 3 Member States[‡] undertake not to impose upon foreign ship stations or upon foreign ship earth stations, which are temporarily within their territorial waters or which make a temporary stay in their territory, technical and operating conditions more severe than those contemplated in these Regulations. This undertaking in no way affects arrangements which are made under international agreements relating to maritime navigation, and which are therefore not covered by these Regulations.

S49.8 § 4 The frequencies of emissions of ship stations shall be checked by the inspection service to which these stations are subject.

ARTICLE S50

Working hours of stations

S50.1 § 1 In order to permit the application of the following rules on the subject of hours of watch, every station of the maritime mobile service and the maritime mobile-satellite service shall have an accurate clock correctly regulated to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

S50.2 § 2 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), reckoned from 0000 to 2359 h beginning at midnight, shall be used for all entries in the radiocommunication service log and in all similar documents of ships compulsorily equipped with radiocommunication apparatus in compliance with an international agreement; this same provision will apply, as far as possible, to other ships.

S50.3 § 3 1) The services of coast stations and coast earth stations are, as far as possible, continuous (day and night). Certain coast stations, however, may have a service of limited duration. Each administration or recognized private operating agency duly authorized to that effect fixes the hours of service for coast stations under its jurisdiction.

S50.4 2) These hours of service shall be notified to the Secretary-General who shall publish them in the List of Coast Stations.

S50.5 § 4 Coast stations whose service is not continuous shall not close before:

S50.6 *a)* finishing all operations resulting from a distress call or from an urgency or safety signal;

S50.7 *b)* exchanging all traffic originating in or destined for ship stations which are situated within their service area and have indicated their presence before the actual cessation of work;

S50.8 *c)* making a general call to all stations announcing the closing down of the service and advising the time of reopening, if other than their normal hours of service.

S50.9 § 5 The services of ship stations for international public correspondence shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Recommendation ITU-R M.1169.

ARTICLE S51

Conditions to be observed in the maritime services**Section I – Maritime mobile service****S51.1** *A – General*

S51.2 § 1 The energy radiated by receiving apparatus shall be reduced to the lowest practical value and shall not cause harmful interference to other stations.

S51.3 § 2 Administrations shall take all practicable steps necessary to ensure that the operation of any electrical or electronic apparatus installed in ship stations does not cause harmful interference to the essential radio services of stations which are operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

S51.4 § 3 1) Changes of frequency in the sending and receiving apparatus of any ship station shall be capable of being made as rapidly as possible.

S51.5 2) Installations of any ship station shall be capable, once communication is established, of changing from transmission to reception and vice versa in as short a time as possible.

S51.5A 3) The operation of a broadcasting service (see No. **S1.38**) by a ship station at sea is prohibited (see also No. **S23.2**).

S51.6 § 4 Ship stations and ship earth stations other than survival craft stations shall be provided with the documents enumerated in the appropriate section of Appendix **S16**.

S51.7 § 5 When any ship station transmitter itself cannot be controlled in such a way that its frequency satisfies the tolerance specified in Appendix **S2**, the ship station shall be provided with a device, having a precision equal to at least one-half of this tolerance, for measuring the frequency of the emission.

S51.8 *B – Ship stations using Morse radiotelegraphy*

S51.9 § 6 Ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus intended to be used for normal traffic by Morse telegraphy shall be provided with devices permitting changeover from transmission to reception and vice versa without manual switching. In addition these stations should be able to listen on the reception frequency during the course of periods of transmission.

S51.10 B1 – Bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz

S51.11 § 7. Transmitters used in ship stations working in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be provided with devices readily permitting a material reduction of power.

S51.12 § 8 All ship stations equipped with Morse radiotelegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to:

S51.13 a) send either class A2A and A2B* or H2A and H2B* emissions and receive class A2A, A2B*, H2A and H2B* emissions with a carrier frequency of 500 kHz;

S51.14 b) send, in addition, class A1A emissions on at least two working frequencies;

S51.15 c) receive, in addition, class A1A emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.

S51.16 § 9 The provisions of Nos. **S51.14** and **S51.15** do not apply to apparatus provided solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes.

S51.17 B2 – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz

S51.18 § 10 In Region 2, any Morse radiotelegraph station installed on board a ship which uses frequencies in the band 2 089.5-2 092.5 kHz for call and reply shall be provided with at least one other frequency in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz.

S51.19 B3 – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz

S51.20 § 11 In ship stations, all apparatus using class A1A emissions for Morse telegraphy on frequencies in the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall satisfy the following conditions:

S51.21 a) in each of the bands necessary to carry on the station's service, it shall have at least two working frequencies in addition to one in the calling band (see No. **S52.87**);

S51.22 b) changes of frequency in transmitting apparatus shall be effected as quickly as practicable, but within fifteen seconds in any event;

S51.23 c) in the matter of frequency changing, receiving apparatus shall be capable of a performance equal to that of the transmitting apparatus.

S51.24 C – *Ship stations using digital selective calling*

S51.25 § 12 The characteristics of the digital selective calling equipment shall be in accordance with ITU-R Recommendations (see Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

* This is to cater for the automatic reception of the radiotelegraph alarm signal.

S51.26 C1 – Bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz

S51.27 § 13 All ship stations equipped with apparatus for digital selective calling to work in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on at least two digital selective calling channels necessary for their service.

S51.28 C2 – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz

S51.29 § 14 All ship stations equipped with digital selective calling apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz shall be able to:

S51.30 a) send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on the frequency 2 187.5 kHz;

S51.31 b) in addition, send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on other digital selective calling frequencies in this band necessary to carry out their service.

S51.32 C3 – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz

S51.33 § 15 All ship stations equipped with digital selective calling apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall be able to:

S51.34 a) send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on the frequencies designated for digital selective distress calling in each of the maritime HF bands in which they are operating (see also No. **S32.9**);

S51.35 b) send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on an international calling channel (see Recommendation ITU-R M.541-8) in each of the HF maritime mobile bands necessary for their service;

S51.36 c) send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on other digital selective calling channels in each of the HF maritime mobile bands necessary for their service.

S51.37 C4 – Bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz

S51.38 § 16 All ship stations equipped with apparatus for digital selective calling to work in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz shall be able to send and receive class G2B emissions on the frequency 156.525 MHz.

S51.39 CA – *Ship stations using narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy*

S51.40 § 17 1) All ship stations using narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy equipment shall be able to send and receive on the frequency designated for distress traffic by narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy in the frequency bands in which they are operating.

S51.41 2) The characteristics of the narrow-band direct-printing equipment shall be in accordance with Recommendations ITU-R M.476-5, ITU-R M.625-3 and ITU-R M.627-1.

S51.42 CA1 – Bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz

S51.43 § 18 All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to:

S51.44 a) send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on the working frequencies necessary to carry out their service;

S51.45 b) receive class F1B emissions on 518 kHz, if complying with the provisions of Chapter **SVII**.

S51.46 CA2 – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz

S51.47 § 19 All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz shall be able to send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on working frequencies necessary to carry out their service.

S51.48 CA3 – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz

S51.49 § 20 All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall be able to send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on working frequencies in each of the HF maritime mobile bands necessary to carry out their service.

S51.50 *D – Ship stations using radiotelephony*

S51.51 D1 – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz

S51.52 § 21 All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz shall be able to:

S51.53 a) send class J3E emissions on a carrier frequency of 2 182 kHz and receive class J3E emissions on a carrier frequency of 2 182 kHz, except for such apparatus as is referred to in No. **S51.56** (see also Appendix **S13**);

S51.54 b) send, in addition, J3E emissions on at least two working frequencies¹ ;

S51.55 c) receive, in addition, J3E emissions on all other frequencies necessary for their service.

¹ **S51.54.1** In certain areas, administrations may reduce this requirement to one working frequency.

S51.56 § 22 The provisions of Nos. **S51.54** and **S51.55** do not apply to apparatus provided solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes.

S51.57 D2 – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz

S51.58 § 23 All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony to work in the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz and which do not comply with the provisions of Chapter **SVII** should be able to send and receive on the carrier frequencies 4 125 kHz and 6 215 kHz (see Appendix **S13**). However, all ship stations which comply with the provisions of Chapter **SVII** shall be able to send and receive on the carrier frequencies designated in Article **S31** for distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony for the frequency bands in which they are operating.

S51.59 D3 – Bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz

S51.60 § 24 All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony to work in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz (see No. **S5.226** and Appendix **S18**) shall be able to send and receive class G3E emissions on:

S51.61 a) the distress, safety and calling frequency 156.8 MHz;

S51.62 b) the primary intership frequency 156.3 MHz;

S51.63 c) the intership navigation safety frequency 156.65 MHz;

S51.64 d) all the frequencies necessary for their service.

Section II – Maritime mobile-satellite service

S51.65 § 25 The energy radiated by receiving apparatus shall be reduced to the lowest practical value and shall not cause harmful interference to other stations.

S51.66 § 26 Administrations shall take all practicable steps necessary to ensure that the operation of any electrical or electronic apparatus installed in ship earth stations does not cause harmful interference to the essential radio services of stations which are operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Section III – Stations on board aircraft communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service and the maritime mobile-satellite service

S51.67 A – *General provisions*

S51.68 § 27 1) Stations on board aircraft may communicate with stations of the maritime mobile or maritime mobile-satellite services. They shall conform to those provisions of these Regulations which relate to these services.

S51.69 2) For this purpose stations on board aircraft should use the frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile or maritime mobile-satellite services.

S51.70 3) Stations on board aircraft, when handling public correspondence with stations of the maritime mobile service or of the maritime mobile-satellite service, shall comply with all the provisions applicable to the handling of public correspondence in the maritime mobile or maritime mobile-satellite services (see particularly Articles **S53**, **S54**, **S55**, **S57** and **S58**).

S51.71 § 28 In the case of communication between stations on board aircraft and stations of the maritime mobile service, radiotelephone calling may be renewed as specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1171 and radiotelegraph calling may be renewed after an interval of five minutes, notwithstanding Recommendation ITU-R M.1170.

S51.72 *B – Provisions relating to the use of frequencies between
156 MHz and 174 MHz*

S51.73 § 29 1) Having regard to interference which may be caused by aircraft stations at high altitudes, frequencies in the maritime mobile bands above 30 MHz shall not be used by aircraft stations, with the exception of those frequencies between 156 MHz and 174 MHz specified in Appendix **S18** which may be used provided that the following conditions are observed:

S51.74 a) the altitude of aircraft stations shall not exceed 300 m (1 000 feet), except for reconnaissance aircraft participating in ice-breaking operations, where an altitude of 450 m (1 500 feet) is allowed;

S51.75 b) the mean power of aircraft station transmitters shall not exceed 5 W; however, a power of 1 W or less shall be used to the maximum extent possible;

S51.76 c) aircraft stations shall use the channels designated for this purpose in Appendix **S18**;

S51.77 d) except as provided in No. **S51.75**, aircraft station transmitters shall comply with the technical characteristics given in Recommendation ITU-R M.489-2;

S51.78 e) the communications of an aircraft station shall be brief and limited to operations in which stations of the maritime mobile service are primarily involved and where direct communication between the aircraft and the ship or coast station is required.

S51.79 2) The frequency 156.3 MHz may be used by stations on board aircraft for safety purposes. It may also be used for communication between ship stations and stations on board aircraft engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations (see Appendices **S13** and **S15**).

S51.80 3) The frequency 156.8 MHz may be used by stations on board aircraft for safety purposes only (see Appendices **S13** and **S15**).

ARTICLE S52

Special rules relating to the use of frequencies**Section I – General provisions**

S52.1 *A – Single-sideband radiotelegraph transmissions*

S52.2 § 1 1) Where these provisions specify A1A emission, class A1B or J2A emissions shall be considered equivalent.

S52.3 2) Where these provisions specify class F1B emission, class J2B and J2D emissions shall be considered equivalent. However, class J2D emission shall not be used with the HF distress and safety frequencies listed in Appendix **S15**.

S52.4 *B – Bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz*

S52.5 § 2 Ship stations authorized to work in the bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall transmit on the frequencies indicated in this Article (see No. **S52.39**).

S52.6 § 3 1) In the maritime mobile service, no assignments shall be made on the frequency 518 kHz other than for transmission by coast stations of meteorological and navigational warnings and urgent information to ships by means of automatic narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy (International NAVTEX System).

S52.7 2) From 1 February 1999, in the maritime mobile service, the frequency 490 kHz is used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of meteorological and navigational warnings and urgent information to ships by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy.

S52.8 *C – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz*

S52.9 § 4 1) In Region 1, frequencies assigned to stations operating in the bands between 1 850 kHz and 3 800 kHz (see Article **S5**) should, whenever possible, be in accordance with the following subdivision:

- 1 850-1 950 kHz: Coast stations, single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 1 950-2 045 kHz: Ship stations, single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 2 194-2 262.5 kHz: Ship stations, single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 2 262.5-2 498 kHz: Intership, single-sideband radiotelephony.

- 2 502-2 578 kHz: Ship stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy.
- 2 578-2 850 kHz: Coast stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy and single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 3 155-3 200 kHz: Ship stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy.
- 3 200-3 340 kHz: Ship stations, single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 3 340-3 400 kHz: Intership, single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 3 500-3 600 kHz: Intership, single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 3 600-3 800 kHz: Coast stations, single-sideband radiotelephony.

S52.10 2) In Region 1, frequencies assigned to stations operating in the bands listed below shall be in accordance with the following subdivision:

- 1 606.5-1 625 kHz: Coast stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy, digital selective calling.
- 1 635-1 800 kHz: Coast stations, single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 2 045-2 141.5 kHz: Ship stations, single-sideband radiotelephony.
- 2 141.5-2 160 kHz: Ship stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy, digital selective calling.

S52.11 § 5 In Regions 2 and 3, the carrier frequencies 2 635 kHz (assigned frequency 2 636.4 kHz) and 2 638 kHz (assigned frequency 2 639.4 kHz) are used as single-sideband intership radiotelephony working frequencies in addition to the frequencies prescribed for common use in certain services. The carrier frequencies 2 635 kHz and 2 638 kHz should be used with class J3E emissions only. In Region 3 these frequencies are protected by a guardband between 2 634 kHz and 2 642 kHz.

S52.12 *D – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz*

S52.13 § 6 Bands exclusively allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz (see Article **S5**) are subdivided into categories and sub-bands as indicated in Appendix **S17**.

S52.14 *E – Bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz*

S52.15 § 7 The ship movement service should be operated only on frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service in the band 156-174 MHz.

Section II – Use of frequencies for Morse radiotelegraphy**S52.16***A – General*

S52.17 § 8 Stations employing single-sideband Morse radiotelegraph transmissions shall use upper-sideband emissions. The frequencies specified in these Regulations for class H2A and H2B* emissions, such as 500 kHz and 8 364 kHz, shall be used as carrier frequencies.

S52.18 § 9 Whenever the class of emission A2A, A2B**, H2A or H2B* is mentioned in the present Regulations for use in the maritime mobile service, the type of transmission shall, except for selective calling purposes, be telegraphy by on-off keying of the modulated emission, to the exclusion of on-off keying of the modulating audio frequencies only.

S52.19*B – Bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz***B1 – Call and reply**

S52.20 § 10 1) The frequency 500 kHz is the international distress frequency for Morse radiotelegraphy (see Appendix **S13** for details of its use for distress, urgency and safety purposes).

S52.21 2) In addition, 500 kHz may be used only:

S52.22 a) for call and reply using Morse telegraphy (see Nos. **S52.27** and **S52.31**);

S52.23 b) by coast stations to announce by means of Morse telegraphy the transmission of their traffic lists under the conditions provided for in Recommendation ITU-R M.1170.

S52.24 3) In order to facilitate the reception of distress calls, other transmissions on the frequency 500 kHz shall be reduced to a minimum, and in any case shall not exceed one minute.

S52.25 4) Before transmitting on 500 kHz, stations must listen on this frequency for a reasonable period to make sure that no distress traffic is being sent (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1170).

S52.26 5) The provisions of No. **S52.25** do not apply to stations in distress.

* This is to cater for the automatic reception of the radiotelegraph alarm signal and for selective calling.

** This is to cater for the automatic reception of the radiotelegraph alarm signal.

S52.27 § 11 1) The general calling frequency which, except as provided under Recommendation ITU-R M.492-6, shall be used by any ship station or coast station engaged in radiotelegraphy in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz, and by aircraft stations desiring to enter into communication with a station of the maritime mobile service using frequencies in these bands, is the frequency 500 kHz.

S52.28 2) However, in order to reduce interference in regions of heavy traffic, administrations may consider the requirements of No. **S52.27** as satisfied when the calling frequencies assigned to coast stations open to public correspondence are not separated by more than 2 kHz from the general calling frequency 500 kHz.

S52.29 § 12 1) A ship station calling a coast station shall, wherever possible and particularly in regions of heavy traffic, indicate to the coast station that it is ready to receive on the working frequency of that station.

S52.30 2) The ship station should make sure beforehand that this frequency is not already being used by the coast station.

S52.31 § 13 1) The frequency for replying to a call sent on the general calling frequency (see No. **S52.27**) shall be as follows:

- either 500 kHz,
- or the frequency specified by the calling station (see No. **S52.29** and Recommendation ITU-R M.1170).

S52.32 2) In regions of heavy traffic, coast stations may answer calls made by ship stations of their own nationality in accordance with special arrangements made by the administration concerned (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1170).

S52.33 § 14 Selective calling under the provisions of Section II of Article **S54** may be carried out on the frequency 500 kHz in the shore-to-ship, ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship directions.

B2 – Traffic

S52.34 § 15 1) Coast stations working in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to use at least one frequency in addition to 500 kHz. One of these additional frequencies, which is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations, is the normal working frequency of the station.

S52.35 2) In addition to their normal working frequency, coast stations may use, in the authorized bands, additional frequencies which are shown in ordinary type in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.36 3) The working frequencies of coast stations shall be chosen so as to avoid interference with neighbouring stations.

S52.37 4) Coast stations and ship stations shall use class A1A emissions on their working frequencies.

S52.38 § 16 As an exception to the provisions of Appendix **S13** and Nos. **S52.21**, **S52.22** and **S52.23** and on condition that signals of distress, urgency and safety, and calls and replies are not interfered with, 500 kHz may be used outside regions of heavy traffic for direction-finding but with discretion.

S52.39 § 17 1) Ship stations operating in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall use working frequencies chosen from the following: 425 kHz in Regions 2 and 3, 458 kHz in Region 1, 454 kHz, 468 kHz, 480 kHz and 512 kHz, except as permitted by No. **S4.18**. However, when a regional radiocommunication conference has established a frequency plan, the frequencies specified in that plan may be used in the Region concerned.

S52.40 2) Coast stations are prohibited from transmitting on the working frequencies designated for the use of ship stations on a worldwide basis.

S52.41 3) The frequency 512 kHz may be used by ship stations as a supplementary calling frequency using Morse telegraphy when 500 kHz is being used for distress.

S52.42 4) During these periods coast stations may:

S52.43 a) use 512 kHz as a supplementary frequency for call and reply; *or*

S52.44 b) make use of other arrangements for call and reply which shall have been specified in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.45 5) When 500 kHz is in use for distress, ship stations shall not use 512 Hz as a working frequency in those areas where it is in use as a supplementary calling frequency.

S52.46 *C – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz*

Additional provisions applicable in Region 3 areas north of the Equator only

S52.47 § 18 1) The band 2089.5-2092.5 kHz is the calling and safety band for Morse radiotelegraphy in those parts of the band between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz in which Morse radiotelegraphy is authorized.

S52.48 2) Frequencies in the band 2089.5-2092.5 kHz may be used for calls, replies and safety. These frequencies may also be used for messages preceded by the urgency or safety signals.

S52.49 3) Each coast station using the calling band 2089.5-2092.5 kHz shall, as far as possible, maintain watch on this band during its working hours.

S52.50 4) Coast stations which use frequencies in the band 2 089.5-2 092.5 kHz for calling shall be able to use at least one other frequency in those parts of the band between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz in which Morse radiotelegraphy is authorized.

S52.51 5) One of these frequencies is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations to indicate that it is the normal working frequency of the station. Supplementary frequencies, if any, are shown in ordinary type.

S52.52 6) Working frequencies of coast stations shall be chosen in such a manner as to avoid interference with other stations.

S52.53 *D – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz*

D1 – General

S52.54 § 19 1) Ship Morse radiotelegraph stations equipped to operate in the bands specified in Appendix **S17**, Part B, Sections IV and V, shall employ the classes of emission mentioned in No. **S52.2** for Morse telegraphy at speeds not exceeding 40 Bd. Survival craft stations may use class A2A or H2A emissions in these bands (see Appendix **S13**)¹.

S52.55 2) Except as provided for in Nos. **S52.222.1** and **S52.54.1**, coast Morse radiotelegraph stations operating in the bands exclusively allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall not use Type 2 emissions (see No. **S52.18**).

S52.56 3) Coast Morse radiotelegraph stations employing single-channel class A1A emissions and operating in the bands exclusively allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall at no time use a mean power in excess of the following:

<i>Band</i>	<i>Maximum mean power</i>
4 MHz	5 kW
6 MHz	5 kW
8 MHz	10 kW
12 MHz	15 kW
16 MHz	15 kW
18/19 MHz	15 kW
22 MHz	15 kW
25/26 MHz	15 kW

¹ **S52.54.1** Additionally, use of class J2B and J2D emissions are permitted on a non-interference basis to A1A Morse operations. However, these emissions shall not be used on the HF safety and distress frequencies listed in Appendix **S15**.

S52.57 § 20 Provisions of Appendix **S17** show those parts of the band exclusively allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz which are to be used by coast stations and ship stations for Morse radiotelegraphy.

D2 – Call and reply

S52.58 § 21 1) In order to establish communication with a coast station, each ship station shall use an appropriate Morse radiotelegraphy calling frequency in one of the bands listed in Appendix **S17**.

S52.59 2) Frequencies in the A1A Morse telegraphy calling bands are assigned to each ship station in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **S52.75** to **S52.83**.

S52.60 § 22 In order to reduce interference, ship stations shall, within the means at their disposal, endeavour to select for calling the band with the most favourable propagation characteristics for effecting reliable communication. In the absence of more precise data, a ship station shall, before making a call, listen for the signals of the station with which it desires to communicate. The strength and intelligibility of such signals are useful as a guide to propagation conditions and indicate which is the preferable band for calling.

S52.61 § 23 In order to reduce interference on the common calling channels, they shall be used only when a ship cannot use a calling frequency within the group indicated as a coast station receiving channel of the station with which it desires to communicate or when the coast station has indicated that it is keeping watch only on the common calling channels.

S52.62 § 24 1) The calling frequency to be used for Morse radiotelegraphy by a coast station, in each of the bands for which it is equipped, is its normal working frequency as shown in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.63 2) So far as is practicable, a coast station shall transmit its calls at specified times in the form of traffic lists on the frequency or frequencies indicated in the List of Coast Stations (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1170).

S52.64 § 25 Unless the calling station specifies otherwise, the frequency for reply to a call is as follows:

S52.65 a) for a ship station, one of its assigned calling frequencies in the same band, with due regard to No. **S52.61**;

S52.66 b) for a coast station, its normal working frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station.

S52.67 § 26 Administrations shall indicate, in respect of each coast station, in which of the ship calling bands and on which coast station receiving channels that coast station keeps watch and, as far as possible, the approximate hours of watchkeeping in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). This information shall be published in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.68 § 27 Exceptionally, a coast station may indicate that it is keeping watch on calling frequencies other than those specified as its own receiving frequencies.

S52.69 § 28 In order to reduce interference on Morse radiotelegraphy calling frequencies, a coast station shall take adequate steps to ensure, under normal conditions, the prompt receipt of Morse radiotelegraphy calls (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1170).

D3 – Traffic

S52.70 § 29 1) A ship station, after establishing communication on a Morse radiotelegraphy calling frequency (see No. **S52.58**), shall change to a Morse radiotelegraphy working frequency for the transmission of traffic. The use of frequencies in the Morse radiotelegraphy calling bands for any purpose other than Morse radiotelegraphy calling shall be prohibited.

S52.71 2) Morse radiotelegraphy working frequencies shall be assigned to ship stations in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **S52.85** and **S52.87**.

S52.72 § 30 1) A coast station shall transmit its traffic on its normal working frequency or on other working frequencies assigned to it.

S52.73 2) Countries which share a Morse radiotelegraphy channel in one of the bands exclusively allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz should give special consideration to the countries among them which have no other Morse radiotelegraphy channel in the same band and should endeavour to use their primary Morse radiotelegraphy channel to the greatest extent possible, in order to permit the latter countries to satisfy their minimum communication requirements.

S52.74 *E – Assignment of frequencies to ship stations*

E1 – Calling frequencies of ship stations

S52.75 § 31 Each Morse radiotelegraphy calling band between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz indicated in Appendix **S17** is divided into four groups of channels and two common channels. The 25 MHz band is divided into three channels of which one is a common channel.

S52.76 § 32 1) When providing international service as published in the List of Coast Stations, coast stations shall keep watch on the Morse radiotelegraphy common calling channels in each band throughout their hours of service in the bands concerned, and on the appropriate Morse radiotelegraphy group channel or channels during busy periods. The times during which watch will be kept on the Morse radiotelegraphy group channel or channels shall be published for each country in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.77 2) If necessary, an indication of the Morse radiotelegraphy channels on which watch is kept may be included in the coast station transmissions.

S52.78 § 33 In the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz, the administration to which a ship station is subject shall assign to it at least two Morse radiotelegraphy calling frequencies in each band in which the station is equipped to transmit. One of the calling frequencies in each band shall be within one of the common coast station receiving channels contained in Appendix **S17**; another in each band shall be selected from within the other channels listed in Appendix **S17**, taking account of the receiving channel or channels of the coast station with which the ship station most frequently communicates. In the 25 MHz band, administrations shall assign to ship stations under their control a frequency within the common channel. Another calling frequency in this band shall be selected from within channel A or B of Appendix **S17**, taking account of the receiving channel of the coast station with which the ship station most frequently communicates.

S52.79 § 34 A ship station should, wherever possible, be assigned additional Morse radiotelegraphy calling frequencies (see No. **S52.61**).

S52.80 § 35 If it is not intended to maintain watch on all the Morse radiotelegraphy receiving channels within a group, the administration concerned, in order to ensure an even distribution of calls, shall determine the channel or channels on which watch will be maintained, but only after coordination as far as possible with administrations sharing the same group (see Resolution **312 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

S52.81 § 36 Administrations which assign frequencies to their ship stations in two or more Morse radiotelegraphy calling channels within their group shall take the necessary steps to distribute such assignments uniformly throughout the channels taken into use.

S52.82 § 37 In order to ensure an even distribution of Morse radiotelegraphy calls on the common calling channels, administrations should, as far as practicable, assign frequencies in each of the two channels to an equal number of their ships.

S52.83 § 38 Administrations shall ensure, as far as possible, that ship stations under their jurisdiction are capable of keeping their transmission within the limits of the assigned Morse radiotelegraphy channels (see Appendix **S2**).

S52.84 *Channel spacing and assignment of frequencies*

S52.85 § 39 In all bands, the working frequencies for ship stations using A1A Morse telegraphy, at speeds not exceeding 40 Bd, are spaced 0.5 kHz apart.

S52.86 *Working frequencies for ship stations using A1A Morse telegraphy*

S52.87 § 40 Each administration shall assign to each ship station under its jurisdiction a sufficient number of Morse radiotelegraphy working frequencies, in any of the 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 22 and 25 MHz bands, to meet the traffic needs of the ship. In each band used, preferably not less than two Morse radiotelegraphy working frequencies should be assigned to each ship. Administrations shall ensure a uniform distribution of assignments throughout the bands.

S52.88 § 41 In cases of poor receiving conditions on the Morse radiotelegraphy working frequency stated by the ship station, the coast station may request the ship station to change the transmission on any other Morse radiotelegraphy working frequency, whenever the ship is technically able to do so. Such capability is indicated by the transmission of the code QOO.

S52.89 § 42 For the exclusive purpose of communication by Morse radiotelegraphy with stations of the maritime mobile service, an aircraft station may be assigned one or more Morse radiotelegraphy working frequencies in the bands shown in Appendix **S17**. These frequencies shall be assigned in accordance with the same principles of uniform distribution as for ship stations.

S52.90 *Abbreviations for the indication of Morse radiotelegraphy working frequencies*

S52.91 § 43 In the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz the following abbreviations may be used to designate a Morse radiotelegraphy working frequency:

S52.92 a) if the frequency expressed in kHz has no decimal value, the last three figures shall be transmitted;

S52.93 b) if the frequency expressed in kHz has a decimal value, the last three figures before the decimal point, the letter R and the first decimal figure shall be transmitted.

Section III – Use of frequencies for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy

S52.94 *A – General*

S52.95 § 44 Frequencies assigned to coast stations for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations (List IV). This List shall also indicate any other useful information concerning the service performed by each coast station.

S52.96 *B – Bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz*

S52.97 § 45 1) All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to send and receive class F1B emissions as specified in No. **S51.44**. Additionally, ship stations complying with the provisions of Chapter **SVII** shall be able to receive class F1B emissions on 518 kHz (see No. **S51.45**).

S52.98 2) Narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy is forbidden in the band 490-510 kHz.

S52.99 *C – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz*

S52.100 § 46 1) All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing telegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz shall be able to send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on at least two working frequencies.

S52.101 2) Narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy is forbidden in the band 2 170-2 194 kHz except as provided for in Appendix **S13**.

S52.102 *D – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz*

S52.103 § 47 All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing telegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall be able to send and receive class F1B emissions as specified in No. **S51.49**. The assignable frequencies are indicated in Appendix **S17**.

S52.104 § 48 Coast stations employing class F1B emissions and operating in the bands exclusively allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall at no time use mean powers in excess of the following:

<i>Band</i>	<i>Maximum mean power</i>
4 MHz	5 kW
6 MHz	5 kW
8 MHz	10 kW
12 MHz	15 kW
16 MHz	15 kW
18/19 MHz	15 kW
22 MHz	15 kW
25/26 MHz	15 kW

S52.105 1) In all bands, the working frequencies for ship stations using narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy at speeds not exceeding 100 Bd for FSK and 200 Bd for PSK, including those paired with the working frequencies assignable to coast stations (see Appendix **S17**), are spaced 0.5 kHz apart. The frequencies assignable to ship stations which are paired with those used by coast stations are shown in Appendix **S17**. The frequencies assignable to ship stations which are not paired with those used by coast stations are shown in Appendix **S17**.

S52.106 2) When assigning pairs of frequencies listed in Appendix **S17** for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy, administrations shall apply the procedure described in Resolution **300 (Rev.Mob-87)**.

S52.107 3) Each administration shall, if necessary, assign to each ship station under its jurisdiction and employing non-paired narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy one or more frequencies reserved for this purpose and shown in Appendix **S17**.

S52.108 *E – Bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz*

S52.109 § 49 All ship stations equipped with direct-printing telegraph apparatus may work in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz and shall conform to the provisions of Appendix **S18**.

Section IV – Use of frequencies for digital selective-calling

S52.110 *A – General*

S52.111 § 50 The provisions described in this section are applicable to calling and acknowledgement, when digital selective-calling techniques are used, except in cases of distress, urgency and safety, to which the provisions of Chapter **SVII** apply.

S52.112 § 51 The characteristics of the digital selective-calling equipment shall be in accordance with the relevant ITU-R Recommendations (see Resolution **27 (Rev.WRC-97)**).

S52.113 § 52 The frequencies on which coast stations provide services using digital selective-calling techniques shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations, which shall also supply any other useful information concerning such services.

S52.114 *B – Bands between 415 kHz and 526.5 kHz*

B1 – Mode of operation

S52.115 § 53 1) The class of emission to be used for digital selective-calling and acknowledgement in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 526.5 kHz shall be F1B.

S52.116 2) When transmitting digital selective calls and acknowledgements in the bands between 415 kHz and 526.5 kHz, coast stations should use the minimum power necessary to cover their service area.

S52.117 § 54 Transmissions of digital selective calls and acknowledgements by ship stations shall be limited to a mean power of 400 W.

B2 – Call and acknowledgement

S52.118 § 55 For call and acknowledgement by digital selective-calling techniques, an appropriate channel shall be used.

S52.119 § 56 The international digital selective-calling frequency 455.5 kHz may be assigned to any coast station. In order to reduce interference on this frequency, it may be used as a general rule by coast stations to call ships of another nationality, or in cases where it is not known on which digital selective-calling frequencies within these bands the ship station is maintaining watch.

S52.120 § 57 The international digital selective-calling frequency 458.5 kHz may be used by any ship station. In order to reduce interference on this frequency, it shall only be used when calling cannot be made on national frequencies assigned to the coast station.

S52.121 § 58 The frequency to be used for transmission of an acknowledgement shall normally be the frequency paired with the calling frequency used.

B3 – Watch

S52.122 § 59 1) A coast station providing international public correspondence service using digital selective-calling techniques within the bands between 415 kHz and 526.5 kHz should, during its hours of service, maintain automatic digital selective-calling watch on appropriate national or international calling frequencies. The hours and frequencies shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.123 2) Ship stations equipped with apparatus for digital selective-calling to work in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 526.5 kHz should, when within the coverage area of coast stations providing services using digital selective-calling techniques in these bands, maintain an automatic digital selective-calling watch on one or more appropriate digital selective-calling frequencies within these bands, taking into account the digital selective-calling frequencies operated by the coast stations.

S52.124 *C – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz*

C1 – Mode of operation

S52.125 § 60 1) The class of emission to be used for digital selective-calling and acknowledgement in the bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz shall be F1B.

S52.126 2) Coast stations should, when transmitting digital selective calls and acknowledgements in the bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz, use the minimum power necessary to cover their service area.

S52.127 3) In Region 1, transmissions of digital selective calls and acknowledgements by ship stations shall be limited to a mean power of 400 W.

C2 – Call and acknowledgement

S52.128 § 61 1) When calling a coast station by digital selective-calling techniques, ship stations should use for the call, in order of preference:

S52.129 a) a national digital selective-calling channel on which the coast station is maintaining watch;

S52.130 b) subject to the provisions of No. **S52.131**, the international digital selective-calling frequency 2 189.5 kHz.

S52.131 2) The international digital selective-calling frequency 2 189.5 kHz may be assigned to any ship station. In order to reduce interference on this frequency, it may be used as a general rule by ship stations to call coast stations of another nationality.

S52.132 3) A ship station calling another ship station by digital selective-calling techniques should use the frequency 2 177 kHz for the call. Acknowledgements of such calls should also be made on this frequency.

S52.133 § 62 1) When calling ship stations by digital selective-calling techniques, coast stations should use for the call, in the order of preference:

S52.134 a) a national digital selective-calling channel on which the coast station is maintaining watch;

S52.135 b) subject to the provisions of No. **S52.136**, the international digital selective-calling frequency 2 177 kHz.

S52.136 2) The international digital selective-calling frequency 2 177 kHz may be assigned to any coast station. In order to reduce interference on this frequency, it may be used as a general rule by coast stations to call ships of another nationality, or in cases where it is not known on which digital selective-calling frequencies within the bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz the ship station is maintaining watch.

S52.137 § 63 The frequency to be used for transmission of an acknowledgement shall normally be the frequency paired with the frequency used for the call received, as indicated in the List of Coast Stations (see also No. **S52.113**).

C3 – Watch

S52.138 § 64 1) The provisions detailed in this sub-section are applicable to watch-keeping by digital selective-calling, except for distress, urgency and safety purposes, to which the provisions of Section III of Article **S31** apply.

S52.139 2) A coast station providing international public correspondence service using digital selective-calling techniques within the bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz should, during its hours of service, maintain automatic digital selective-calling watch on appropriate national or international calling frequencies. The hours and frequencies shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.140 3) Ship stations equipped with apparatus for digital selective-calling to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz should, when within the coverage area of coast stations providing services using digital selective-calling techniques in these bands, maintain an automatic digital selective-calling watch on one or more appropriate digital selective-calling frequencies within these bands, taking into account the digital selective-calling frequencies operated by the coast stations.

S52.141 *D – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz*

D1 – Mode of operation

S52.142 § 65 1) The class of emission to be used for digital selective-calling and acknowledgement in the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall be F1B.

S52.143 2) When transmitting digital selective calls and acknowledgements in the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz, coast stations shall at no time use a mean power in excess of the following values:

<i>Band</i>	<i>Maximum mean power</i>
4 MHz	5 kW
6 MHz	5 kW
8 MHz	10 kW
12 MHz	15 kW
16 MHz	15 kW
18/19 MHz	15 kW
22 MHz	15 kW
25/26 MHz	15 kW

S52.144 3) Transmissions of digital selective calls and acknowledgements by ship stations in the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall be limited to a mean power of 1.5 kW.

D2 – Call and acknowledgement

S52.145 § 66 A station calling another station by digital selective-calling techniques within the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz should choose an appropriate digital selective-calling frequency, taking into account propagation characteristics.

S52.146 § 67 1) When calling a coast station by digital selective-calling techniques on frequencies within the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz, ship stations should use for the call, in order of preference:

S52.147 a) a national digital selective-calling channel on which the coast station is maintaining watch;

S52.148 *b)* subject to the provisions of No. **S52.149**, one of the international digital selective-calling frequencies indicated in Recommendation ITU-R M.541-8.

S52.149 2) The international digital selective-calling frequencies indicated in Recommendation ITU-R M.541-8 may be used by any ship station. In order to reduce interference on these frequencies, they shall only be used when calling cannot be made on nationally assigned frequencies.

S52.150 § 68 1) When calling ship stations by digital selective-calling techniques on frequencies within the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz coast stations should use for the call, in order of preference:

S52.151 *a)* a national digital selective-calling channel on which the coast station is maintaining watch;

S52.152 *b)* subject to the provisions of No. **S52.153**, one of the international digital selective-calling frequencies indicated in Recommendation ITU-R M.541-8.

S52.153 2) The international digital selective-calling frequencies indicated in Recommendation ITU-R M.541-8 may be assigned to any coast station. In order to reduce interference on these frequencies, they may be used as a general rule by coast stations to call ships of another nationality, or in cases where it is not known on which digital selective-calling frequencies within the bands concerned the ship station is maintaining watch.

D3 – Watch

S52.154 § 69 1) The provisions detailed in this sub-section are applicable to watch-keeping by digital selective-calling, except for distress, urgency and safety purposes, to which the provisions of Section III of Article **S31** apply.

S52.155 2) A coast station providing international public correspondence service using digital selective-calling techniques within the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz should, during its hours of service, maintain automatic digital selective-calling watch on the appropriate digital selective-calling frequencies as indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.156 3) Ship stations equipped with apparatus for digital selective-calling to work in the authorized bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz should maintain automatic digital selective-calling watch on appropriate digital selective-calling frequencies within these bands, taking into account propagation characteristics and the calling frequencies for coast stations providing service using digital selective-calling techniques.

S52.157 *E – Bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz*

E1 – Mode of operation

S52.158 § 70 The class of emission to be used for digital selective-calling and acknowledgement in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz shall be G2B.

E2 – Call and acknowledgement

S52.159 § 71 1) The frequency 156.525 MHz is an international frequency in the maritime mobile service used for distress, urgency, safety and calling by digital selective-calling techniques (see Nos. **S33.8** and **S33.31**, Appendix **S15** and Recommendation ITU-R M.541-8).

S52.160 2) Calling by digital selective-calling techniques within the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz, from ship to coast station, from coast station to ship and from ship to ship should, as a general rule, be made on the digital selective-calling frequency 156.525 MHz.

E3 – Watch

S52.161 § 72 Information concerning watch-keeping by automatic digital selective-calling on the frequency 156.525 MHz by coast stations shall be given in the List of Coast Stations (see also No. **S31.13**).

S52.162 § 73 Ship stations equipped with apparatus for digital selective-calling to work in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz should, while at sea, maintain an automatic digital selective-calling watch on the frequency 156.525 MHz (see also No. **S31.17**).

Section V – Use of frequencies for wide-band telegraphy, facsimile, special transmission systems and oceanographic data transmissions

S52.163 A – *Wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems*

S52.164 A1 – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz

S52.165 § 74 In Region 2, the frequencies in the band 2 068.5-2 078.5 kHz are assigned to ship stations using wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems. The provisions of No. **S52.171** apply.

S52.166 A2 – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz

S52.167 § 75 In all bands, the working frequencies for ship stations equipped to use wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems are spaced 4 kHz apart. The assignable frequencies are shown in Appendix **S17**.

S52.168 § 76 1) Each administration shall assign to each ship station under its jurisdiction and employing wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems one or more series of the working frequencies reserved for this purpose shown in Appendix **S17**. The total number of series assigned to each ship station shall be determined by traffic requirements.

S52.169 2) When ship stations employing wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems are assigned less than the total number of working frequencies in a band, the administration concerned shall assign working frequencies to such ships in accordance with an orderly system of rotation that will ensure approximately the same number of assignments on any one working frequency.

S52.170 3) However, within the limits of the bands given in Appendix **S17**, administrations may, to meet the needs of specific systems, assign frequencies in a different manner from that shown in Appendix **S17**. Nevertheless administrations shall take into account, as far as possible, the provisions of Appendix **S17**, concerning channelling and the 4 kHz spacing.

S52.171 § 77 Ship stations equipped for wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems may, in the frequency bands reserved for such use, employ any class of emission provided that such emissions can be contained within the wide-band channels indicated in Appendix **S17**. However, the use of A1A Morse telegraphy and telephony is excluded except for circuit alignment purposes.

S52.172 § 78 Coast radiotelegraph stations employing multichannel telegraph emissions and operating in the bands allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service between 4000 kHz and 27500 kHz shall at no time use a mean power in excess of 2.5 kW per 500 Hz bandwidth.

S52.173 *B – Oceanographic data transmission systems*

S52.174 § 79 In all bands, the assignable frequencies for oceanographic data transmissions are spaced 0.3 kHz apart. The assignable frequencies are shown in Appendix **S17**.

S52.175 § 80 The frequency bands for oceanographic data transmission systems (see Appendix **S17**) may also be used by buoy stations for oceanographic data transmission and by stations interrogating these buoys.

Section VI – Use of frequencies for radiotelephony

S52.176 *A – General*

S52.177 § 81 Except with regard to the provisions of Article **S11** concerning notification and recording of frequencies, when designating frequencies for single-sideband radiotelephony the carrier frequency is always to be designated. The assigned frequency shall be 1400 Hz higher than the carrier frequency.

S52.178 § 82 Coast stations shall not occupy idle radiotelephone channels by emitting identification signals, such as those generated by call slips or tapes. Exceptionally, a coast station, when requested by a ship station for the purpose of establishing a radiotelephone call, may emit a receiver tuning signal of not more than 10 s duration.

S52.179 § 83 However, coast stations in automatic service in the UHF band may emit marking signals. The emission power of the signals shall however be limited to the minimum value necessary for effective operation of the signalling. Such emissions shall not cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile service in other countries.

S52.180 § 84 The frequencies of transmission (and reception when these frequencies are in pairs as in the case of duplex radiotelephony) assigned to each coast station shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations. This List shall also indicate any other useful information concerning the service performed by each coast station.

S52.181 § 85 Single-sideband apparatus in radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service operating in the bands allocated to this service between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz and in the bands allocated exclusively to this service between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall satisfy the technical and operational conditions specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1173.

S52.182 *B – Bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz*

B1 – Mode of operation of stations

S52.183 § 86 1) Unless otherwise specified in the present Regulations (see Nos. **S51.53**, **S52.188**, **S52.189**, **S52.199** and Appendix **S13**), the class of emission to be used in the bands between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz shall be J3E.

S52.184 2) The peak envelope power of coast radiotelephone stations operating in the authorized bands allocated between 1 605 kHz and 4 000 kHz shall not exceed:

S52.185 – 5 kW for coast stations located north of latitude 32° N;

S52.186 – 10 kW for coast stations located south of latitude 32° N.

S52.187 3) The normal mode of operation for each coast station shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.188 4) Transmissions in the bands 2 170-2 173.5 kHz and 2 190.5-2 194 kHz with the carrier frequency 2 170.5 kHz and the carrier frequency 2 191 kHz, respectively, are limited to class J3E emissions and are limited to a peak envelope power of 400 W. However, on the frequency 2 170.5 kHz and with the same power limit, coast stations may also use class H2B emissions when using the selective calling system defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3 and exceptionally, in Regions 1 and 3 and in Greenland, may also use class H3E for safety messages.

B2 – Call and reply

S52.189 § 87 1) The frequency 2 182 kHz² is an international distress frequency for radiotelephony (see Appendix **S13** for details of its use for distress, urgency, safety and emergency position-indicating radiobeacon (EPIRB) purposes).

S52.190 2) The frequency 2 182 kHz may also be used:

S52.191 a) for call and reply in accordance with the provisions of Article **S57**;

S52.192 b) by coast stations to announce the transmission, on another frequency, of traffic lists (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1171).

S52.193 3) In addition, an administration may assign to its stations other frequencies for call and reply.

S52.194 § 88 To facilitate use of the frequency 2 182 kHz for distress purposes, all transmissions on 2 182 kHz shall be kept to a minimum.

S52.195 § 89 1) Before transmitting on the carrier frequency 2 182 kHz, a station shall listen on this frequency for a reasonable period to make sure that no distress traffic is being sent (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1171).

S52.196 2) The provisions of No. **S52.195** do not apply to stations in distress.

B3 – Traffic

S52.197 § 90 1) Coast stations which use 2 182 kHz for calling shall be able to use at least one other frequency in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz.

S52.198 2) Coast stations authorized to use radiotelephony on one or more frequencies other than 2 182 kHz in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz shall use class J3E emissions on those frequencies (see also No. **S52.188**).

S52.199 3) Coast stations open to the public correspondence service on one or more frequencies between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz shall also be capable of transmitting class H3E and J3E emissions with a carrier frequency of 2 182 kHz, and of receiving class A3E, H3E and J3E emissions with a carrier frequency of 2 182 kHz.

² **S52.189.1** Where administrations provide at their coast stations a watch on 2 182 kHz for receiving class J3E emissions as well as class A3E and H3E emissions, ship stations may call those coast stations for safety purposes using class H3E or J3E emissions.

S52.200 4) One of the frequencies which coast stations are required to be able to use (see No. **S52.197**) is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations to indicate that it is the normal working frequency of the stations. Supplementary frequencies, if assigned, are shown in ordinary type.

S52.201 5) Working frequencies of coast stations shall be chosen in such a manner as to avoid interference with other stations.

B4 – Additional provisions applying to Region 1

S52.202 § 91 The peak envelope power of ship radiotelephone stations operating in the authorized bands between 1 605 kHz and 2 850 kHz shall not exceed 400 W.

S52.203 § 92 1) All stations on ships making international voyages should be able to use:

S52.204 a) the following ship-to-shore working frequency, if required by their service:

S52.205 – carrier frequency 2 045 kHz (assigned frequency 2 046.4 kHz) for class J3E emissions;

S52.206 b) the following intership frequency, if required by their service:

S52.207 – carrier frequency 2 048 kHz (assigned frequency 2 049.4 kHz) for class J3E emissions;

S52.208 This frequency may be used as an additional ship-to-shore frequency.

S52.209 2) This frequency shall not be used for working between stations of the same nationality*.

S52.210 § 93 1) Ships frequently exchanging correspondence with a coast station of a nationality other than their own may use the same frequencies as ships of the nationality of the coast station:

S52.211 – where mutually agreed by the administrations concerned; or

S52.212 – where the facility is open to ships of all nationalities by virtue of a note against each of the frequencies concerned in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.213 2) In exceptional circumstances, if frequency usage according to Nos. **S52.203** to **S52.208** or No. **S52.210** is not possible, a ship station may use one of its own assigned national ship-to-shore frequencies for communication with a coast station of another nationality, under the express condition that the coast station as well as the ship station take

* Note by the Secretariat: The provisions of No. **S52.209** would apply to both carrier frequencies, 2 045 kHz and 2 048 kHz.

precautions (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1171) to ensure that the use of such a frequency will not cause harmful interference to the service for which the frequency in question is authorized.

S52.214 § 94 The following ship-to-shore frequencies:

- carrier frequency 2 051 kHz (assigned frequency 2 052.4 kHz),
- carrier frequency 2 054 kHz (assigned frequency 2 055.4 kHz), and
- carrier frequency 2 057 kHz (assigned frequency 2 058.4 kHz),

may be assigned to coast stations as receiving frequencies.

B5 – Additional provisions applying to Regions 2 and 3

S52.215 § 95 All stations on ships making international voyages should, if required by their service, be able to use the intership carrier frequencies:

2 635 kHz (assigned frequency 2 636.4 kHz)

2 638 kHz (assigned frequency 2 639.4 kHz).

The conditions of use of these frequencies are specified in No. **S52.11**.

S52.216 *C – Bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz*

C1 – Mode of operation of stations

S52.217 § 96 1) The class of emission to be used for analogue radiotelephony in the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall be J3E; for digital telecommunications in those bands, the class of emission shall be J2D.

S52.218 2) The normal mode of operation of each coast station is indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.219 3) Coast stations employing class J3E or J2D emissions in accordance with No. **S52.217** in the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall use the minimum power necessary to cover their service area and shall at no time use a peak envelope power in excess of 10 kW per channel.

S52.220 4) Ship stations employing class J3E or J2D emissions in accordance with No. **S52.217** in the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz shall at no time use a peak envelope power in excess of 1.5 kW per channel.

C2 – Call and reply

S52.221 § 97 1) Ship stations may use the following carrier frequencies for calling in radiotelephony:

4 125 kHz^{3, 4, 5}
 6 215 kHz^{4, 5}
 8 255 kHz
 12 290 kHz⁵
 16 420 kHz⁵
 18 795 kHz
 22 060 kHz
 25 097 kHz

S52.222 2) Coast stations may use the following carrier frequencies for calling in radiotelephony⁶:

4 417 kHz⁷
 6 516 kHz⁷
 8 779 kHz
 13 137 kHz
 17 302 kHz
 19 770 kHz
 22 756 kHz
 26 172 kHz

S52.223 § 98 The hours of service of coast stations open to public correspondence and the frequency or frequencies on which watch is maintained shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

³ **S52.221.1** In the United States, the carrier frequency 4 125 kHz is also authorized for common use by coast and ship stations for single-sideband radiotelephony on a simplex basis, provided the peak envelope power of such stations does not exceed 1 kW (see also No. **S52.222.2**).

⁴ **S52.221.2** The carrier frequencies 4 125 kHz and 6 215 kHz are also authorized for common use by coast and ship stations for single-sideband radiotelephony on a simplex basis for call and reply purposes, provided that the peak envelope power of such stations does not exceed 1 kW. The use of these frequencies for working purposes is not permitted (see also Appendix **S13** and No. **S52.221.1**).

⁵ **S52.221.3** The carrier frequencies 4 125 kHz, 6 215 kHz, 8 291 kHz, 12 290 kHz and 16 420 kHz are also authorized for common use by coast and ship stations for single-sideband radiotelephony on a simplex basis for distress and safety traffic.

⁶ **S52.222.1** These frequencies may also be used by coast stations with class H2B emission, when using the selective calling system defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3.

⁷ **S52.222.2** The carrier frequencies 4 417 kHz and 6 516 kHz are also authorized for common use by coast and ship stations for single-sideband radiotelephony on a simplex basis, provided that the peak envelope power of such stations does not exceed 1 kW. The use of 6 516 kHz for this purpose should be limited to daytime operation (see also No. **S52.221.1**).

S52.224 § 99 1) Before transmitting on the carrier frequencies 4 125 kHz, 6 215 kHz, 8 291 kHz, 12 290 kHz or 16 420 kHz a station shall listen on the frequency for a reasonable period to make sure that no distress traffic is being sent (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1171).

S52.225 2) The provisions of No. **S52.224** do not apply to stations in distress.

C3 – Traffic

S52.226 § 100 1) For the conduct of duplex telephony, the transmitting frequencies of the coast stations and of the corresponding ship stations shall be associated in pairs, as indicated in Appendix **S17**, except temporarily in cases where working conditions prohibit the use of paired frequencies in order to meet operational needs.

S52.227 2) The frequencies to be used for the conduct of simplex radiotelephony are shown in Appendix **S17**, Section B. In these cases, the peak envelope power of the coast station transmitter shall not exceed 1 kW.

S52.228 3) The frequencies indicated in Appendix **S17** for ship station transmissions may be used by ships of any category according to traffic requirements.

S52.229 4) The technical characteristics of transmitters used for radiotelephony in the bands between 4 000 kHz and 27 500 kHz are specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1173.

S52.230 *D – Bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz*

D1 – Call and reply

S52.231 § 101 1) The frequency 156.8 MHz is the international frequency for distress traffic and for calling by radiotelephony when using frequencies in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz (see Appendix **S13** for details of use). The class of emission to be used for radiotelephony on the frequency 156.8 MHz shall be G3E (see Recommendation ITU-R M.489-2).

S52.232 2) The frequency 156.8 MHz may also be used:

S52.233 a) by coast and ship stations for call and reply in accordance with the provisions of Articles **S54** and **S57**;

S52.234 b) by coast stations to announce the transmission on another frequency of traffic lists and important maritime information (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1171).

S52.235 3) The frequency 156.8 MHz may be used by ship stations and coast stations for selective calling as defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3.

S52.236 4) Any one of the channels designated in Appendix **S18** for public correspondence may be used as a calling channel if an administration so desires. Such use shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.237 5) Ship and coast stations in the public correspondence service may use a working frequency, for calling purposes, as provided in Articles **S54** and **S57**.

S52.238 6) All emissions in the band 156.7625-156.8375 MHz capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized transmissions of stations of the maritime mobile service on 156.8 MHz are forbidden.

S52.239 7) To facilitate the reception of distress calls and distress traffic, all transmissions on 156.8 MHz shall be kept to a minimum and shall not exceed one minute.

S52.240 8) Before transmitting on the frequency 156.8 MHz, a station shall listen on this frequency for a reasonable period to make sure that no distress traffic is being sent (see Recommendation ITU-R M.1171).

S52.241 9) The provisions of No. **S52.240** do not apply to stations in distress.

D2 – Watch

S52.242 § 102 1) In addition to the watch referred to in Appendix **S13**, a coast station open to the international public correspondence service should, during its hours of service, maintain watch on its receiving frequency or frequencies indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.243 2) The method of watch on a working frequency shall be no less efficient than watch by an operator.

S52.244 3) Ship stations should, where practicable, maintain watch on 156.8 MHz when within the service area of a coast station providing international maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the band 156-174 MHz. Ship stations fitted only with VHF radiotelephone equipment operating in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz should maintain watch on 156.8 MHz when at sea.

S52.245 4) Ship stations, when in communication with a port station, may, on an exceptional basis and subject to the agreement of the administration concerned, continue to maintain watch on the appropriate port operations frequency only, provided that watch on 156.8 MHz is being maintained by the port station.

S52.246 5) Ship stations, when in communication with a coast station in the ship movement service and subject to the agreement of the administration concerned, may continue to maintain watch on the appropriate ship movement service frequency only, provided that watch on 156.8 MHz is being maintained by that coast station.

S52.247 § 103 A coast station in the port operations service in an area where 156.8 MHz is being used for distress, urgency or safety shall, during its working hours, keep an additional watch on 156.6 MHz or another port operations frequency indicated in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations.

S52.248 § 104 A coast station in the ship movement service in an area where 156.8 MHz is being used for distress, urgency and safety shall, during its working hours, keep an additional watch on the ship movement frequencies indicated in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations.

D3 – Traffic

S52.249 § 105 1) Where practicable, coast stations open to the international public correspondence service shall be capable of working with ship stations equipped for duplex or semi-duplex operation.

S52.250 2) The method of working (single-frequency or two-frequency) specified in Appendix **S18** for each channel should be used in the international services.

S52.251 § 106 Communications in the port operations service shall be restricted to those relating to operational handling, the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency, to the safety of persons. Messages of a public correspondence nature shall be excluded from this service.

S52.252 § 107 Communications in the ship movement service shall be restricted to those relating to the movement of ships. Messages of a public correspondence nature shall be excluded from this service.

S52.253 § 108 1) Coast stations which use 156.8 MHz for calling shall be able to use at least one other authorized channel in the international maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the band 156-174 MHz.

S52.254 2) In the band 156-174 MHz administrations shall, where practicable, assign frequencies to coast and ship stations in accordance with the Table of transmitting frequencies given in Appendix **S18** for such international services as administrations consider necessary.

S52.255 3) The normal sequence in which channels should be put into use in the band 156-174 MHz is indicated by the figures in the relevant columns of Appendix **S18***

S52.256 4) In assigning frequencies to their coast stations, administrations should collaborate in cases where harmful interference might occur.

S52.257 5) Channels are designated by numbers in the Table of transmitting frequencies given in Appendix **S18**.

* Note by the Secretariat – WRC-97 decided to delete the sequence figures from Appendix **S18**.

S52.258 § 109 1) In assigning frequencies to stations of authorized services, other than maritime mobile, administrations shall avoid the possibility of interference to international maritime services in the bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz.

S52.259 2) The use of channels for maritime mobile purposes other than those indicated in the Table of transmitting frequencies given in Appendix **S18** shall not cause harmful interference to services which operate in accordance with that table and shall not prejudice the future development of such services.

S52.260 § 110 The carrier power of ship station transmitters shall not exceed 25 W.

ARTICLE S53

Order of priority of communications

S53.1 § 1 All stations in the maritime mobile service and the maritime mobile-satellite service shall be capable of offering four levels of priority in the following order:

- 1) Distress calls, distress messages, and distress traffic.
- 2) Urgency communications.
- 3) Safety communications.
- 4) Other communications.

S53.2 § 2 In a fully automated system, where it is impracticable to offer all four levels of priority, category 1 shall receive priority until such time as intergovernmental agreements¹ remove exemptions granted for such systems from offering the complete order of priority.

¹ **S53.2.1** Requirements and performance standards for radio systems and equipment for maritime distress and safety radiocommunications are developed and adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

ARTICLE S54

Selective calling

S54.1 § 1 1) Selective calling is designed for automatic station calling and distress alerting or the transmission of information for the organization of traffic.

S54.2 2) Selective calling may be carried out using a sequential single-frequency code system in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.257-3 or a digital selective-calling system in accordance with Recommendations ITU-R M.493-9, ITU-R M.541-8, ITU-R M.821-1 and ITU-R M.825-2 in the shore-to-ship, ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship directions.

ARTICLE S55

Morse radiotelegraphy

S55.1 The radiotelegraph procedure detailed in Recommendation ITU-R M.1170 is obligatory, except in cases of distress, urgency, or safety, to which the provisions of Appendix **S13** are applicable.

ARTICLE S56

Narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy

S56.1 § 1 Stations using narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy shall comply with the provisions of Articles **S51** and **S52**.

S56.2 § 2 The procedures specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.492-6 should be employed except in cases of distress, urgency, or safety, in which case alternate or non-standard procedures may be used.

S56.3 § 3 Before transmitting, a station shall take precautions to ensure that its emissions will not interfere with transmissions already in progress; if such interference is likely, the station shall await an appropriate break in the communications in progress. This obligation does not apply to stations where unattended operation is possible through automatic means (see No. **S47.3**).

S56.4 § 4 1) For communication between two stations the ARQ mode should be used when available.

S56.5 2) For transmissions from one coast or ship station to two or more other stations the forward-error-correcting mode should be used when available.

S56.6 § 5 The services provided by each station open to public correspondence shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations and in the List of Ship Stations, together with information on charging.

S56.7 § 6 Where transmission over the telecommunication channels open to public correspondence (excluding the telecommunication channels of the mobile service and of the mobile-satellite service and its feeder links) is involved, the provisions of the International Telecommunication Regulations and the relevant ITU-T Recommendations should be taken into account.

ARTICLE S57

Radiotelephony

S57.1 § 1 The procedure detailed in Recommendation ITU-R M.1171 is applicable to radiotelephone stations, except in cases of distress, urgency or safety, to which the provisions of Appendix **S13** are applicable.

S57.2 § 2 The radiotelephone public correspondence service provided on ships should, if possible, be operated on a duplex basis.

S57.3 § 3 1) Devices providing for the emission of a signal to indicate that a call is in progress on a channel may be used in this service on a non-interference basis to the service provided by coast stations.

S57.4 2) The use of devices for continuous or repetitive calling or identification in a manually operated radiotelephony service is not permitted.

S57.5 3) A station may not transmit identical information simultaneously on two or more frequencies when communicating with only one other station.

S57.6 4) A station shall not emit any carrier wave between calls. However, stations in an automatically operated radiotelephone system may emit marking signals under the conditions provided for in No. **S52.179**.

S57.7 5) When it is necessary to spell out certain expressions, difficult words, service abbreviations, figures, etc., the phonetic spelling tables in Appendix **S14** shall be used.

S57.8 § 4 Calling, and signals preparatory to traffic, shall not exceed one minute when made on the carrier frequency 2 182 kHz or on 156.8 MHz, except in cases of distress, urgency or safety to which the provisions of Appendix **S13** apply.

S57.9 § 5 When it is necessary for a ship station to send signals for testing or adjustments which are liable to interfere with the working of neighbouring coast stations, the consent of these stations shall be obtained before such signals are sent.

S57.10 § 6 When it is necessary for a station to make test signals, either for the adjustment of a transmitter before making a call or for the adjustment of a receiver, such signals shall be kept to a minimum but in any event, shall not exceed ten seconds, and shall include the call sign or other identification of the station emitting the test signals. This call sign or other identification shall be spoken slowly and distinctly.

ARTICLE S58

Charging and accounting for maritime radiocommunications

S58.1 The provisions of the International Telecommunications Regulations, taking into account ITU-T Recommendations, shall apply.

ARTICLE S59

Provisional application of the Radio Regulations

S59.1 These Regulations, which complement the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and as revised and contained in the Final Acts of WRC-95 and WRC-97, shall have provisional application, pursuant to Article 54 of the Constitution, on the following basis.

S59.2 The provisions of these Regulations, as revised by WRC-95, concerning new or modified frequency allocations (including any new or modified conditions applying to existing allocations) and the related provisions of Articles **S21** and **S22**, and Appendix **S4**, apply provisionally as of 1 January 1997.

S59.3 The other provisions of these Regulations, as revised by WRC-95 and WRC-97, shall apply provisionally as of 1 January 1999, with the following exceptions:

S59.4 – the revised provisions for which other effective dates of application are stipulated in Resolutions **49 (WRC-97)**, **51 (WRC-97)**, **52 (WRC-97)**, **54 (WRC-97)**, **130 (WRC-97)**, **533 (WRC-97)**, **534 (WRC-97)** and **538 (WRC-97)**.