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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.

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WARC-92

Different category of service: in Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the allocation of the band 5 670 - 5 725 MHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. 425).

805

Additional allocation: in Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 5 670 - 5 850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

806

The band 5 725 - 5 875 MHz (centre frequency 5 800 MHz) is designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radio-communication services 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. 1815.

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The band 5 830 - 5 850 MHz is also allocated to the amateur-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis.

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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 this band.

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Subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14, the band 7 145 - 7 235 MHz may be used for Earth-to-space transmissions in the space research service. 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.

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The bands 7 250 - 7 375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900 - 8 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) may also be used by the mobile-satellite service. The use of these bands by this service shall be subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

813

In the band 8 025 - 8 400 MHz, the power flux-density limits specified in No. 2570 shall apply in Regions 1 and 3 to the earth exploration-satellite service.

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Subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14, the band 8 025 - 8 400 MHz may be used for the earth exploration-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, China, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast, Egypt, France, Guinea, Upper Volta, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, on a primary basis.

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

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Different category of service: in Belgium, Israel, Luxembourg, 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. 424).

820

Additional allocation: in Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 8 500 - 8 750 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile and radionavigation services on a primary basis.

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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.

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Additional allocation: in Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Bahrain, Belgium, China, the United Arab Emirates, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, the Netherlands, Qatar, Sudan and Thailand, 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.

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

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Additional allocation: in Austria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the bands 8 850 - 9 000 MHz and 9 200 - 9 300 MHz are also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

824A

Mob-87

In the band 9 200 - 9 500 MHz, search and rescue transponders (SART) may be used, having due regard to the appropriate CCIR Recommendation (see also Article N 38).

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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.

825A

Mob-87

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.

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Additional allocation: in Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 9 800 - 10 000 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

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

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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 the procedure set forth in Article 14. However, in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, the United Arab Emirates, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, the Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria and the U.S.S.R., the restrictions on the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services are not applicable.

832

In making assignments to stations of other services to which the band 10.6 - 10.68 GHz is allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

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All emissions in the band 10.68 - 10.7 GHz are prohibited, except for those provided for by No. 834.

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WARC-92

Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, the Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, the Lebanon, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R., 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.

838

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 30 (Orb-85).

849

Additional allocation: in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Uganda, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, 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.

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WARC-92

Additional allocation: in Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., 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 mentioned in this footnote. Coordination of these earth stations is not required with stations of the fixed and mobile services of the countries mentioned in this footnote. The power flux-density limit at the Earth's surface given in No. 2574 for the fixed-satellite service shall apply on the territory of the countries mentioned in this footnote.

851

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

852

Subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14, the band 13.25 - 13.4 GHz may also be used in the space research service (Earth-to-space) on a secondary basis.

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WARC-92

Additional allocation: in Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Finland, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Chad, Thailand and Tunisia, the band 13.4 - 14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

855

WARC-92

Additional allocation: in Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 13.4 - 14 GHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

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WARC-92

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 metres. In addition the e.i.r.p., averaged over one second, radiated by a station in the radiolocation and radionavigation services towards the geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed 59 dBW. These values shall apply subject to review by the CCIR and until they are changed by a future competent world administrative radio conference (see Resolution 112 (WARC-92)).

855B

WARC-92

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 IFRB 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. 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.

856

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 (see Recommendation 708).

862

In making assignments to stations of other services to which the band 14.47 - 14.5 GHz is allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

864

All emissions in the band 15.35 - 15.4 GHz are prohibited, except those provided for by No. 865.

865

Additional allocation: in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cameroon, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, the Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Somalia and Yugoslavia, the band 15.35 - 15.4 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis.

866

WARC-92

Additional allocation: in Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the band 15.7 - 17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

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WARC-92

Additional allocation: in Afghanistan, Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand 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. 2505 and 2508 shall apply.

869

Orb-85

The use of the band 17.3 - 18.1 GHz by 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 the feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.2 - 12.7 GHz, see Article 15A.

870

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 No. 2578.

870A

WARC-92

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.

870B

WARC-92

Alternative allocation: in the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Greece, Poland, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the United Kingdom, the band 18.1 - 18.4 GHz is allocated to the fixed, fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) and mobile services on a primary basis. The provisions of No. 870 also apply.

871

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.

872

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.

873

WARC-92

Additional allocation: in Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire, 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 such allocation to the mobile-satellite service is on a primary basis in the latter band.

873A**WARC-92**

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.

873B**WARC-92**

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.

873C**WARC-92**

In the bands 19.7 - 20.2 GHz and 29.5 - 30 GHz, the provisions of No. 953 do not apply with respect to the mobile-satellite service.

873D**WARC-92**

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. 873.

873F**WARC-92**

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).

874

In making assignments to stations of other services, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the band 22.01 - 22.21 GHz from harmful interference. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see also Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

875

In making assignments to stations of other services, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference in the band 22.21 - 22.5 GHz. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see also Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

876

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.

879

In making assignments to stations of other services, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the bands 22.81 - 22.86 GHz and 23.07 - 23.12 GHz from harmful interference. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see also Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

880

All emissions in the band 23.6 - 24 GHz are prohibited.

881

The band 24 - 24.25 GHz (centre frequency 24.125 GHz) is designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services 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. 1815.

881A**WARC-92**

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.

882

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.

882A**WARC-92**

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 No. 2578 on the Earth's surface.

882B**WARC-92**

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.

882C**WARC-92**

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.

882D**WARC-92**

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.

884**Orb-88**

In the band 31 - 31.3 GHz the power flux-density limits specified in No. 2582 shall apply to the space research service.

886

In making assignments to stations of other services, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference in the band 31.2 - 31.3 GHz. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

887

All emissions in the band 31.3 - 31.5 GHz are prohibited.

888

In Regions 1 and 3, in making assignments to stations of other services to which the band 31.5 - 31.8 GHz is allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36). In Region 2, all emissions in the band 31.5 - 31.8 GHz are prohibited.

889**WARC-92**

Different category of service: in Bulgaria, Egypt, Mongolia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., 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. 425).

893**WARC-92**

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 (WARC-79)).

894

WARC-92

Additional allocation: in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Finland, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen and Zaire, the band 33.4 - 36 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

896

WARC-92

Different category of service: in Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the allocation of the band 34.7 - 35.2 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. 425).

897

Radars located on spacecraft may be operated on a primary basis in the band 35.5 - 35.6 GHz.

898

In making assignments to stations of other services, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the band 36.43 - 36.5 GHz from harmful interference. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

900

In making assignments to stations of other services to which the band 42.5 - 43.5 GHz is allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference, especially in the bands 42.77 - 42.87 GHz, 43.07 - 43.17 GHz, and 43.37 - 43.47 GHz, which are used for spectral line observations of silicon monoxide. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

901

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.

902

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. 435).

903

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.

904

The bands 48.94 - 49.04 GHz and 97.88 - 98.08 GHz, are also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis for spectral line observations. In making assignments to stations of other services to which these bands are allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

905

In the band 48.94 - 49.04 GHz, all emissions from airborne stations are prohibited.

906

In the bands 51.4 - 54.25 GHz, 58.2 - 59 GHz, 64 - 65 GHz and 72.77 - 72.91 GHz, radio astronomy observations may be carried out under national arrangements. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations in these bands from harmful interference.

907

In the bands 51.4 - 54.25 GHz, 58.2 - 59 GHz, 64 - 65 GHz, 86 - 92 GHz, 105 - 116 GHz and 217 - 231 GHz, all emissions are prohibited.

908

Additional allocation: in the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom, the band 54.25 - 58.2 GHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis.

909

In the bands 54.25 - 58.2 GHz, 59 - 64 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. 435).

910

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. 435).

911

The band 61 - 61.5 GHz (centre frequency 61.25 GHz) is designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. The use of this frequency band 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 CCIR Recommendations.

912

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.

913

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.

914

The band 93.07 - 93.27 GHz is also used by the radio astronomy service for spectral line observations. In making assignments to stations of the services to which this band is allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference. Emissions from space or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 343 and 344 and Article 36).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

BSS	- Broadcasting Satellite Service
CEPT	- European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations
DCS 1800	- Digital Communication System
DEC	- ERC DECision
DECT	- Digital European Cordless Telecommunication System
DME	- Distance Measuring Equipment
DSI	- Detailed Spectrum Investigation
ECA	- European Common Allocation
ECP	- European Common Proposal
ENG	- Electronic News Gathering
ERC	- European Radiocommunications Committee
ERO	- European Radiocommunications Office
FPLMTS	- Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunications System
Glonass	- Global Navigation Satellite System
GMDSS	- Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
GPS	- Global Positioning System
HDTV	- High Definition Television
HIPERLAN	- High Performance Local Area Network
IBCN	- Integrated Broadband Communications Network
ISM	- Industrial, Scientific and Medical applications
ITU	- International Telecommunication Union
JTIDS	- Joint Tactical Information Distribution System
LPD	- Low Power Devices
MLS	- Microwave Landing System
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGSO	- Non-geostationary Satellite Orbit
OB	- Outside Broadcasting
RA	- Radio Astronomy
Rec	- Recommendation
RR	- Radio Regulations
RTAGS	- Radio Tags
RTT	- Road Transport Telematics
SNG	- Satellite News Gathering
SSR	- Secondary Surveillance Radar
T-DAB	- Terrestrial Digital Audio Broadcasting

TACAN	- Tactical Air Navigation System
TFTS	- Terrestrial Flight Telephone System
VLBI	- Very Long Baseline Interferometry (Radio Astronomy)
VTS	- Vessel Traffic System (radar)
VSAT	- Very Small Aperture Terminal
WARC-92	- World Administrative Radio Conference 1992
WBDS	- Wide Band Data Transmission System
WRC95/97	- World Radiocommunication Conference 1995/97