**Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago**

# Trinidad and Tobago Frequency Allocation Table (88 MHz to 5850 MHz)

(Incorporating the Decisions of the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference)

September 2004

The Trinidad and Tobago *Table of Frequency Allocations*
is available electronically on the Internet
at the following address:
World Wide Web (WWW)

(…….to be determined……)

or can be obtained in hard copy, for a fee from:

Offices of the TATT, at:

**Suites 3-5, BEN Court,**
**76 Boundary Road,**
**San Juan.**
**Trinidad and Tobago,**
**West Indies**

**868 675 8288**
**868 675 TATT**

## FOREWORD

This Trinidad and Tobago Table of Frequency Allocations indicates the service assignments for the radio frequency spectrum between 88 MHz and 5850 MHz. It is based on the provisions of the *Final Acts* resulting from the various *World Radio Conferences* (WRC) convened by the *International Telecommunication Union* (ITU), including the 2003 WRC.

Radio frequency spectrum is defined as the entire spectrum of electromagnetic frequencies used to provide communications. This spectrum is used by radio communication systems, such as radio, radar and television.

Other spectrum in the range 9 KHz to 400 GHz will be addressed subsequently, but until that time, the latest allocations of ITU-R Region 2 should be followed wherever possible.

The Table is intended to respond to specific Trinidad and Tobago domestic spectrum requirements, consequently it reflects spectrum allocation and utilization policies developed through public consultation by the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (TATT). It should be noted, therefore, that the Trinidad and Tobago Table differs, where necessary, from the ITU Table.

Portions of this Table and the associated general information will, from time to time, need to be revised. Such revisions will of necessity occur when changes to the ITU Table are made as a result of future World Radiocommunications Conferences convened by the International Telecommunication Union. At an opportune time, the Trinidad and Tobago Table of Frequency Allocations will also be revised to reflect these international changes and to take into account domestic requirements.

Information on the Trinidad and Tobago Table of Frequency Allocations and its interpretation with respect to various spectrum utilization policies issued by TATT can best be obtained by contacting TATT's office at:

**#5, Eighth Avenue Extension, off Twelfth Street,**
**Barataria**
**Republic of Trinidad & Tobago,**
**West Indies**

**868 675 8288**
**868 675 TATT**

Email address: info@tatt.org.tt

# TABLE OF CONTENT


Definitions
- 1 - General Terms 5
- 2 - Radio Services 6
- 3 - Categories of Service 9

Trinidad and Tobago Table of Frequency Allocations 10
International Footnotes 23
Trinidad and Tobago Footnotes 38
Chart of ITU Regions 41

# Definitions

The following is a list of those terms and definitions which are relevant to the *Trinidad and Tobago Table of Frequency Allocations*. These terms and definitions are extracted from the International Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union. The regulations should be consulted for a more comprehensive listing.

## 1 - General Terms

*Administration:* Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and the Regulations.

*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.

*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.

*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.

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

*Radio Waves or Hertzian Waves:* Electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

*Radiocommunication:* Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

*Terrestrial Radiocommunication:* Any radiocommunication other than space radiocommunication or radio astronomy.

*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.

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

*Radionavigation:* Radiodetermination used for the purpose of navigation, including obstruction warnings.

*Radiolocation:* Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of radionavigation.

*Radio Direction-Finding:* Radiodetermination using the reception of radio waves for the purpose of determining the direction of a station or object.

*Radio Astronomy:* Astronomy based on the reception of radio waves of cosmic origin.

*Coordinated Universal Time (UTC):* Time scale, based on the second (SI), as defined and recommended by the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), and maintained by the International Time Bureau (BIH). 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.

*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.

## 2 - Radio Services

*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.

*Fixed Service:* A radiocommunication service between specified fixed points.

*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 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.

*Aeronautical Fixed Service:* A radiocommunication service between specified fixed points provided primarily for the safety of air navigation and for the regular, efficient and economical operation of air transport.

*Inter-Satellite Service:* A radiocommunication service providing links between artificial satellites.

*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.

*Mobile Service:* A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

*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.

*Land Mobile Service:* A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations or between land mobile stations.

*Land Mobile-Satellite Service:* A mobile-satellite service in which mobile earth stations are located on land.

*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.

*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.

*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.

*Aeronautical Mobile (R)1 Service:* An aeronautical mobile service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flight, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

*Aeronautical Mobile (OR)2 Service:* An aeronautical mobile service intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national or international civil air routes.

*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.

*Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (R)1 Service:* An aeronautical mobile-satellite service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flights, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

*Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (OR)2 Service:* An aeronautical mobile-satellite service intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national and international civil air routes.

*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.

*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.

*Radiodetermination Service:* A radiocommunication service for the purpose of radiodetermination.

*Radiodetermination-Satellite Service:* A radiocommunication service for the purpose of radiodetermination involving the use of one of more space stations. This service may also include feeder links necessary for its own operation.

*Radionavigation Service:* A radiodetermination service for the purpose of radionavigation.

*Radionavigation-Satellite Service:* A radiodetermination-satellite service for the purpose of radionavigation. This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

*Maritime Radionavigation Service:* A radionavigation service intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of ships.

*Maritime Radionavigation-Satellite Service:* A radionavigation-satellite service in which earth stations are located on board ships.

*Aeronautical Radionavigation Service:* A radionavigation service intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of aircraft.

*Aeronautical Radionavigation-Satellite Service:* A radionavigation-satellite service in which earth stations are located on board aircraft.

*Radiolocation Service:* A radiodetermination service for the purpose of radiolocation.

*Radiolocation-Satellite Service:* A radiodetermination-satellite service used for the purpose of radiolocation. This service may also include *feeder links* necessary for its operation.

*Meteorological Aids Service:* A radiocommunication service used for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

*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 air-borne 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.

*Meteorological-Satellite Service:* An earth exploration-satellite service for meteorological purposes.

*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.

*Standard Frequency and Time Signal-Satellite Service:* A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purpose as those of standard frequency and time signal service. This service may also include feeder links necessary for its operation.

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

*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.

*Amateur-Satellite Service:* A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purpose as those of amateur service.

*Radio Astronomy Service:* A service involving the use of radio astronomy.

*Safety Service:* Any radiocommunication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

## 3 - Categories of Services

*Primary and Secondary Services:*
Where, in this Table, 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:
(a) services the names of which are printed in "capitals" (example: FIXED); these are called "primary" services;
(b) services the names of which are printed in "normal characters" (example: Mobile); these are called "secondary" services.
Additional remarks are printed in normal characters (example: MOBILE except aeronautical mobile).
Permitted and primary services have equal rights, except that, in the preparation of frequency plans, the primary service shall have prior choice of frequencies.

*Stations of a secondary service:*
(a) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;
(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;
(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.
The heading of the international portion of this Table includes three columns, each of which corresponds to one of the ITU Regions. Where an allocation occupies the whole of the width of the ITU Table or only one or two of the three columns, this is a worldwide allocation or a Regional allocation, respectively.

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

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

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

# Trinidad and Tobago Table of Frequency Allocations

The table below is divided into two columns. The left column indicates the current ITU Region 2 allocations, while the right column indicates current Trinidad and Tobago allocations.

Footnotes contained in the International Tables of Frequency Allocations which are relevant to Trinidad and Tobago for the frequency range 88 to 5850 MHz, have been included. It should be noted that some of the international footnotes applicable to Trinidad and Tobago have been suppressed in the Trinidad Tobago Table in favour of a specific Trinidad and Tobago (TT) footnote which incorporates the ITU provisions, but responds more clearly to the specific domestic situation. **Footnotes in orange may have only indirect relevance.**

In addition, other TT footnotes have been developed to respond to a specific domestic requirement.

Footnote references which appear to the right of the name of a service are applicable only to that particular service.

Footnote references which appear below the allocated service or services apply to the whole of the allocation concerned.

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 88 – 108<br>BROADCASTING | 88 – 108<br>BROADCASTING<br>TT1 TT2 |
| 108 – 117.975<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION | 108 – 117.975<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>TT1 |
| 117.975 – 137<br>AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)<br>S5.111 S5.198 S5.199 S5.200 | 117.975 – 137<br>AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)<br>S5.111 S5.199 S5.200 |
| 137 – 137.025<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.208A S5.209<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical (R)<br>S5.208 | 137 – 137.025<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E) |
| 137.025 – 137.175<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile-Satellite (s-E) S5.208 S5.209<br>Mobile except aeronautical (R)<br>S5.208 | 137.025 – 137.175<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E)<br>Mobile-Satellite (s-E) |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 137.175 – 137.825<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.208 S5.209<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical (R)<br>S5.208 | 137.175 – 137.825<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E) |
| 137.825 – 138<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile-Satellite (s-E) S5.208A S5.209<br>Mobile except aeronautical (R)<br>S5.208 | 137.825 – 138<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E)<br>Mobile-Satellite (s-E) |
| 138 -144<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Space research (s-E)<br>{143.6–143.65 SPACE RES (s-E) } | 138 -144<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE |
| 144 – 146<br>AMATEUR<br>AMATEUR-SATELLITE | 144 – 146<br>AMATEUR<br>AMATEUR-SATELLITE |
| 146 – 148<br>AMATEUR<br>S5.217 | 146 – 148<br>AMATEUR |
| 148 – 149.9<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE–SATELLITE (E – s) S5.209<br>S5.218 S5.219 S5.221 | 148 – 149.9<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE–SATELLITE (E – s)<br>S5.221 |
| 149.9 – 150.05<br>MOBILE–SATELLITE (E–s) S5.209 S5.224A<br>RADIONAVIGATION – SATELLITE S5.224B<br>S5.220 S5.222 S5.223 | 149.9 – 150.05<br>MOBILE–SATELLITE (E – s)<br>RADIONAVIGATION – SATELLITE<br>S5.223 |
| 150.05 – 156.7625<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>S5.226 S5.227 | 150.05 – 156.7625<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT3 TT4 S5.226 S5.227 |
| 156.7625 -156.8375<br>MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling)<br>S5.111 S5.226 | 156.7625 -156.8375<br>MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling)<br>S5.111 S5.226 |
| 156.8375 – 174<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>S5.226 | 156.8375 – 174<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT3 TT4 TT5 S5.226 |
| 174 – 216<br>BROADCASTING<br>Fixed<br>Mobile<br>S5.234 | 174 – 216<br>BROADCASTING<br>TT2 TT6 TT7 TT8 |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 216 – 220<br>FIXED<br>MARITIME MOBILE<br>Radiolocation S5.241 | 216 – 220<br>FIXED<br>MARITIME MOBILE |
| 220 – 225<br>AMATEUR<br>FIXED<br>LAND MOBILE<br>Radiolocation S5.241 | 220 – 225<br>AMATEUR<br>FIXED<br>LAND MOBILE |
| 225 – 235<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE | 225 – 235<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE |
| 235 – 267<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>S5.111 S5.199 S5.254 S5.256 | 235 – 267<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>S5.111 S5.199 S5.256 |
| 267 – 322<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>{267-272 Space Operation (s-E)}<br>{272-273 SPACE OPERATION (s-E)}<br>{312-315 Mobile-satellite (E-s)}<br>S5.254 S5.255 S5.257 | 267 – 322<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE |
| 322 – 328.6<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>RADIO ASTRONONMY<br>S5.149 | 322 – 328.6<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>RADIO ASTRONONMY<br>S5.149 |
| 328.6 – 335.4<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>S5.258 | 328.6 – 335.4<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>S5.258 |
| 335.4 – 399.9<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>{387-390 Mobile-satellite (s-E) S5.208A S5.255}<br>S5.254 | 335.4 – 399.9<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT9 TT10 |
| 399.9 – 400.05<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s) S5.209 S5.224A<br>RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE<br>S5.222 S5.224B S5.260<br>S5.220 | 399.9 – 400.05<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s) S5.224A<br>RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE<br>S5.224B S5.260 |
| 400.05 – 400.15<br>STANDARD FREQ & TIME SIGNAL-SAT (400.1 MHz)<br>S5.261 | 400.05 – 400.15<br>STANDARD FREQ & TIME SIGNAL-SAT (400.1 MHz)<br>S5.261 |
| 400.15 – 401<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.208A S5.209<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E) S5.263<br>Space Operations (s-E) | 400.15 – 401<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E)<br>Space Operations (s-E) |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 401 – 402<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>SPACE OPERATIONS (s-E)<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (E-s)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (E-s)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical | 401 – 402<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>SPACE OPERATIONS (s-E)<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (E-s)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (E-s)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical |
| 402 – 403<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (E-s)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (E-s)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical | 402 – 403<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (E-s)<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (E-s)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical |
| 403 – 406<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical | 403 – 406<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical |
| 406 – 406.1<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.266 S5.267 | 406 – 406.1<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.266 S5.267 |
| 406.1 – 410<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>S5.149 | 406.1 – 410<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>S5.149 |
| 410 – 420<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-s) | 410 – 420<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-s) |
| 420 – 430<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.269 S5.270 | 420 – 430<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical |
| 430 – 440<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>S5.278 S5.279 S5.281 S5.282 | 430 – 440<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>S5.282 |
| 440 – 450<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.269 S5.270 S5.284 S5.285 S5.286 | 440 – 450<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 450 – 455<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>S5.209 S5.286 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286D S5.286E | 450 – 470<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT4 TT11 TT12 TT13 TT14 TT15 S5.287 |
| 455 – 456<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.209 | |
| 456 – 459<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>S5.287 S5.288 | |
| 459 – 460<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.209 | |
| 460 – 470<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>Meteorological-satellite (s-E)<br>S5.287<br>S5.288<br>S5.289 | |
| 470 – 512<br>BROADCASTING<br>Fixed<br>Mobile<br>S5.292 S5.293 | 470 – 512<br>BROADCASTING<br>FIXED<br>LAND MOBILE<br>TT2 TT7 TT8 |
| 512 – 608<br>BROADCASTING<br>S5.297 | 512 – 608<br>BROADCASTING<br>TT2 TT7 TT8 |
| 608 – 614<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>Mobile-sat except aeronautical (E-s) | 608 – 614<br>BROADCASTING<br>TT2 TT7 TT8 |
| 614 – 806<br>BROADCASTING<br>Fixed<br>Mobile<br>S5.293 S5.309 S5.311 | 614 – 806<br>BROADCASTING<br>Fixed<br>Mobile<br>TT2 TT7 TT8 TT16 TT17 TT18 |
| 806 – 890<br>FIXED<br>BROADCASTING<br>MOBILE<br>S5.317 S5.317A S5.318 | 806 – 890<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>S5.317A TT19 TT20 |
| 890 – 902<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.318 S5.325 | 890 – 902<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT19 TT20 TT21 |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 902 – 928<br>FIXED<br>Mobile except aeronautical<br>Radiolocation<br>Amateur<br>S5.150 S5.325 | 902 – 928<br>FIXED<br>Mobile except aeronautical<br>Radiolocation<br>Amateur<br>S5.150 |
| 928 – 942<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.325 | 928 – 942<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical |
| 942 – 960<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE | 942 – 960<br>FIXED<br>Mobile<br>TT22 |
| 960 – 1215<br>AERO RADIONAVIGATION<br>S5.328 | 960 – 1215<br>AERO RADIONAVIGATION<br>S5.328 |
| 1215 – 1240<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>RADIONAVIGATION-SAT (s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (active)<br>S5.332 | 1215 – 1240<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>RADIONAVIGATION-SAT (s-E) |
| 1240 – 1260<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>RADIONAVIGATION-SAT(s-E)<br>SPACE RESEARCH (active)<br>Amateur<br>S5.332 S5.334 S5.335 | 1240 – 1260<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>RADIONAVIGATION-SAT(s-E)<br>Amateur |
| 1260 – 1300<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>SPACE RESEARCH (active)<br>Amateur<br>S5.282 S5.332 S5.334 S5.335 | 1260 – 1300<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>S5.282 |
| 1300 – 1350<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAV S5.337<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.149 | 1300 – 1350<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAV S5.337<br>Radiolocation |
| 1350 – 1400<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>S5.149 S5.334 S5.339 | 1350 – 1400<br>RADIOLOCATION |
| 1400 – 1427<br>EARTH EXPLOR-SAT (passive)<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>SPACE RESEARCH (Passive)<br>S5.340 S5.341 | 1400 – 1427<br>EARTH EXPLOR-SAT (passive)<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>SPACE RESEARCH (Passive)<br>S5.340 |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 1427 – 1429<br>SPACE OPERATION (E-s)<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>S5.341 | 1427 – 1429<br>SPACE OPERATION (E-s)<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical |
| 1429 – 1452<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.343<br>S5.341 | 1429 – 1452<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.343 |
| 1452 – 1492<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.343<br>BROADCASTING S5.345<br>BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.345<br>S5.341 S5.344 | 1452 – 1492<br>BROADCASTING S5.345<br>BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.345<br>TT23 |
| 1492 – 1525<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.343<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.348A<br>S5.341 S5.344 S5.348 | 1492 – 1525<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.343<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E) |
| 1525 – 1530<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>Earth exploration-sat<br>Fixed<br>Mobile S5.343<br>S5.341 S5.351 S5.354 | 1525 – 1530<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>Earth exploration-sat |
| 1530 – 1535<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.353A<br>Earth exploration-sat<br>Fixed<br>Mobile S5.343<br>S5.341 S5.351 S5.354 | 1530 – 1535<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>MARITIME MOBILE-SAT (s-E) S5.353A<br>Mobile (aeronautical telemetry) |
| 1535 – 1559<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>S5.341 S5.351 S5.353A<br>S5.354 S5.356 S5.357<br>S5.357A S5.362A | 1535 – 1544<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>MARITIME MOBILE-SAT (s-E) S5.353A<br>S5.356 S5.357 S5.357A<br>1544 – 1559<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>S5.356 S5.357 S5.357A |
| 1559 - 1610<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>RADIONAVIGATION-SAT (s-E)<br>S5.341 | 1559 - 1610<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>RADIONAVIGATION-SAT (s-E) |
| 1610 – 1610.6<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>RADIODETERMINATION-SAT (E-s)<br>S5.341 S5.364 S5.366<br>S5.367 S5.368 S5.370 S5.372 | 1610 – 1610.6<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>RADIODETERMINATION-SAT (E-s) |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 1610.6 – 1613.8<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>RADIODETERMINATION-SAT (E-s)<br>S5.149 S5.341 S5.364 S5.366<br>S5.367 S5.368 S5.370 S5.372 | 1610.6 – 1613.8<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION |
| 1613.8 – 1626.5<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>Mobile-satellite (s-E)<br>RADIODETERMINATION-SAT (E-s)<br>S5.341 S5.364 S5.365 S5.366<br>S5.367 S5.368 S5.370 S5.372 | 1613.8 – 1626.5<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>Mobile-satellite (s-E) |
| 1626.5 – 1660<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.341 S5.351S5.353A S5.354<br>S5.357A S5.362A S5.374 S5.376 | 1626.5 – 1645.5<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>MARITIME MOBILE-SAT (E-s) S5.353A<br>1645.5 – 1660<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.357A S5.376 |
| 1660 – 1660.5<br>MOBILE SATELLITE (E-s)<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>S5.149 S5.341 S5.351<br>S5.354 S5.362A S5.376A | 1660 – 1660.5<br>MOBILE SATELLITE (E-s) |
| 1660.5 – 1668.4<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>SPACE RESEARCH (passive)<br>Fixed<br>Mobile except aeronautical<br>S5.149 S5.341 S5.379A | 1660.5 – 1668.4<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>SPACE RESEARCH (passive) |
| 1668.4 – 1670<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>S5.149 S5.341 | 1668.4 – 1670<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>S5.149 S5.341 |
| 1670 – 1675<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>FIXED<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE S5.380<br>S5.289 S5.341 S5.377 | 1670 – 1675<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>FIXED<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE S5.380<br>S5.341 S5.377 |
| 1675 – 1690<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aero<br>S5.289 S5.341 S5.377 | 1675 – 1690<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aero<br>S5.341 S5.377 |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 1690 – 1700<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s) | 1690 – 1700<br>METEOROLOGICAL AIDS<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s) |
| 1700 – 1710<br>FIXED<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.289 S5.341 S5.377 | 1700 – 1710<br>FIXED<br>METEOROLOGICAL-SAT (s-E)<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.377 |
| 1710 – 1930<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.380<br>S5.149 S5.341 S5.385 S5.386 S5.388 | 1710 – 1755<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT24 TT25 S5.388 |
| | 1755 – 1850<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT25 S5.388 |
| 1930 – 1970<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>Mobile-satellite (E-s)<br>S5.388 | 1850 – 1990<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT26 S5.388 |
| 1970 – 1980<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>S5.388 | |
| 1980 – 2010<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.388 S5.389A S5.389B | 1990 – 2025<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>Fixed<br>TT27 S5.388 S5.389B S5.390 |
| 2010 – 2025<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (E-s)<br>S5.388 S5.389A S5.389D S5.389E S5.390 | |
| 2025 – 2110<br>SPACE OPERATION (E-s) (s-s)<br>EARTH EXPLOR-SAT (E-s)(s-s)<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.391<br>SPACE RESEARCH (E-s) (s-s)<br>S5.392 | 2025 – 2110<br>FIXED<br>TT28 |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 2110 – 2120<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>SPACE RESEARCH (deep space)(E-s)<br>S5.388 | 2110 – 2160<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>TT24 S5.388 |
| 2120 – 2160<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>Mobile-satellite (s-E)<br>S5.388 | |
| 2160 – 2170<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>S5.388 S5.389C S5.389D S5.389E S5.390 | 2160 – 2200<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>Fixed<br>TT27 S5.388 |
| 2170 – 2200<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>S5.388 S5.389A | |
| 2200 – 2290<br>SPACE OPERATION (s-E) (s-s)<br>EARTH EXPLOR-SAT (s-E) (s-s)<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.391<br>SPACE RESEARCH (s-E) (s-s)<br>S5.392 | 2200 – 2300<br>FIXED<br>TT31 S5.392 |
| 2290 – 2300<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>SPACE RESEARCH (deep space)(s-E) | |
| 2300 – 2450<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>Amateur<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>S5.150 S5.282 S5.393 S5.396 | 2300 – 2400<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur |
| | 2400 – 2450<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>S5.150 S5.282 |
| 2450 – 2483.5<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>S5.150 S5.394 | 2450 – 2483.5<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>S5.150 |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 2483.5 – 2500<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>RADIODETERMINATION-SAT (s-E)<br>S5.150 S5.402 | 2483.5 – 2500<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>S5.150 |
| 2500 – 2520<br>FIXED S5.409 S5.411<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.415<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>MOBILE-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.403<br>S5.407 S5.414 | 2500 – 2690<br>FIXED<br>S5.419 S5.420 |
| 2520 – 2655<br>FIXED S5.409 S5.411<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.415<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416<br>S5.339 S5.403 | |
| 2655 – 2690<br>FIXED S5.409 S5.411<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (E-s) (s-E) S5.415<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>{2655-2670 BROADCASTING-SAT S5.413 S5.416}<br>Earth Exploration-sat (Passive)<br>Radio Astronomy<br>Space Research (Passive)<br>S5.149 S5.419 S5.420 | |
| 2690 – 2700<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (Passive)<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>SPACE RESEARCH (Passive)<br>S5.340 | 2690 – 2700<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (Passive)<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>SPACE RESEARCH (Passive)<br>S5.340 |
| 2700 – 2900<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.423 S5.424 | 2700 – 2900<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.423 |
| 2900 – 3100<br>RADIONAVIGATION S5.426<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.425 S5.427 | 2900 – 3100<br>RADIONAVIGATION S5.426<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.425 S5.427 |
| 3100 – 3300<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Earth Exploration-satellite (actice)<br>Space Research (active)<br>S5.149 S5.428 | 3100 – 3300<br>RADIOLOCATION |
| 3300 – 3400<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>Fixed<br>Mobile<br>S5.149 | 3300 – 3400<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 3400 – 3500<br>FIXED<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>Amateur<br>Mobile<br>Radiolocation S5.433<br>S5.282 | 3400 – 3500<br>FIXED<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>Amateur<br>S5.282 |
| 3500 – 3700<br>FIXED<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>Radiolocation S5.433 | 3500 – 3700<br>FIXED<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E) |
| 3700 – 4200<br>FIXED<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E)<br>MOBILE except aeronautical | 3700 – 4200<br>FIXED<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E) |
| 4200 – 4400<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.438<br>S5.440 | 4200 – 4400<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.438<br>S5.440 |
| 4400 – 4500<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE | 4400 – 4500<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE |
| 4500 – 4800<br>FIXED<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.441<br>MOBILE | 4500 – 4800<br>FIXED<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (s-E) S5.441<br>MOBILE |
| 4800 – 4990<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.442<br>Radio astronomy S5.443<br>S5.149 S5.339 | 4800 – 5000<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE S5.442 |
| 4990 – 5000<br>FIXED<br>MOBILE except aeronautical<br>RADIO ASTRONOMY<br>Space research (passive)<br>S5.149 | |
| 5000 – 5150<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>S5.367 S5.444 S5.444A | 5000 – 5150<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>S5.367 S5.444 S5.444A |
| 5150 – 5250<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (E-s) S5.447A<br>MOBILE<br>S5.446 S5.447B S5.447C | 5150 – 5250<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION<br>FIXED-SATELLITE (E-s) S5.447A<br>MOBILE<br>TT29 TT30 S5.447B |

| ITU Region 2 Allocations | Trinidad and Tobago Allocations |
|---|---|
| 5250 – 5255<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>SPACE RESEARCH S5.447D<br>MOBILE<br>S5.448A | 5250 – 5350<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION S5.333<br>MOBILE<br>TT29 |
| 5255 – 5350<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active)<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>SPACE RESEARCH (active)<br>MOBILE<br>S5.448A | |
| 5350 – 5460<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active) S5.448B<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.449<br>Radiolocation | 5350 – 5460<br>EARTH EXPLORATION-SAT (active) S5.448B<br>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.449<br>Radiolocation |
| 5460 – 5470<br>RADIONAVIGATION S5.449<br>Radiolocation | 5460 – 5470<br>RADIONAVIGATION S5.449<br>Radiolocation |
| 5470 – 5650<br>MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION<br>MOBILE<br>Radiolocation<br>S5.452 | 5470 – 5650<br>MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION<br>Radiolocation<br>MOBILE<br>TT29 S5.452 |
| 5650 – 5725<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>MOBILE<br>Amateur<br>Space research (deep space)<br>S5.282 | 5650 – 5725<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>MOBILE<br>TT29 S5.282 |
| 5725 – 5830<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>S5.150 | 5725 – 5830<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>S5.150 |
| 5830 – 5850<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>Amateur-satellite (s-E)<br>S5.150 | 5830 – 5850<br>RADIOLOCATION<br>Amateur<br>Amateur-satellite (s-E)<br>S5.150 |

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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 31 and in Appendix 13. 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.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 13 360-13 410 kHz, | 31.2-31.3 GHz, |
| 25 550-25 670 kHz, | 31.5-31.8 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, |
| 37.5-38.25 MHz, | 36.43-36.5 GHz, |
| 73-74.6 MHz in Regions 1 and 3, | 42.5-43.5 GHz, |
| 150.05-153 MHz in Region 1, | 42.77-42.87 GHz, |
| 322-328.6 MHz, | 43.07-43.17 GHz, |
| 406.1-410 MHz, | 43.37-43.47 GHz, |
| 608-614 MHz in Regions 1 and 3, | 48.94-49.04 GHz, |
| 1 330-1 400 MHz, | 76-86 GHz |
| 1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz, | 92-94 GHz |
| 1 660-1 670 MHz, | 94.1-100 GHz, |
| 1 718.8-1 722.2 MHz, | 102-109.5 GHz, |
| 2 655-2 690 MHz, | 111.8-114.25 GHz, |
| 3 260-3 267 MHz, | 128.33-128.59 GHz, |
| 3 332-3 339 MHz, | 129.23-129.49 GHz, |
| 3 345.8-3 352.5 MHz, | 130-134 GHz, |
| 4 825-4 835 MHz, | 136-148.5 GHz, |
| 4 950-4 990 MHz, | 151.5-158.5 GHz, |
| 4 990-5 000 MHz, | 168.59-168.93 GHz, |
| 6 650-6 675.2 MHz, | 171.11-171.45 GHz, |
| 10.6-10.68 GHz, | 172.31-172.65 GHz, |
| 14.47-14.5 GHz, | 173.52-173.85 GHz, |
| 22.01-22.21 GHz, | 195.75-196.15 GHz, |
| 22.21-22.5 GHz, | 209-226 GHz, |
| 22.81-22.86 GHz, | 241-250 GHz, |
| 23.07-23.12 GHz, | 252-275 GHz |

are allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from space borne or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 4.5 and 4.6 and Article 29). (WRC-2000)

**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. 15.13.

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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. 9.21. (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 13).

**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 31 and Appendix 13 for distress and safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

**S5.208** The use of the band 137-138 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. (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)

**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.

**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. 9.21. 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. 9.11A. 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. 9.11A. 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,

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**S5.221 Cont'd.** 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. 4.4.

**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)

**S5.226** 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 31 and Appendix 13. 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 31 and 52, and Appendix 13). 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 31 and 52, and Appendices 13 and 18.

**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).

**S5.241** 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.

**S5.254** 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. 9.21, 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.

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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. 9.11A.

**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 13).

**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. 9.21.

**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).

**S5.260** 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. 4.4.

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

**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 31 and Appendix 13).

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

**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.

**S5.278** --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.

**S5.281** 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. 5.43). 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. 25.11. The use of the bands

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**S5.282 cont'd** 1 260-1 270 MHz and 5 650-5 670 MHz by the amateur-satellite service is limited to the Earth-to-space direction.

**S5.284** 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. 5.33).

**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. 9.21.

**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. 9.11A. (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)

**S5.287** 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.

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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.

**S5.297** --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.

**S5.309** --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.

**S5.311** 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.

**S5.317** 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. 9.21. The use of this service is intended for operation within national boundaries.

**S5.317A** Administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000) may use those parts of the band 806-960 MHz which are allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis and are used or planned to be used for mobile systems (see Resolution 224 (WRC-2000)). This identification does not preclude the use of these bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-2000)

**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.

**S5.325** --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.

**S5.328** The use of the band 960-1 215 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is reserved on a worldwide basis for the operation and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based facilities. (WRC-2000)

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**S5.332** In the band 1 215-1 260 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-2000)

**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)

**S5.337** 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.

**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 - 50.42 GHz except those provided for by No. S5.555A,
52.6 - 54.25 GHz
86 - 92 GHz
100-102 GHz
109.5-111.8 GHz
114.25-116 GHz
148.5-151.5 GHz
164-167 GHz
182 - 185 GHz except those provided for by No. S5.563,
190-191.8 GHz
200-209 GHz
226-231.5 GHz
250-252 GHz

**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.

**S5.343** 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.

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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).

**S5.348** The use of the band 1 492-1 525 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. However, no coordination threshold in Article 21 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 1 492-1 525 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. 9.11A 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 5-2 of Appendix 5. The above threshold level of the power flux-density shall apply until it is changed by a competent world radiocommunication conference.

**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.

**S5.353A** In applying the procedures of Section II of Article 9 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 accommodate 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. (The provisions of Resolution 222 (WRC-2000) shall apply.) (WRC-2000)

**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. 9.11A.

**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 31).

**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 Section II of Article 9 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 accommodate

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**S5.357A Cont'd** the spectrum requirements of the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service providing transmission of messages with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44. Aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44 shall have priority access and immediate availability, by preemption 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 44. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (The provisions of Resolution 222 (WRC- 2000) shall apply.) (WRC-2000)

**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 preemption 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 44. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (WRC-97)

**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. 9.11A. 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. 4.10 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.

**S5.367** 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. 9.21.

**S5.368** With respect to the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services the provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply in the band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz, with the exception of the aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service.

**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.

**S5.372** --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).

**S5.374** 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)

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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.

**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. 9.11A.

**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.

**S5.385** 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. 9.21, having particular regard to troposcatter systems.

**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). (See also Resolution 223 (WRC-2000)). (WRC-2000)

**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. 9.11A 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. 9.11A and to the provisions of Resolution 716 (WRC-95). (WRC-97)

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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.

**S5.390** In Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Suriname and Uruguay, 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. 9.11A and to the provisions of Resolution 716 (WRC-95). (WRC-2000)

**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.

**S5.393** --Additional allocation: in the United States, India and Mexico, the band 2 310- 2 360 MHz is also allocated to the broadcastingsatellite 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.

**S5.396** 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.

**S5.402** 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. 9.11A. 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. 9.21, 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. 9.11A apply.

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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 A 4 kHz) in Argentina, unless otherwise agreed by the administrations concerned.

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

**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.

**S5.413** 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. 9.11A.

**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. 9.21, 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 21, Table 21-4.

**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. 9.21. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall not exceed the values given in Article 21, Table 21-4.

**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. 9.11A.

**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. 9.21. The coordination under No. 9.11A applies.

**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.

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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. 4.9.

**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)

**S5.433** 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.

**S5.438** 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).

**S5.440** 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. 9.21.

**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 30B. The use of the bands 10.7- 10.95 GHz (spaceto- 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 30B. 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 a nongeostationary- satellite system in the fixed-satellite service is subject to application of the provisions of No. 9.12 for coordination with other non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall not claim protection from geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations, irrespective of the dates of receipt by the Bureau of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and of the complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, for the geostationary-satellite networks, and No. S5.43A does not apply. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service in the above bands shall be operated in such a way that any unacceptable interference that may occur during their operation shall be rapidly eliminated. (WRC-2000)

**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).

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**S5.444** The band 5 030-5 150 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. (WRC-2000)

**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. 9.11A. 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.

**S5.446** 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. 9.21. 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.

**S5.447A** 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. 9.11A.

**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. 9.11A. 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. 9.11A 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)

## RELEVENT INTERNATIONAL FOOTNOTES (ITU)

**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.

**S5.452** 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.

## Trinidad and Tobago Footnotes

**TT1** In Trinidad and Tobago, the frequency 108.0 MHz may be authorized for use by VOR test facilities, the operation of which is not essential for the safety of life or property, subject to the condition that no interference is caused to the reception of FM broadcasting stations operating in the band 88-108 MHz. In the event that such interference does occur, the licensee or other agency authorized to operate the facility shall discontinue operation on 108 MHz and shall not resume operation until the interference has been eliminated or the complaint otherwise satisfied. VOR test facilities operating on 108 MHz will not be protected against interference caused by FM broadcasting stations operating in the band 88-108 MHz nor shall the authorization of a VOR test facility on 108 MHz preclude TATT from authorizing additional FM broadcasting stations.

**TT2** In the band 88-108 MHz, FM broadcast licensees are permitted to use subcarriers on a secondary basis to transmit signals intended for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes. In the bands 54-72, 76-88, 174-216, 470-608 and 614-806 MHz, TV broadcast licensees are permitted to use subcarriers on a secondary basis for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes.

**TT3** Government stations may also be authorized:

(a) Port operations use on a simplex basis by coast and ship stations on the frequencies 156.6 and 156.7 MHz;
(b) Duplex port operations use of the frequency 157.0 MHz for ship stations and 161.6 MHz for coast stations;
(c) Intership use of 156.3 MHz on a simplex basis; and
(d) Vessel traffic services under the control of the Coast Guard on a simplex basis by coast and ship stations on the frequencies 156.25, 156.55, 156.6 and 156.7 MHz.
(e) Navigational bridge-to-bridge and navigational communications on a simplex basis by coast and ship stations on the frequencies 156.375 and 156.65 MHz.

**TT4** The frequencies 150.775 and 150.790, and the bands 152-152.0150, 163.2375-163.2625, 462.9375-463.1875, and 467.9375-468.1875 MHz are intended for operations in medical radio communications systems.

**TT5** The frequencies 169.445, 169.505, 170.245, 170.305, 171.045, 171.105, 171.845 and 171.905 MHz are available for wireless microphone operations on a secondary basis.

**TT6** In the 174 to 216 MHz band wireless microphones may be authorized to operate on a secondary, non-interfering basis, subject to terms and conditions.

**TT7** TV broadcast stations authorized to operate in the bands 54-72, 76-88, 174-216, 470-512, and 512-806 MHz may use a portion of the television vertical blanking interval for the transmission of telecommunications signals, on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the reception of primary services, and that such telecommunications services must accept any interference caused by primary services operating in these bands.

**TT8** The frequency bands 54-72 MHz, 76-88MHz, 174-216 MHz, 470-512 MHz, 512-608 MHz, and 614-746 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service to permit subscription television operations.

## Trinidad and Tobago Footnotes

**TT9** The band 380 – 399.9 MHz is set aside to support the implementation of Virtual Private Networks over digital Trunked Radio systems.

**TT10** The band 335.4 – 380 MHz is intended for use by land-mobile and fixed systems other than those outlined in TT9.

**TT11** Frequencies in the bands 454.40-455 MHz and 459.40-460 MHz may be assigned to domestic public land and mobile stations to provide a two-way air-ground public radio-telephone service.

**TT12** Note the presence of the Family Radio Service (FRS) in this band. This service is Licence Exempt and operates in the range 462.5625 – 462.7125 and 467.5625 – 467.7125 MHz.

**TT13** Note the presence of the General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) in this band. This service is Licence Exempt and operates in the range 462.550 – 462.725 and 467.550 – 467.725 MHz.

**TT14** Studio Transmitter Links (STL's) will not be licensed in the band 450 - 470 MHz. However, Electronic News Gathering (ENG)/Outside Broadcast (OB) activities may be licensed in the bands 450 – 451 and 455 – 456 MHz.

**TT15** The band 460 - 470 MHz is intended for Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems. However, see footnotes TT12 and TT13.

**TT16** The frequency bands 764-776 MHz and 794-806 MHz are available for assignment exclusively to the public safety services.

**TT17** Notwithstanding TT16, other broadcast spectrum in the range 746 – 806 MHz may be assigned to other future public safety and government services.

**TT18** New digital television (DTV) broadcasting operations may be placed in the 746-806 MHz band until the end of the DTV transition period. After the end of the DTV transition period, TATT may assign licenses to other services in the 746-806 MHz band without regard to existing television and DTV operations.

**TT19** ITU footnote 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.

Recognizing that such a service is desirable, Trinidad and Tobago allocates these frequencies for a similar future service.

**TT20** According to policies outlined by TATT, the bands 824 – 849 and 869 – 894 MHz are set aside for cellular services as per the North American cellular bandplans.

**TT21** The band 901-902 MHz is set aside for paging.

**TT22** The band 942 – 960 MHz is intended for Studio Transmitter Links (STL's). All other uses will be considered secondary.

## Trinidad and Tobago Footnotes

**TT23** The band 1452 – 1492 MHz is intended for the establishment of the Digital Radio Broadcast service. As such, a moratorium is placed on the licensing of terrestrial Fixed systems. Existing licensees will be relocated as required.

**TT24** In the bands 1710 - 1755 and 2110 - 2 160 MHz, a moratorium has been placed on the licensing of new systems pending the outcome of deliberations at the ITU with respect to the allocation and development of Advanced Wireless Services.

**TT25** According to policies outlined by TATT, the bands 1740-1755, 1835 – 1850 MHz are set aside for cellular services as per the European GSM cellular bandplans.

**TT26** According to policies outlined by TATT, the bands 1850-1910, 1930 – 1990 MHz are set aside for cellular services as per the North American PCS cellular bandplans.

**TT27** In the bands 1 990 - 2 025 MHz and 2 160 - 2 200 MHz, a moratorium has been placed on the licensing of new systems in the fixed service. Existing fixed service systems operating in these bands will be displaced to enable the implementation of mobile-satellite service systems in certain sub-bands.

**TT28** The band 2025-2110 MHz is intended for Electronic News Gathering (ENG) and Outside Broadcast (OB) activities. Studio Transmitter Links (STL's) and other fixed services will not be authorized in this band.

**TT29** The bands 5150 - 5250 MHz, 5250 - 5350 MHz and 5.470 – 5.725 MHz are also designated for use by licence exempt wireless local area networks and devices with established maximum power levels and based upon not interfering with or claiming protection from licensed services.

**TT30** Further to TT29, licence exempt wireless local area networks and devices in the band 5150 – 5250 MHz are restricted to indoor use only.

**TT31** The band 2200 – 2300 MHz is intended for fixed point-to-point systems only.

**TT32** The band 2500 – 2690 MHz is currently under review. Consequently, a moratorium is placed on licensing at this time.

## Chart of ITU Regions

