



Consultative Document

**Trinidad and Tobago Frequency
Allocation Table
(8.3 kHz–3000 GHz)**

(Version 3.1)

Maintenance History		
Date	Change Details	Version
30 th November 2004	Final approved version of the TTFAT (88 MHz–5850 MHz)	1.0
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Abbreviations

ADS-B	automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast
AIS	automatic identification system
BWA	broadband wireless access
CB	Citizen Band
CL	class licence
CS	Annex to the Constitution (ITU)
CV	Annex to the Convention (ITU)
dBW	decibel watt
DSC	digital selective calling
ENG	electronic news gathering
ERP	effective radiated power
EIRP	equivalent isotropic radiated power
FRS/GMRS	Family Radio Service/General Mobile Radio Service
GHz	gigahertz
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
HAPS	high-altitude platform station
Hz	hertz
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMT	International Mobile Telecommunications
ISM	industrial, scientific and medical
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITU-R	ITU Radiocommunication Bureau
kHz	kilohertz
kW	kilowatt
MSI	maritime safety information
MHz	megahertz
NAVTEX	navigational telex
OB	outside broadcast
PFD (alt. pfd)	power flux-density
PPDR	public protection and disaster relief
PSTN	public switched telecommunications network
RFID	radio-frequency identification
RNSS	radio navigation satellite service
RR	Radio Regulations
SART	search and rescue transponder
SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition
SIT	shipborne interrogator transponder
STL	studio-to-transmitter link

TATT	Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago
TTFAT	Trinidad and Tobago Frequency Allocation Table
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
WLAN	wireless local area network
WRC-95	World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1995)
WRC-97	World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 1997)
WRC-2000	World Radiocommunication Conference (Istanbul, 2000)
WRC-03	World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2003)
WRC-07	World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2007)
WRC-12	World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2012)
WRC-15	World Radiocommunication Conference (Geneva, 2015)
WRC-19	World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019)
WRC-23	World Radiocommunication Conference (Dubai, 2023)

Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions are relevant to the *Trinidad and Tobago Frequency Allocation Table* (TTFAT), as extracted verbatim from Article 1 of the ITU-R Radio Regulations, Edition 2024. Definitions cited from the Annex to the Constitution or the Annex to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) are marked “(CS)” or “(CV)” respectively. If, in the text of a definition below, a term is printed in italics, this means that the term itself is defined in this section.

Section I – General Terms

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

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

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* (CS) (CV).

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 these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of *radio waves*.

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

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 described in Resolution **655 (Rev.WRC-23)**. (WRC-23)

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

Section II – Specific terms related to frequency management

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.

Section III – 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 this document, 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 fixed point or any fixed

point within specified areas; in some cases this service includes satellite-to-satellite links, which may also be operated in the *inter-satellite* service; the fixed-satellite service may also include *feeder links* for other *space radiocommunication services*.

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* (CV).

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.

port operations service: A *maritime mobile service* in or near a port, between *coast stations* and *ship stations*, or between *ship stations*, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the operational handling, the movement and the safety of ships and, in an emergency, to the safety of persons. Messages which are of a *public correspondence* nature shall be excluded from this service.

ship movement service: A safety service in the maritime mobile service other than a port operations service, between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the movement of ships. Messages which are of a public correspondence nature shall be excluded from this service.

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) 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)** 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) 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)** 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 (CS).

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 or 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 used 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 the *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 airborne or Earth-based platforms;
- such information may be distributed to *earth stations* within the system concerned;
- platform interrogation may be included.

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

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 purposes as those of the *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 purposes as those of the *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.

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

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Spectrum refers to the entire range of electromagnetic frequencies used to provide telecommunications. It is used by radiocommunications systems, such as cellular mobile, radio, maritime, radiolocation, television broadcasting and satellite communications. To accommodate the efficient use of spectrum in a fair, effective and equitable way, and to mitigate harmful interference amongst radio services, the allocation of the various frequencies must be carefully planned. Spectrum planning is also necessary to accommodate the introduction of new radio systems, while ensuring that existing systems and services do not experience disruption. By proactively planning for future needs, regulators can create an environment that fosters innovation and encourages the development of cutting-edge technologies, while ensuring that the relevant industries get the spectrum they require to operate and expand.

Additionally, the importance of collaboration on a global scale to facilitate effective spectrum planning is critical for supporting the myriad services and applications that have become essential to modern life. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) uses two basic instruments as the backbone of its legal framework, both of which have treaty status and a binding nature for ITU Member States. These instruments are the Constitution and Convention of ITU and the Administrative Regulations, which complement the Constitution and the Convention. ITU Radio Regulations (the Regulations) form an integral part of the Administrative Regulations. Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Constitution and the Convention in 1994.

The Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (the Authority) is mandated by the Telecommunications Act, Chap. 47:31 (the Act) to ensure compliance with the Convention, as well as to plan, supervise, regulate and manage the use of spectrum for Trinidad and Tobago. As such, the Authority has updated the *Trinidad and Tobago Frequency Allocation Table* (TTFAT) in accordance with the most recent version of the Regulations, Edition 2024.

ITU Radiocommunications Bureau (ITU-R) oversees spectrum management and the Regulations. The Regulations divide the world into three ITU Regions for the allocation of frequencies, with the purpose of managing the global radio spectrum, as can be seen in the world map in Figure 1 (Source: ITU). The Regulations contain the international (Article 5) Table of Frequency Allocations (the Table) which represents each Region, with three separate columns, with each column representing the frequency allocations for the respective Region. Region 2 includes the area limited on the east by line B and on the west by line C. The shaded part represents the Tropical Zones as defined in ITU Footnotes 5.16 to 5.20 and 5.21. The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago falls under Region 2 and lies within the Tropical Zones.

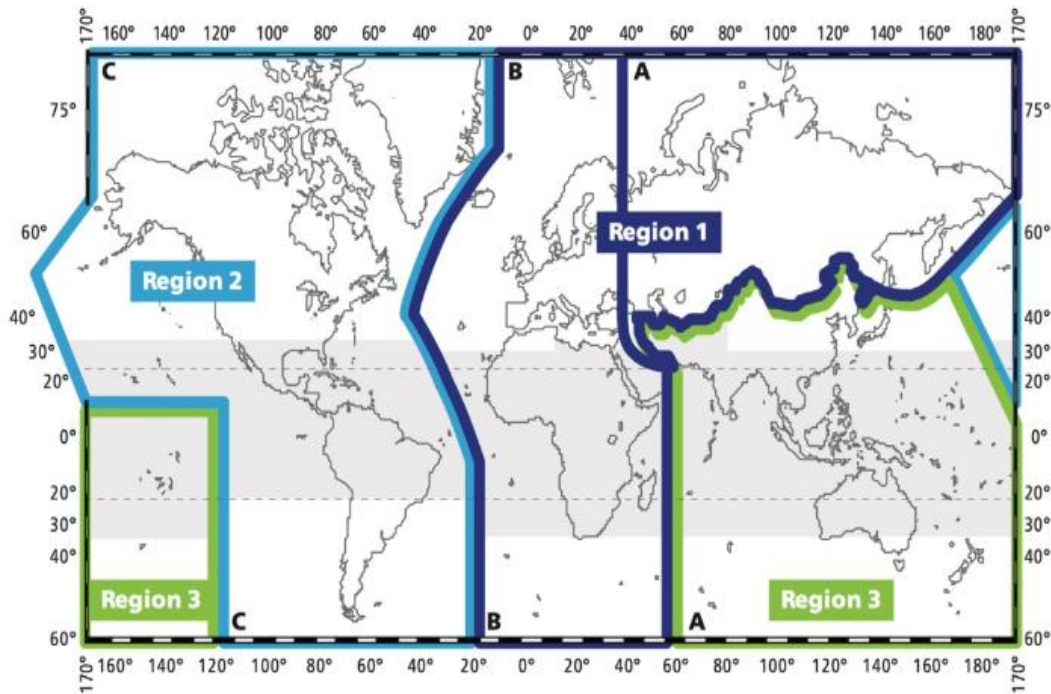


Figure 1 The three Radio Regulations Regions

Every four years, a World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) is held by ITU-R to review the Regulations and modify the Table as required. The last WRC was held in Dubai from 20th November 2023 to 15th December 2024 and, arising out of this Conference, modifications were made to the Table, as reflected in the latest version of the Regulations (ITU Radiocommunication Bureau (ITU-R) 2024).

ITU encourages Member States to conform to the Table, especially where there is potential for a radiocommunications service to cause harmful interference to another radiocommunications service within neighbouring countries. Notwithstanding this, members are allowed to vary from the Table to accommodate specific national spectrum requirements, on the condition that the radiocommunications service does not impair the operation of radiocommunications services in neighbouring countries.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the TTFAT is to recognise frequency allocations for Region 2 from Article 5 of the Regulations, as well as to prescribe allocations specific to Trinidad and Tobago. Further, it captures all ITU footnotes as well as additional and updated information relevant to Trinidad and Tobago through the Trinidad and Tobago (TT) footnotes, to meet specific domestic spectrum requirements.

1.3 Objectives

The TTFAT:

1. specifies the usable frequency range for radio services, in accordance with the Table, as reflected in the latest version of the Regulations.
2. identifies the types and categories of radio services and the frequency bands in which they are permitted to operate, in accordance with the Table for Region 2.
3. specifies any detailed permissions and/or conditions for the use of frequency bands by radiocommunications services within Trinidad and Tobago.

1.4 Scope

The TTFAT stems from the *National Spectrum Plan* (NSP), which is the instrument for regulating the use of spectrum, in an orderly and efficient manner, consistent with the Authority's mandate under the Act.

The TTFAT is guided by the Regulations which are fundamental in identifying the different uses of spectrum while enabling protection against harmful interference at the national and international levels. It prescribes how the radiofrequency spectrum is allocated and shared amongst various telecommunications and broadcasting services in Trinidad and Tobago, and which services are given priority in the various bands. The updates to the TTFAT include all requisite frequency allocation revisions based on the 2020 and 2024 Editions of the Regulations, national spectrum plans and frameworks that have been revised or developed by the Authority based on the consultation process, and updates to frequency identifications for class-licensed devices. It references ITU footnotes, which specify how radiocommunications equipment and systems must be used to allow for interference-free cohabitation. While cross-border coordination is beyond the scope of the TTFAT, relevant guidance is provided in the Regulations.

1.5 Relevant Legislation

The following sections of the Act guide the development of this document:

Section (18) (1):

“Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Authority may exercise such functions and powers as are imposed on it by this Act and in particular –

(g) ensure compliance with the Convention;

(i) plan, supervise, regulate and manage the use of the radio frequency spectrum, including –

1. the licensing and registration of radio frequencies and call signs to be used by all stations operating in Trinidad and Tobago or on any ship, aircraft, or other vessel or satellite registered in Trinidad and Tobago;
2. the allocation, assignment and reallocation or reassignment of frequency bands where necessary.”

Section 41 (1):

“The Authority shall regulate the use of the spectrum in order to promote the economic and orderly utilisation of frequencies for the operation of all means of telecommunications and to recover the cost incurred in the management of the spectrum.”

Section 41 (2):

“The Authority shall develop a spectrum plan in order to regulate the use of the spectrum.”

Section 41 (3):

“The National Spectrum Plan shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed by the Authority.”

Section 41 (4):

“The National Spectrum Plan shall state how the spectrum shall be used and the procedures for licensing frequency bands.”

Section 43 (d):

The Authority, in exercising the functions under sections 36 to 42, shall take into account —

(d) the Convention;

1.6 Other Relevant Documents

Other relevant policies, plans and regulations developed by the Authority, to be read along with this document, include:

1. *Framework for the Authorisation of Standalone Ancillary Terrestrial Component (ATC) Systems* (TATT 2024)
2. *Schedule B – Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence* (TATT, 2024)
3. *Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services* (TATT, 2024)
4. *Framework for Free-to-Air Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting in Trinidad and Tobago* (TATT 2024)
5. *Framework for the Authorisation of Maritime Mobile Radiocommunications Services* (TATT 2023)
6. *Spectrum Management Framework* (TATT, 2022)
7. *Framework for the Authorisation of Amateur Radio Services* (TATT 2021)
8. *Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services* (TATT, 2020)
9. *Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Land Mobile Telecommunications Systems* (TATT, 2014)
10. *Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Point-to-Point Radiocommunications Systems* (TATT, 2014)
11. *Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Broadband Wireless Access Services* (TATT, 2008)
12. *Authorisation Framework for Citizens Band Radiocommunications Devices* (TATT 2014)
13. *National Spectrum Plan* (TATT, 2008)

14. *Class Licensing Regime* (TATT, 2008)

These documents can be found on the Authority's website, www.tatt.org.tt.

1.7 Review Cycle

This document will be reviewed every four years based on the outcomes of WRC and to meet changing needs, considering technological advancements and regional allocations. It may be reviewed at any time at the discretion of the Authority or based on proposals for immediate modification submitted by stakeholders or members of the public. The Authority, in consultation with stakeholders, may change, delete, add or otherwise amend information contained in this document from time to time, to reflect evolving policies.

Questions or concerns regarding the maintenance of this document may be directed to the Authority via e-mail at consultation@tatt.org.tt.

1.8 Consultation Process

In 2019, revisions to the TTFAT were captured in version 3.0.

In accordance with its *Procedures for Consultation in the Telecommunications and Broadcasting Sectors of Trinidad and Tobago* (version 7.0, TATT 2021) (Consultation Procedures), the Authority will again seek the views and opinions of stakeholders and the general public regarding the proposed modifications made herein.

This document will undergo a single round of consultation which shall be at least six weeks in duration. Consideration will be given to the comments and recommendations received from the single round of consultation, and the document may be revised accordingly.

2 Explanatory Notes to the TTFAT

2.1 TTFAT Structure

The TTFAT is divided into two columns and is to be read from left to right. The left column indicates the current ITU-R Region 2 frequency allocations, with reference to associated footnotes that are defined in section 2.3 of this document, while the right column indicates the Trinidad and Tobago frequency allocations adopted from ITU Region 2 allocations, as depicted in Table 1.

Table 1. Example of TTFAT structure

1	2
International Region 2 allocation	Trinidad and Tobago allocation

The TTFAT has been updated to include modifications to the ITU-R table arising out of WRC-23, as specified in Article 5 of the Regulations (ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) 2024). The 2024 revision of the Regulations incorporates the decisions of the WRCs of 1995 (WRC-95), 1997 (WRC-97), 2000 (WRC-2000), 2003 (WRC-03), 2007 (WRC-07), 2012 (WRC-12), 2015 (WRC-15), 2019 (WRC-19) and 2023 (WRC-23). Article 2 of the Regulations states that the radio spectrum shall be subdivided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers consistent with Table 2.

Table 2. Frequency ranges and description

Symbols	Band Description	Frequency Range
VLF	Very low frequency	3 to 30 kHz
LF	Low frequency	30 to 300 kHz
MF	Medium frequency	300 to 3000 kHz
HF	High frequency	3 to 30 MHz
VHF	Very high frequency	30 to 300 MHz
UHF	Ultra high frequency	300 to 3000 MHz
SHF	Super high frequency	3 to 30 GHz
EHF	Extra high frequency	30 to 300 GHz
THF	Tremendously high frequency	300 to 3000 GHz

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

2.2 Primary and Secondary Services

Services are defined as primary and secondary services in the TTFAT. There are two classes of allocation to these services. Where the status of the allocation is “PRIMARY”, the service to which it applies is printed in upper case characters. A service which is designated as primary shall be protected from harmful interference and only needs to not cause interference to other services designated as primary. Where the status of the allocation is “Secondary”, the service is printed in lower case characters (except the first letter). A service which is designated as secondary may be allowed to operate but shall not cause interference to services designated as primary or other services designated as secondary, nor shall it be protected from harmful interference from services designated as primary. Bands may be allocated to more than one service, either on a worldwide or regional basis. Where a band is allocated to more than one service, such as in the example depicted in Figure 2, such services are listed in the following categories and order:

1. Primary services are in all capital letters (example: RADIOLOCATION).
2. Secondary services are in sentence case (example: Amateur).

Additional remarks, not shown in Figure 2, are in sentence case (example: MOBILE except aeronautical mobile).

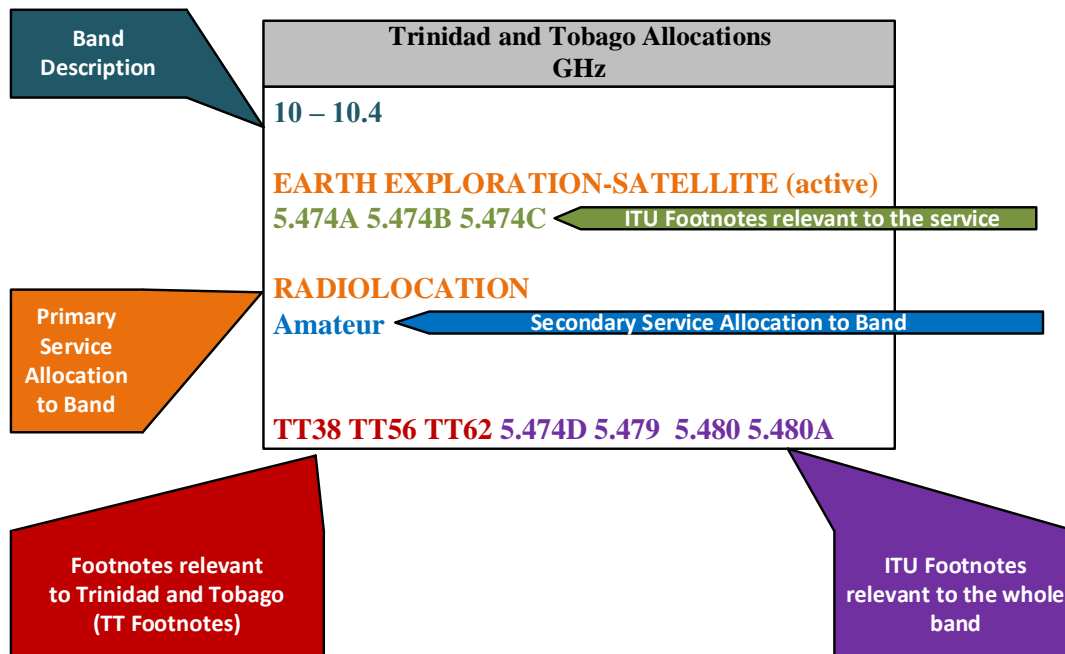


Figure 2 Example of a section of the TTFAT

2.3 ITU Footnotes

ITU, through the WRC, approves exceptions to regional allocations, such as additional or alternative allocations, different categories of services or restrictions on allocations in the Table in Section IV of Art. 5 – usually geographical in a smaller area than the region (country, group of countries). These exceptions are listed as ITU footnotes to the Table, for example 5.479 or 5.480A, B, etc., where an addition has been made by a WRC. For instance, the footnotes are referenced in the lower right corner of the example shown in Figure 2. The footnotes themselves are listed below the Table. Footnotes that appear to the right of the name of a radio service apply only to that service, while footnotes that appear below the allocated radio service or services for a specified frequency band apply to the whole of the allocation concerned.

A band indicated in a footnote of the Table as an “additional” allocation to a service in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, is an allocation which has been added in this area or in this country to the service or services which are indicated in the Table. Further, a band indicated in a footnote of the Table as an “alternative” allocation to one or more services in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, is an allocation which replaces, the allocation indicated in the Table, in that particular area or country.

2.4 Trinidad and Tobago Footnotes

The Regulations accommodate the allocation of bands to services in areas smaller than a region or to particular countries “on a primary basis” where the primary service is applicable only in that area or country. Allocations can also be made “on a secondary basis”. Such allocations, referenced as “Trinidad and Tobago footnotes” or “TT footnotes”, are identified with the prefix TT and accompanied by a numbered suffix, for example TT50. All TT footnotes are relevant only to Trinidad and Tobago and were developed to respond to specific domestic spectrum requirements, clarify the relevant spectrum plans that align with the allocated bands, and outline bands identified for use under a class licence.

2.5 Variation to Radio Regulations

In relation to variations to the Regulations, Article 4 of the same outlines the responsibility of Member States in assigning frequencies. In particular, No. 4.4 of the Regulations, as quoted below, grants an exemption from the frequency allocations in Article 5, provided that any new assignment does not cause harmful interference to services rendered by the stations of another country and should not claim protection from any harmful interference it may receive.

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

Further, stations of any secondary service identified by ITU or by Trinidad and Tobago:

1. shall not cause harmful interference to stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.
2. 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.
3. 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.

3 Trinidad and Tobago Frequency Allocation Table (TTFAT)

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
Below 8.3 (Not allocated) 5.53 5.54	Below 8.3 (Not allocated) 5.53 5.54
8.3–9 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS 5.54A 5.54B 5.54C	8.3–9 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS 5.54A 5.54B 5.54C
9–11.3 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS 5.54A RADIONAVIGATION	9–11.3 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS 5.54A RADIONAVIGATION
11.3–14 RADIONAVIGATION	11.3–14 RADIONAVIGATION
14–19.95 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.57 5.55 5.56	14–19.95 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.57 5.55 5.56
19.95–20.05 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20 kHz)	19.95–20.05 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20 kHz)
20.05–70 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.57 5.56 5.58	20.05–70 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.57 TT45 5.56 5.58
70–90 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.57 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.60 Radiolocation 5.61	70–90 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.57 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.60 Radiolocation 5.61

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
90–110 RADIONAVIGATION 5.62 Fixed 5.64	90–110 RADIONAVIGATION 5.62 Fixed 5.64
110–130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.60 Radiolocation 5.61 5.64	110–130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.60 Radiolocation 5.61 5.64
130–135.7 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.64	130–135.7 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.64
135.7–137.8 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Amateur 5.67A 5.64	135.7–137.8 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Amateur 5.67A 5.64
137.8–160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.64	137.8–160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.64
160–190 FIXED	160–190 FIXED TT48
190–200 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	190–200 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION
200–275 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile	200–275 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile TT66

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
275–285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)	275–285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)
285–315 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) 5.73	285–315 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) 5.73
315–325 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) 5.73 Aeronautical radionavigation	315–325 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) 5.73 Aeronautical radionavigation
325–335 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)	325–335 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)
335–405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile	335–405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile
405–415 RADIONAVIGATION 5.76 Aeronautical mobile	405–415 RADIONAVIGATION 5.76 Aeronautical mobile
415–472 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 Aeronautical radionavigation 5.77 5.78 5.80 5.82	415–472 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 Aeronautical radionavigation 5.77 5.78 5.80 5.82
472–479 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 Amateur 5.80A Aeronautical radionavigation 5.77 5.80 5.80B 5.82	472–479 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 Amateur 5.80A Aeronautical radionavigation 5.77 5.80 5.80B 5.82

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
479–495 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 5.79A Aeronautical radionavigation 5.77 5.80 5.82	479–495 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79 5.79A Aeronautical radionavigation 5.77 5.80 5.82
495–505 MARITIME MOBILE <u>5.82C 5.82D</u>	495–505 MARITIME MOBILE <u>5.82C 5.82D</u>
505–510 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79	505–510 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79
510–525 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79A 5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	510–525 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79A 5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION
525–535 BROADCASTING 5.86 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	525–535 BROADCASTING 5.86 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION
535–1605 BROADCASTING	535–1605 BROADCASTING
1605–1625 BROADCASTING 5.89 5.90	1605–1625 BROADCASTING 5.89 5.90
1625–1705 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 5.89 Radiolocation 5.90	1625–1705 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 5.89 Radiolocation 5.90
1705–1800 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	1705–1800 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
1800–1850 AMATEUR	1800–1850 AMATEUR
1850–2000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION 5.102	1850–2000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION 5.102
2000–2065 FIXED MOBILE	2000–2065 FIXED MOBILE
2065–2107 MARITIME MOBILE 5.105 5.106	2065–2107 MARITIME MOBILE 5.105 5.106
2107–2170 FIXED MOBILE	2107–2170 FIXED MOBILE
2170–2173.5 MARITIME MOBILE	2170–2173.5 MARITIME MOBILE
2173.5–2190.5 MOBILE (distress and calling) 5.108 5.109 5.110 5.111	2173.5–2190.5 MOBILE (distress and calling) 5.108 5.109 5.110 5.111
2190.5–2194 MARITIME MOBILE	2190.5–2194 MARITIME MOBILE
2194–2300 FIXED MOBILE 5.112	2194–2300 FIXED MOBILE 5.112

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
2300–2495 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 5.113	2300–2495 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 5.113
2495–2501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2500 kHz)	2495–2501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2500 kHz)
2501–2502 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space Research	2501–2502 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space Research
2502–2505 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	2502–2505 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL
2505–2850 FIXED MOBILE	2505–2850 FIXED MOBILE
2850–3025 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.111 5.115 ⁵	2850–3025 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.111 5.115
3025–3155 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	3025–3155 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
3155–3200 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.116 5.117	3155–3200 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) TT50 5.116 5.117
3200–3230 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING 5.113 5.116	3200–3230 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING 5.113 5.116

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
3230–3400 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING 5.113 5.116 5.118	3230–3400 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING 5.113 5.116 5.118
3400–3500 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	3400–3500 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
3500–3750 AMATEUR 5.119	3500–3750 AMATEUR 5.119
3750–4000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.122 5.125	3750–4000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.122 5.125
4000–4063 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.127 5.126	4000–4063 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5.127 5.126
4063–4438 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79A 5.82D 5.109 5.110 5.130 5.131 5.132 5.128	4063–4438 MARITIME MOBILE 5.79A 5.82D 5.109 5.110 5.130 5.131 5.132 5.128
4438–4488 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) RADIOLOCATION 5.132A	4438–4488 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) RADIOLOCATION 5.132A

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
4488–4650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	4488–4650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)
4650–4700 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	4650–4700 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
4700–4750 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	4700–4750 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
4750–4850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING 5.113	4750–4850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING 5.113
4850–4995 FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING 5.113	4850–4995 FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING 5.113
4995–5003 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (5000 kHz)	4995–5003 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (5000 kHz)
5003–5005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	5003–5005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research
5005–5060 FIXED BROADCASTING 5.113	5005–5060 FIXED BROADCASTING 5.113
5060–5250 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile 5.133	5060–5250 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile 5.133

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
5250–5275 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION 5.132A	5250–5275 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION 5.132A
5275–5351.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	5275–5351.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile TT37
5351.5–5366.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Amateur 5.133B	5351.5–5366.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Amateur 5.133B TT37
5366.5–5450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	5366.5–5450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile TT37
5450–5480 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	5450–5480 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
5480–5680 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.111 5.115	5480–5680 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.111 5.115
5680–5730 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) 5.111 5.115	5680–5730 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) 5.111 5.115
5730–5900 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	5730–5900 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
5900–5950 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.136	5900–5950 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.136
5950–6200 BROADCASTING	5950–6200 BROADCASTING
6200–6525 MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.130 5.132 5.137A 5.137	6200–6525 MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.130 5.132 5.137A 5.137
6525–6685 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	6525–6685 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
6685–6765 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	6685–6765 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
6765–7000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.138	6765–7000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.138
7000–7100 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 5.140 5.141 5.141A	7000–7100 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 5.140 5.141 5.141A
7100–7200 AMATEUR 5.141A 5.141B	7100–7200 AMATEUR 5.141A 5.141B
7200–7300 AMATEUR 5.142	7200–7300 AMATEUR 5.142

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
7300–7400 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.143 5.143A 5.143B 5.143C 5.143D	7300–7400 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.143 5.143A 5.143B 5.143C 5.143D
7400–7450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	7400–7450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) TT50
7450–8100 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.144	7450–8100 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) TT50 5.144
8100–8195 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	8100–8195 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE
8195–8815 MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.132 5.137A 5.145 5.111	8195–8815 MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.132 5.137A 5.145 5.111
8815–8965 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	8815–8965 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
8965–9040 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	8965–9040 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
9040–9400 FIXED	9040–9400 FIXED
9400–9500 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146	9400–9500 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
9500–9900 BROADCASTING 5.147	9500–9900 BROADCASTING 5.147
9900–9995 FIXED	9900–9995 FIXED
9995–10003 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (10000kHz) 5.111	9995–10003 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (10000kHz) 5.111
10003–10005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research 5.111	10003–10005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research 5.111
10005–10100 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.111	10005–10100 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.111
10100–10150 FIXED Amateur	10100–10150 FIXED Amateur
10150–11175 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	10150–11175 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)
11175–11275 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	11175–11275 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
11275–11400 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	11275–11400 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
11400–11600 FIXED	11400–11600 FIXED
11600–11650 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146	11600–11650 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146
11650–12050 BROADCASTING 5.147	11650–12050 BROADCASTING 5.147
12050–12100 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146	12050–12100 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146
12100–12230 FIXED	12100–12230 FIXED
12230–13200 MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.132 <u>5.137A</u> 5.145	12230–13200 MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.132 <u>5.137A</u> 5.145
13200–13260 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	13200–13260 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
13260–13360 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	13260–13360 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
13360–13410 FIXED RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149	13360–13410 FIXED RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149
13410–13450 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	13410–13450 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
13450–13550 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) Radiolocation 5.132A	13450–13550 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) Radiolocation 5.132A
13550–13570 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.150	13550–13570 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) TT44 5.150
13570–13600 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.151	13570–13600 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.151
13600–13800 BROADCASTING	13600–13800 BROADCASTING
13800–13870 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.151	13800–13870 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.151
13870–14000 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	13870–14000 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)
14000–14250 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	14000–14250 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE
14250–14350 AMATEUR 5.152	14250–14350 AMATEUR 5.152

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
14350–14990 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	14350–14990 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)
14990–15005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (15000 kHz) 5.111	14990–15005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (15000 kHz) 5.111
15005–15010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	15005–15010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research
15010–15100 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	15010–15100 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
15100–15600 BROADCASTING	15100–15600 BROADCASTING
15600–15800 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146	15600–15800 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146
15800–16100 FIXED 5.153	15800–16100 FIXED 5.153
16100–16200 FIXED RADIOLOCATION 5.145A	16100–16200 FIXED RADIOLOCATION 5.145A
16200–16360 FIXED	16200–16360 FIXED

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
16360–17410 MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.132 5.137A 5.145	16360–17410 MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.132 5.137A 5.145
17410–17480 FIXED	17410–17480 FIXED
17480–17550 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146	17480–17550 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146
17550–17900 BROADCASTING	17550–17900 BROADCASTING
17900–17970 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	17900–17970 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
17970–18030 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	17970–18030 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
18030–18052 FIXED	18030–18052 FIXED
18052–18068 FIXED Space research	18052–18068 FIXED Space research
18068–18168 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 5.154	18068–18168 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 5.154
18168–18780 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile	18168–18780 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
18780–18900 MARITIME MOBILE	18780–18900 MARITIME MOBILE
18900–19020 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146	18900–19020 BROADCASTING 5.134 5.146
19020–19680 FIXED	19020–19680 FIXED
19680–19800 MARITIME MOBILE 5.132	19680–19800 MARITIME MOBILE 5.132
19800–19990 FIXED	19800–19990 FIXED
19990–19995 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research 5.111	19990–19995 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research 5.111
19995–20010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20000 kHz) 5.111	19995–20010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20000 kHz) 5.111
20010–21000 FIXED Mobile	20010–21000 FIXED Mobile
21000–21450 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	21000–21450 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
21450–21850 BROADCASTING	21450–21850 BROADCASTING
21850–21870 FIXED 5.155A 5.155	21850–21870 FIXED 5.155A 5.155
21870–21924 FIXED 5.155B	21870–21924 FIXED 5.155B
21924–22000 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	21924–22000 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)
22000–22855 MARITIME MOBILE 5.132 5.137A 5.156	22000–22855 MARITIME MOBILE 5.132 5.137A 5.156
22855–23000 FIXED 5.156	22855–23000 FIXED 5.156
23000–23200 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.156	23000–23200 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.156
23200–23350 FIXED 5.156A AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	23200–23350 FIXED 5.156A AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)
23350–24000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.157	23350–24000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.157

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
24000–24450 FIXED LAND MOBILE	24000–24450 FIXED LAND MOBILE
24450–24650 FIXED LAND MOBILE RADIOLOCATION 5.132A	24450–24650 FIXED LAND MOBILE RADIOLOCATION 5.132A
24650–24890 FIXED LAND MOBILE	24650–24890 FIXED LAND MOBILE
24890–24990 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	24890–24990 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE
24990–25005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (25000kHz)	24990–25005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (25000 kHz)
25005–25010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	25005–25010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research
25010–25070 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	25010–25070 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile
25070–25210 MARITIME MOBILE	25070–25210 MARITIME MOBILE
25210–25550 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	25210–25550 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
kHz	kHz
25550–25670 RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149	25550–25670 RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149
25670–26100 BROADCASTING	25670–26100 BROADCASTING
26100–26175 MARITIME MOBILE 5.132	26100–26175 MARITIME MOBILE 5.132
26175–26200 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	26175–26200 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile
26200–26420 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION 5.132A	26200–26420 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION 5.132A
26420–27500 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.150	26420–27500 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile TT35 5.150

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
27.5–28 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE	27.5–28 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE
28–29.7 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	28–29.7 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE
29.7–30.005 FIXED MOBILE	29.7–30.005 FIXED MOBILE
30.005–30.01 SPACE OPERATION (satellite identification) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH	30.005–30.01 SPACE OPERATION (satellite identification) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH
30.01–37.5 FIXED MOBILE	30.01–37.5 FIXED MOBILE
37.5–38.25 FIXED MOBILE Radio astronomy 5.149	37.5–38.25 FIXED MOBILE Radio astronomy 5.149
38.25–39.986 FIXED MOBILE	38.25–39.986 FIXED MOBILE

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>39.986–40.02 FIXED MOBILE Space research</p>	<p>39.986–40.02 FIXED MOBILE Space research</p>
<p><u>40–40.02</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE</u> <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> <u>Space research</u></p>	<p><u>40–40.02</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE</u> <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> <u>Space research</u></p>
<p>40.02–40.98 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.150</p>	<p>40.02–40.98 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.150</p>
<p>40.98–41.015 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> Space research 5.160 5.161</p>	<p>40.98–41.015 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> Space research 5.160 5.161</p>
<p>41.015–42 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.160 5.161 5.161A</p>	<p>41.015–42 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.160 5.161 5.161A</p>
<p>42–42.5 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.161</p>	<p>42–42.5 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.161</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>42.5–44 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.160 5.161 5.161A</p>	<p>42.5–44 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.160 5.161 5.161A</p>
<p>44–47 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.162 5.162A</p>	<p>44–47 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u> 5.162 5.162A</p>
<p>47–50 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u></p>	<p>47–50 FIXED MOBILE <u>Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.159A</u></p>
<p>50–54 AMATEUR 5.162A 5.167 5.167A 5.168 5.170</p>	<p>50–54 AMATEUR 5.162A 5.167 5.167A 5.168 5.170</p>
<p>54–68 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile 5.172</p>	<p>54–68 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile TT2 TT5 TT7 5.172</p>
<p>68–72 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile 5.173</p>	<p>68–72 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile TT2 TT7 5.173</p>
<p>72–73 FIXED MOBILE</p>	<p>72–73 FIXED MOBILE</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
73–74.6 RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.178	73–74.6 RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.178
74.6–74.8 FIXED MOBILE	74.6–74.8 FIXED MOBILE
74.8–75.2 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.180 5.181	74.8–75.2 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.180 5.181
75.2–75.4 FIXED MOBILE 5.179	75.2–75.4 FIXED MOBILE 5.179
75.4–76 FIXED MOBILE	75.4–76 FIXED MOBILE
76–88 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile 5.185	76–88 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile TT2 TT7 5.185
88–100 BROADCASTING	88–100 BROADCASTING TT2
100–108 BROADCASTING 5.192 5.194	100–108 BROADCASTING TT2 5.192 5.194

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>108–117.975 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p><u>5.197</u> 5.197A</p>	<p>108–117.975 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>5.197 5.197A</p>
<p>117.975–137 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)</p> <p><u>AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.198A</u> <u>5.198B</u></p> <p>5.111 5.200 5.201 5.202</p>	<p>117.975–137 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)</p> <p><u>AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.198A</u> <u>5.198B</u></p> <p>5.111 5.200 5.201 5.202</p>
<p>137–137.025 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) <u>5.203C</u> METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208 5.208A 5.208 B 5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.206</p> <p>5.204 5.205 5.207</p>	<p>137–137.025 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) <u>5.203C</u> METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208 5.208A 5.208B 5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) <u>5.206</u></p> <p>5.204 5.205 5.206-5.207 5.208</p>
<p>137.025–137.175 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) <u>5.203C</u> METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.206 Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.208 5.208A 5.208B 5.209</p> <p>5.204 5.205 5.207</p>	<p>137.025–137.175 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) <u>5.203C</u> METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) <u>5.206</u> Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) <u>5.208</u> 5.208A 5.208B 5.209</p> <p>5.204 5.205 5.206-5.207 5.208</p>
<p>137.175–137.825 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) <u>5.203C</u> <u>5.209A</u> METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208 5.208A 5.208B 5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.206</p> <p>5.204 5.205 5.207</p>	<p>137.175–137.825 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) <u>5.203C</u> <u>5.209A</u> METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) <u>5.208</u> 5.208A 5.208B 5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) <u>5.206</u></p> <p>TT52 5.204 5.205 5.206-5.207 5.208</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>137.825–138 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) <u>5.203C</u> METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) 5.206 Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.208A 5.208B 5.209 5.204 5.205 5.207</p>	<p>137.825–138 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) <u>5.203C</u> METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) <u>5.206</u> Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.208A 5.208B 5.209 5.204 5.205 5.206-5.207 5.208</p>
<p>138–143.6 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Space research (space-to-Earth)</p>	<p>138–143.6 FIXED MOBILE TT40 TT50</p>
<p>143.6–143.65 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)</p>	<p>143.6–143.65 FIXED MOBILE TT40 TT50</p>
<p>143.65–144 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Space research (space-to-Earth)</p>	<p>143.65–144 FIXED MOBILE TT40</p>
<p>144–146 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 5.216</p>	<p>144–146 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 5.216</p>
<p>146–148 AMATEUR 5.217</p>	<p>146–148 AMATEUR TT52 5.217</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
148–149.9 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.209 5.218- <u>5.218A</u> 5.219 5.221	148–149.9 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.209 TT40 TT50 5.218 <u>5.218A</u> 5.219 5.221
149.9–150.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.209 5.220	149.9–150.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.209 5.220
150.05–154 FIXED MOBILE 5.225	150.05–154 FIXED MOBILE TT4 TT40 TT52 5.225
154–156.4875 FIXED MOBILE 5.226	154–156.4875 FIXED MOBILE TT3 TT40 TT50 TT71 5.226
156.4875–156.5625 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling via DSC) 5.111 5.226 5.227	156.4875–156.5625 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling via DSC) TT3 5.111 5.226 5.227
156.5625–156.7625 FIXED MOBILE 5.226	156.5625–156.7625 FIXED MOBILE TT3 5.226
156.7625–156.7875 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.111 5.226 5.228	156.7625–156.7875 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.111 5.226 5.228
156.7875–156.8125 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling) 5.111 5.226	156.7875–156.8125 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling) 5.111 5.226

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>156.8125–156.8375 MARITIME MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.111 5.226 5.228</p>	<p>156.8125–156.8375 MARITIME MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.111 5.226 5.228</p>
<p>156.8375–157.1875161.9375 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>5.226</p>	<p>156.8375–157.1875161.9375 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>TT3 TT40 TT50 5.226</p>
<p><u>157.1875–157.3375</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE</u> <u>Maritime mobile-satellite 5.208A 5.208B 5.228AB</u> <u>5.228AC</u></p> <p><u>5.226</u></p>	<p><u>157.1875–157.3375</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE</u> <u>Maritime mobile-satellite 5.208A 5.208B 5.228AB</u> <u>5.228AC</u></p> <p><u>5.226</u></p>
<p><u>157.3375–161.7875</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE</u></p> <p><u>5.226</u></p>	<p><u>157.3375–161.7875</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE</u></p> <p><u>5.226</u></p>
<p><u>161.7875–161.9375</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE</u> <u>Maritime mobile-satellite 5.208A 5.208B 5.228AB</u> <u>5.228AC</u></p> <p><u>5.226</u></p>	<p><u>161.7875–161.9375</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE</u> <u>Maritime mobile-satellite 5.208A 5.208B 5.228AB</u> <u>5.228AC</u></p> <p><u>5.226</u></p>
<p>161.9375–161.9625 FIXED MOBILE Maritime mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.228AA</p> <p>5.226</p>	<p>161.9375–161.9625 FIXED MOBILE Maritime mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.228AA</p> <p>TT50 5.226</p>
<p>161.9625–161.9875 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) MARITIME MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.228C 5.228D</p>	<p>161.9625–161.9875 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) MARITIME MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.228C 5.228D</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>161.9875–162.0125 FIXED MOBILE Maritime mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.228AA 5.226</p>	<p>161.9875–162.0125 FIXED MOBILE Maritime mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.228AA 5.226</p>
<p>162.0125–162.0375 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) MARITIME MOBILE MOBILE-SATELITE (Earth-to-space) 5.228C 5.228D</p>	<p>162.0125–162.0375 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) MARITIME MOBILE MOBILE-SATELITE (Earth-to-space) TT40 5.228C 5.228D</p>
<p>162.0375–174 FIXED MOBILE 5.226 5.230 5.231</p>	<p>162.0375–174 FIXED MOBILE TT4 TT40 TT50 5.226 5.230 5.231</p>
<p>174–216 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile 5.234</p>	<p>174–216 BROADCASTING TT2 TT6 TT7</p>
<p>216–220 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Radiolocation 5.241 5.242</p>	<p>216–220 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Radiolocation 5.241 TT70 5.242</p>
<p>220–225 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation 5.241</p>	<p>220–225 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation 5.241</p>
<p>225–235 FIXED MOBILE</p>	<p>225–235 FIXED MOBILE TT61</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>235–267 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>5.111 5.252 5.254 5.256 5.256A</p>	<p>235–267 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>TT61 5.111 5.252 5.254 5.256 5.256A</p>
<p>267–272 FIXED MOBILE Space Operation-operation (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.254 5.257</p>	<p>267–272 FIXED MOBILE Space Operation-operation (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>TT61 5.254 5.257</p>
<p>272–273 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>5.254</p>	<p>272–273 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>TT61 5.254</p>
<p>273–312 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>5.254</p>	<p>273–312 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>TT61 5.254</p>
<p>312–315 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.254 5.255</p>	<p>312–315 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.254 5.255</p> <p>TT42 TT61</p>
<p>315–322 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>5.254</p>	<p>315–322 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>TT61 5.254</p>
<p>322–328.6 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149</p>	<p>322–328.6 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
328.6–335.4 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.258 5.259	328.6–335.4 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.258 5.259
335.4–387 FIXED MOBILE 5.254	335.4–387 FIXED MOBILE TT9 TT10 5.254
387–390 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.208A 5.208B 5.254 5.255	387–390 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.208A 5.208B 5.254 5.255 TT10
390–399.9 FIXED MOBILE 5.254	390–399.9 FIXED MOBILE TT10 5.254
399.9–400.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.209 5.220 <u>5.260A 5.260B</u>	399.9–400.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.209 5.220 <u>5.260A 5.260B</u>
400.05–400.15 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL-SATELLITE (400.1 MHz) 5.261 5.262	400.05–400.15 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL-SATELLITE (400.1 MHz) 5.261 5.262
400.15–401 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208A 5.208B 5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.263 Space operation (space-to-Earth) 5.262 5.264	400.15–401 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208A 5.208B 5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.263 Space operation (space-to-Earth) 5.262 5.264

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>401–402 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p><u>5.264A 5.264B</u></p>	<p>401–402 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p><u>5.264A 5.264B</u></p>
<p>402–403 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p><u>5.264A 5.264B</u></p>	<p>402–403 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>TT48 <u>5.264A 5.264B</u></p>
<p>403–406 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.265</p>	<p>403–406 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>TT48 5.265</p>
<p>406–406.1 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.265 5.266 5.267</p>	<p>406–406.1 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.265 5.266 5.267</p>
<p>406.1–410 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149 5.265</p>	<p>406.1–410 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>TT40 5.149 5.265</p>
<p>410–420 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-space) 5.268</p>	<p>410–420 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-space) 5.268</p> <p>TT40</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>420–430 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 5.269–5.270 5.271</p>	<p>420–430 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 TT34 TT49 5.269–5.270 5.271</p>
<p>430–432 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.278 5.271 5.276 5.278–5.279</p>	<p>430–432 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.278 TT46 5.271 5.276 5.278–5.279</p>
<p>432–438 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.278 Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.279A 5.271 5.276 5.278–5.279 5.281 5.282</p>	<p>432–438 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.278 Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.279A TT42 TT45 TT46 5.271 5.276 5.278–5.279 5.281 5.282</p>
<p>438–440 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.278 5.271 5.276 5.278–5.279</p>	<p>438–440 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.278 5.271 5.276 5.278–5.279</p>
<p>440–450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 5.285 5.269–5.270 5.271 5.284 5.285–5.286</p>	<p>440–450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 5.285 TT34 5.269 5.270 5.271 5.284 5.285–5.286</p>
<p>450–455 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA 5.209 5.271 5.286 5.286A 5.286B 5.286C 5.286D 5.286E</p>	<p>450–455 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA TT11 TT14 TT40 TT62 5.209 5.271 5.286 5.286A 5.286B 5.286C 5.286D 5.286E</p>
<p>455–456 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.209 5.286A 5.286B 5.286C</p>	<p>455–456 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA TT14 TT40 TT62</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>456–459 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA <u>5.287 5.288</u></p> <p>5.271 <u>5.287 5.288</u></p>	<p>456–459 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA <u>5.287 5.288</u></p> <p>TT14 TT40 TT67 5.271 <u>5.287 5.288</u></p>
<p>459–460 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.209 <u>5.286A 5.286B 5.286C</u></p> <p><u>5.286A 5.286B 5.286C</u></p>	<p>459–460 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA</p> <p>TT11 TT14 TT40 TT67</p>
<p>460–470 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA <u>5.287 5.288</u> Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth) <u>5.290</u></p> <p><u>5.287 5.288</u>–5.289 <u>5.290</u></p>	<p>460–470 FIXED MOBILE 5.286AA <u>5.287 5.288</u> Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth) <u>5.290</u></p> <p>TT4 TT12 TT14 TT15 TT40 TT54 TT67 <u>5.287 5.288</u> 5.289 <u>5.290</u></p>
<p>470–512 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile <u>5.292</u></p> <p><u>5.292 5.293 5.295</u></p>	<p>470–512 BROADCASTING FIXED MOBILE <u>5.292</u></p> <p>TT2 TT7 TT74 <u>5.292 5.293 5.295</u></p>
<p>512–608 BROADCASTING</p> <p>5.295 5.297</p>	<p>512–608 BROADCASTING</p> <p>TT2 TT7 TT57 TT74 5.295 5.297</p>
<p>608–614 RADIO ASTRONOMY Mobile-satellite except aeronautical mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)</p>	<p>608–614 BROADCASTING</p> <p>TT7</p>
<p>614–698 BROADCASTING Fixed <u>5.309</u> Mobile <u>5.308</u></p> <p>5.293 <u>5.308</u>–5.308A <u>5.309 5.311A</u></p>	<p>614–698 BROADCASTING Fixed <u>5.309</u> Mobile <u>5.308</u></p> <p>TT2 TT7 TT32 TT57 5.293 <u>5.308</u>–5.308A <u>5.309 5.311A</u></p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>698–806 MOBILE 5.312B 5.317A BROADCASTING Fixed 5.309 5.293 5.309–5.311A</p>	<p>698–806 MOBILE 5.312B 5.317A BROADCASTING Fixed 5.309 TT16 TT17 5.293 5.309–5.311A</p>
<p>806–890 FIXED MOBILE 5.312B 5.317A BROADCASTING 5.317 5.318</p>	<p>806–890 FIXED MOBILE 5.312B 5.317A BROADCASTING TT19 TT20 TT41 TT50 <u>TT73</u> 5.317 5.318</p>
<p>890–902 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.312B 5.317A Radiolocation 5.325 5.318 5.325</p>	<p>890–902 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.312B 5.317A Radiolocation 5.325 TT19 TT20 TT21 5.318</p>
<p>902–928 FIXED Amateur Mobile except aeronautical mobile 5.312B 5.325A 5.326 Radiolocation 5.325 5.150 5.325–5.326</p>	<p>902–928 FIXED Amateur Mobile except aeronautical mobile 5.312B 5.325A 5.326 Radiolocation 5.325 TT39 TT42 TT44 TT45 <u>TT64 TT66</u> 5.150 5.325–5.326</p>
<p>928–942 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.312B 5.317A Radiolocation 5.325 5.325</p>	<p>928–942 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.312B 5.317A Radiolocation 5.325 TT22</p>
<p>942–960 FIXED MOBILE 5.312B 5.317A</p>	<p>942–960 FIXED TT22</p>
<p>960–1164 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.327A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.328 5.328AA</p>	<p>960–1164 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.327A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.328 5.328AA</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>1164–1215 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.328 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B</p> <p>5.328A</p>	<p>1164–1215 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.328 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B</p> <p>5.328A</p>
<p>1215–1240 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B 5.329 5.329A SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>5.330 5.331 5.332</p>	<p>1215–1240 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B 5.329 5.329A</p> <p>5.330 5.331 5.332</p>
<p>1240–1300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B 5.329 5.329A SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur</p> <p>5.282 5.330 5.331 5.332 5.332A 5.335 5.335A</p>	<p>1240–1300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B 5.329 5.329A SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur</p> <p>5.282 5.330 5.331 5.332 <u>5.332A</u> 5.335 5.335A</p>
<p>1300–1350 RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.149 5.337A</p>	<p>1300–1350 RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.149 5.337A</p>
<p>1350–1400 RADIOLOCATION 5.338A</p> <p>5.149 5.334 5.339</p>	<p>1350–1400 RADIOLOCATION 5.338A</p> <p>TT48 5.149 5.334 5.339</p>
<p>1400–1427 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340 5.341</p>	<p>1400–1427 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340 5.341</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>1427–1429 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.341A 5.341B 5.341C 5.338A 5.341</p>	<p>1427–1429 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.341A 5.341B 5.341C TT38 <u>5.338A 5.341</u></p>
<p>1429–1452 FIXED MOBILE 5.341B 5.341C 5.343 5.338A 5.341</p>	<p>1429–1452 FIXED MOBILE 5.341B 5.341C 5.343 TT38 <u>5.338A 5.341</u></p>
<p>1452–1492 FIXED MOBILE 5.341B 5.343 5.346A BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.208B 5.341 5.344 5.345</p>	<p>1452–1492 MOBILE 5.341B 5.343 5.346A BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.208B TT23 5.341 5.344 5.345</p>
<p>1492–1518 FIXED MOBILE 5.341B 5.343 5.341 5.344</p>	<p>1492–1518 FIXED MOBILE 5.341B 5.343 TT38 <u>5.341 5.344</u></p>
<p>1518–1525 FIXED MOBILE 5.343 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.348 5.348A 5.348B 5.351A 5.341 5.344</p>	<p>1518–1525 FIXED MOBILE 5.343 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.348 5.348A 5.348B 5.351A 5.341 5.344</p>
<p>1525–1530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208B 5.351A Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile 5.343 5.341 5.351 5.354</p>	<p>1525–1530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208B 5.351A Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile 5.343 5.341 5.351 5.354</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>1530–1535 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208B 5.351A 5.353A Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile 5.343</p> <p>5.341 5.351 5.354</p>	<p>1530–1535 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208B 5.351A 5.353A Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile 5.343</p> <p>5.341 5.351 5.354</p>
<p>1535–1559 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208B 5.351A</p> <p>5.341 5.351 5.353A 5.354 5.355 5.356 5.357 5.357A 5.359 5.362A</p>	<p>1535–1559 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.208B 5.351A</p> <p>5.341 5.351 5.353A 5.354 5.355 5.356 5.357 5.357A 5.359 5.362A</p>
<p>1559–1610 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.208B 5.328B 5.329A</p> <p>5.341</p>	<p>1559–1610 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.208B 5.328B 5.329A</p> <p>5.341</p>
<p>1610–1610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.341 5.364 5.366 5.367 5.368 5.370 5.372</p>	<p>1610–1610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.341 5.364 5.366 5.367 5.368 5.370 5.372</p>
<p>1610.6–1613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.364 5.366 5.367 5.368 5.370 5.372</p>	<p>1610.6–1613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>TT43 5.149 5.341 5.364 5.366 5.367 5.368 5.370 5.372</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>1613.8–1626.51621.35 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.208B</p> <p>5.341 5.364 5.365 5.366 5.367 5.368 5.370 5.372 <u>5.372A</u></p>	<p>1613.8–1626.51621.35 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.208B</p> <p>TT43 TT53 TT65 5.341 5.364 5.365 5.366 5.367 5.368 5.370 5.372 <u>5.372A</u></p>
<p><u>1621.35–1626.5</u> <u>MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)</u> <u>5.373 5.373A</u> <u>MOBILE-SATELLITE</u> <u>(Earth-to-space) 5.351A</u> <u>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</u> <u>RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</u> <u>Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)</u> <u>except maritime mobile satellite</u> <u>(space-to-Earth)</u></p> <p><u>5.208B 5.341 5.364 5.365 5.366 5.367 5.368 5.370</u> <u>5.372</u></p>	<p><u>1621.35–1626.5</u> <u>MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)</u> <u>5.373 5.373A</u> <u>MOBILE-SATELLITE</u> <u>(Earth-to-space) 5.351A</u> <u>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</u> <u>RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</u> <u>Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)</u> <u>except maritime mobile satellite</u> <u>(space-to-Earth)</u></p> <p>TT65 5.208B 5.341 5.364 5.365 5.366 5.367 5.368 5.370 5.372</p>
<p>1626.5–1660 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A</p> <p>5.341 5.351 5.353A 5.354 5.355 5.357A 5.359 5.362A 5.374 5.375 5.376</p>	<p>1626.5–1660 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A</p> <p>5.341 5.351 5.353A 5.354 5.355 5.357A 5.359 5.362A 5.374 5.375 5.376</p>
<p>1660–1660.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.351 5.354 5.362A 5.376A</p>	<p>1660–1660.5 MOBILE SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.351 5.354 5.362A 5.376A</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>1660.5–1668 RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.379 5.379A</p>	<p>1660.5–1668 RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.379 5.379A</p>
<p>1668–1668.4 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A 5.379B 5.379C RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.379 5.379A</p>	<p>1668–1668.4 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A 5.379B 5.379C RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.379 5.379A</p>
<p>1668.4–1670 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A 5.379B5.379C RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.379D 5.379E</p>	<p>1668.4–1670 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A 5.379B 5.379C RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149 5.341 5.379D 5.379E</p>
<p>1670–1675 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A 5.379B</p> <p>5.341 5.379D 5.379E 5.380A</p>	<p>1670–1675 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A 5.379B</p> <p>5.341 5.379D 5.379E 5.380A</p>
<p>1675–1690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.341</p>	<p>1675–1690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.341</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>1690–1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.289 5.341 5.381</p>	<p>1690–1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.289 5.341 5.381</p>
<p>1700–1710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.289 5.341</p>	<p>1700–1710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.289 5.341</p>
<p>1710–1930 FIXED MOBILE 5.384A <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B 5.149 5.341 5.385 5.386 5.387 5.388</p>	<p>1710–1930 FIXED MOBILE 5.384A <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B TT24 TT26 <u>TT63 TT73</u> 5.149 5.341 5.385 5.386 5.387 5.388</p>
<p>1930–1970 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.388</p>	<p>1930–1970 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) TT26 5.388</p>
<p>1970–1980 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B 5.388</p>	<p>1970–1980 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B TT26 5.388</p>
<p>1980–2010 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A 5.388 5.389A 5.389B 5.389F</p>	<p>1980–2010 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.351A TT26 TT27 5.388 5.389A 5.389B 5.389F</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>2010–2025 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.388 5.389C 5.389E</p>	<p>2010–2025 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>TT27 5.388 5.389C 5.389E</p>
<p>2025–2110 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space) FIXED MOBILE 5.391 SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space)</p> <p>5.392</p>	<p>2025–2110 FIXED</p> <p>TT28</p>
<p>2110–2120 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.388</p>	<p>2110–2120 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>TT24 TT73 5.388</p>
<p>2120–2160 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.388</p>	<p>2120–2160 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> 5.388A 5.388B Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>TT24 TT73 5.388</p>
<p>2160–2170 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.388 5.389C 5.389E</p>	<p>2160–2170 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>TT27 5.388 5.389C 5.389E</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>2170–2200 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.351A</p> <p>5.388 5.389A 5.389F</p>	<p>2170–2200 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.388</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.351A</p> <p>TT27 5.388 5.389A 5.389F</p>
<p>2200–2290 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) FIXED MOBILE 5.391 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space)</p> <p>5.392</p>	<p>2200–2290 FIXED MOBILE 5.391</p> <p>TT31</p>
<p>2290–2300 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)</p>	<p>2290–2300 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>TT31</p>
<p>2300–2450 FIXED MOBILE 5.384A RADIOLOCATION Amateur</p> <p>5.150 5.282 5.393 5.394 5.396</p>	<p>2300–2450 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Amateur</p> <p>TT29 TT32 TT39 TT51 TT55 5.150 5.282 5.393 5.394 5.396</p>
<p>2450–2483.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION</p> <p>5.150</p>	<p>2450–2483.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION</p> <p>TT29 TT39 TT51 TT55 5.150</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>2483.5–2500 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.351A RADIOLOCATION RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.398</p> <p>5.150 <u>5.368 5.372A</u> 5.402</p>	<p>2483.5–2500 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.351A RADIOLOCATION RADIODETERMINATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.398</p> <p>TT68 5.150 <u>5.368 5.372A</u> 5.402</p>
<p>2500–2520 FIXED 5.410 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.384A</p>	<p>2500–2520 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.384A</p> <p>TT32</p>
<p>2520–2655 FIXED 5.410 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.384A <u>5.409A</u> BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.413 5.416</p> <p>5.339 5.418B 5.418C</p>	<p>2520–2655 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.384A <u>5.409A</u></p> <p>TT32 TT60 5.339 5.418B 5.418C</p>
<p>2655–2670 FIXED 5.410 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) 5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.384A <u>5.409A</u> BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.413 5.416 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)</p> <p>5.149 5.208B</p>	<p>2655–2670 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.384A <u>5.409A</u></p> <p>TT32 TT60 5.149 5.208B</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>2670–2690 FIXED 5.410 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) 5.208B 5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.384A 5.409A Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)</p> <p>5.149</p>	<p>2670–2690 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.384A 5.409A</p> <p>TT32 TT60 5.149</p>
<p>2690–2700 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340 5.422</p>	<p>2690–2700 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (Passive)</p> <p>5.340 5.422</p>
<p>2700–2900 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 Radiolocation</p> <p>5.423 5.424</p>	<p>2700–2900 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 Radiolocation</p> <p>5.423 5.424</p>
<p>2900–3100 RADIOLOCATION 5.424A RADIONAVIGATION 5.426</p> <p>5.425 5.427</p>	<p>2900–3100 RADIOLOCATION 5.424A RADIONAVIGATION 5.426</p> <p>5.425 5.427</p>
<p>3100–3300 RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active)</p> <p>5.149 5.428</p>	<p>3100–3300 RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active)</p> <p>TT62 5.149 5.428</p>
<p>3300–3400 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.429G RADIOLOCATION Amateur Fixed Mobile</p> <p>5.149 5.429C 5.429D</p>	<p>3300–3400 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.429G RADIOLOCATION Amateur Fixed Mobile</p> <p>TT59 TT62 5.149 5.429C 5.429D</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>3400–3500 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.431A 5.431B Amateur Radiolocation 5.433</p> <p>5.282</p>	<p>3400–3500 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.431A 5.431B <u>Amateur</u> Radiolocation 5.433</p> <p>TT32 TT62 5.282</p>
<p>3500–3600 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.431B Radiolocation 5.433</p> <p>5.282</p>	<p>3500–3600 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.431B Radiolocation 5.433</p> <p>TT32 TT59 TT62</p>
<p>3600–3700 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.434 Radiolocation 5.433</p>	<p>3600–3700 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.434 Radiolocation 5.433</p> <p>TT59 TT62</p>
<p>3700–4200 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>5.435B</u></p>	<p>3700–4200 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>5.435B</u></p> <p>TT33 TT62</p>
<p>4200–4400 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.436 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.438</p> <p>5.437 5.439 5.440</p>	<p>4200–4400 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.436 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.438 <u>5.437 5.439 5.440</u></p>
<p>4400–4500 FIXED MOBILE 5.440A</p>	<p>4400–4500 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>TT38 TT62 TT64</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>4500–4800 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.441 MOBILE 5.440A</p>	<p>4500–4800 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.441 MOBILE TT38 <u>TT62</u></p>
<p>4800–4990 FIXED MOBILE 5.440A 5.441A 5.441B 5.442 Radio astronomy 5.149 5.339 5.443</p>	<p>4800–4990 FIXED MOBILE 5.440A 5.441A 5.441B 5.442 Radio astronomy TT38 <u>TT62</u></p>
<p>4990–5000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY Space research (passive) 5.149</p>	<p>4990–5000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY Space research (passive) TT38 <u>TT62</u></p>
<p>5000–5010 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443AA AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p>	<p>5000–5010 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443AA AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) <u>TT62</u></p>
<p>5010–5030 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443AA AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B 5.443B</p>	<p>5010–5030 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443AA AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) <u>TT62</u> 5.328B 5.443B</p>
<p>5030–5091 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.443C AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443D AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.444</p>	<p>5030–5091 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.443C AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443D AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION <u>TT62</u> 5.444</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>5091–5150 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.444A AERONAUTICAL MOBILE 5.444B AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443AA AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>5.444</p>	<p>5091–5150 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.444A AERONAUTICAL MOBILE 5.444B AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) 5.443AA AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>TT62 5.444</p>
<p>5150–5250 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.447A MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.446B AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p><u>5.446 5.446C 5.446D 5.447 5.447B 5.447C</u></p>	<p>5150–5250 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.447A MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.446B AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>TT29 TT30 TT62 5.447B <u>5.446 5.446C 5.446D 5.447 5.447B 5.447C</u></p>
<p>5250–5255 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.447F RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>5.447E 5.448 5.448A</p>	<p>5250–5255 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.447F RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>TT29 TT62 5.447E 5.448 5.448A</p>
<p>5255–5350 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.447F RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>5.447E 5.448 5.448A</p>	<p>5255–5350 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.447F RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>TT29 TT62 5.447E 5.448 5.448A</p>
<p>5350–5460 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.448B RADIOLOCATION 5.448D AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.449 SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.448C</p>	<p>5350–5460 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.448B RADIOLOCATION 5.448D AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.449 SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.448C</p> <p>TT62</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>5460–5470 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION 5.448D RADIONAVIGATION 5.449 SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>5.448B</p>	<p>5460–5470 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION 5.448D RADIONAVIGATION 5.449 SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>TT62 5.448B</p>
<p>5470–5570 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.450A RADIOLOCATION 5.450B MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>5.448B 5.450 5.451</p>	<p>5470–5570 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.450A RADIOLOCATION 5.450B MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>TT29 TT39 TT62 5.448B 5.451</p>
<p>5570–5650 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.450A RADIOLOCATION 5.450B MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>5.450 5.451 5.452</p>	<p>5570–5650 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.450A RADIOLOCATION 5.450B MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>TT29 TT39 TT62 -5.450 5.451 5.452</p>
<p>5650–5725 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.450A RADIOLOCATION Amateur Space research (deep space)</p> <p>5.282 5.451 5.453 5.454 5.455</p>	<p>5650–5725 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.446A 5.450A RADIOLOCATION Amateur Space research (deep space)</p> <p>TT29 TT39 TT62 -5.282 5.451 5.453 5.454 5.455</p>
<p>5725–5830 RADIOLOCATION Amateur</p> <p>5.150 5.453 5.455</p>	<p>5725–5830 RADIOLOCATION Amateur</p> <p>TT29 TT39 TT55 TT62 5.150 5.453 5.455</p>
<p>5830–5850 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.150 5.453 5.455</p>	<p>5830–5850 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>TT29 TT39 TT55 TT62 5.150 5.453 5.455</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>5850–5925 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Amateur Radiolocation</p> <p>5.150</p>	<p>5850–5925 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Amateur Radiolocation</p> <p>TT38 TT62 -5.150</p>
<p>5925–6700 FIXED 5.457 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B MOBILE 5.457C <u>5.457D 5.457E 5.457F</u></p> <p>5.149 5.440 5.458</p>	<p>5925–6700 FIXED 5.457 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B MOBILE 5.457C <u>5.457D 5.457E 5.457F</u></p> <p>TT36 TT38 TT62 TT72 5.149 5.440 5.458</p>
<p>6700–7075 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) 5.441 MOBILE <u>5.457D 5.457E 5.457F</u></p> <p>5.458 5.458A 5.458B</p>	<p>6700–7075 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) 5.441 MOBILE <u>5.457D 5.457E 5.457F</u></p> <p>TT36 TT62 5.458 5.458A 5.458B</p>
<p>7075–7145 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.457D 5.457E 5.457F</u></p> <p>5.458 5.459</p>	<p>7075–7145 FIXED MOBILE <u>5.457D 5.457E 5.457F</u></p> <p>TT36 TT38 TT62 5.458 5.459</p>
<p>7145–7190 FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) 5.460</p> <p>5.458 5.459</p>	<p>7145–7190 FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>TT38 TT62 5.458 5.459</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>7190–7235 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.460A 5.460B FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) 5.460</p> <p>5.458 5.459</p>	<p>7190–7235 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>TT38 <u>TT62</u> 5.458 5.459</p>
<p>7235–7250 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.460A FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>5.458</p>	<p>7235–7250 FIXED MOBILE</p> <p>TT38 <u>TT62</u> 5.458</p>
<p>7250–7300 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE</p> <p>5.461</p>	<p>7250–7300 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE</p> <p>TT38 <u>TT62</u> 5.461</p>
<p>7300–7375 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.461</p>	<p>7300–7375 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>TT38 <u>TT62</u> 5.461</p>
<p>7375–7450 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.461AA 5.461AB <u>5.461AC</u></p>	<p>7375–7450 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>TT38 <u>TT62</u> 5.461AA 5.461AB <u>5.461AC</u></p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>7450–7550 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.461AA 5.461AB <u>5.461AC</u></p> <p>5.461A</p>	<p>7450–7550 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.461AA 5.461AB <u>5.461AC</u></p> <p>TT38 TT62 5.461A</p>
<p>7550–7750 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) <u>5.461AA 5.461AB 5.461AC</u></p>	<p>7550–7750 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) <u>5.461AA 5.461AB 5.461AC</u></p> <p>TT38 TT62 <u>5.461AA 5.461AB</u></p>
<p>7750–7900 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.461B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</p>	<p>7750–7900 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.461B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>TT38 TT62</p>
<p>7900–8025 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE</p> <p>5.461</p>	<p>7900–8025 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE</p> <p>TT38 TT62 -5.461</p>
<p>8025–8175 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE 5.463</p> <p>5.462A</p>	<p>8025–8175 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE 5.463</p> <p>TT38 TT62 5.462A</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>8175–8215 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE 5.463</p> <p>5.462A</p>	<p>8175–8215 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE 5.463</p> <p>TT38 TT62 5.462A</p>
<p>8215–8400 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE 5.463</p> <p>5.462A</p>	<p>8215–8400 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE 5.463</p> <p>TT38 TT62 5.462A</p>
<p>8400–8500 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.465 5.466</p>	<p>8400–8500 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.465 5.466</p> <p>TT38 TT62</p>
<p>8500–8550 RADIOLOCATION 5.468 5.469</p>	<p>8500–8550 RADIOLOCATION <u>TT62</u> 5.468 5.469</p>
<p>8550–8650 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>5.468 5.469 5.469A</p>	<p>8550–8650 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p><u>TT62</u> 5.468 5.469 5.469A</p>
<p>8650–8750 RADIOLOCATION 5.468 5.469</p>	<p>8650–8750 RADIOLOCATION <u>TT62</u> 5.468 5.469</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
<p>8750–8850 RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.470</p> <p>5.471</p>	<p>8750–8850 RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.470</p> <p>TT62 5.471</p>
<p>8850–9000 RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.472</p> <p>5.473</p>	<p>8850–9000 RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.472</p> <p>TT62 5.473</p>
<p>9000–9200 RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337</p> <p>5.471 5.473A</p>	<p>9000–9200 RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337</p> <p>TT62 5.471 5.473A</p>
<p>9200–9300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.474A 5.474B 5.474C RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.472</p> <p>5.473 5.474 5.474D</p>	<p>9200–9300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.474A 5.474B 5.474C RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 5.472</p> <p>TT62 5.473 5.474 5.474D</p>
<p>9300–9500 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION <u>5.475</u> SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>5.427 5.474 5.475–5.475A 5.475B 5.476A</p>	<p>9300–9500 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION <u>5.475</u> SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>TT62 5.427 5.474 5.475–5.475A 5.475B 5.476A</p>
<p>9500–9800 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>5.476A</p>	<p>9500–9800 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)</p> <p>TT62 5.476A</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
MHz	MHz
9800–9900 RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) Fixed Space research (active) 5.477 5.478 5.478A 5.478B	9800–9900 RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) Fixed Space research (active) <u>TT62</u> 5.477 5.478 5.478A 5.478B
9900–10000 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.474A 5.474B 5.474C RADIOLOCATION Fixed 5.474D 5.477 5.478 5.479	9900–10000 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.474A 5.474B 5.474C RADIOLOCATION Fixed <u>TT62</u> 5.474D 5.477 5.478 5.479

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
10–10.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.474A 5.474B 5.474C RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.474D 5.479 5.480 <u>5.480A</u>	10–10.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.474A 5.474B 5.474C RADIOLOCATION Amateur TT38 TT56 <u>TT62</u> -5.474D 5.479 5.480 <u>5.480A</u>
10.4–10.45 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.480 <u>5.480A</u>	10.4–10.45 RADIOLOCATION Amateur TT38 <u>TT62</u> 5.480 <u>5.480A</u>
10.45–10.5 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite <u>5.480A</u> 5.481	10.45–10.5 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite TT38 <u>TT62</u> <u>5.480A</u> 5.481

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
10.5–10.55 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	10.5–10.55 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION TT38 <u>TT62</u>
10.55–10.6 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation	10.55–10.6 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation TT38 <u>TT62</u>
10.6–10.68 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Radiolocation 5.149 5.482 5.482A	10.6–10.68 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Radiolocation TT38 5.149 5.482 5.482A
10.68–10.7 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.483	10.68–10.7 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.483
10.7–10.95 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.441 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	10.7–10.95 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.441 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile TT38

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>10.95–11.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p>	<p>10.95–11.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>TT38</p>
<p>11.2–11.45 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.441 Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p>	<p>11.2–11.45 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.441 Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>TT38</p>
<p>11.45–11.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p>	<p>11.45–11.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>TT38</p>
<p>11.7–12.1 FIXED 5.486 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B 5.488 Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.485</p>	<p>11.7–12.1 FIXED 5.486 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B 5.488 Mobile except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.485</p>
<p>12.1–12.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B 5.488</p> <p>5.485 5.489</p>	<p>12.1–12.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B 5.488</p> <p>5.485 5.489</p>
<p>12.2–12.7 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.492</p> <p>5.487A 5.488 5.490</p>	<p>12.2–12.7 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.492</p> <p>TT32 5.487A 5.488 5.490</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
12.7–12.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	12.7–12.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile
12.75–13.25 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.441 <u>5.496A</u> MOBILE Space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth)	12.75–13.25 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.441 5.496A MOBILE Space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) TT38
13.25–13.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.497 SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.498A 5.499	13.25–13.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.497 SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.498A 5.499
13.4–13.65 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH 5.499C 5.499D Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.499 5.500 5.501 5.501B	13.4–13.65 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH 5.499C 5.499D Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.499 5.500 5.501 5.501B
13.65–13.75 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH 5.501A Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.499 5.500 5.501 5.501B	13.65–13.75 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH 5.501A Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.499 5.500 5.501 5.501B

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>13.75–14 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) Space research</p> <p>5.499 5.500 5.501 5.502 5.503</p>	<p>13.75–14 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) Space research</p> <p>5.499 5.500 5.501 5.502 5.503</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>14–14.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B RADIONAVIGATION 5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.504C 5.506A Space research</p> <p>5.504A 5.505</p>	<p>14–14.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B RADIONAVIGATION 5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.504C 5.506A Space research</p> <p>5.504A 5.505</p>
<p>14–14.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B RADIONAVIGATION 5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.504C 5.506A Space research</p> <p>5.504A 5.505</p>	<p>14–14.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B RADIONAVIGATION 5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.504C 5.506A Space research</p> <p>5.504A 5.505</p>
<p>14.25–14.3 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B RADIONAVIGATION 5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.508A Space research</p> <p>5.504A 5.505 5.508</p>	<p>14.25–14.3 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B RADIONAVIGATION 5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.508A Space research</p> <p>5.504A 5.505 5.508</p>
<p>14.3–14.4 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.506A Radionavigation-satellite</p> <p>5.504A</p>	<p>14.3–14.4 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.506A Radionavigation-satellite</p> <p>5.504A</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>14.4–14.47 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.509A Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.504A</p>	<p>14.4–14.47 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.484B 5.506 5.506B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.509A Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.504A</p>
<p>14.47–14.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.506 5.506B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.509A Radio astronomy</p> <p>5.149 5.504A</p>	<p>14.47–14.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B 5.484A 5.506 5.506B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.504B 5.506A 5.509A Radio astronomy</p> <p>5.149 5.504A</p>
<p>14.5–14.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.509B 5.509C 5.509D 5.509E 5.509F 5.510 MOBILE Space research 5.509G</p>	<p>14.5–14.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.509B 5.509C 5.509D 5.509E 5.509F 5.510 MOBILE Space research 5.509G</p> <p>TT38</p>
<p>14.75–14.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.510 MOBILE Space research 5.509G</p>	<p>14.75–14.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.510 MOBILE Space research 5.509G</p> <p>TT38</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>14.8–15.35 FIXED MOBILE Space research<u>SPACE RESEARCH 5.510A</u> 5.339</p>	<p>14.8–15.35 FIXED MOBILE <u>SPACE RESEARCH</u> Space research 5.510A TT38 5.339</p>
<p>15.35–15.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.511</p>	<p>15.35–15.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.511</p>
<p><u>15.4–15.41</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION 5.511E 5.511F</u> <u>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</u></p>	<p><u>15.4–15.41</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION 5.511E 5.511F</u> <u>AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</u></p>
<p><u>15.4</u>15.41–15.43 RADIOLOCATION 5.511E 5.511F AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p>	<p><u>15.4</u>15.41–15.43 RADIOLOCATION 5.511E 5.511F AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p>
<p>15.43–15.63 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.511A RADIOLOCATION 5.511E 5.511F AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.511C</p>	<p>15.43–15.63 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.511A RADIOLOCATION 5.511E 5.511F AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.511C</p>
<p>15.63–15.7 RADIOLOCATION 5.511E 5.511F AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p>	<p>15.63–15.7 RADIOLOCATION 5.511E 5.511F AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION</p>
<p>15.7–16.6 RADIOLOCATION 5.512 5.513</p>	<p>15.7–16.6 RADIOLOCATION 5.512 5.513</p>
<p>16.6–17.1 RADIOLOCATION Space research (deep space) (Earth-to-space) 5.512 5.513</p>	<p>16.6–17.1 RADIOLOCATION Space research (deep space) (Earth-to-space) 5.512 5.513</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
17.1–17.2 RADIOLOCATION 5.512 5.513	17.1–17.2 RADIOLOCATION 5.512 5.513
17.2–17.3 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.512 5.513 5.513A	17.2–17.3 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.512 5.513 5.513A
17.3–17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.516 <u>(space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.515A 5.515B 5.517</u> BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Radiolocation 5.514 5.515	17.3–17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.516 <u>(space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.515A 5.515B 5.517</u> BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Radiolocation 5.514 5.515
17.7–17.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.517 <u>5.517A 5.517B</u> (Earth-to-space) 5.516 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile 5.515	17.7–17.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.517 <u>5.517A</u> <u>5.517B</u> (Earth-to-space) 5.516 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile 5.515
17.8–18.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A <u>517A</u> <u>5.517B</u> (Earth-to-space) 5.516 MOBILE 5.519	17.8–18.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A <u>5.517A 5.517B</u> (Earth-to-space) 5.516 MOBILE 5.519

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>18.1–18.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.517A 5.517B (Earth-to-space) 5.520 INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A MOBILE 5.519 5.521</p>	<p>18.1–18.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.517A 5.517B (Earth-to-space) 5.520 INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A MOBILE 5.519 5.521</p>
<p>18.4–18.6 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.517A 5.517B INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A MOBILE</p>	<p>18.4–18.6 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.516B 5.517A 5.517B INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A MOBILE</p>
<p>18.6–18.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B 5.517A 5.522B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.522A</p>	<p>18.6–18.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B 5.517A 5.522B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.522A</p>
<p>18.8–19.3 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516-B 5.517A 5.517B 5.523A INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A MOBILE</p>	<p>18.8–19.3 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516-B 5.517A 5.517B 5.523A INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A MOBILE</p>
<p>19.3–19.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) 5.517A_5.523B 5.523C 5.523D 5.523E INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A 5.523DA MOBILE</p>	<p>19.3–19.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) 5.517A 5.523B 5.523C 5.523D 5.523E INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A 5.523DA MOBILE</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>19.7–20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B 5.516B <u>5.517B</u> 5.527A <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.524 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.528 5.529</p>	<p>19.7–20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B 5.516B <u>5.517B</u> 5.527A <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.524 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.528 5.529</p>
<p>20.1–20.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B 5.516B <u>5.517B</u> 5.527A <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.524 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.528</p>	<p>20.1–20.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.484A 5.484B 5.516B <u>5.517B</u> 5.527A <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.524 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.528</p>
<p>20.2–21.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.524 <u>5.529A</u></p>	<p>20.2–21.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.524 <u>5.529A</u></p>
<p>21.2–21.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p>	<p>21.2–21.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p>
<p>21.4–22 FIXED <u>5.530E</u> MOBILE 5.530A</p>	<p>21.4–22 FIXED <u>5.530E</u> MOBILE 5.530A</p>
<p><u>22–22.2</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</u> <u>5.149</u></p>	<p><u>22–22.2</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</u> <u>5.149</u></p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
22.2–22.21 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.149	22.2–22.21 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile TT47 5.149
22.21–22.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.149 5.532	22.21–22.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) TT47 5.149 5.532
22.5–22.55 FIXED MOBILE	22.5–22.55 FIXED MOBILE TT47
22.55–23.15 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.338A MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) 5.532A 5.149	22.55–23.15 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.338A MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) 5.532A TT47 5.149
23.15–23.55 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.338A MOBILE	23.15–23.55 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.338A MOBILE TT47
23.55–23.6 FIXED MOBILE	23.55–23.6 FIXED MOBILE TT47

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>23.6–24 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>	<p>23.6–24 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>TT47 5.340</p>
<p>24–24.05 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE</p> <p>5.150</p>	<p>24–24.05 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE</p> <p>TT47 5.150</p>
<p>24.05–24.25 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active)</p> <p>5.150</p>	<p>24.05–24.25 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active)</p> <p>TT39 TT47 5.150</p>
<p>24.25–24.45 <u>FIXED 5.532AA MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.532AB</u> RADIONAVIGATION</p>	<p>24.25–24.45 <u>FIXED 5.532AA MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.532AB</u> RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>TT47</p>
<p>24.45–24.65 <u>FIXED 5.532AA</u> INTER-SATELLITE <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.532AB</u> RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>5.533</p>	<p>24.45–24.65 <u>FIXED 5.532AA</u> INTER-SATELLITE <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.532AB</u> RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>TT47 5.533</p>
<p>24.65–24.75 <u>FIXED 5.532AA</u> INTER-SATELLITE <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.532AB</u> RADIOLOCATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p>	<p>24.65–24.75 <u>FIXED 5.532AA</u> INTER-SATELLITE <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.532AB</u> RADIOLOCATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>TT47</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>24.75–25.25 <u>FIXED 5.532AA</u> FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.535 <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.532AB</u></p>	<p>24.75–25.25 <u>FIXED 5.532AA</u> FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.535 <u>MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.338A 5.532AB</u> TT47</p>
<p>25.25–25.5 FIXED <u>5.534A</u> INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 MOBILE <u>5.338A 5.532AB</u> Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)</p>	<p>25.25–25.5 FIXED <u>5.534A</u> INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 MOBILE <u>5.338A 5.532AB</u> Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) TT32 TT47</p>
<p>25.5–27 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)5.536B FIXED <u>5.534A</u> INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 MOBILE <u>5.338A 5.532AB</u> SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.536C Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.536A</p>	<p>25.5–27 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.536B FIXED <u>5.534A</u> INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 MOBILE <u>5.338A 5.532AB</u> SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.536C Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) TT32 TT47 5.536A</p>
<p>27–27.5 FIXED <u>5.534A</u> FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 5.537 MOBILE <u>5.338A 5.532AB</u></p>	<p>27–27.5 FIXED <u>5.534A</u> FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 5.537 MOBILE <u>5.338A 5.532AB</u> TT32 TT47</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>27.5–28.5 FIXED 5.537A FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B <u>5.517A 5.517B</u> 5.539 <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE 5.538 5.540</p>	<p>27.5–28.5 FIXED 5.537A FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B <u>5.517A 5.517B</u> 5.539 <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE TT32 TT47 5.538 5.540</p>
<p>28.5–29.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.523A <u>5.517A 5.517B</u> 5.539 <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.540</p>	<p>28.5–29.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.523A <u>5.517A 5.517B</u> 5.539 <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 TT47 5.540</p>
<p>29.1–29.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.516B <u>5.517A</u> 5.523C 5.523E 5.535A 5.539 5.541A <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.540</p>	<p>29.1–29.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.516B <u>5.517A</u> 5.523C 5.523E 5.535A 5.539 5.541A <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.540</p>
<p>29.5–29.9 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.484B 5.516B <u>5.517B</u> 5.527A 5.539 <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.529 5.540</p>	<p>29.5–29.9 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.484B 5.516B <u>5.517B</u> 5.527A 5.539 <u>INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.529 5.540</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>29.9–30 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.484B 5.516B 5.517B 5.527A 5.539 INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.543 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.538 5.540 5.542</p>	<p>29.9–30 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.484B 5.516B 5.517B 5.527A 5.539 INTER-SATELLITE 5.521A MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) 5.541 5.543 5.525 5.526 5.527 5.538 5.540 5.542</p>
<p>30–31 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.338A MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.529A 5.542</p>	<p>30–31 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.338A MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.529A 5.542</p>
<p>31–31.3 FIXED 5.338A 5.543A MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) Space research 5.544 5.545 5.149</p>	<p>31–31.3 FIXED 5.338A 5.543A MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) Space research 5.544 5.545 5.149</p>
<p>31.3–31.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340</p>	<p>31.3–31.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340</p>
<p>31.5–31.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340</p>	<p>31.5–31.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>31.8–32 FIXED 5.547A RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547 5.547B 5.548</p>	<p>31.8–32 FIXED 5.547A RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547 5.547B 5.548</p>
<p>32–32.3 FIXED 5.547A RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547 5.547C 5.548</p>	<p>32–32.3 FIXED 5.547A RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547 5.547C 5.548</p>
<p>32.3–33 FIXED 5.547A INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>5.547 5.547D 5.548</p>	<p>32.3–33 FIXED 5.547A INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>5.547 5.547D 5.548</p>
<p>33–33.4 FIXED 5.547A RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>5.547 5.547E</p>	<p>33–33.4 FIXED 5.547A RADIONAVIGATION</p> <p>5.547 5.547E</p>
<p>33.4–34.2 RADIOLOCATION</p> <p>5.549</p>	<p>33.4–34.2 RADIOLOCATION</p> <p>5.549</p>
<p>34.2–34.7 RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.549</p>	<p>34.2–34.7 RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space)</p> <p>5.549</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
34.7–35.2 RADIOLOCATION Space research 5.550 5.549	34.7–35.2 RADIOLOCATION Space research 5.550 5.549
35.2–35.5 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS RADIOLOCATION 5.549	35.2–35.5 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS RADIOLOCATION 5.549
35.5–36 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.549 5.549A	35.5–36 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) 5.549 5.549A
36–37 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.149 5.550A	36–37 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.149 5.550A
37–37.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.550B SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.547	37–37.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.550B SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.547

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>37.5–38 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.550C 5.550CA MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.550B SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547</p>	<p>37.5–38 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.550C 5.550CA MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.550B SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547</p>
<p>38–39.5 FIXED 5.550D FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.550C MOBILE 5.550B Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547</p>	<p>38–39.5 FIXED 5.550D FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.550C MOBILE 5.550B Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547</p>
<p>39.5–40 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B 5.550C MOBILE 5.550B MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547 5.550E</p>	<p>39.5–40 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B 5.550C MOBILE 5.550B MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547 5.550E</p>
<p>40–40.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B 5.550C MOBILE 5.550B MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.550E</p>	<p>40–40.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B 5.550C MOBILE 5.550B MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.550E</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>40.5–41 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B <u>5.550C</u> <u>LAND MOBILE 5.550B</u> BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile <u>Aeronautical mobile</u> <u>Maritime mobile</u> Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547 <u>5.551F 5.551H 5.551I</u></p>	<p>40.5–41 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B <u>5.550C</u> <u>LAND MOBILE 5.550B</u> BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile <u>Aeronautical mobile</u> <u>Maritime mobile</u> Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.547 <u>5.551F 5.551H 5.551I</u></p>
<p>41–42.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B <u>5.550C</u> <u>LAND MOBILE 5.550B</u> BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile <u>Aeronautical mobile</u> <u>Maritime mobile</u></p> <p>5.547 5.551F 5.551H 5.551I</p>	<p>41–42.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B <u>5.550C</u> <u>LAND MOBILE 5.550B</u> BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile <u>Aeronautical mobile</u> <u>Maritime mobile</u></p> <p>5.547 5.551F 5.551H 5.551I</p>
<p>42.5–43.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.552 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>5.550B</u> RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149 5.547</p>	<p>42.5–43.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.552 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>5.550B</u> RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149 5.547</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
43.5–47 MOBILE 5.553 <u>5.553A</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.554	43.5–47 MOBILE 5.553 <u>5.553A</u> MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.554
47–47.2 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	47–47.2 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE
47.2–47.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) <u>5.550C</u> 5.552 MOBILE <u>5.553B</u> 5.552A	47.2–47.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) <u>5.550C</u> 5.552 MOBILE <u>5.553B</u> 5.552A
47.5–47.9 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) <u>5.550C</u> 5.552 MOBILE <u>5.553B</u>	47.5–47.9 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) <u>5.550C</u> 5.552 MOBILE <u>5.553B</u>
47.9–48.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) <u>5.550C</u> 5.552 MOBILE <u>5.553B</u> 5.552A	47.9–48.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) <u>5.550C</u> 5.552 MOBILE <u>5.553B</u> 5.552A
48.2–50.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.338A 5.516B 5.338A – <u>5.550C</u> 5.552 MOBILE 5.149 5.340 5.555	48.2–50.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.338A 5.516B 5.338A – <u>5.550C</u> 5.552 MOBILE 5.149 5.340 5.555

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>50.2–50.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>	<p>50.2–50.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>
<p>50.4–51.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.338A <u>5.550C</u> MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)</p>	<p>50.4–51.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.338A <u>5.550C</u> MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)</p>
<p><u>51.4–52.4</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.555C</u> <u>MOBILE</u></p> <p><u>5.338A 5.547 5.556</u></p>	<p><u>51.4–52.4</u> <u>FIXED</u> <u>FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.555C</u> <u>MOBILE</u></p> <p><u>5.338A 5.547 5.556</u></p>
<p>51.4–52.6 FIXED 5.338A MOBILE</p> <p>5.547 5.556</p>	<p>51.4–52.6 FIXED 5.338A MOBILE</p> <p>5.547 5.556</p>
<p>52.6–54.25 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340 5.556</p>	<p>52.6–54.25 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340 5.556</p>
<p>54.25–55.78 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.556A SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.556B</p>	<p>54.25–55.78 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.556A SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.556B</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>55.78–56.9 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED 5.557A INTER-SATELLITE 5.556A MOBILE 5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.547 5.557</p>	<p>55.78–56.9 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED 5.557A INTER-SATELLITE 5.556A MOBILE 5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.547 5.557</p>
<p>56.9–57 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.558A MOBILE 5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.547 5.557</p>	<p>56.9–57 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.558A MOBILE 5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.547 5.557</p>
<p>57–58.2 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.556A MOBILE 5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.547 5.557</p>	<p>57–58.2 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.556A MOBILE 5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p><u>TT58</u> <u>TT69</u> 5.547 5.557</p>
<p>58.2–59 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.547 5.556</p>	<p>58.2–59 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p><u>TT58</u> <u>TT69</u> 5.547 5.556</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>59–59.3 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.556A MOBILE 5.558 RADIOLOCATION 5.559 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p>	<p>59–59.3 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE 5.556A MOBILE 5.558 RADIOLOCATION 5.559 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>TT58 TT69</p>
<p>59.3–64 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558 RADIOLOCATION 5.559</p> <p>5.138</p>	<p>59.3–64 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558 RADIOLOCATION 5.559</p> <p>TT39 TT58 TT69 5.138</p>
<p>64–65 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>5.547 5.556</p>	<p>64–65 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile</p> <p>TT69 5.547 5.556</p>
<p>65–66 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH</p> <p>5.547</p>	<p>65–66 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH</p> <p>TT69 5.547</p>
<p>66–71 INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.553 5.558 5.559AA MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE</p> <p>5.554</p>	<p>66–71 INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.553 5.558 5.559AA MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE</p> <p>TT69 5.554</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>71–74 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)</p>	<p>71–74 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)</p>
<p>74–76 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.561</p>	<p>74–76 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.561</p>
<p>76–77.5 RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149</p>	<p>76–77.5 RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>TT47 5.149</p>
<p>77.5–78 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE RADIOLOCATION 5.559B Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149</p>	<p>77.5–78 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE RADIOLOCATION 5.559B Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149</p>
<p>78–79 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149 5.560</p>	<p>78–79 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149 5.560</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>79–81 RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149</p>	<p>79–81 RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149</p>
<p>81–84 FIXED 5.338A FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149 5.561A</p>	<p>81–84 FIXED 5.338A FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY Space research (space-to-Earth)</p> <p>5.149 5.561A</p>
<p>84–86 FIXED 5.338A FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.561B MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149</p>	<p>84–86 FIXED 5.338A FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.561B MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY</p> <p>5.149</p>
<p>86–92 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>	<p>86–92 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>
<p>92–94 FIXED 5.338A MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION</p> <p>5.149</p>	<p>92–94 FIXED 5.338A MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION</p> <p>5.149</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
94–94.1 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) Radio astronomy 5.562 5.562A	94–94.1 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) Radio astronomy 5.562 5.562A
94.1–95 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION 5.149	94.1–95 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION 5.149
95–100 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.149 5.554	95–100 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.149 5.554
100–102 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.341	100–102 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.341
102–105 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.341	102–105 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.341

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
105–109.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.562B 5.149 5.341	105–109.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.562B 5.149 5.341
109.5–111.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.341	109.5–111.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.341
111.8–114.25 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.562B 5.149 5.341	111.8–114.25 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.562B 5.149 5.341
114.25–116 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.341	114.25–116 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.341
116–119.98 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.562C SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.341	116–119.98 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.562C SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.341
119.98–122.25 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.562C SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.138 5.341	119.98–122.25 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.562C SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.138 5.341

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
122.25–123 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558 Amateur 5.138	122.25–123 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558 Amateur 5.138
123–130 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE Radio astronomy 5.562D 5.149 5.554	123–130 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE Radio astronomy 5.562D 5.149 5.554
130–134 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.562E FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558 RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.562A	130–134 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) 5.562E FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558 RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.562A
134–136 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE Radio astronomy	134–136 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE Radio astronomy
136–141 RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite 5.149	136–141 RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite 5.149

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
141–148.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION 5.149	141–148.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION 5.149
148.5–151.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340	148.5–151.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340
151.5–155.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION 5.149	151.5–155.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION 5.149
155.5–158.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.562B 5.149 5.562F–5.562G	155.5–158.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.562B 5.149 5.562F–5.562G
158.5–164 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	158.5–164 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>164–167 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>	<p>164–167 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>
<p>167–174.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558</p> <p>5.149 5.562D</p>	<p>167–174.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558</p> <p>5.149 5.562D</p>
<p>174.5–174.8 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE</p> <p>MOBILE 5.558</p>	<p>174.5–174.8 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE</p> <p>MOBILE 5.558</p>
<p>174.8–182 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.562H SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p>	<p>174.8–182 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.562H SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p>
<p>182–185 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>	<p>182–185 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p> <p>5.340</p>
<p>185–190 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.562H SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p>	<p>185–190 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE 5.562H SPACE RESEARCH (passive)</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
190–191.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340	190–191.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340
191.8–200 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.149 5.341 5.554	191.8–200 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 5.558 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.149 5.341 5.554
200–209 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.341 5.563A	200–209 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.341 5.563A
209–217 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.341	209–217 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.341
217–226 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.562B 5.149 5.341	217–226 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.562B 5.149 5.341

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
226–231.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340	226–231.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340
231.5–232 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation	231.5–232 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation
232–235 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Radiolocation	232–235 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Radiolocation
235–238 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) 5.563AA FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.563A 5.563B	235–238 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) 5.563AA FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.563A 5.563B
238–240239.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE	238–240239.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE
<u>239.2–240</u> EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE	<u>239.2–240</u> EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>240–241 FIXED MOBILE <u>EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)</u> RADIOLOCATION</p>	<p>240–241 FIXED MOBILE <u>EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)</u> RADIOLOCATION</p>
<p><u>241–242.2</u> <u>EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)</u> <u>RADIO ASTRONOMY</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION</u> <u>Amateur</u> Amateur satellite <u>5.149</u></p>	<p><u>241–242.2</u> <u>EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)</u> <u>RADIO ASTRONOMY</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION</u> <u>Amateur</u> Amateur satellite <u>5.149</u></p>
<p><u>242.2–244.2</u> <u>RADIO ASTRONOMY</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION</u> <u>Amateur</u> Amateur satellite <u>5.138 5.149</u></p>	<p><u>242.2–244.2</u> <u>RADIO ASTRONOMY</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION</u> <u>Amateur</u> Amateur satellite <u>5.138 5.149</u></p>
<p><u>244.2–247.2</u> <u>EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)</u> <u>RADIO ASTRONOMY</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION</u> <u>Amateur</u> Amateur satellite <u>5.138 5.149</u></p>	<p><u>244.2–247.2</u> <u>EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive)</u> <u>RADIO ASTRONOMY</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION</u> <u>Amateur</u> Amateur satellite <u>5.138 5.149</u></p>
<p><u>247.2–248</u> <u>RADIO ASTRONOMY</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION</u> <u>Amateur</u> Amateur satellite <u>5.149</u></p>	<p><u>247.2–248</u> <u>RADIO ASTRONOMY</u> <u>RADIOLOCATION</u> <u>Amateur</u> Amateur satellite <u>5.149</u></p>
<p>241–248 RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite 5.138–5.149</p>	<p>241–248 RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur satellite 5.138–5.149</p>

ITU Region 2 Allocations	Trinidad and Tobago Allocations
GHz	GHz
<p>248–250 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE Radio astronomy 5.149</p>	<p>248–250 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE Radio astronomy 5.149</p>
<p>250–252 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.563A</p>	<p>250–252 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) 5.340 5.563A</p>
<p>252–265 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.149 5.554</p>	<p>252–265 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE 5.149 5.554</p>
<p>265–275 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.563A</p>	<p>265–275 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY 5.149 5.563A</p>
<p>275–3000 (Not allocated) <u>5.564A</u> 5.565</p>	<p>275–3000 (Not allocated) <u>5.564A</u> 5.565</p>

4 ITU-R Region 2 Table of Frequency Allocation Footnotes

ITU Footnote	Description
5.53	Administrations authorizing the use of frequencies below 8.3 kHz shall ensure that no harmful interference is caused thereby to the services to which the bands above 8.3 kHz are allocated. (WRC-12)
5.54	Administrations conducting scientific research using frequencies below 8.3 kHz are urged to advise other administrations that may be concerned in order that such research may be afforded all practicable protection from harmful interference. (WRC-12)
5.54A	Use of the 8.3-11.3 kHz frequency band by stations in the meteorological aids service is limited to passive use only. In the band 9-11.3 kHz, meteorological aids stations shall not claim protection from stations of the radionavigation service submitted for notification to the Bureau prior to 1 January 2013. For sharing between stations of the meteorological aids service and stations in the radionavigation service submitted for notification after this date, the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R RS.1881 should be applied. (WRC-12)
5.54B	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan and Tunisia, the frequency band 8.3-9 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation, fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)
5.54C	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the frequency band 8.3-9 kHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation and maritime mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)
5.55	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the band 14-17 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)
5.56	The stations of services to which the bands 14-19.95 kHz and 20.05-70 kHz and in region 1 also the bands 72-84 kHz and 86-90 kHz are allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals. Such stations shall be afforded protection from harmful interference. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan , Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the frequencies 25 kHz and 50 kHz will be used for this purpose under the same conditions. (WRC- 1223)
5.57	The use of the bands 14-19.95 kHz, 20.05-70 kHz and 70-90 kHz (72-84 kHz and 86-90 kHz in region 1) by the maritime mobile service is limited to coast radiotelegraph stations (A1A and F1B only). Exceptionally, the use of class J2B or J7B emissions is authorized subject to the necessary bandwidth not exceeding that normally used for class A1A or F1B emissions in the band concerned.
5.58	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan , Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the band 67-70 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC- 200023)
5.59	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Bangladesh and Pakistan, the allocation of the bands 70-72 kHz and 84-86 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-2000)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.60	In the bands 70-90 kHz (70-86 kHz in region 1) and 110-130 kHz (112-130 kHz in Region 1), pulsed radionavigation systems may be used on condition that they do not cause harmful interference to other services to which these bands are allocated.
5.61	In Region 2, the establishment and operation of stations in the maritime radionavigation service in the bands 70-90 kHz and 110-130 kHz shall be subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with administrations whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected. However, stations of the fixed, maritime mobile and radiolocation services shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the maritime radionavigation service established under such agreements.
5.62	Administrations which operate stations in the radionavigation service in the band 90-110 kHz are urged to coordinate technical and operating characteristics in such a way as to avoid harmful interference to the services provided by these stations.
5.63	(SUP-WRC-97)
5.64	Only classes A1A or F1B, A2C, A3C, F1C or F3C emissions are authorized for stations of the fixed service in the bands allocated to this service between 90 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in region 1) and for stations of the maritime mobile service in the bands allocated to this service between 110 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1). Exceptionally, class J2B or J7B emissions are also authorized in the bands between 110 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in region 1) for stations of the maritime mobile service.
5.65	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Bangladesh, the allocation of the bands 112-117.6 kHz and 126-129 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-2000)
5.66	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Germany, the allocation of the band 115-117.6 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33) and to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis (see No. 5.32).
5.67	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 130-148.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis. Within and between these countries this service shall have an equal right to operate. — (WRC-07) <u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 130-148.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis. Within and between these countries this service shall have an equal right to operate. (WRC-19)</u>
5.67A	Stations in the amateur service using frequencies in the band 135.7-137.8 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 1 W (e.i.r.p.) and shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the radionavigation service operating in countries listed in No. 5.67. (WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.67B	<p>The use of the band 135.7-137.8 kHz in Algeria, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, South Sudan and Tunisia is limited to the fixed and maritime mobile services. The amateur service shall not be used in the above mentioned countries in the band 135.7-137.8 kHz, and this should be taken into account by the countries authorizing such use. — (WRC-12)</p> <p><u>The use of the frequency band 135.7-137.8 kHz in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, South Sudan and Tunisia is limited to the fixed and maritime mobile services. The amateur service shall not be used in the above-mentioned countries in the frequency band 135.7-137.8 kHz, and this should be taken into account by the countries authorizing such use. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.68	<p><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Congo (Rep. of the), the Dem. Rep. of the Congo and South Africa, the frequency band 160-200 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p>
5.69	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Somalia, the band 200-255 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.</p>
5.70	<p><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Rep., Congo (Rep. of the), Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 200-283.5 kHz is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. — (WRC-12)</p> <p><u><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Rep., Congo (Rep. of the), Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, the Dem. Rep. of Congo, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 200-283.5 kHz is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.71	<p><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Tunisia, the band 255-283.5 kHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.</p> <p><u>(SUP-WRC-19)</u></p>
5.72	<p>(SUP-WRC-12)</p>
5.73	<p>The band 285-325 kHz (283.5-325 kHz in region 1) in the maritime radionavigation service may be used to transmit supplementary navigational information using narrow-band techniques, on condition that no harmful interference is caused to radiobeacon stations operating in the radionavigation service. (WRC-97)</p>
5.74	<p><i>Additional Allocation:</i> in region 1, the frequency band 285.3-285.7 kHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service (other than radiobeacons) on a primary basis.</p>
5.75	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and the Black Sea areas of Romania, the allocation of the band 315-325 kHz to the maritime radionavigation service is on a primary basis under the condition that in the Baltic Sea area, the assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the maritime or aeronautical radionavigation services shall be subject to prior consultation between the administrations concerned. (WRC-07)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.76	The frequency 410 kHz is designated for radio direction-finding in the maritime radionavigation service. The other radionavigation services to which the band 405-415 kHz is allocated shall not cause harmful interference to radio direction-finding in the band 406.5-413.5 kHz.
5.77	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Australia, China, the French overseas communities of Region 3, Korea (Rep. of), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the frequency band 415-495 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the allocation of the frequency band 435-495 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis. Administrations in all the aforementioned countries shall take all practical steps necessary to ensure that aeronautical radionavigation stations in the frequency band 435-495 kHz do not cause interference to reception by coast stations of transmissions from ship stations on frequencies designated for ship stations on a worldwide basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p><u><i>Different category of service:</i> in Australia, China, the French overseas communities of region 3, Korea (Rep. of), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the frequency band 415-495 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the allocation of the frequency band 435-495 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis. Administrations in all the aforementioned countries shall take all practical steps necessary to ensure that aeronautical radionavigation stations in the frequency band 435-495 kHz do not cause interference to reception by coast stations of transmissions from ship stations on frequencies designated for ship stations on a worldwide basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.78	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Cuba, the United States of America and Mexico, the allocation of the band 415-435 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis.
5.79	<p>The use of the bands 415-495 kHz and 505-526.5 kHz (505-510 kHz in Region 2) by the maritime mobile service is limited to radiotelegraphy.</p> <p><u>In the maritime mobile service, the frequency bands 415-495 kHz and 505-526.5 kHz are limited to radiotelegraphy and may also be used for the NAVDAT system in accordance with the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.2010, subject to agreement between interested and affected administrations. NAVDAT transmitting stations are limited to coast stations. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.79A	When establishing coast stations in the NAVTEX service on the frequencies 490 kHz, 518 kHz and 4 209.5 kHz, administrations are strongly recommended to coordinate the operating characteristics in accordance with the procedures of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) (see Resolution 339 (Rev.WRC-07)). (WRC-07)
5.80	In Region 2, the use of the band 435-495 kHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to non-directional beacons not employing voice transmission.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.80A	The maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of stations in the amateur service using frequencies in the band 472-479 kHz shall not exceed 1 W. Administrations may increase this limit of e.i.r.p. to 5W in portions of their territory which are at a distance of over 800 km from the borders of Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Uzbekistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine and Yemen. In this frequency band, stations in the amateur service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-12)
5.80B	The use of the frequency band 472-479 kHz in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Uzbekistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen is limited to the maritime mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services. The amateur service shall not be used in the above-mentioned countries in this frequency band, and this should be taken into account by the countries authorizing such use. (WRC-12)
5.81	(SUP-WRC-2000)
5.82	In the maritime mobile service, the frequency 490 kHz is to be used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships, by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for use of the frequency 490 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. In using the frequency band 415-495 kHz for the aeronautical radionavigation service, administrations are requested to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the frequency 490 kHz. In using the frequency band 472-479 kHz for the amateur service, administrations shall ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the frequency 490 kHz. (WRC-12)
5.82A	(SUP-WRC-12)
5.82B	(SUP-WRC-12)
<u>5.82C</u>	<u>The frequency band 495-505 kHz is used for the international NAVDAT system as described in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.2010. NAVDAT transmitting stations are limited to coast stations. (WRC-19)</u>
<u>5.82D</u>	<u>When establishing coast stations in the NAVDAT system on the frequencies 500 kHz and 4 226 kHz, the conditions for the use of the frequencies 500 kHz and 4 226 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. Administrations are strongly recommended to coordinate the NAVDAT systems operating characteristics in accordance with the procedures of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) (see Resolution 364 (WRC-23)). (WRC-23)</u>
5.83	(SUP-WRC-07)
5.84	The conditions for the use of the frequency 518 kHz by the maritime mobile service are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. (WRC-07)
5.85	Not used.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.86	In Region 2, in the band 525-535 kHz the carrier power of broadcasting stations shall not exceed 1 kW during the day and 250 W at night.
5.87	<p>Additional allocation: in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger and Swaziland, the band 526.5-535 kHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Niger, the frequency band 526.5-535 kHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.87A	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Uzbekistan, the band 526.5-1 606.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime. (WRC-97)
5.88	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the band 526.5-535 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a secondary basis.
5.89	<p>In Region 2, the use of the band 1 605-1 705 kHz by stations of the broadcasting service is subject to the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).</p> <p>The examination of frequency assignments to stations of the fixed and mobile services in the band 1 625-1 705 kHz shall take account of the allotments appearing in the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).</p>
5.90	In the band 1 605-1 705 kHz, in cases where a broadcasting station of Region 2 is concerned, the service area of the maritime mobile stations in Region 1 shall be limited to that provided by ground-wave propagation.
5.91	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, the band 1 606.5-1 705 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a secondary basis. (WRC-97)
5.92	Some countries of Region 1 use radiodetermination systems in the bands 1 606.5-1 625 kHz, 1 635-1 800 kHz, 1 850-2 160 kHz, 2 194-2 300 kHz, 2 502-2 850 kHz and 3 500-3 800 kHz, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . The radiated mean power of these stations shall not exceed 50 W.
5.93	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency bands 1 625-1 635 kHz, 1 800-1 810 kHz and 2 160-2 170 kHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . (WRC-15)
5.94	Not used.
5.95	Not used.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.96	In Germany, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Rep., the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, administrations may allocate up to 200 kHz to their amateur service in the frequency bands 1 715-1 800 kHz and 1 850-2 000 kHz. However, when allocating the frequency bands within this range to their amateur service, administrations shall, after prior consultation with administrations of neighbouring countries, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent harmful interference from their amateur service to the fixed and mobile services of other countries. The mean power of any amateur station shall not exceed 10 W. (WRC-15)
5.97	In Region 3, the Loran system operates either on 1 850 kHz or 1 950 kHz, the bands occupied being 1 825-1 875 kHz and 1 925-1 975 kHz respectively. Other services to which the band 1 800-2 000 kHz is allocated may use any frequency therein on condition that no harmful interference is caused to the Loran system operating on 1 850 kHz or 1 950 kHz.
5.98	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Denmark, Egypt , Eritrea, Spain, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, the Syrian Arab Republic, <u>Türkiye</u> , Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, and Turkmenistan and Turkey , the frequency band 1 810-1 830 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC- 1523)
5.99	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Austria, Egypt , Iraq, Libya, Uzbekistan, <u>Romania</u> , Slovakia, Romania , Slovenia, Chad, and Togo, the band 1 810-1 830 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC- 1223)
5.100	In Region 1, the authorization to use the band 1 810-1 830 kHz by the amateur service in countries situated totally or partially north of 40° N shall be given only after consultation with the countries mentioned in Nos. 5.98 and 5.99 to define the necessary steps to be taken to prevent harmful interference between amateur stations and stations of other services operating in accordance with Nos. 5.98 and 5.99 .
5.101	(SUP-WRC-12)
5.102	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru, the frequency band 1 850-2 000 kHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile except aeronautical mobile, radiolocation and radionavigation services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)
5.103	In Region 1, in making assignments to stations in the fixed and mobile services in the bands 1 850-2 045 kHz, 2 194-2 498 kHz, 2 502-2 625 kHz and 2 650-2 850 kHz, administrations should bear in mind the special requirements of the maritime mobile service.
5.104	In Region 1, the use of the band 2 025-2 045 kHz by the meteorological aids service is limited to oceanographic buoy stations.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.105	In Region 2, except in Greenland, coast stations and ship stations using radiotelephony in the band 2 065-2 107 kHz shall be limited to class J3E emissions and to a peak envelope power not exceeding 1 kW. Preferably, the following carrier frequencies should be used: 2 065.0 kHz, 2 079.0 kHz, 2 082.5 kHz, 2 086.0 kHz, 2 093.0 kHz, 2 096.5 kHz, 2 100.0 kHz and 2 103.5 kHz. In Argentina and Uruguay, the carrier frequencies 2 068.5 kHz and 2 075.5 kHz are also used for this purpose, while the frequencies within the band 2 072-2 075.5 kHz are used as provided in No. 52.165 .
5.106	In Regions 2 and 3, provided no harmful interference is caused to the maritime mobile service, the frequencies between 2 065 kHz and 2 107 kHz may be used by stations of the fixed service communicating only within national borders and whose mean power does not exceed 50 W. In notifying the frequencies, the attention of the Bureau should be drawn to these provisions.
5.107	<p>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya, Somalia and Swaziland, the band 2 160-2 170 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. The mean power of stations in these services shall not exceed 50 W. (WRC-12)</p> <p>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya and Somalia, the frequency band 2 160-2 170 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. The mean power of stations in these services shall not exceed 50 W. (WRC-19)</p>
5.108	The carrier frequency 2 182 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for radiotelephony. The conditions for the use of the band 2 173.5-2 190.5 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52 . (WRC-07)
5.109	The frequencies 2 187.5 kHz, 4 207.5 kHz, 6 312 kHz, 8 414.5 kHz, 12 577 kHz and 16 804.5 kHz are international distress frequencies for digital selective calling. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article 31 .
5.110	<p>The frequencies 2 174.5 kHz, 4 177.5 kHz, 6 268 kHz, 8 376.5 kHz, 12 520 kHz and 16 695 kHz are <u>used for the automatic connection system (ACS), as described in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.541. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>international distress frequencies for narrow band direct printing telegraphy. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article 31.</p>
5.111	<p>The carrier frequencies 2 182 kHz, 3 023 kHz, 5 680 kHz, 8 364 kHz and the frequencies 121.5 MHz, 156.525 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.</p> <p>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. (WRC-07)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.112	<p>Alternative allocation: in Denmark and Sri Lanka, the band 2 194-2 300 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p><u>Alternative allocation: in Sri Lanka, the frequency band 2 194-2 300 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.113	<p>For the conditions for the use of the bands 2 300-2 495 kHz (2 498 kHz in Region 1), 3 200-3 400 kHz, 4 750-4 995 kHz and 5 005-5 060 kHz by the broadcasting service, see Nos. 5.16 to 5.20, 5.21 and 23.3 to 23.10.</p>
5.114	<p>Alternative allocation: in Denmark and Iraq, the band 2 502-2 625 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p><u>Alternative allocation: in Iraq, the frequency band 2 502-2 625 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.115	<p>The carrier (reference) frequencies 3 023 kHz and 5 680 kHz may also be used, in accordance with Article 31, by stations of the maritime mobile service engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations. (WRC-07)</p>
5.116	<p>Administrations are urged to authorize the use of the band 3 155-3 195 kHz to provide a common worldwide channel for low power wireless hearing aids. Additional channels for these devices may be assigned by administrations in the bands between 3 155 kHz and 3 400 kHz to suit local needs.</p> <p>It should be noted that frequencies in the range 3 000 kHz to 4 000 kHz are suitable for hearing aid devices which are designed to operate over short distances within the induction field.</p>
5.117	<p>Alternative allocation: in Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Liberia, Sri Lanka and Togo, the band 3 155-3 200 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p>
5.118	<p>Additional allocation: in the United States, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, the band 3 230-3 400 kHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. (WRC-03)</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in the United States, Mexico and Peru, the frequency band 3 230-3 400 kHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.119	<p>Additional allocation: in Peru, the frequency band 3 500-3 750 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p>
5.120	<p>(SUP-WRC-2000)</p>
5.121	<p>Not used.</p>
5.122	<p>Alternative allocation: in Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru, the frequency band 3 750-4 000 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.123	<u>Additional allocation: in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3 900-3 950 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-19)</u>
5.124	(SUP - WRC-2000)
5.125	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Greenland, the band 3 950-4 000 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The power of the broadcasting stations operating in this band shall not exceed that necessary for a national service and shall in no case exceed 5 kW.
5.126	In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 3 995-4 005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.
5.127	The use of the band 4 000-4 063 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to ship stations using radiotelephony (see No. 52.220 and Appendix 17).
5.128	<u>Frequencies in the frequency bands 4 063-4 123 kHz and 4 130-4 438 kHz may be used exceptionally by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, with a mean power not exceeding 50 W, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service. In addition, in Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Central African Rep., China, the Russian Federation, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, in the frequency bands 4 063-4 123 kHz, 4 130-4 133 kHz and 4 408-4 438 kHz, stations in the fixed service, with a mean power not exceeding 1 kW, can be operated on condition that they are situated at least 600 km from the coast and that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service. (WRC-19)</u>
5.129	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.130	The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 4 125 kHz and 6 215 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. (WRC-07)
5.131	The frequency 4 209.5 kHz is used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of meteorological and navigational warnings and urgent information to ships by means of narrow-band direct-printing techniques. (WRC-97)
5.132	The frequencies 4 210 kHz, 6 314 kHz, 8 416.5 kHz, 12 579 kHz, 16 806.5 kHz, 19 680.5 kHz, 22 376 kHz and 26 100.5 kHz are the international frequencies for the transmission of maritime safety information (MSI) (see <u>Appendix-Appendices 15 and 17</u>). (WRC-23)
5.132A	Stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the fixed or mobile services. Applications of the radiolocation service are limited to oceanographic radars operating in accordance with Resolution 612 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)
5.132B	<u>Alternative allocation: in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 4 438- 4 488 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.133	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Niger, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 5 130-5 250 kHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)
5.133A	<u>Alternative allocation:</u> in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency bands 5 250 - 5 275 kHz and 26 200-26 350 kHz are allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)
5.133B	<u>Stations in the amateur service using the frequency band 5 351.5-5 366.5 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 15 W (e.i.r.p.). However, in Region 2 in Mexico, stations in the amateur service using the frequency band 5 351.5-5 366.5 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 20 W (e.i.r.p.). In the following Region 2 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, as well as the overseas countries and territories within the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Region 2, stations in the amateur service using the frequency band 5 351.5-5 366.5 kHz shall not exceed a maximum radiated power of 25 W (e.i.r.p.). (WRC-19)</u>
5.134	<u>The use of the frequency bands 5 900-5 950 kHz, 7 300-7 350 kHz, 9 400-9 500 kHz, 11 600-11 650 kHz, 12 050-12 100 kHz, 13 570-13 600 kHz, 13 800-13 870 kHz, 15 600-15 800 kHz, 17 480-17 550 kHz and 18 900-19 020 kHz by the broadcasting service is subject to the application of the procedure of Article 12. Administrations are encouraged to use these frequency bands to facilitate the introduction of digitally modulated emissions in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 517 (Rev.WRC-19). (WRC-19)</u>
5.135	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.136	<i>Additional allocation:</i> frequencies in the band 5 900-5 950 kHz may be used by stations in the following services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located: fixed service (in all three Regions), land mobile service (in Region 1), mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service (in Regions 2 and 3), on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)
5.137	On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, the bands 6 200-6 213.5 kHz and 6 220.5-6 525 kHz may be used exceptionally by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, with a mean power not exceeding 50 W. At the time of notification of these frequencies, the attention of the Bureau will be drawn to the above conditions.
5.137A	<u>The frequencies 6 337.5 kHz, 8 443 kHz, 12 663.5 kHz, 16 909.5 kHz and 22 450.5 kHz are the regional frequencies for the transmission of maritime safety information (MSI) by means of the NAVDAT system (see Appendices 15 and 17). (WRC-23)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.138	<p>The following bands: 6 765-6 795 kHz (centre frequency 6 780 kHz), 433.05-434.79 MHz (centre frequency 433.92 MHz) in Region 1 except in the countries mentioned in No. 5.280, 61-61.5 GHz (centre frequency 61.25 GHz), 122-123 GHz (centre frequency 122.5 GHz), and 244-246 GHz (centre frequency 245 GHz) are designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. The use of these frequency bands for ISM applications shall be subject to special authorization by the administration concerned, in agreement with other administrations whose radiocommunication services might be affected. In applying this provision, administrations shall have due regard to the latest relevant ITU-R Recommendations.</p>
5.138A	(SUP-WRC-12)
5.139	(SUP-WRC-12)
5.140	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Angola, Iraq, Somalia and Togo, the frequency band 7 000-7 050 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)
5.141	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar and Niger, the band 7 000-7 050 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)
5.141A	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the bands 7 000-7 100 kHz and 7 100-7 200 kHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-03)
5.141B	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria , Saudi Arabia , Australia , Bahrain , Botswana , Brunei Darussalam , China , Comoros , Korea (Rep. of) , Diego Garcia , Djibouti , Egypt , United Arab Emirates , Eritrea , Guinea , Indonesia , Iran (Islamic Republic of) , Japan , Jordan , Kuwait , Libya , Mali , Morocco , Mauritania , Niger , New Zealand , Oman , Papua New Guinea , Qatar , the Syrian Arab Republic , the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea , Singapore , Sudan , South Sudan , Tunisia , Viet Nam and Yemen , the frequency band 7 100-7 200 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)
5.141C	(SUP-WRC-12)
5.142	The use of the band 7 200-7 300 kHz in Region 2 by the amateur service shall not impose constraints on the broadcasting service intended for use within Region 1 and Region 3. (WRC-12)
5.143	<i>Additional allocation:</i> frequencies in the band 7 300-7 350 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service and in the land mobile service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.143A	In Region 3, frequencies in the band 7 350-7 450 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service on a primary basis and land mobile service on a secondary basis, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-12)
5.143B	In Region 1, frequencies in the band 7 350-7 450 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed and land mobile services communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. The total radiated power of each station shall not exceed 24 dBW. (WRC-12)
5.143C	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, South Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen, the bands 7 350-7 400 kHz and 7 400-7 450 kHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)
5.143D	In Region 2, frequencies in the band 7 350-7 400 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service and in the land mobile service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-12)
5.143E	(SUP-WRC-12)
5.144	In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 7 995-8 005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.
5.145	The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 8 291 kHz, 12 290 kHz and 16 420 kHz are prescribed in Articles 31 and 52. (WRC-07)
5.145A	Stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the fixed service. Applications of the radiolocation service are limited to oceanographic radars operating in accordance with Resolution 612 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)
5.145B	<i>Alternative allocation: in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency bands 9 305- 9 355 kHz and 16 100-16 200 kHz are allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</i>
5.146	<i>Additional allocation:</i> frequencies in the bands 9 400-9 500 kHz, 11 600-11 650 kHz, 12 050-12 100 kHz, 15 600-15 800 kHz, 17 480-17 550 kHz and 18 900-19 020 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies in the fixed service, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)
5.148	(SUP - WRC-97)

ITU Footnote	Description																																																			
5.149	<p>In making assignments to stations of other services to which the bands:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>13 360-13 410 kHz,</td> <td>4 950-4 990 MHz,</td> <td>102-109.5 GHz,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 550-25 670 kHz,</td> <td>4 990-5 000 MHz,</td> <td>111.8-114.25 GHz,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>37.5-38.25 MHz,</td> <td>6 650-6 675.2 MHz,</td> <td>128.33-128.59 GHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>73-74.6 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,</td> <td>10.6-10.68 GHz,</td> <td>129.23-129.49 GHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150.05-153 MHz in Region 1,</td> <td>14.47-14.5 GHz,</td> <td>130-134 GHz,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>322-328.6 MHz,</td> <td>22.01-22.21 GHz,</td> <td>136-148.5 GHz,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>406.1-410 MHz,</td> <td>22.21-22.5 GHz,</td> <td>151.5-158.5 GHz,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>608-614 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,</td> <td>22.81-22.86 GHz,</td> <td>168.59-168.93 GHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 330-1 400 MHz,</td> <td>23.07-23.12 GHz,</td> <td>171.11-171.45 GHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz,</td> <td>31.2-31.3 GHz,</td> <td>172.31-172.65 GHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 660-1 670 MHz,</td> <td>31.5-31.8 GHz in Regions 1 and 3,</td> <td>173.52-173.85 GHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 718.8-1 722.2 MHz,</td> <td>36.43-36.5 GHz,</td> <td>195.75-196.15 GHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 655-2 690 MHz,</td> <td>42.5-43.5 GHz,</td> <td>209-226 GHz,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 260-3 267 MHz,</td> <td>48.94-49.04 GHz,</td> <td>241-250 GHz,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 332-3 339 MHz,</td> <td>76-86 GHz,</td> <td>252-275 GHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 345.8-3 352.5 MHz,</td> <td>92-94 GHz,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 825-4 835 MHz,</td> <td>94.1-100 GHz,</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>are allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from spaceborne or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 4.5 and 4.6 and Article 29). (WRC-07)</p>	13 360-13 410 kHz,	4 950-4 990 MHz,	102-109.5 GHz,	25 550-25 670 kHz,	4 990-5 000 MHz,	111.8-114.25 GHz,	37.5-38.25 MHz,	6 650-6 675.2 MHz,	128.33-128.59 GHz	73-74.6 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,	10.6-10.68 GHz,	129.23-129.49 GHz	150.05-153 MHz in Region 1,	14.47-14.5 GHz,	130-134 GHz,	322-328.6 MHz,	22.01-22.21 GHz,	136-148.5 GHz,	406.1-410 MHz,	22.21-22.5 GHz,	151.5-158.5 GHz,	608-614 MHz in Regions 1 and 3,	22.81-22.86 GHz,	168.59-168.93 GHz	1 330-1 400 MHz,	23.07-23.12 GHz,	171.11-171.45 GHz	1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz,	31.2-31.3 GHz,	172.31-172.65 GHz	1 660-1 670 MHz,	31.5-31.8 GHz in Regions 1 and 3,	173.52-173.85 GHz	1 718.8-1 722.2 MHz,	36.43-36.5 GHz,	195.75-196.15 GHz	2 655-2 690 MHz,	42.5-43.5 GHz,	209-226 GHz,	3 260-3 267 MHz,	48.94-49.04 GHz,	241-250 GHz,	3 332-3 339 MHz,	76-86 GHz,	252-275 GHz	3 345.8-3 352.5 MHz,	92-94 GHz,		4 825-4 835 MHz,	94.1-100 GHz,	
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5.149A	<p><u>Alternative allocation: in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 13 450-13 550 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service on a secondary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>																																																			
5.150	<p>The following bands:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>13 553-13 567 kHz</td> <td>(centre frequency 13 560 kHz),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26 957-27 283 kHz</td> <td>(centre frequency 27 120 kHz),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40.66-40.70 MHz</td> <td>(centre frequency 40.68 MHz),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>902-928 MHz</td> <td>in Region 2 (centre frequency 915 MHz),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 400-2 500 MHz</td> <td>(centre frequency 2 450 MHz),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 725-5 875 MHz</td> <td>(centre frequency 5 800 MHz), and</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24-24.25 GHz</td> <td>(centre frequency 24.125 GHz)</td> </tr> </table> <p>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.</p>	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)																																					
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ITU Footnote	Description
5.151	<i>Additional allocation:</i> frequencies in the bands 13 570-13 600 kHz and 13 800-13 870 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service and in the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies in these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)
5.152	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Côte d'Ivoire, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 14 250-14 350 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Stations of the fixed service shall not use a radiated power exceeding 24 dBW. (WRC-03)
5.153	In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 15 995-16 005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.
5.154	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 18 068-18 168 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis for use within their boundaries, with a peak envelope power not exceeding 1 kW. (WRC-03)
5.155	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan , Moldova, Mongolia , Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 21 850-21 870 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service on a primary basis. (WRC-0723)
5.155A	In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan , Moldova, Mongolia , Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the use of the band 21 850-21 870 kHz by the fixed service is limited to provision of services related to aircraft flight safety. (WRC-07)
5.155B	The band 21 870-21 924 kHz is used by the fixed service for provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.
5.156	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Nigeria, the band 22 720-23 200 kHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service (radiosondes) on a primary basis.
5.156A	The use of the band 23 200-23 350 kHz by the fixed service is limited to provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.
5.157	The use of the band 23 350-24 000 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to inter-ship radiotelegraphy.
5.158	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 24 450-24 600 kHz is allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15) <i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 24 450-24 600 kHz is allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.159	<p>Alternative allocation: in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 39-39.5 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p> <p>Alternative allocation: in Armenia, Belarus, Moldova and Kyrgyzstan, the frequency band 39-39.5 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</p>
<u>5.159A</u>	<p><u>The use of the frequency band 40-50 MHz by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) shall be in accordance with the geographical area restrictions and the operational and technical conditions defined in Resolution 677 (WRC-23). The provisions of this footnote in no way diminish the obligation of the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) to operate as a secondary service in accordance with Nos. 5.29 and 5.30. (WRC-23)</u></p>
5.160	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Botswana, Burundi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo and Rwanda, the band 41-44 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p>
5.161	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Japan, the band 41-44 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.</p>
5.161A	<p>Additional allocation: in Korea (Rep. of) and the United States, the frequency bands 41.015-41.665 MHz and 43.35-44 MHz are also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. Stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the fixed or mobile services. Applications of the radiolocation service are limited to oceanographic radars operating in accordance with Resolution 612 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Korea (Rep. of), the United States and Mexico, the frequency bands 41.015-41.665 MHz and 43.35-44 MHz are also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. Stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the fixed or mobile services. Applications of the radiolocation service are limited to oceanographic radars operating in accordance with Resolution 612 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.161B	<p>Alternative allocation: in Albania, Germany, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Vatican, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Uzbekistan, Netherlands, Portugal, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Czech Rep., Romania, United Kingdom, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine, the frequency band 42-42.5 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>Alternative allocation: in Albania, Germany, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Vatican, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Uzbekistan, Netherlands, Portugal, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Czech Rep., Romania, United Kingdom, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine, the frequency band 42-42.5 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.162	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Australia, the band 44-47 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.162A	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Vatican, <u>Korea (Rep. of)</u>, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, <u>Indonesia</u>, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, <u>North Macedonia</u>, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, <u>the Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea</u>, the Czech Rep., the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland, the band 46-68 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution 217 (WRC-9723). (WRC-1223)</p>
5.163	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 47-48.5 MHz and 56.5-58 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, <u>Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine</u>, the frequency bands 47-48.5 MHz and 56.5-58 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-19)</p>
5.164	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Albania, Algeria, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Slovakia, Czech Rep., Romania, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Tunisia and Turkey, the frequency band 47-68 MHz, in South Africa the frequency band 47-50 MHz, and in Latvia the frequency band 48.5-56.5 MHz, are also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, stations of the land mobile service in the countries mentioned in connection with each frequency band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations of countries other than those mentioned in connection with the frequency band. (WRC-15)</p> <p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Albania, Algeria, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, <u>Gabon, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Slovakia, Czech Rep., Romania, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Chad, Togo, Tunisia and Turkey</u>, the frequency band 47-68 MHz, in South Africa the frequency band 47-50 MHz, and in Latvia the frequency bands 48.5-56.5 MHz and 58-68 MHz, are also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, stations of the land mobile service in the countries mentioned in connection with each frequency band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations of countries other than those mentioned in connection with the frequency band. (WRC-19)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.165	<p>Additional allocation: in Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania and Chad, the band 47-68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p>Additional allocation: in Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania and Chad, the frequency band 47-68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</p>
5.166	(SUP - WRC-15)
<u>5.166A</u>	<p><u>Different category of service: in Austria, Cyprus, the Vatican, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Slovakia and Slovenia, the frequency band 50.0- 50.5 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. Stations in the amateur service in these countries shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the broadcasting, fixed and mobile services operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations in the frequency band 50.0-50.5 MHz in the countries not listed in this provision. For a station of these services, the protection criteria in No. 5.169B shall also apply. In Region 1, with the exception of those countries listed in No. 5.169, wind profiler radars operating in the radiolocation service under No. 5.162A are authorized to operate on the basis of equality with stations in the amateur service in the frequency band 50.0-50.5 MHz. (WRC-19)</u></p>
<u>5.166B</u>	<p><u>In Region 1, stations in the amateur service operating on a secondary basis shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the broadcasting service. The field strength generated by an amateur station in Region 1 in the frequency band 50-52 MHz shall not exceed a calculated value of +6 dB(μV/m) at a height of 10 m above ground for more than 10% of time along the border of a country with operational analogue broadcasting stations in Region 1 and of neighbouring countries with broadcasting stations in Region 3 listed in Nos. 5.167 and 5.168. (WRC-19)</u></p>
<u>5.166C</u>	<p><u>In Region 1, stations in the amateur service in the frequency band 50-52 MHz, with the exception of those countries listed in No. 5.169, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, wind profiler radars operating in the radiolocation service under No. 5.162A. (WRC-19)</u></p>
<u>5.166D</u>	<p><u>Different category of service: in Lebanon, the frequency band 50-52 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. Stations in the amateur service in Lebanon shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the broadcasting, fixed and mobile services operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations in the frequency band 50-52 MHz in the countries not listed in this provision. (WRC-19)</u></p>
<u>5.166E</u>	<p><u>In the Russian Federation, only the frequency band 50.080-50.280 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis. The protection criteria for the other services in the countries not listed in this provision are specified in Nos. 5.166B and 5.169B. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.167	<p><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and Singapore, the frequency band 50-54 MHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p>
5.167A	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Indonesia and Thailand, the frequency band 50-54 MHz is also allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.168	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Australia, China and the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, the band 50-54 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.
5.169	<p><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 50-54 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. In Senegal, the band 50-51 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. — (WRC-12)</p> <p><u><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 50-54 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. In Senegal, the frequency band 50-51 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
<u>5.169A</u>	<u><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in the following countries in Region 1: Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the United Arab Emirates, Gambia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Uganda, Qatar, South Sudan and Tanzania, the frequency band 50-54 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. In Guinea-Bissau, the frequency band 50.0-50.5 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. In Djibouti, the frequency band 50-52 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. With the exception of those countries listed in No. 5.169, stations in the amateur service operating in Region 1 under this footnote, in all or part of the frequency band 50-54 MHz, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of other services operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations in Algeria, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Libya, Palestine*, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Republic of Korea, Sudan and Tunisia. The field strength generated by an amateur station in the frequency band 50-54 MHz shall not exceed a value of +6 dB(μV/m) at a height of 10 m above ground for more than 10% of time along the borders of listed countries requiring protection. (WRC-19)</u>
<u>5.169B</u>	<u>Except countries listed under No. 5.169, stations in the amateur service used in Region 1, in all or part of the 50-54 MHz frequency band, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of other services used in accordance with the Radio Regulations in Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Russian Federation, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Uzbekistan, Palestine*, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Ukraine. The field strength generated by an amateur station in the frequency band 50-54 MHz shall not exceed a value of +6 dB(μV/m) at a height of 10 m above ground for more than 10% of time along the borders of the countries listed in this provision. (WRC-19)</u>
5.170	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in New Zealand, the band 51-53 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.
5.171	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 54-68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. — (WRC-12)</p> <p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 54-68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.172	<i>Different category of service:</i> in the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2 and Guyana, the allocation of the frequency band 54-68 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-15)
5.173	<i>Different category of service:</i> in the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2 and Guyana, the allocation of the frequency band 68-72 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-15)
5.174	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.175	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan , Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia , Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 68-73 MHz and 76-87.5 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. In Latvia and Lithuania, the <u>frequency</u> bands 68-73 MHz and 76-87.5 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. <u>In Mongolia, the frequency band 76-87.5 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis; the stations of the broadcasting service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned fixed and mobile stations in the neighbouring countries.</u> The services to which these <u>frequency</u> bands are allocated in other countries and the broadcasting service in the countries listed above are subject to agreements with the neighbouring countries concerned. (WRC- 0723)
5.176	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Australia, China, Korea (Rep. of), the Philippines, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea and Samoa, the band 68-74 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)
5.177	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan , Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia , Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 73-74 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC- 0723)
5.178	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras and Nicaragua, the band 73-74.6 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)
5.179	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 74.6-74.8 MHz and 75.2-75.4 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for ground-based transmitters only. (WRC-12)
5.180	The frequency 75 MHz is assigned to marker beacons. Administrations shall refrain from assigning frequencies close to the limits of the guardband to stations of other services which, because of their power or geographical position, might cause harmful interference or otherwise place a constraint on marker beacons. Every effort should be made to improve further the characteristics of airborne receivers and to limit the power of transmitting stations close to the limits 74.8 MHz and 75.2 MHz.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.181	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Egypt, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, the band 74.8-75.2 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedure invoked under No. 9.21. (WRC-03)
5.182	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Western Samoa, the band 75.4-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.
5.183	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, Korea (Rep. of), Japan, the Philippines and the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, the band 76-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.
5.184	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.185	<i>Different category of service:</i> in the United States, the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2, and Guyana and Paraguay , the allocation of the frequency band 76-88 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC- 15 23)
5.186	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.187	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Albania, the band 81-87.5 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and used in accordance with the decisions contained in the Final Acts of the Special Regional Conference (Geneva, 1960).
5.188	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Australia, the band 85-87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The introduction of the broadcasting service in Australia is subject to special agreements between the administrations concerned.
5.189	Not used.
5.190	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Monaco, the band 87.5-88 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-97)
5.191	Not used.
5.192	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in China and Korea (Rep. of), the band 100-108 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)
5.193	Not used.
5.194	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia and Turkmenistan, the band 104-108 MHz is also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service on a secondary basis. (WRC-07) <u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Kyrgyzstan, Somalia and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 104-108 MHz is also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service on a secondary basis. (WRC-19)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.195	Not used.
5.196	Not used.
5.197	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in the Syrian Arab Republic, the band 108-111.975 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedures invoked under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)
5.197A	<i>Additional allocation:</i> the <u>frequency</u> band 108-117.975 MHz is also allocated on a primary basis to the Aeronautical-aeronautical mobile (R) service, limited to systems operating in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 413 (Rev.WRC-0723) *. The use of the <u>frequency</u> band 108-112 MHz by the aeronautical mobile (R) service shall be limited to systems composed of ground-based transmitters and associated receivers that provide navigational information in support of air navigation functions in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. (WRC-0723)
5.198	(SUP - WRC-07)
<u>5.198A</u>	<u>The use of the frequency band 117.975-137 MHz by the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. No. 9.16 does not apply. Such use shall be limited to non-geostationary-satellite systems operated in accordance with international aeronautical standards. Resolution 406 (WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u>
<u>5.198B</u>	<u>The use of the frequency band 117.975-137 MHz by the aeronautical mobile (R) service shall have priority over use by the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service. (WRC-23)</u>
5.199	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.200	In the <u>frequency</u> band 117.975-137 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 <u>Article 31 for distress and safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service and the aeronautical mobile-satellite service. (WRC-23)</u> Article 31 for distress and safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service. (WRC-07)
5.201	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in <u>Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bahrain, Egypt, Bulgaria, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Uzbekistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan and Ukraine,</u> the frequency band 132-136 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service. (WRC-1523)

* *Note by the Secretariat:* This Resolution was revised by WRC-1223.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.202	<p><u>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Mali, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Senegal, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 136-137 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, the United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 136-137 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service. (WRC-15)</p>
5.203	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.203A	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.203B	(SUP - WRC-07)
<u>5.203C</u>	<p><u>The use of the space operation service (space-to-Earth) with non-geostationary satellite short-duration mission systems in the frequency band 137-138 MHz is subject to Resolution 660 (WRC-19). Resolution 32 (WRC-19) applies. These systems shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the existing services to which the frequency band is allocated on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.204	<p>Different category of service: in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Montenegro, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Serbia, Singapore, Thailand and Yemen, the band 137-138 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-07)</p> <p><u>Different category of service: in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Montenegro, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand and Yemen, the frequency band 137-138 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.205	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Israel and Jordan, the allocation of the band 137-138 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).</p>
5.206	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Slovakia, the Czech Rep., Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 137-138 MHz to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-2000)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.207	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Australia, the band 137-144 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis until that service can be accommodated within regional broadcasting allocations.
5.208	The use of the band 137-138 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. (WRC-97)
5.208A	<p>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 the relevant ITU-R Recommendation. (WRC-07)</p> <p><u>In making assignments to space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the frequency bands 137-138 MHz, 387-390 MHz and 400.15-401 MHz and in the maritime mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the frequency bands 157.1875-157.3375 MHz and 161.7875-161.9375 MHz, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the frequency bands 150.05-153 MHz, 322-328.6 MHz, 406.1-410 MHz and 608-614 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions as shown in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R RA.769. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.208B*	<p>In the bands:</p> <p>———— 137-138 MHz, ———— 387-390 MHz, ———— 400.15-401 MHz, ———— 1 452-1 492 MHz, ———— 1 525-1 610 MHz, ———— 1 613.8-1 626.5 MHz, ———— 2 655-2 690 MHz, ———— 21.4-22 GHz,</p> <p>Resolution 739 (Rev.WRC-15) applies. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>In the frequency bands:</u></p> <p><u>137-138 MHz,</u> <u>157.1875-157.3375 MHz,</u> <u>161.7875-161.9375 MHz,</u> <u>387-390 MHz,</u> <u>400.15-401 MHz,</u> <u>1 452-1 492 MHz,</u> <u>1 525-1 610 MHz,</u> <u>1 613.8-1 626.5 MHz,</u> <u>2 655-2 690 MHz,</u> <u>21.4-22 GHz,</u></p> <p><u>Resolution 739 (Rev.WRC-19) applies. (WRC-19)</u></p>

* This provision was previously numbered as No. 5.347A. It was renumbered to preserve the sequential order.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.209	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)
<u>5.209A</u>	<u>The use of the frequency band 137.175-137.825 MHz by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the space operation service identified as short-duration mission in accordance with Appendix 4 is not subject to No. 9.11A. (WRC-19)</u>
5.210	<u>Additional allocation: in Italy and the United Kingdom, the frequency bands 138-143.6 MHz and 143.65- 144 MHz are also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis. (WRC-23)</u> Additional allocation: in Italy, the Czech Rep. and the United Kingdom, the bands 138-143.6 MHz and 143.65-144 MHz are also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis. (WRC-07)
5.211	Additional allocation: in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Finland, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands, Qatar, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia and Turkey, the frequency band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the maritime mobile and land mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15) <u>Additional allocation: in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Finland, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands, Qatar, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia and Turkey, the frequency band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the maritime mobile and land mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u>
5.212	Alternative allocation: in Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, the Central African Rep., Congo (Rep. of the), Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Uganda, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 138-144 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12) <u>Alternative allocation: in Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, the Central African Rep., Congo (Rep. of the), Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Uganda, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 138-144 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u>
5.213	Additional allocation: in China, the band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.214	<p>Additional allocation: in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Tanzania, the band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Tanzania, the frequency band 138-144 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.215	Not used.
5.216	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the band 144-146 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a secondary basis.
5.217	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guyana and India, the band 146-148 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.
5.218	<i>Additional allocation:</i> 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.
<u>5.218A</u>	<p><u>The frequency band 148-149.9 MHz in the space operation service (Earth-to-space) may be used by nongeostationary-satellite systems with short-duration missions. Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the space operation service used for a short-duration mission in accordance with Resolution 32 (WRC-19) of the Radio Regulations are not subject to agreement under No. 9.21. At the stage of coordination, the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. In the frequency band 148-149.9 MHz, non-geostationary-satellite systems with short-duration missions shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, existing primary services within this frequency band, or impose additional constraints on the space operation and mobile-satellite services. In addition, earth stations in non-geostationary-satellite systems in the space operation service with short-duration missions in the frequency band 148-149.9 MHz shall ensure that the power flux-density does not exceed -149 dB(W/(m² · 4 kHz)) for more than 1% of time at the border of the territory of the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Korea (Rep. of), Cuba, Russian Federation, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand and Viet Nam. In case this power flux-density limit is exceeded, agreement under No. 9.21 is required to be obtained from countries mentioned in this footnote. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.219	<p>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.</p> <p><u>The use of the frequency 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 frequency band 148-149.9 MHz. The use of the frequency band 148-149.9 MHz by nongeostationary-satellite systems in the space operation service identified as short-duration mission is not subject to No. 9.11A. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.220	The use of the frequency 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. (WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.221	<p><u>Stations of the mobile-satellite service in the frequency 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, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cyprus, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Spain, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Kyrgyzstan, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, Romania, the United Kingdom, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>Stations of the mobile-satellite service in the frequency 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, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cyprus, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Spain, Estonia, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, Romania, the United Kingdom, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (WRC-15)</p>
5.222	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.223	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.224	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.224A	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.224B	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.225	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Australia and India, the band 150.05-153 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.225A	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, the Russian Federation, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Viet Nam, the frequency band 154-156 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. The usage of the frequency band 154-156 MHz by the radiolocation service shall be limited to space-object detection systems operating from terrestrial locations. The operation of stations in the radiolocation service in the frequency band 154-156 MHz shall be subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. For the identification of potentially affected administrations in Region 1, the instantaneous field-strength value of 12 dB(μV/m) for 10% of the time produced at 10 m above ground level in the 25 kHz reference frequency band at the border of the territory of any other administration shall be used. For the identification of potentially affected administrations in Region 3, the interference-to-noise ratio (I/N) value of -6 dB (N = -161 dBW/4 kHz), or -10 dB for applications with greater protection requirements, such as public protection and disaster relief (PPDR (N = -161 dBW/4 kHz)), for 1% of the time produced at 60 m above ground level at the border of the territory of any other administration shall be used. In the frequency bands 156.7625-156.8375 MHz, 156.5125-156.5375 MHz, 161.9625-161.9875 MHz, 162.0125-162.0375 MHz, out-of-band e.i.r.p. of space surveillance radars shall not exceed -16 dBW. Frequency assignments to the radiolocation service under this allocation in Ukraine shall not be used without the agreement of Moldova. (WRC-12)</p>
5.226	<p>The frequency 156.525 MHz is the international distress, safety and calling frequency for the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service using digital selective calling (DSC). The conditions for the use of this frequency and the band 156.4875-156.5625 MHz are contained in Articles 31 and 52, and in Appendix 18.</p> <p>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 and the band 156.7625-156.8375 MHz are contained in Article 31 and Appendix 18.</p> <p>In the bands 156-156.4875 MHz, 156.5625-156.7625 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 18).</p> <p>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 radiocommunication service.</p> <p>However, the frequencies 156.8 MHz and 156.525 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. (WRC-07)</p>
5.227	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> the bands 156.4875-156.5125 MHz and 156.5375-156.5625 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis. The use of these bands by the fixed and land mobile services shall not cause harmful interference to nor claim protection from the maritime mobile VHF radiocommunication service. (WRC-07)</p>
5.227A	(SUP - WRC-12)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.228	The use of the frequency bands 156.7625-156.7875 MHz and 156.8125-156.8375 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to the reception of automatic identification system (AIS) emissions of long- range AIS broadcast messages (Message 27, see the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1371). With the exception of AIS emissions, emissions in these frequency bands by systems operating in the maritime mobile service for communications shall not exceed 1 W. (WRC-12)
5.228AA	The use of the frequency bands 161.9375-161.9625 MHz and 161.9875-162.0125 MHz by the maritime mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) service is limited to the systems which operate in accordance with Appendix 18. (WRC-15)
<u>5.228AB</u>	<u>The use of the frequency bands 157.1875-157.3375 MHz and 161.7875-161.9375 MHz by the maritime mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to non-geostationary-satellite systems operating in accordance with Appendix 18. (WRC-19)</u>
5.228C	<p><u>The use of the frequency bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz by the maritime mobile service and the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) service is limited to the automatic identification system (AIS), including AIS search and rescue transmitters (AIS-SART) and satellite emergency position indicating radio beacons with AIS (EPIRB-AIS). The use of these frequency bands by the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is limited to AIS emissions from search and rescue aircraft operations. The AIS, AIS-SART and EPIRB-AIS operations in these frequency bands shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed and mobile services operating in the adjacent frequency bands. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>The use of the frequency bands 161.9625 161.9875 MHz and 162.0125 162.0375 MHz by the maritime mobile service and the mobile satellite (Earth to space) service is limited to the automatic identification system (AIS).</p> <p>The use of these frequency bands by the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is limited to AIS emissions from search and rescue aircraft operations. The AIS operations in these frequency bands shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed and mobile services operating in the adjacent frequency bands.—(WRC-12)</p>
<u>5.228AC</u>	<u>The use of the frequency bands 157.1875-157.3375 MHz and 161.7875-161.9375 MHz by the maritime mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to non-geostationary-satellite systems operating in accordance with Appendix 18. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the terrestrial services in Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Korea (Rep. of), Cuba, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea, South Africa and Viet Nam. (WRC-19)</u>
5.228D	The frequency bands 161.9625-161.9875 MHz (AIS 1) and 162.0125-162.0375 MHz (AIS 2) may continue to be used by the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis until 1 January 2025, at which time this allocation shall no longer be valid. Administrations are encouraged to make all practicable efforts to discontinue the use of these bands by the fixed and mobile services prior to the transition date. During this transition period, the maritime mobile service in these frequency bands has priority over the fixed, land mobile and aeronautical mobile services. (WRC-12)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.229	<p>Alternative allocation: in Morocco, the band 162-174 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The use of this band shall be subject to agreement with administrations having services, operating or planned, in accordance with the Table which are likely to be affected. Stations in existence on 1 January 1981, with their technical characteristics as of that date, are not affected by such agreement.</p> <p><u>(SUP-WRC-23)</u></p>
5.230	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the band 163-167 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.</p>
5.231	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Afghanistan and China, the band 167-174 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The introduction of the broadcasting service into this band shall be subject to agreement with the neighbouring countries in Region 3 whose services are likely to be affected. (WRC-12)</p>
5.232	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.233	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the band 174-184 MHz is also allocated to the space research (space-to-Earth) and the space operation (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. These services shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations.</p>
5.234	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.235	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland, the band 174-223 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, the stations of the land mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, broadcasting stations, existing or planned, in countries other than those listed in this footnote.</p>
5.236	Not used.
5.237	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Chad, the band 174-223 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)</p>
5.238	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and the Philippines, the band 200-216 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.</p>
5.239	Not used.
5.240	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in China and India, the band 216-223 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.</p>
5.241	<p>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.</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.242	<p>Additional allocation: in Canada, the band 216-220 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis.</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Canada and Mexico, the frequency band 216-220 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.243	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Somalia, the band 216-225 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to not causing harmful interference to existing or planned broadcasting services in other countries.</p>
5.244	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.245	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Japan, the band 222-223 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.</p>
5.246	<p><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Spain, France, Israel and Monaco, the band 223-230 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting and land mobile services on a primary basis (see No. 5.33) on the basis that, in the preparation of frequency plans, the broadcasting service shall have prior choice of frequencies; and allocated to the fixed and mobile, except land mobile, services on a secondary basis. However, the stations of the land mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations in Morocco and Algeria.</p>
5.247	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Oman, Qatar and Syrian Arab Republic, the band 223-235 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.</p>
5.248	Not used.
5.249	Not used.
5.250	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the band 225-235 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.</p>
5.251	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Nigeria, the band 230-235 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.</p>
5.252	<p><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the bands 230-238 MHz and 246-254 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.</p> <p><u><i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency bands 230-238 MHz and 246-254 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.253	Not used.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.254	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 except for the additional allocation made in footnote No. 5.256A . (WRC-03)
5.255	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 .
5.256	The frequency 243 MHz is the frequency in this band for use by survival craft stations and equipment used for survival purposes. (WRC-07)
5.256A	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, the frequency band 258-261 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (Earth-to-space) and space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. Stations in the space research service (Earth-to-space) and space operation service (Earth-to-space) shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, or constrain the use and development of, the mobile service systems and mobile-satellite service systems operating in the frequency band. Stations in space research service (Earth-to-space) and space operation service (Earth-to-space) shall not constrain the future development of fixed service systems of other countries. (WRC-15)
5.257	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 .
5.258	The use of the band 328.6-335.4 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to Instrument Landing Systems (glide path).
5.259	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, the band 328.6-335.4 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedure invoked under No. 9.21 . (WRC-12)
5.260	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.260A	<u>In the frequency band 399.9-400.05 MHz, the maximum e.i.r.p. of any emission of earth stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not exceed 5 dBW in any 4 kHz band and the maximum e.i.r.p. of each earth station in the mobile-satellite service shall not exceed 5 dBW in the whole 399.9-400.05 MHz frequency band. Until 22 November 2022, this limit shall not apply to satellite systems for which complete notification information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau by 22 November 2019 and that have been brought into use by that date. After 22 November 2022, these limits shall apply to all systems within the mobile-satellite service operating in this frequency band. In the frequency band 399.99-400.02 MHz, the e.i.r.p. limits as specified above shall apply after 22 November 2022 to all systems within the mobile-satellite service. Administrations are requested that their mobile-satellite service satellite links in the 399.99-400.02 MHz frequency band comply with the e.i.r.p. limits as specified above, after 22 November 2019. (WRC-19)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
<u>5.260B</u>	<u>In the frequency band 400.02-400.05 MHz, the provisions of No. 5.260A are not applicable for telecommand uplinks within the mobile-satellite service. (WRC-19)</u>
5.261	Emissions shall be confined in a band of ± 25 kHz about the standard frequency 400.1 MHz.
5.262	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Moldova, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Singapore, Somalia, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 400.05-401 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)
5.263	The band 400.15-401 MHz is also allocated to the space research service in the space-to-space direction for communications with manned space vehicles. In this application, the space research service will not be regarded as a safety service.
5.264	The use of the band 400.15-401 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A . The power flux-density limit indicated in Annex 1 of Appendix 5 shall apply until such time as a competent world radiocommunication conference revises it.
<u>5.264A</u>	<u>In the frequency band 401-403 MHz, the maximum e.i.r.p. of any emission of each earth station in the meteorological-satellite service and the Earth exploration-satellite service shall not exceed 22 dBW in any 4 kHz band for geostationary-satellite systems and non-geostationary-satellite systems with an orbit of apogee equal or greater than 35 786 km. The maximum e.i.r.p. of any emission of each earth station in the meteorological-satellite service and the Earth exploration-satellite service shall not exceed 7 dBW in any 4 kHz band for non-geostationary-satellite systems with an orbit of apogee lower than 35 786 km. The maximum e.i.r.p. of each earth station in the meteorological-satellite service and the Earth exploration satellite service shall not exceed 22 dBW for geostationary-satellite systems and non-geostationary-satellite systems with an orbit of apogee equal or greater than 35 786 km in the whole 401-403 MHz frequency band. The maximum e.i.r.p. of each earth station in the meteorological-satellite service and the Earth exploration-satellite service shall not exceed 7 dBW for non-geostationary-satellite systems with an orbit of apogee lower than 35 786 km in the whole 401-403 MHz frequency band. Until 22 November 2029, these limits shall not apply to satellite systems for which complete notification information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau by 22 November 2019 and that have been brought into use by that date. After 22 November 2029, these limits shall apply to all systems within the meteorological-satellite service and the Earth exploration-satellite service operating in this frequency band. (WRC-19)</u>
<u>5.264B</u>	<u>Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the meteorological-satellite service and the Earth exploration satellite service for which complete notification information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau no later than 28 April 2007 are exempt from provisions of No. 5.264A and may continue to operate in the frequency band 401.898-402.522 MHz on a primary basis without exceeding a maximum e.i.r.p. level of 12 dBW. (WRC-23)</u>
5.265	<u>In the frequency band 403-410 MHz, Resolution 205 (Rev.WRC-15) applies.—(WRC-15)</u> <u>In the frequency band 403-410 MHz, Resolution 205 (Rev.WRC-19) applies. (WRC-19)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.266	The use of the band 406-406.1 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is limited to low power satellite emergency position-indicating radio_beacons (see also Article 31). (WRC-07)
5.267	Any emission capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized uses of the band 406-406.1 MHz is prohibited.
5.268	Use of the frequency band 410-420 MHz by the space research service is limited to space-to-space communication links with an orbiting, manned space vehicle. The power flux-density at the surface of the Earth produced by emissions from transmitting stations of the space research service (space-to-space) in the frequency band 410-420 MHz shall not exceed $-153 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $0^\circ \leq \delta \leq 5^\circ$, $-153 + 0.077 (\delta - 5) \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $5^\circ \leq \delta \leq 70^\circ$ and $-148 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $70^\circ \leq \delta \leq 90^\circ$, where δ is the angle of arrival of the radio-frequency wave and the reference bandwidth is 4 kHz. In this frequency band, stations of the space research service (space-to-space) shall not claim protection from, nor constrain the use and development of, stations of the fixed and mobile services. No. 4.10 does not apply. (WRC-15)
5.269	<p><u><i>Different category of service:</i> in Australia, Brazil, the United States, India, Japan and the United Kingdom, the allocation of the frequency bands 420-430 MHz and 440-450 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-23)</u></p> <p><i>Different category of service:</i> 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. 5.33).</p>
5.270	<i>Additional allocation:</i> 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.
5.271	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Belarus, China, India, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 420-460 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service (radio altimeters) on a secondary basis. (WRC-07)
5.272	(SUP - WRC-12)
5.273	(SUP - WRC-12)
5.274	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Chad, the bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz are allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)
5.275	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Libya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, the frequency bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Libya, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, the frequency bands 430-432 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.276	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Afghanistan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey and Yemen, the frequency band 430-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and the frequency bands 430-435 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated, except in Ecuador, to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p>
5.277	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Djibouti, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Romania, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 430-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Djibouti, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Mali, Uzbekistan, Poland, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Romania, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 430-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.278	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> 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. 5.33).</p> <p><u><i>Different category of service:</i> in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela, the allocation of the frequency band 430-440 MHz to the amateur service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.279	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> 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. 9.21.</p> <p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Mexico, the frequency bands 430-435 MHz and 438-440 MHz are also allocated on a primary basis to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service, and on a secondary basis to the fixed service, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.279A	<p>The use of the frequency band 432-438 MHz by sensors in the Earth exploration satellite service (active) shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R RS.1260-1. Additionally, the Earth exploration satellite service (active) in the frequency band 432-438 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service in China. The provisions of this footnote in no way diminish the obligation of the Earth exploration satellite service (active) to operate as a secondary service in accordance with Nos. 5.29 and 5.30. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>The use of the frequency band 432-438 MHz by sensors in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R RS.1260-2. Additionally, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) in the frequency band 432-438 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service in China. The provisions of this footnote in no way diminish the obligation of the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) to operate as a secondary service in accordance with Nos. 5.29 and 5.30. (WRC-19)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.280	<p>In Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia and Switzerland, the band 433.05-434.79 MHz (centre frequency 433.92 MHz) is designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services of these countries operating within this band must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in this band is subject to the provisions of No. 15.13. (WRC-07)</p> <p><u>In Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia and Switzerland, the frequency band 433.05-434.79 MHz (centre frequency 433.92 MHz) is designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services of these countries operating within this frequency band must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in this frequency band is subject to the provisions of No. 15.13. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.281	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in the French overseas departments and communities 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.</p>
5.282	<p>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 1 260-1 270 MHz and 5 650-5 670 MHz by the amateur-satellite service is limited to the Earth-to-space direction.</p>
5.283	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Austria, the band 438-440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.</p>
5.284	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Canada, the band 440-450 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.</p>
5.285	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Canada, the allocation of the band 440-450 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).</p>
5.286	<p>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.</p>
5.286A	<p>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)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.286AA	<p>The frequency band 450-470 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). See Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.—(WRC-15)</p> <p><u>The frequency band 450-470 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) - see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-19). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.286B	The use of the band 454-455 MHz in the countries listed in No. 5.286D , 455-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in Region 2, and 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in the countries listed in No. 5.286E , 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)
5.286C	The use of the band 454-455 MHz in the countries listed in No. 5.286D , 455-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in Region 2, and 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz in the countries listed in No. 5.286E , 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)
5.286D	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Canada, the United States and Panama, the band 454-455 MHz is also allocated to the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. (WRC-07)
5.286E	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Cape Verde, Nepal and Nigeria, the bands 454-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)
5.287	<p>Use of the frequency bands 457.5125-457.5875 MHz and 467.5125-467.5875 MHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to on-board communication stations. The characteristics of the equipment and the channelling arrangement shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1174-3. The use of these frequency bands in territorial waters is subject to the national regulations of the administration concerned.—(WRC-15)</p> <p><u>Use of the frequency bands 457.5125-457.5875 MHz and 467.5125-467.5875 MHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to on-board communication stations. The characteristics of the equipment and the channelling arrangement shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R M.1174-4. The use of these frequency bands in territorial waters is subject to the national regulations of the administration concerned. (WRC-19)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.288	<p>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.1174-3. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>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.1174-4. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.289	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.
5.290	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, the Russian Federation, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the allocation of the band 460-470 MHz to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)
5.291	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the band 470-485 MHz is also allocated to the space research (space-to-Earth) and the space operation (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and subject to not causing harmful interference to existing and planned broadcasting stations.
5.291A	<p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Liechtenstein, Serbia and Switzerland, the frequency band 470-494 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution 217 (Rev.WRC-23). (WRC-23)</u></p> <p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Liechtenstein, the Czech Rep., Serbia and Switzerland, the frequency band 470-494 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution 217 (WRC-97). (WRC-15)</p>
5.292	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela, the allocation of the frequency band 470-512 MHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)
5.293	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Canada, Chile, Cuba, the United States, Guyana, Jamaica and Panama, the allocation of the frequency bands 470-512 MHz and 614-806 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Cuba, the United States, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico and Panama, the allocation of the frequency bands 470-512 MHz and 614-698 MHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In Argentina and Ecuador, the allocation of the frequency band 470-512 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC- 1523)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.294	<p><u>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Israel, Libya, Palestine¹, the Syrian Arab Republic, Chad and Yemen, the frequency band 470-582 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Israel, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, Chad and Yemen, the frequency band 470-582 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis.—(WRC-15)</p>
5.295	<p>In the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, the United States and Mexico, the frequency band 470-608 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Mobile service stations of the IMT system within the frequency band are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the broadcasting service of neighbouring countries. Nos. 5.43 and 5.43A apply. In Mexico, the use of IMT in this frequency band will not start before 31 December 2018 and may be extended if agreed by the neighbouring countries.—(WRC-15)</p> <p><u>In the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, the United States and Mexico, the frequency band 470-608 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)—see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-19). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Mobile service stations of the IMT system within the frequency band are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the broadcasting service of neighbouring countries. Nos. 5.43 and 5.43A apply. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.295A	<p><u>Additional allocation: in Albania, Germany, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Vatican, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Uzbekistan, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Türkiye, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, the United Kingdom, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine, the frequency band 470-694 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. For the protection of the broadcasting service, stations in the mobile service shall not create a field strength for more than 1% of the time at the highest of the clutter height or 10 m above ground level at the border of the territory of any other administration that exceeds the field strength value as calculated using § 4.1.3.2 of Annex 2 to the GE06 Agreement with regard to allowance for multiple interference, Table A.1.10 and the methodology given in the GE06 Agreement. These limits may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. This allocation shall in no way adversely affect the broadcast development or undermine new entries of the broadcasting service to the GE06 Plan. (WRC-23)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.296	<p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Albania, Algeria, Germany, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Vatican, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldova, Monaco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Uganda, Palestine*², the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, the United Kingdom, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sudan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 470-694 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the land mobile service, intended for applications ancillary to broadcasting and programme-making. Stations of the land mobile service in the countries listed in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to existing or planned stations operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those listed in this footnote. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Albania, Germany, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Vatican, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldova, Monaco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Uganda, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sudan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 470-694 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the land mobile service, intended for applications ancillary to broadcasting and programme-making. Stations of the land mobile service in the countries listed in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to existing or planned stations operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those listed in this footnote. (WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.296A	<p><u>In Micronesia, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, the frequency band 470-698 MHz, or portions thereof, and in Bangladesh, Lao P.D.R., Maldives, New Zealand and Viet Nam, the frequency band 610-698 MHz, or portions thereof, are identified for use by these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)—see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-23). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The mobile allocation in this frequency band shall not be used for IMT systems unless subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the broadcasting service of neighbouring countries. Nos. 5.43 and 5.43A apply. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>In Micronesia, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, the frequency band 470-698 MHz, or portions thereof, and in Bangladesh, Maldives and New Zealand, the frequency band 610-698 MHz, or portions thereof, are identified for use by these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The mobile allocation in this frequency band shall not be used for IMT systems unless subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the broadcasting service of neighbouring countries. Nos. 5.43 and 5.43A apply. (WRC-15)</p>
5.297	<p>Additional allocation: in Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Guyana and Jamaica, the frequency band 512-608 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In the Bahamas, Barbados and Mexico, the frequency band 512-608 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Guyana and Jamaica, the frequency band 512-608 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In the Bahamas, Barbados and Mexico, the frequency band 512-608 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In Mexico, the frequency band 512-608 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the fixed service (see No. 5.32). (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.298	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in India, the band 549.75-550.25 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis.</p>
5.299	<p>Not used.</p>
5.300	<p><u>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Palestine*3, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Sudan, the frequency band 582-790 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Sudan, the frequency band 582-790 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.301	Not used.
5.302	(SUP - WRC-12)
5.303	Not used.
5.304	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. 5.10 to 5.13), the band 606-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.
5.305	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in China, the band 606-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.
5.306	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Region 1, except in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. 5.10 to 5.13), and in Region 3, the band 608-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.
5.307	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in India, the band 608-614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.
<u>5.307A</u>	<u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Palestine*, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic, the frequency band 614-694 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis and identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)—see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-23) subject to the agreement obtained under No. 9.21. Stations in the mobile service shall not create a field strength for more than 1% of the time at the highest of the clutter height or 10 m above ground level at the border of the territory of any other administration that exceeds the field strength value as calculated using § 4.1.3.2 of Annex 2 to the GE06 Agreement with regard to allowance for multiple interference, Table A.1.10 and the methodology given in the GE06 Agreement. Stations in the mobile service of the countries listed in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from the existing and future broadcasting stations of the neighbouring countries operating in accordance with the GE06 Plan. This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations and shall in no way adversely affect the development of the existing and future broadcasting service in accordance with the GE06 Agreement. For countries party to the GE06 Agreement, the use of stations in the mobile service is also subject to the successful application of the procedures of that Agreement. This allocation does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations and shall allow the implementation and development of the broadcasting service in accordance with the GE06 Agreement. The countries listed in this footnote and located in the African Broadcasting Area should ensure protection of the radio astronomy service within the frequency band 606-614 MHz, as allocated in No. 5.304, consistent with the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R RA.769. The countries listed in this footnote, which are neighbouring to the countries listed in No. 5.312, should ensure the protection of the aeronautical radionavigation service in the frequency band 645-862 MHz. (WRC-23)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.307B	<u><i>Additional allocation: in Gambia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania and Chad, the frequency band 614-694 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis. For the protection of the broadcasting service, stations in the mobile service shall not create a field strength for more than 1% of the time at the highest of the clutter height or 10 m above ground level at the border of the territory of any other administration that exceeds the field strength value as calculated using § 4.1.3.2 of Annex 2 to the GE06 Agreement with regard to allowance for multiple interference, Table A.1.10 and the methodology given in the GE06 Agreement. This allocation shall in no way adversely affect the broadcast development or undermine new entries of the broadcasting service to the GE06 Plan. Additional measures shall be used by administrations implementing stations in the mobile services to protect stations in the broadcasting service of neighbouring administrations such as a distance limitation from the border of a neighbouring country. (WRC-23)</i></u>
5.308	<u><i>Different category of service: in Belize, Colombia, El Salvador and Guatemala, the frequency band 614-698 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis. Stations of the mobile service within the frequency band are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-23)</i></u> <i>Additional allocation: in Belize and Colombia, the frequency band 614-698 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis. Stations of the mobile service within the frequency band are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)</i>
5.308A	In the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Colombia, the United States, <u>Guatemala, Jamaica</u> and Mexico, the frequency band 614-698 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)—see Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-1519) . This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Mobile service stations of the IMT system within the frequency band are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 and shall not cause harmful interference to or claim protection from the broadcasting service of neighbouring countries. Nos. 5.43 and 5.43A apply. In Belize and Mexico, the use of IMT in this frequency band will not start before 31 December 2018 and may be extended if agreed by the neighbouring countries. (WRC-1523)
5.309	<i>Different category of service: in El Salvador, the allocation of the frequency band 614-806 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-15)</i>
5.310	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.311	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.311A	<i>For the frequency band 620-790 MHz, see also Resolution 549 (WRC-07). (WRC-07)</i> (SUP - WRC-19)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.312	<p><u>Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 645-862 MHz, and in Bulgaria the frequency bands 726-753 MHz, 778-811 MHz and 822-852 MHz, are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 645-862 MHz, in Bulgaria the frequency bands 646-686 MHz, 726-758 MHz, 766-814 MHz and 822-862 MHz, and in Poland the frequency band 860-862 MHz until 31 December 2017, are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</u></p>
5.312A	In Region 1, the use of the frequency band 694-790 MHz by the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is subject to the provisions of Resolution 760 (WRC-1523) . See also Resolution 224 (Rev.WRC-1523) . (WRC-1523)
<u>5.312B</u>	<u>The frequency band 698-960 MHz, or portions thereof, in Region 2, and the frequency band 694-960 MHz, or portions thereof, in Region 1, are identified for use by high-altitude platform stations as International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) base stations (HIBS). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 213 (WRC-23) shall apply. HIBS shall not claim protection from existing primary services. No. 5.43A does not apply, see resolves 2 of Resolution 213 (WRC-23). Such use of HIBS in the frequency bands 694-728 MHz, 830- 835 MHz and 805.3-806.9 MHz is limited to reception by HIBS. (WRC-23)</u>
5.313	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.313A	<p><u>The frequency band, or portions of the frequency band 698-790 MHz, in Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Korea (Rep. of), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar (Union of), New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, are identified for use by these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. In China, the use of IMT in this frequency band will not start until 2015. (WRC-15)</u></p> <p><u>The frequency band, or portions of the frequency band 698-790 MHz, in Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Korea (Rep. of), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Myanmar (Union of), New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, are identified for use by these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.313B	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.314	(SUP - WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.314A	<u>The frequency band 698-960 MHz, or portions thereof, in Australia, Maldives, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Vanuatu, and the frequency bands 703-733 MHz, 758-788 MHz, 890-915 MHz and 935-960 MHz, or portions thereof, in China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand are identified for use by high-altitude platform stations as International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) base stations (HIBS). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 213 (WRC-23) shall apply. HIBS shall not claim protection from existing primary services. No. 5.43A does not apply, see resolves 2 of Resolution 213 (WRC-23). Such use of HIBS in the frequency bands 698-728 MHz and 830-835 MHz is limited to reception by HIBS. (WRC-23)</u>
5.315	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.316	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.316A	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.316B	In Region 1, the allocation to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in the frequency band 790-862 MHz is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the aeronautical radionavigation service in countries mentioned in No. 5.312 . For countries party to the GE06 Agreement, the use of stations of the mobile service is also subject to the successful application of the procedures of that Agreement. Resolutions 224 (Rev.WRC-1523) and 749 (Rev.WRC-1523) shall apply, as appropriate. (WRC-1523)
5.317	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Region 2 (except Brazil, the United States and Mexico), the frequency 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. (WRC-15)
5.317A	The parts of the frequency band 698-960 MHz in Region 2 and the frequency bands 694-790 MHz in Region 1 and 790-960 MHz in Regions 1 and 3 which are allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT)—see Resolutions 224 (Rev.WRC-1523) , 760 (WRC-1523) and 749 (Rev.WRC-1523) , where applicable. This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-1523)
5.318	<i>Additional allocation:</i> 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.
5.319	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, the bands 806-840 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 856-890 MHz (space-to-Earth) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite (R), service. The use of these bands by this service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, services in other countries operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and is subject to special agreements between the administrations concerned.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.320	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Region 3, the bands 806-890 MHz and 942-960 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite (R), service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . The use of this service is limited to operation within national boundaries. In seeking such agreement, appropriate protection shall be afforded to services operating in accordance with the Table, to ensure that no harmful interference—is caused to such services.
5.321	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.322	In Region 1, in the band 862-960 MHz, stations of the broadcasting service shall be operated only in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. 5.10 to 5.13) excluding Algeria, Burundi, <u>Djibouti</u> , Egypt, Spain, Lesotho, Libya, Morocco, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . (WRC- 12 <u>23</u>)
5.323	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 862-960 MHz, in Bulgaria the bands 862-890.2 MHz and 900-935.2 MHz, in Poland the band 862-876 MHz until 31 December 2017, and in Romania the bands 862-880 MHz and 915-925 MHz, are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime. — (WRC-12)</p> <p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 862-960 MHz, in Bulgaria the frequency bands 862-880 MHz and 915-925 MHz, and in Romania the frequency bands 862-880 MHz and 915-925 MHz, are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.324	Not used.
5.325	<i>Different category of service:</i> in the United States, the allocation of the band 890-942 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 .
5.325A	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2, Guatemala, Mexico , Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela, the frequency band 902-928 MHz is allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. <u>In Mexico, the frequency band 902-928 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis.</u> In Colombia, the frequency band 902- 905-915 <u>915</u> MHz is allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. (WRC- 15 <u>23</u>)
5.326	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Chile, the band 903-905 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 .
5.327	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Australia, the allocation of the band 915-928 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33).

ITU Footnote	Description
5.327A	The use of the frequency band 960-1 164 MHz by the aeronautical mobile (R) service is limited to systems that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 417 (Rev.WRC-15) . (WRC-15)
5.328	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)
5.328A	Stations in the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1 164-1 215 MHz shall operate in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 609 (Rev.WRC-07) and shall not claim protection from stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 960-1 215 MHz. No. 5.43A does not apply. The provisions of No. 21.18 shall apply. (WRC-07)
5.328AA	<p>The frequency band 1 087.7-1 092.3 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, limited to the space station reception of Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) emissions from aircraft transmitters that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Stations operating in the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service shall not claim protection from stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service. Resolution 425 (WRC-15) shall apply. —(WRC-15)</p> <p><u>The frequency band 1 087.7-1 092.3 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, limited to the space station reception of Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) emissions from aircraft transmitters that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Stations operating in the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service shall not claim protection from stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service. Resolution 425 (Rev.WRC-19) shall apply. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.328B	The use of the bands 1 164-1 300 MHz, 1 559-1 610 MHz and 5 010-5 030 MHz by systems and networks in the radionavigation-satellite service for which complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, is received by the Radiocommunication Bureau after 1 January 2005 is subject to the application of the provisions of Nos. 9.12 , 9.12A and 9.13 . Resolution 610 (WRC-03) shall also apply; however, in the case of radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space) networks and systems, Resolution 610 (WRC-03) shall only apply to transmitting space stations. In accordance with No. 5.329A , for systems and networks in the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space) in the bands 1 215-1 300 MHz and 1 559-1 610 MHz, the provisions of Nos. 9.7 , 9.12 , 9.12A and 9.13 shall only apply with respect to other systems and networks in the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space). (WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.329	<p>Use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1 215-1 300 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to, and no protection is claimed from, the radionavigation service authorized under No. 5.331. Furthermore, the use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1 215-1 300 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the radiolocation service. No. 5.43 shall not apply in respect of the radiolocation service. Resolution 608 (WRC-03)* shall apply. (WRC-03)</p> <p><u>Use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the frequency band 1 215-1 300 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to, and no protection is claimed from, the radionavigation service authorized under No. 5.331. Furthermore, the use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the frequency band 1 215- 1 300 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the radiolocation service. No. 5.43 shall not apply in respect of the radiolocation service. Resolution 608 (Rev.WRC-19) shall apply. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.329A	<p>Use of systems in the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-space) operating in the bands 1 215-1 300 MHz and 1 559-1 610 MHz is not intended to provide safety service applications, and shall not impose any additional constraints on radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth) systems or on other services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. (WRC-07)</p>
5.330	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, <u>Palestine⁴</u>, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the band 1 215-1 300 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-1223)</p>

* ~~Note by the Secretariat: This Resolution was revised by WRC-15.~~

ITU Footnote	Description
5.331	<p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Korea (Rep. of), Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela and Viet Nam, the frequency band 1 215-1 300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. In Canada and the United States, the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service, and use of the radionavigation service shall be limited to the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Korea (Rep. of), Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lesotho, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Venezuela and Viet Nam, the band 1 215 1 300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. In Canada and the United States, the band 1 240-1 300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service, and use of the radionavigation service shall be limited to the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-12)</p>
5.332	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)
<u>5.332A</u>	<u>Administrations authorizing operation of the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz, or portions thereof, shall ensure that the amateur and amateur-satellite services do not cause harmful interference to radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth) receivers in accordance with No. 5.29 (see the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.2164). The authorizing administration, upon receipt of a report of harmful interference caused by a station of the amateur or amateur-satellite services, shall take all necessary steps to rapidly eliminate such interference. (WRC-23)</u>
5.333	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.334	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Canada and the United States, the band 1 350-1_370 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-03)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.335	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)
5.335A	In the band 1 260-1 300 MHz, active spaceborne sensors in the Earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause harmful interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the radiolocation service and other services allocated by footnotes on a primary basis. (WRC-2000)
5.336	Not used.
5.337	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.
5.337A	The use of the band 1 300-1 350 MHz by earth stations in the radionavigation-satellite service and by stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor constrain the operation and development of, the aeronautical-radionavigation service. (WRC-2000)
5.338	In Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia and Turkmenistan, existing installations of the radionavigation service may continue to operate in the band 1 350-1 400 MHz. (WRC-12)
5.338A	<p>In the frequency bands 1 350-1 400 MHz, 1 427-1 452 MHz, 22.55-23.55 GHz, 30-31.3 GHz, 49.7-50.2 GHz, 50.4-50.9 GHz, 51.4-52.6 GHz, 81-86 GHz and 92-94 GHz, Resolution 750 (Rev.WRC-15) applies. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>In the frequency bands 1 350-1 400 MHz, 1 427-1 452 MHz, 22.55-23.55 GHz, 24.25-27.5 GHz, 30-31.3 GHz, 49.7-50.2 GHz, 50.4-50.9 GHz, 51.4-52.4 GHz, 52.4-52.6 GHz, 81-86 GHz and 92-94 GHz, Resolution 750 (Rev.WRC-19) applies. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.339	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.
5.339A	(SUP - WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.340	<p>All emissions are prohibited in the following bands:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 400-1 427 MHz, 2 690-2 700 MHz, except those provided for by No. 5.422, 10.68-10.7 GHz, except those provided for by No. 5.483, 15.35-15.4 GHz, except those provided for by No. 5.511, 23.6-24 GHz, 31.3-31.5 GHz, 31.5-31.8 GHz, in Region 2, 48.94-49.04 GHz, from airborne stations 50.2-50.4 GHz², 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, 190-191.8 GHz, 200-209 GHz, 226-231.5 GHz, 250-252 GHz. (WRC-03)</p>
5.341	<p>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.</p>
5.341A	<p>In Region 1, the frequency bands 1 427-1 452 MHz and 1 492-1 518 MHz are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any other application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of IMT stations is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the aeronautical mobile service used for aeronautical telemetry in accordance with No. 5.342. (WRC-15)</p>
5.341B	<p>In Region 2, the frequency band 1 427-1 518 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)</p>

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

ITU Footnote	Description
5.341C	The frequency bands 1 427-1 452 MHz and 1 492-1 518 MHz are identified for use by administrations in Region 3 wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15) . The use of these frequency bands by the above administrations for the implementation of IMT in the frequency bands 1 429-1 452 MHz and 1 492-1 518 MHz is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries using stations of the aeronautical mobile service. This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)
5.342	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine, the frequency band 1 429-1 535 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, exclusively for the purposes of aeronautical telemetry within the national territory. As of 1 April 2007, the use of the frequency band 1 452-1 492 MHz is subject to agreement between the administrations concerned. (WRC-15)
5.343	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.
5.344	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> 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. 5.343).
5.345	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 (ARC-92)* <u>Use of the frequency 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 (Rev.WRC-19).</u> (WRC-19)
5.346	<u>In Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Palestine, Qatar, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 1 452-1 492 MHz is identified for use by administrations listed above wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-23). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any other application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the aeronautical mobile service used for aeronautical telemetry in accordance with No. 5.342. See also Resolution 761 (Rev.WRC-19). (WRC-23)</u> Not used.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.346A	<u>The frequency band 1 452-1 492 MHz is identified for use by administrations in Region 3 wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-19) and Resolution 761 (Rev.WRC-19). The use of this frequency band by the above administrations for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries using stations of the aeronautical mobile service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-19)</u>
5.347	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.347A**	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.348	The use of the band 1 518-1 525 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A . In the band 1 518-1 525 MHz stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from the stations in the fixed service. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-03)
5.348A	In the band 1 518-1 525 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/m ²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival, instead of those given in Table 5-2 of Appendix 5. In the band 1 518-1 525 MHz stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from stations in the mobile service in the territory of Japan. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-03)
5.348B	In the band 1 518-1 525 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from aeronautical mobile telemetry stations in the mobile service in the territory of the United States (see Nos. 5.343 and 5.344) and in the countries listed in No. 5.342 . No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-03)
5.348C	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.349	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cameroon, <u>Djibouti</u> , Egypt, France , Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan , Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia , Lebanon, <u>North Macedonia</u> , Morocco, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Yemen, the allocation of the band 1 525-1 530 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC- 07 <u>23</u>)
5.350	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 1 525-1 530 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis. — (WRC-2000) <u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 1 525-1 530 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u>

** *Note by the Secretariat:* This provision has been modified by WRC-07, and subsequently renumbered No. 5.208B in order to preserve the sequential order.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.351	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.
5.351A	For the use of the <u>frequency</u> bands 1 518-1 544 MHz, 1 545-1 559 MHz, 1 610-1 645.5 MHz, 1 646.5-1 660.5 MHz, 1 668-1 675 MHz, 1 980-2 010 MHz, 2 170-2 200 MHz, 2 483.5-2 520 MHz and 2 670-2 690 MHz by the mobile-satellite service, see Resolutions 212 (Rev.WRC-0723) and 22-(Rev.WRC-0723) . (WRC-0723)
5.352	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.352A	<p>In the frequency band 1 525-1 530 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service, except stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed service in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, France and French overseas communities of Region 3, Guinea, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen notified prior to 1 April 1998. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>In the frequency band 1 525-1 530 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service, except stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed service in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen notified prior to 1 April 1998. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.353	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.353A	In applying the procedures of Section II of Article 9 to the mobile-satellite service in the <u>frequency</u> bands 1 530-1 544 MHz and 1 626.5-1 645.5 MHz, priority shall be given to accommodating the spectrum requirements for distress, urgency and safety communications of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). Maritime mobile-satellite distress, urgency and safety communications shall have priority access and immediate availability over all other mobile satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, distress, urgency and safety communications of the GMDSS. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (The provisions of Resolution 222 (WRC-200023)* shall apply.) (WRC-200023)
5.354	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 .
5.355	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Bahrain, Bangladesh, Congo (Rep. of the), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the bands 1 540-1 559 MHz, 1 610-1 645.5 MHz and 1 646.5-1 660 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)
5.356	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).

ITU Footnote	Description
5.357	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.
5.357A	In applying the procedures of Section II of Article 9 to the mobile-satellite service in the frequency bands 1 545-1 555 MHz and 1 646.5-1 656.5 MHz, priority shall be given to accommodating the spectrum requirements of the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service providing transmission of messages with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44. Aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44 shall have priority access and immediate availability, by pre-emption if necessary, over all other mobile-satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (The provisions of Resolution 222 (WRC-1223) shall apply.) (WRC-1223)
5.358	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.359	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin , Cameroon, the Russian Federation, France , Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mauritania, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Romania, Tajikistan, Tunisia; and Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency bands 1 550-1 559 MHz, 1 610-1 645.5 MHz and 1 646.5-1 660 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Administrations are urged to make all practicable efforts to avoid the implementation of new fixed-service stations in these frequency bands. (WRC-1523)
5.360 to 5.362	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.362A	In the United States, in the bands 1 555-1 559 MHz and 1 656.5-1 660.5 MHz, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service shall have priority access and immediate availability, by pre-emption if necessary, over all other mobile-satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article 44. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (WRC-97)
5.362B	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.362C	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.363	(SUP - WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.364	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. 5.366 (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. 5.366 and stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the provisions of No. 5.359. 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. 5.366.
5.365	The use of the band 1 613.8-1 626.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A.
5.366	The band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz is reserved on a worldwide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based or satellite-borne facilities. Such satellite use is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.
5.367	<i>Additional allocation:</i> The frequency band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)
5.368	<p><u>The provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply with respect to the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services in the frequency band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz. However, No. 4.10 applies in the frequency band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz with respect to the aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service when operating in accordance with No. 5.366, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service when operating in accordance with No. 5.367, and in the frequency bands 1 614.4225-1 618.725 MHz or 1 616.3-1 620.38 MHz (Earth-to-space) (see resolves 5 of Resolution 365 (WRC-23)) and 1 621.35-1 626.5 MHz with respect to the maritime mobile-satellite service when used for the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS). In applying the procedure of Section II of Article 9, the provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply for the frequency bands 1 614.4225-1 618.725 MHz or 1 616.3-1 620.38 MHz (Earth-to-space) (see resolves 5 of Resolution 365 (WRC-23)) and 2 483.59-2 499.91 MHz (space-to-Earth) for the maritime mobile-satellite service when used for the GMDSS with satellite networks or systems for which complete coordination information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau before 20 November 2023. Resolution 365 (WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>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.</p>
5.369	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Angola, Australia, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Sudan, South Sudan, Togo and Zambia, the allocation of the band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz to the radiodetermination-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries not listed in this provision. (WRC-12)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.370	<i>Different category of service:</i> 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.
5.371	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Region 1, the band 1 610-1 626.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-12)
5.372	<p>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. 29.13 applies).</p> <p><u>Harmful interference shall not be caused to stations of the radio astronomy service using the frequency band 1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz by stations of the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services (No. 29.13 applies). The equivalent power flux-density (epfd) produced in the frequency band 1 610.6-1 613.8 MHz by all space stations of a non-geostationary-satellite system in the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) operating in frequency band 1 613.8-1 626.5 MHz shall be in compliance with the protection criteria provided in Recommendations ITU-R RA.769-2 and ITU-R RA.1513-2, using the methodology given in Recommendation ITU-R M.1583-1, and the radio astronomy antenna pattern described in Recommendation ITU-R RA.1631-0. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.372A	<u>The maritime mobile-satellite service in the frequency bands 1 614.4225-1 618.725 MHz or 1 616.3-1 620.38 MHz (Earth-to-space) (see resolves 5 of Resolution 365 (WRC-23)) and 2 483.59-2 499.91 MHz (space-toEarth) when they are used for the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS) is limited to the geostationary satellite networks identified in Resolution 365 (WRC-23) and their associated earth stations located within a service area from 75°E to 135°E longitude and from 10°N to 55°N latitude. Resolution 365 (WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u>
5.373	<p>Not used:</p> <p><u>Maritime mobile earth stations receiving in the frequency band 1 621.35-1 626.5 MHz shall not impose additional constraints on earth stations operating in the maritime mobile-satellite service or maritime earth stations of the radiodetermination-satellite service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations in the frequency band 1 610- 1 621.35 MHz or on earth stations operating in the maritime mobile-satellite service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations in the frequency band 1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz, unless otherwise agreed between the notifying administrations. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.373A	<p>(SUP WRC 97)</p> <p><u>Maritime mobile earth stations receiving in the frequency band 1 621.35-1 626.5 MHz shall not impose constraints on the assignments of earth stations of the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and the radiodetermination satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 1 621.35-1 626.5 MHz in networks for which complete coordination information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau before 28 October 2019. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.374	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. 5.359. (WRC-97)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.375	The use of the band 1 645.5-1 646.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and for inter-satellite links is limited to distress, <u>urgency</u> and safety communications (see Article 31). (<u>WRC-23</u>)
5.376	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.
5.376A	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)
5.377	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.378	Not used.
5.379	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan, the band 1 660.5-1 668.4 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service on a secondary basis.
5.379A	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.
5.379B	The use of the <u>frequency</u> band 1 668-1 675 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A . In the band 1 668-1 668.4 MHz, Resolution 904 (WRC-07) shall apply. (WRC-0723)
5.379C	In order to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 1 668-1 670 MHz, the aggregate power flux-density values produced by mobile earth stations in a network of the mobile-satellite service operating in this band shall not exceed -181 dB(W/m ²) in 10 MHz and -194 dB(W/m ²) in any 20 kHz at any radio astronomy station recorded in the Master International Frequency Register, for more than 2% of integration periods of 2 000 s. (WRC-03)
5.379D	For sharing of the band 1 668.4-1 675 MHz between the mobile-satellite service and the fixed and mobile services, Resolution 744 (Rev.WRC-07 23) shall apply. (WRC-0723)
5.379E	In band 1 668.4-1 675 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the meteorological aids service in China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan and Uzbekistan. In band 1 668.4-1 675 MHz, administrations are urged not to implement new systems in the meteorological aids service and are encouraged to migrate existing meteorological aids service operations to other bands as soon as practicable. (WRC-03)
5.380	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.380A	In band 1670-1675 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor constrain the development of, existing earth stations in the meteorological-satellite service notified before 1 January 2004. Any new assignment to these earth stations in this band shall also be protected from harmful interference from stations in the mobile-satellite service. (WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.381	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Afghanistan, Cuba, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, the band 1 690-1 700 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)
5.382	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yemen, the allocation of the frequency band 1 690-1 700 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), and in the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, the allocation of the frequency band 1 690-1 700 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33) and to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)</p> <p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Russian Federation, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yemen, the allocation of the frequency band 1 690-1 700 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33), and in the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, the allocation of the frequency band 1 690-1 700 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33) and to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a secondary basis. (WRC-19)</p>
5.383	Not used.
5.384	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in India, Indonesia and Japan, the band 1 700-1 710 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. (WRC-97)
5.384A	The frequency bands 1 710-1 885 MHz, 2 300-2 400 MHz and 2 500-2 690 MHz, or portions thereof, are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)
5.385	<i>Additional allocation:</i> the band 1 718.8-1 722.2 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis for spectral line observations. (WRC-2000)
5.386	<i>Additional allocation:</i> the frequency 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 (except in Mexico), in Australia, Guam, India, Indonesia and Japan on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, having particular regard to troposcatter systems. (WRC-15)
5.387	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan , Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the band 1 770-1 790 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. (WRC-1223)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.388	The frequency 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 (IMT). Such use does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by other services to which they are allocated. The frequency bands should be made available for IMT in accordance with Resolution 212 (Rev.WRC-1523) (see also Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-1523)). (WRC-1523)
5.388A	<p><u>The frequency bands 1 710-1 980 MHz, 2 010-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 170 MHz in Regions 1 and 3 and the frequency bands 1 710-1 980 MHz and 2 110-2 160 MHz in Region 2 are identified for the use by high altitude platform stations as International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) base stations (HIBS). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 221 (Rev.WRC-23) shall apply. HIBS shall not claim protection from existing primary services. No. 5.43A does not apply. Such use of HIBS in the frequency bands 1 710-1 785 MHz in Regions 1 and 2, and 1 710-1 815 MHz in Region 3 is limited to reception by HIBS, and in the frequency band 2 110- 2 170 MHz is limited to transmission from HIBS. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p><u>In Regions 1 and 3, the bands 1 885-1 980 MHz, 2 010-2 025 MHz and 2 110-2 170 MHz and, in Region 2, the bands 1 885-1 980 MHz and 2 110-2 160 MHz may be used by high altitude platform stations as base stations to provide International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), in accordance with Resolution 221 (Rev.WRC-07). Their use by IMT applications using high altitude platform stations as base stations does not preclude the use of these bands by any station in the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.—(WRC-12)</u></p>
5.388B	<p><u>In Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, for the purpose of protecting fixed and mobile services, including IMT mobile stations, in their territories from co-channel interference, a high altitude platform station (HAPS) operating as an IMT base station in neighbouring countries, in the bands referred to in No. 5.388A, shall not exceed a co-channel power flux density of 127 dB(W/(m² – MHz)) at the Earth's surface outside a country's borders unless explicit agreement of the affected administration is provided at the time of the notification of HAPS.—(WRC-12)</u></p> <p><u>(SUP-WRC-23)</u></p>
5.389	Not used.
5.389A	The use of the <u>frequency</u> 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 (Rev.WRC-20023)*. (WRC-0723)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.389B	<p>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.</p> <p><u>The use of the frequency 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, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.389C	<p>The use of the bands 2 010-2 025 MHz and 2 160-2 170 MHz in Region 2 by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A and to the provisions of Resolution 716 (Rev.WRC-20023). (WRC-0723)</p>
5.389D	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.389E	<p>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.</p>
5.389F	<p>In Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, the use of the bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall neither cause harmful interference to the fixed and mobile services, nor hamper the development of those services prior to 1 January 2005, nor shall the former service request protection from the latter services. (WRC 2000)</p> <p><u>In Algeria, Cape Verde, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, the use of the frequency bands 1 980-2 010 MHz and 2 170-2 200 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall neither cause harmful interference to the fixed and mobile services, nor hamper the development of those services prior to 1 January 2005, nor shall the former service request protection from the latter services. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.390	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.391	<p>In making assignments to the mobile service in the frequency 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.1154-0, and shall take that Recommendation into account for the introduction of any other type of mobile system. (WRC-15)</p>
5.392	<p>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 geo-stationary and non-geostationary satellites.</p>
5.392A	(SUP - WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.393	<p>Additional allocation: in Canada, the United States and India, the frequency band 2 310-2 360 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial sound broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-15), with the exception of resolves 3 in regard to the limitation on broadcasting-satellite systems in the upper 25 MHz. (WRC-15)</p> <p>Additional allocation: in Canada, the United States and India, the frequency band 2 310-2 360 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial sound broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-19), with the exception of resolves 3 in regard to the limitation on broadcasting-satellite systems in the upper 25 MHz. Complementary terrestrial sound broadcasting stations shall be subject to bilateral coordination with neighbouring countries prior to their bringing into use. (WRC-19)</p>
5.394	In the United States, the use of the band 2-3002 360-2-3902 395 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile services. In Canada, the use of the band 2 360-2 400 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile services. (WRC- 0723)
5.395	In France and Turkey, the use of the band 2 310-2 360 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile service. (WRC-03)
5.396	<p>Space stations of the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 2 310-2 360 MHz operating in accordance with No. 5.393 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. (SUP - WRC-19)</p>
5.397	(SUP - WRC-12)
5.398	In respect of the radiodetermination-satellite service in the band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz, the provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply.
5.398A	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine, the band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the radiolocation service. The radiolocation stations in these countries shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed, mobile and mobile-satellite services operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations in the frequency band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz. (WRC-12)
5.399	Except for cases referred to in No. 5.401, stations of the radiodetermination-satellite service operating in the frequency band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz for which notification information is received by the Bureau after 17 February 2012, and the service area of which includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine, shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from stations of the radiolocation service operating in these countries in accordance with No. 5.398A. (WRC-12)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.400	(SUP - WRC-12)
5.401	<p>In Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia, the frequency band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz was already allocated on a primary basis to the radiodetermination-satellite service before WRC-12, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries not listed in this provision. Systems in the radiodetermination-satellite service for which complete coordination information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau before 18 February 2012 will retain their regulatory status, as of the date of receipt of the coordination request information. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>In Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, India, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Sudan, Togo and Zambia, the frequency band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz was already allocated on a primary basis to the radiodetermination-satellite service before WRC-12, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 from countries not listed in this provision. Systems in the radiodetermination-satellite service for which complete coordination information has been received by the Radiocommunication Bureau before 18 February 2012 will retain their regulatory status, as of the date of receipt of the coordination request information. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.402	The use of the band 2 483.5-2 500 MHz by the mobile-satellite and the radiodetermination-satellite services is subject to 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.
5.403	Subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, the band 2 520-2 535 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. (WRC-07)
5.404	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in India and Iran (Islamic Republic of), the band 2 500-2 516.5 MHz may also be used for the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within national boundaries, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21.
5.405	(SUP-WRC-12)
5.407	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 $-152 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ in Argentina, unless otherwise agreed by the administrations concerned.
5.408	(SUP - WRC-2000)
5.409	(SUP - WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description						
5.409A	<u>The frequency band 2 500-2 690 MHz in Regions 1 and 2, and the frequency band 2 500-2 655 MHz in Region 3 are identified for use by high-altitude platform stations as International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) base stations (HIBS). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 218 (WRC-23) shall apply. HIBS shall not claim protection from existing primary services. No. 5.43A does not apply. Such use of HIBS in the frequency bands 2 500-2 510 MHz in Regions 1 and 2, and 2 500-2 535 MHz in Region 3 is limited to reception by HIBS. (WRC-23)</u>						
5.410	The band 2 500-2 690 MHz may be used for tropospheric scatter systems in Region 1, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . No. 9.21 does not apply to tropospheric scatter links situated entirely outside Region 1. Administrations shall make all practicable efforts to avoid developing new tropospheric scatter systems in this band. When planning new tropospheric scatter radio-relay links in this band, all possible measures shall be taken to avoid directing the antennas of these links towards the geostationary-satellite orbit. (WRC-12)						
5.411	(SUP - WRC-07)						
5.412	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 2 500-2 690 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)						
5.413	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.						
5.414	The allocation of the frequency band 2 500-2 520 MHz to the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A . (WRC-07)						
5.414A	<p>In Japan and India, the use of the bands 2 500-2 520 MHz and 2 520-2 535 MHz, under No. 5.403, by a satellite network in the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to operation within national boundaries and subject to the application of No. 9.11A. The following pfd values shall be used as a threshold for coordination under No. 9.11A, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, in an area of 1 000 km around the territory of the administration notifying the mobile-satellite service network:</p> <table data-bbox="535 1360 1347 1474"> <tbody> <tr> <td>$-136 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</td> <td>for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 5^\circ$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$-136 + 0.55 (\theta - 5) \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</td> <td>for $5^\circ < \theta \leq 25^\circ$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$-125 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</td> <td>for $25^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>where θ is the angle of arrival of the incident wave above the horizontal plane, in degrees. Outside this area Table 21-4 of Article 21 shall apply. Furthermore, the coordination thresholds in Table 5-2 of Annex 1 to Appendix 5 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004), in conjunction with the applicable provisions of Articles 9 and 11 associated with No. 9.11A, shall apply to systems for which complete notification information has been received by the Radiocommunications Bureau by 14 November 2007 and that have been brought into use by that date. (WRC-07)</p>	$-136 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$	for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 5^\circ$	$-136 + 0.55 (\theta - 5) \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$	for $5^\circ < \theta \leq 25^\circ$	$-125 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$	for $25^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$
$-136 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$	for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 5^\circ$						
$-136 + 0.55 (\theta - 5) \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$	for $5^\circ < \theta \leq 25^\circ$						
$-125 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$	for $25^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$						
5.415	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. (WRC-07)						

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ITU Footnote	Description
5.415A	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in India and Japan, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 , the band 2 515-2 535 MHz may also be used for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within their national boundaries. (WRC-2000)
5.416	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 provisions of No. 9.19 shall be applied by administrations in this band in their bilateral and multilateral negotiations. (WRC-07)
5.417	(SUP - WRC-2000)
5.417A	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.417B	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.417C	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.417D	(SUP - WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description						
5.418	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in India, the frequency band 2 535-2 655 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-15). The provisions of No. 5.416 and Table 21-4 of Article 21, do not apply to this additional allocation. Use of non-geostationary satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) is subject to Resolution 539 (Rev.WRC-15). Geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (sound) systems for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005 are limited to systems intended for national coverage. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (sound) space station operating in the frequency band 2 630-2 655 MHz, and for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005, shall not exceed the following limits, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation:</p> <p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in India, the frequency band 2 535-2 655 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev.WRC-19). The provisions of No. 5.416 and Table 21-4 of Article 21 do not apply to this additional allocation. Use of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) is subject to Resolution 539 (Rev.WRC-19). Geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (sound) systems for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005 are limited to systems intended for national coverage. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by emissions from a geostationary broadcasting-satellite service (sound) space station operating in the frequency band 2 630- 2 655 MHz, and for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005, shall not exceed the following limits, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation:</u></p> <table data-bbox="378 1087 1453 1197"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>_____</u> -130 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</td> <td style="text-align: center;">for 0° ≤ θ ≤ 5°</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">-130 + 0.4 (θ - 5) dB(W/(m² · MHz))</td> <td style="text-align: center;">for 5° < θ ≤ 25°</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">-122 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</td> <td style="text-align: center;">for 25° < θ ≤ 90°</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>where θ is the angle of arrival of the incident wave above the horizontal plane, in degrees. These limits may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. As an exception to the limits above, the pfd value of -122 dB(W/(m² · MHz)) shall be used as a threshold for coordination under No. 9.11 in an area of 1 500 km around the territory of the administration notifying the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) system.</p> <p>In addition, an administration listed in this provision shall not have simultaneously two overlapping frequency assignments, one under this provision and the other under No. 5.416 for systems for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information has been received after 1 June 2005. (WRC-1519)</p>	<u>_____</u> -130 dB(W/(m ² · MHz))	for 0° ≤ θ ≤ 5°	-130 + 0.4 (θ - 5) dB(W/(m ² · MHz))	for 5° < θ ≤ 25°	-122 dB(W/(m ² · MHz))	for 25° < θ ≤ 90°
<u>_____</u> -130 dB(W/(m ² · MHz))	for 0° ≤ θ ≤ 5°						
-130 + 0.4 (θ - 5) dB(W/(m ² · MHz))	for 5° < θ ≤ 25°						
-122 dB(W/(m ² · MHz))	for 25° < θ ≤ 90°						
5.418A	<p>In certain Region 3 countries listed in No. 5.418, use of the band 2 630-2 655 MHz by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, has been received after 2 June 2000, is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.12A, in respect of geostationary-satellite networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered to have been received after 2 June 2000, and No. 22.2 does not apply. No. 22.2 shall continue to apply with respect to geostationary-satellite networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered to have been received before 3 June 2000. (WRC-03)</p>						

ITU Footnote	Description
5.418B	Use of the band 2 630-2 655 MHz by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound), pursuant to No. 5.418 , for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, has been received after 2 June 2000, is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.12 . (WRC-03)
5.418C	Use of the band 2 630-2 655 MHz by geostationary-satellite networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, has been received after 2 June 2000 is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.13 with respect to non-geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound), pursuant to No. 5.418 and No. 22.2 does not apply. (WRC-03)
5.419	When introducing systems of the mobile-satellite service in the band 2 670-2 690 MHz, 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 . (WRC-07)
5.420	The band 2 655-2 670 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. (WRC-07)
5.420A	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.421	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.422	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Romania, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yemen, the band 2 690-2 700 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985. (WRC-12)
5.423	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.
5.424	<i>Additional allocation:</i> 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.
5.424A	In the band 2 900-3 100 MHz, stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the radionavigation service. (WRC-03)
5.425	In the band 2 900-3 100 MHz, the use of the shipborne interrogator-transponder (SIT) system shall be confined to the sub-band 2 930 -2 950 MHz.
5.426	The use of the band 2 900-3 100 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to ground-based radars.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.427	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.
5.428	<p>Additional allocation: in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 3 100-3 300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.—(WRC-15)</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 3 100-3 300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.429	<p><u>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao P.D.R., Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Palestine*, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam and Yemen, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. Mongolia, New Zealand and the countries bordering the Mediterranean shall not claim protection for their fixed and mobile services from the radiolocation service. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>Additional allocation: in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sudan and Yemen, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. The countries bordering the Mediterranean shall not claim protection for their fixed and mobile services from the radiolocation service.—(WRC-15)</p>
5.429A	<p><u>Additional allocation: in Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. Stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the radiolocation service. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>Additional allocation: in Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. Stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the radiolocation service.—(WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
<p>5.429B</p>	<p><u>In the following countries of Region 1: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). The use of this frequency band shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-23). The use of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service, and administrations wishing to implement IMT shall obtain the agreement of neighbouring countries to protect operations within the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>In the following countries of Region 1 south of 30° parallel north: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3 300 3 400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). The use of this frequency band shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). The use of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service, and administrations wishing to implement IMT shall obtain the agreement of neighbouring countries to protect operations within the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)</p>
<p>5.429C</p>	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. In Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay, the frequency band 3 300 3 400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Stations in the fixed and mobile services operating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the radiolocation service. (WRC-1523)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.429D	<p><u>In Region 2, the use of the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-23). The use of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service, and administrations wishing to implement IMT shall obtain the agreement of neighbouring countries to protect operations within the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>In the following countries in Region 2: Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay, the use of the frequency band 3 300 3 400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). This use in Argentina and Uruguay is subject to the application of No. 9.21. The use of the frequency band 3 300 3 400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service, and administrations wishing to implement IMT shall obtain the agreement of neighbouring countries to protect operations within the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.—(WRC-15)</p>
5.429E	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Papua New Guinea, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. Stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the radiolocation service. (WRC-15)</p>
5.429F	<p><u>In the following countries in Region 3: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Viet Nam, the use of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-23). The use of the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service. Before an administration brings into use a base or mobile station of an IMT system in this frequency band, it shall seek agreement under No. 9.21 with neighbouring countries to protect the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>In the following countries in Region 3: Cambodia, India, Lao P.D.R., Pakistan, the Philippines and Viet Nam, the use of the frequency band 3 300 3 400 MHz is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15). The use of the frequency band 3 300 3 400 MHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems in the radiolocation service. Before an administration brings into use a base or mobile station of an IMT system in this frequency band, it shall seek agreement under No. 9.21 with neighbouring countries to protect the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations.—(WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.429G	<u>Stations in the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service operating in the frequency band 3 300- 3 400 MHz in Region 2 shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, systems operating in the radiolocation service. (WRC-23)</u>
5.430	<i>Additional allocation: in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 3 300- 3 400 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.—(WRC-15)</i> <u><i>Additional allocation: in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</i></u>
5.430A	The allocation of the frequency band 3 400-3 600 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . This frequency band is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 shall also apply in the coordination phase. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this frequency band, it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station) and with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the frequency band 3 400-3 600 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-15)
5.431	<i>Additional allocation: in Germany and Israel, the frequency band 3 400-3 475 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.—(WRC-15)</i> <u><i>Additional allocation: in Germany, the frequency band 3 400-3 475 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis. (WRC-19)</i></u>
5.431A	In Region 2, the allocation of the frequency band 3 400-3 500 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . (WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.431B	<p>In Region 2, the frequency band 3 400-3 600 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a base or mobile station of an IMT system, it shall seek agreement under No. 9.21 with other administrations and ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service, including IMT systems, in the frequency band 3 400-3 600 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-15)</p>
5.432	<p><i>Different category of service: in Korea (Rep. of), Japan and Pakistan, the allocation of the band 3 400-3 500 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). — (WRC-2000)</i></p> <p><u><i>Different category of service: in Korea (Rep. of), Japan, Pakistan and the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, the allocation of the frequency band 3 400-3 500 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-19)</i></u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.432A	<p>In Korea (Rep. of), Japan and Pakistan, the band 3 400-3 500 MHz is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this band it shall ensure that the power flux density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed -154.5 dB (W/(m²·4 kHz)) for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the band 3 400-3 600 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). This allocation is effective from 17 November 2010. — (WRC-12)</p> <p><u>In Korea (Rep. of), Japan, Pakistan and the Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea, the frequency band 3 400-3 500 MHz is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this frequency band it shall ensure that the power fluxdensity (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed -154.5 dB(W/(m² ~ 4 kHz)) for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the frequency band 3 400-3 500 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-19)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.432B	<p><i>Different category of service:</i> in Australia, Bangladesh, China, French overseas communities of Region 3, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore, the frequency band 3 400-3 500 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with other administrations and is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this frequency band it shall ensure that the power flux density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the frequency band 3 400-3 500 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-15)</p> <p><u><i>Different category of service:</i> in Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, French overseas communities of Region 3, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the frequency band 3 400-3 500 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with other administrations and is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this frequency band it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the frequency band 3 400-3 500 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.433	<p>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.</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
<p>5.433A</p>	<p>In <u>Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, French overseas communities of Region 3, Korea (Rep. of), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea and Singapore.</u> Australia, Bangladesh, China, French overseas communities of Region 3, Korea (Rep. of), India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan and the Philippines, the frequency band 3 500-3 600 MHz is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a (base or mobile) station of the mobile service in this frequency band it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service in the frequency band 3 500-3 600 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004). (WRC-1523)</p>
<p><u>5.433B</u></p>	<p><u>In Angola, Botswana, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi and South Sudan, the frequency band 3 600-3 700 MHz is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of the frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The conditions of No. 5.434A shall apply. (WRC-23)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.434	<p>In Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica and the United States, the frequency band 3 600-3 700 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for use by these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. At the stage of coordination the provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 also apply. Before an administration brings into use a base or mobile station of an IMT system, it shall seek agreement under No. 9.21 with other administrations and ensure that the power flux density (pfd) produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of time at the border of the territory of any other administration. This limit may be exceeded on the territory of any country whose administration has so agreed. In order to ensure that the pfd limit at the border of the territory of any other administration is met, the calculations and verification shall be made, taking into account all relevant information, with the mutual agreement of both administrations (the administration responsible for the terrestrial station and the administration responsible for the earth station), with the assistance of the Bureau if so requested. In case of disagreement, the calculation and verification of the pfd shall be made by the Bureau, taking into account the information referred to above. Stations of the mobile service, including IMT systems, in the frequency band 3 600-3 700 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations (Edition of 2004).—(WRC-15)</p> <p><u>In Region 2, the frequency band 3 600-3 700 MHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Administrations wishing to implement IMT shall obtain the agreement of neighbouring countries to ensure the protection of the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth). (WRC-23)</u></p>
5.434A	<p><u>The use of the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz by the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis in Region 1 is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 if the power flux-density (pfd) limit below is exceeded. The provisions of Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 shall also apply in the coordination phase. Before an administration in Region 1 brings into use a station in the mobile service in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz, for the protection of stations in the fixed and fixed-satellite services, it shall ensure that the pfd produced at 3 m above ground does not exceed $-154.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ for more than 20% of the time at the border of the territory of any other administration. Stations in the mobile service operating in the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz shall not claim more protection from space stations than that provided in Table 21-4 of the Radio Regulations. (WRC-23)</u></p>
5.434B	<p><u>In Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Comoros, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Palestine*, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 3 600-3 800 MHz is identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of the frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The conditions of No. 5.434A shall apply. (WRC-23)</u></p>
5.435	<p>In Japan, in the band 3 620-3 700 MHz, the radiolocation service is excluded.</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.435A	<u><i>Different category of service: In Angola, Botswana, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi and South Sudan, the frequency band 3 700-3 800 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis. (WRC-23)</i></u>
5.435B	<u><i>In the Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, United States, Guatemala, the French overseas departments and communities in Region 2, Greenland, the overseas countries and territories within the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Region 2, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, the frequency band 3 700-3 800 MHz is identified for use by any of these administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Administrations wishing to implement IMT shall obtain the agreement of neighbouring countries to ensure the protection of the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth). (WRC-23)</i></u>
5.436	Use of the frequency band 4 200-4 400 MHz by stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service is reserved exclusively for wireless avionics intra-communication systems that operate in accordance with recognized international aeronautical standards. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 424 (Rev. WRC-1523) . (WRC-1523)
5.437	Passive sensing in the Earth exploration-satellite and space research services may be authorized in the frequency band 4 200-4 400 MHz on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)
5.438	Use of the frequency 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. (WRC-15)
5.439	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Iran (Islamic Republic of), the band 4 200-4 400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis. (WRC-12)
5.440	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 .
5.440A	In Region 2 (except Brazil, Cuba, French overseas departments and communities, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela), and in Australia, the band 4 400-4 940 MHz may be used for aeronautical mobile telemetry for flight testing by aircraft stations (see No. 1.83). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 416 (WRC-07) and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, the fixed-satellite and fixed services. Any such use does not preclude the use of these bands by other mobile service applications or by other services to which these bands are allocated on a co-primary basis and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.441	<p>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 (space-to-Earth), 11.2-11.45 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 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 non-geostationary-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. 5.43A 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)</p>
5.441A	<p>In Uruguay, the frequency band 4 800-4 900 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained with neighbouring countries, and IMT stations shall not claim protection from stations of other applications of the mobile service. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-15).— (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>In Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, the frequency band 4 800-4 900 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for the implementation of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained with neighbouring countries, and IMT stations shall not claim protection from stations of other applications of the mobile service. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-19). (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.441B	<p>In <u>Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Eswatini, Russian Federation, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lao P.D.R. Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Namibia, Niger, Uganda, Uzbekistan, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea, South Sudan, South Africa, Chad, Togo, and Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe</u>, the frequency band 4 800-4 990 MHz, or portions thereof, is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. The use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with concerned administrations, and IMT stations shall not claim protection from stations of other applications of the mobile service. In addition, before an administration brings into use an IMT station in the mobile service, it shall ensure that the power flux-density (pdf) produced by this station does not exceed $-155 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ MHz))}$ produced up to 19 km above sea level at 20 km from the coast, defined as the low-water mark, as officially recognized by the coastal State. This criterion is subject to review at WRC-19. See Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-1523). This identification shall be effective after WRC-19.— (WRC-1523)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.442	In the frequency 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. In Region 2 (except Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela), and in Australia, the frequency band 4 825-4 835 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service, limited to aeronautical mobile telemetry for flight testing by aircraft stations. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 416 (WRC-07) and shall not cause harmful interference to the fixed service. (WRC-15)
5.443	<i>Different category of service:</i> 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. 5.33).
5.443A	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.443AA	In the frequency bands 5 000-5 030 MHz and 5 091-5 150 MHz, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . The use of these bands by the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is limited to internationally standardized aeronautical systems. (WRC-12)
5.443B	In order not to cause harmful interference to the microwave landing system operating above 5 030 MHz, the aggregate power flux-density produced at the Earth's surface in the frequency band 5 030-5 150 MHz by all the space stations within any radionavigation-satellite service system (space-to-Earth) operating in the frequency band 5 010-5 030 MHz shall not exceed -124.5 dB(W/m ²) in a 150 kHz band. In order not to cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service in the frequency band 4 990-5 000 MHz, radionavigation-satellite service systems operating in the frequency band 5 010-5 030 MHz shall comply with the limits in the frequency band 4 990-5 000 MHz defined in Resolution 741 (Rev.WRC-15) . (WRC-15)
5.443C	The use of the frequency band 5 030-5 091 MHz by the aeronautical mobile (R) service is limited to internationally standardized aeronautical systems. Unwanted emissions from the aeronautical mobile (R) service in the frequency band 5 030-5 091 MHz shall be limited to protect RNSS system downlinks in the adjacent 5 010-5 030 MHz band. Until such time that an appropriate value is established in a relevant ITU-R Recommendation, the e.i.r.p. density limit of -75 dBW/MHz in the frequency band 5 010-5 030 MHz for any AM(R)S station unwanted emission should be used. (WRC-12)
5.443D	In the frequency band 5 030-5 091 MHz, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A . The use of this frequency band by the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service is limited to internationally standardized aeronautical systems. (WRC-12)
5.444	The frequency 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. In the frequency band 5 030-5 091 MHz, the requirements of this system shall have priority over other uses of this frequency band. For the use of the frequency band 5 091-5 150 MHz, No. 5.444A and Resolution 114 (Rev.WRC-15) apply. (WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.444A	The use of the allocation to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 5 091-5 150 MHz is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A . The use of the frequency band 5 091-5 150 MHz by feeder links of non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service shall be subject to application of Resolution 114 (Rev.WRC-15) . Moreover, to ensure that the aeronautical radionavigation service is protected from harmful interference, coordination is required for feeder-link earth stations of the non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service which are separated by less than 450 km from the territory of an administration operating ground stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-15)
5.444B	The use of the frequency band 5 091-5 150 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service is limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="537 615 1455 741">– systems operating in the aeronautical mobile (R) service and in accordance with international aeronautical standards, limited to surface applications at airports. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 748 (Rev.WRC-1519); <li data-bbox="537 766 1455 825">– aeronautical telemetry transmissions from aircraft stations (see No. 1.83) in accordance with Resolution 418 (Rev.WRC-1519). (WRC-1519)
5.445	Not used.
5.446	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in the countries listed in No. 5.369 , the frequency 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 (except in Mexico), the frequency 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 No. 5.369 and Bangladesh, the frequency 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 frequency 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 dB(W/m ²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival. (WRC-15)
5.446A	The use of the <u>frequency</u> bands 5 150-5 350 MHz and 5 470-5 725 MHz by the stations in the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service shall be in accordance with Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-1223) . (WRC-1223)
5.446B	In the band 5 150-5 250 MHz, stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from earth stations in the fixed-satellite service. No. 5.43A does not apply to the mobile service with respect to fixed-satellite service earth stations. (WRC-03)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.446C	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Region 1 (except in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, South Sudan and Tunisia) and in Brazil, the band 5 150-5 250 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, limited to aeronautical telemetry transmissions from aircraft stations (see No. 1.83), in accordance with Resolution 418 (Rev.WRC-12)*. These stations shall not claim protection from other stations operating in accordance with Article 5. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-12)</p> <p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Region 1 (except in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, South Sudan and Tunisia), the frequency band 5 150-5 250 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, limited to aeronautical telemetry transmissions from aircraft stations (see No. 1.83), in accordance with Resolution 418 (Rev.WRC-19). These stations shall not claim protection from other stations operating in accordance with Article 5. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-19)</p>
5.446D	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Brazil, the band 5 150-5 250 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, limited to aeronautical telemetry transmissions from aircraft stations (see No. 1.83), in accordance with Resolution 418 (Rev.WRC-19). (WRC-19)</p>
5.447	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, the <u>frequency</u> band 5 150-5 250 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service, on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. In this case, the provisions of Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-1223) do not apply. (WRC-1223)</p>
5.447A	<p>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.</p>
5.447B	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> 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.</p>
5.447C	<p>Administrations responsible for fixed-satellite service networks in the band 5 150-5 250 MHz operated under Nos. 5.447A and 5.447B shall coordinate on an equal basis in accordance with No. 9.11A with administrations responsible for non-geostationary-satellite networks operated under No. 5.446 and brought into use prior to 17 November 1995. Satellite networks operated under No. 5.446 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. 5.447A and 5.447B.</p>
5.447D	<p>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)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.447E	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> The frequency band 5 250-5 350 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis in the following countries in Region 3: Australia, Korea (Rep. of), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The use of this frequency band by the fixed service is intended for the implementation of fixed wireless access systems and shall comply with Recommendation ITU-R F.1613-0. In addition, the fixed service shall not claim protection from the radiodetermination, Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services, but the provisions of No. 5.43A do not apply to the fixed service with respect to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services. After implementation of fixed wireless access systems in the fixed service with protection for the existing radiodetermination systems, no more stringent constraints should be imposed on the fixed wireless access systems by future radiodetermination implementations. (WRC-15)</p>
5.447F	<p>In the frequency band 5 250-5 350 MHz, stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from the radiolocation service, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active). <u>The radiolocation service, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active)</u> These services shall not impose on the mobile service more stringent <u>conditions upon the mobile service than those stipulated in Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-23).</u> (WRC-23)</p> <p>protection criteria, based on system characteristics and interference criteria, than those stated in Recommendations ITU-R M.1638-0 and ITU-R RS.1632-0. (WRC-15)</p>
5.448	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania and Turkmenistan, the band 5 250-5 350 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p> <p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Kyrgyzstan, Romania and Turkmenistan, the frequency band 5 250-5 350 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.448A	<p>The Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services in the frequency band 5 250-5 350 MHz shall not claim protection from the radiolocation service. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-03)</p>
5.448B	<p>The Earth exploration-satellite service (active) operating in the band 5 350-5 570 MHz and space research service (active) operating in the band 5 460-5 570 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 5 350-5 460 MHz, the radionavigation service in the band 5 460-5 470 MHz and the maritime radionavigation service in the band 5 470-5 570 MHz. (WRC-03)</p>
5.448C	<p>The space research service (active) operating in the band 5 350-5 460 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to nor claim protection from other services to which this band is allocated. (WRC-03)</p>
5.448D	<p>In the frequency band 5 350-5 470 MHz, stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the aeronautical radionavigation service operating in accordance with No. 5.449. (WRC-03)</p>
5.449	<p>The use of the band 5 350-5 470 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.450	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Austria, Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5 470-5 650 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)
5.450A	In the frequency band 5 470-5 725 MHz, stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from radiodetermination services. The R radiodetermination services shall not impose <u>more stringent conditions upon the mobile service than those stipulated in Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-23). (WRC-23)</u> on the mobile service more stringent protection criteria, based on system characteristics and interference criteria, than those stated in Recommendation ITU R.M.1638-0. (WRC-15)
5.450B	In the frequency band 5 470-5 650 MHz, stations in the radiolocation service, except ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes in the band 5 600-5 650 MHz, shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the maritime radionavigation service. (WRC-03)
5.451	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in the United Kingdom, the band 5 470-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. The power limits specified in Nos. 21.2, 21.3, 21.4 and 21.5 shall apply in the band 5 725-5 850 MHz.
5.452	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.
5.453	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, <u>Eswatini</u> , Gabon, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel , Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, <u>Somalia</u> , Sri Lanka, Swaziland , Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Viet Nam and Yemen, the <u>frequency</u> band 5 650-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In this case, the provisions of Resolution 229 (Rev.WRC-12 <u>Rev.WRC-23</u>) do not apply. (WRC-12) <u>In addition, in Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Fiji, Ghana, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, South Africa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 5 725-5 850 MHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis, and stations operating in the fixed service shall not cause harmful interference to and shall not claim protection from other primary services in the frequency band. (WRC-23)</u>
5.454	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the allocation of the band 5 670-5 725 MHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.455	<p>Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5 670-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)</p> <p>Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 5 670-5 850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</p>
5.456	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.457	<p>In Australia, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Nigeria, the allocation to the fixed service in the bands 6 440-6 520 MHz (HAPS-to-ground direction) and 6 560-6 640 MHz (ground-to-HAPS direction) may also be used by gateway links for high-altitude platform stations (HAPS) within the territory of these countries. Such use is limited to operation in HAPS gateway links and shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from, existing services, and shall be in compliance with Resolution 150 (WRC-12). Existing services shall not be constrained in future development by HAPS gateway links. The use of HAPS gateway links in these bands requires explicit agreement with other administrations whose territories are located within 1 000 kilometres from the border of an administration intending to use the HAPS gateway links. (WRC-12)</p>
5.457A	<p>In the frequency bands 5 925-6 425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz, earth stations located on board vessels may communicate with space stations of the fixed-satellite service. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 902 (Rev.WRC-0323). In the frequency band 5 925-6 425 MHz, earth stations located on board vessels and communicating with space stations of the fixed-satellite service may employ transmit antennas with minimum diameter of 1.2 m and operate without prior agreement of any administration if located at least 330 km away from the low-water mark as officially recognized by the coastal State. All other provisions of Resolution 902 (WRC-0323) shall apply. (WRC-1523)</p>
5.457B	<p>In the frequency bands 5 925-6 425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz, earth stations located on board vessels may operate with the characteristics and under the conditions contained in Resolution 902 (Rev.WRC-0323) in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen, in the maritime mobile-satellite service on a secondary basis. Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 902 (Rev.WRC-0323). (WRC-1523)</p>
5.457C	<p>In Region 2 (except Brazil, Cuba, French overseas departments and communities, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela), the frequency band 5 925-6 700 MHz may be used for aeronautical mobile telemetry for flight testing by aircraft stations (see No. 1.83). Such use shall be in accordance with Resolution 416 (WRC-07) and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, the fixed-satellite and fixed services. Any such use does not preclude the use of this frequency band by other mobile service applications or by other services to which this frequency band is allocated on a co-primary basis and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
<u>5.457D</u>	<u>In Cambodia, Lao P.D.R. and the Maldives, the frequency band 6 425-7 025 MHz is identified for the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 220 (WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u>
<u>5.457E</u>	<u>The frequency bands 6 425-7 125 MHz in Region 1 and 7 025-7 125 MHz in Region 3 are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 220 (WRC-23) applies. The frequency bands are also used for the implementation of wireless access systems (WAS), including radio local area networks (RLANs). (WRC-23)</u>
<u>5.457F</u>	<u>In Brazil and Mexico, the frequency band 6 425-7 125 MHz is identified for the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). The use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to seeking agreement under No. 9.21 with neighbouring countries. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 220 (WRC-23) applies. The frequency band is also used for the implementation of wireless access systems (WAS), including radio local area networks (RLANs). (WRC-23)</u>
5.458	In the band 6 425-7 075 MHz, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out over the oceans. In the band 7 075-7 250 MHz, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out. Administrations should bear in mind the needs of the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services in their future planning of the bands 6 425-7 025 MHz and 7 075-7 250 MHz.
5.458A	In making assignments in the band 6 700-7 075 MHz to space stations of the fixed-satellite service, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the band 6 650-6 675.2 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions.
5.458B	The space-to-Earth allocation to the fixed-satellite service in the band 6 700-7 075 MHz is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems of the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A . The use of the band 6 700-7 075 MHz (space-to-Earth) by feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is not subject to No. 22.2 .
5.458C	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.459	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in the Russian Federation, the frequency bands 7 100-7 155 MHz and 7 190-7 235 MHz are also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 . In the frequency band 7 190-7 235 MHz, with respect to the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space), No. 9.21 does not apply. (WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.460	No emissions from space research service (Earth-to-space) systems intended for deep space shall be effected in the frequency band 7 190-7 235 MHz. Geostationary satellites in the space research service operating in the frequency band 7 190-7 235 MHz shall not claim protection from existing and future stations of the fixed and mobile services and No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-15)
5.460A	The use of the frequency band 7 190-7 250 MHz (Earth-to-space) by the Earth exploration-satellite service shall be limited to tracking, telemetry and command for the operation of spacecraft. Space stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 7 190-7 250 MHz shall not claim protection from existing and future stations in the fixed and mobile services, and No. 5.43A does not apply. No. 9.17 applies. Additionally, to ensure protection of the existing and future deployment of fixed and mobile services, the location of earth stations supporting spacecraft in the Earth exploration-satellite service in non-geostationary orbits or geostationary orbit shall maintain a separation distance of at least 10 km and 50 km, respectively, from the respective border(s) of neighbouring countries, unless a shorter distance is otherwise agreed between the corresponding administrations. (WRC-15)
5.460B	Space stations on the geostationary orbit operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the frequency band 7 190-7 235 MHz shall not claim protection from existing and future stations of the space research service, and No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-15)
5.461	<i>Additional allocation:</i> the <u>frequency</u> bands 7 250-7 375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900-8 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 , <u>with the exception that No. 9.21 shall not apply to the geostationary-satellite networks in the mobile-satellite service for which complete coordination information is received by the Bureau as of 1 January 2025 with respect to nongeostationary-satellite systems for which complete coordination or notification information, according to the case, is received by the Bureau as of 1 January 2025. Non-geostationary-satellite systems for which complete coordination or notification information, according to the case, is received by the Bureau as of 1 January 2025 shall not cause unacceptable interference to and shall not claim protection from geostationary-satellite networks in the mobile-satellite service operating in accordance with these Regulations. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-23)</u>
5.461A	The use of the band 7 450-7 550 MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to geostationary-satellite systems. Non-geostationary meteorological-satellite systems in this band notified before 30 November 1997 may continue to operate on a primary basis until the end of their lifetime. (WRC-97)
5.461AA	The use of the frequency band 7 375-7 750 MHz by the maritime mobile-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellite networks. (WRC-15)
5.461AB	In the frequency band 7 375-7 750 MHz, earth stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from, nor constrain the use and development of, stations in the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-15)
<u>5.461AC</u>	<u>In the frequency band 7 375-7 750 MHz, non-geostationary-satellite systems operating in the fixed-satellite service for which complete coordination or notification information, according to the case, is received by the Bureau as of 1 January 2025 shall not cause unacceptable interference to and shall not claim protection from geostationary-satellite networks in the maritime mobile-satellite service operating in accordance with these Regulations. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-23)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.461B	The use of the band 7 750-7 900 MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to non-geostationary satellite systems. (WRC-12)
5.462	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.462A	In Regions 1 and 3 (except for Japan), in the band 8 025-8 400 MHz, the Earth exploration-satellite service using geostationary satellites shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the following provisional values for angles of arrival (θ), without the consent of the affected administration: <p style="text-align: center;"> $-135 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ in a 1 MHz band for $0^\circ \leq \theta < 5^\circ$ $-135 + 0.5 (\theta - 5) \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ in a 1 MHz band for $5^\circ \leq \theta < 25^\circ$ $-125 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ in a 1 MHz band for $25^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ </p> (WRC-12)
5.463	Aircraft stations are not permitted to transmit in the band 8 025-8 400 MHz. (WRC-97)
5.464	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.465	In the space research service, the use of the band 8 400-8 450 MHz is limited to deep space.
5.466	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Singapore and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the band 8 400-8 500 MHz to the space research service is on a secondary basis (see No. 5.32). (WRC-12)
5.467	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.468	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the frequency band 8 500-8 750 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15) <p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eswatini, Gabon, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the frequency band 8 500-8 750 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</p>
5.469	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Mongolia , Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, the Czech Rep., Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 8 500-8 750 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile and radionavigation services on a primary basis. (WRC-1223)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.469A	In the band 8 550-8 650 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, stations of the radiolocation service. (WRC-97)
5.470	The use of the band 8 750-8 850 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne Doppler navigation aids on a centre frequency of 8 800 MHz.
5.471	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Germany, Bahrain, Belgium, China, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, the Netherlands, Qatar and Sudan, the frequency bands 8 825-8 850 MHz and 9 000-9 200 MHz are also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for use by shore-based radars only. (WRC-15)
5.472	In the bands 8 850-9 000 MHz and 9 200-9 225 MHz, the maritime radionavigation service is limited to shore-based radars.
5.473	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 8 850-9 000 MHz and 9 200-9 300 MHz are also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)</p> <p><u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency bands 8 850-9 000 MHz and 9 200-9 300 MHz are also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.473A	In the band 9 000-9 200 MHz, stations operating in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, systems identified in No. 5.337 operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service, or radar systems in the maritime radionavigation service operating in this band on a primary basis in the countries listed in No. 5.471. (WRC-07)
5.474	In the band 9 200-9 500 MHz, search and rescue transponders (SART) may be used, having due regard to the appropriate ITU-R Recommendation (see also Article 31).
5.474A	The use of the frequency bands 9 200-9 300 MHz and 9 900-10 400 MHz by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) is limited to systems requiring necessary bandwidth greater than 600 MHz that cannot be fully accommodated within the frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz. Such use is subject to agreement to be obtained under No. 9.21 from Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon and Tunisia. An administration that has not replied under No. 9.52 is considered as not having agreed to the coordination request. In this case, the notifying administration of the satellite system operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) may request the assistance of the Bureau under Sub-Section IID of Article 9. (WRC-15)
5.474B	Stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall comply with Recommendation ITU-R RS.2066-0. (WRC-15)
5.474C	Stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service shall comply with Recommendation ITU-R RS.2065-0. (WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.474D	Stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the maritime radionavigation and radiolocation services in the frequency band 9 200-9 300 MHz, the radionavigation and radiolocation services in the frequency band 9 900-10 000 MHz and the radiolocation service in the frequency band 10.0-10.4 GHz. (WRC-15)
5.475	The use of the band 9 300-9 500 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne weather radars and ground-based radars. In addition, ground-based radar beacons in the aeronautical radionavigation service are permitted in the band 9 300-9 320 MHz on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime radionavigation service. (WRC-07)
5.475A	The use of the band 9 300-9 500 MHz by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) is limited to systems requiring necessary bandwidth greater than 300 MHz that cannot be fully accommodated within the 9 500-9 800 MHz band. (WRC-07)
5.475B	In the band 9 300-9 500 MHz, stations operating in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radars operating in the radionavigation service in conformity with the Radio Regulations. Ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes have priority over other radiolocation uses. (WRC-07)
5.476	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.476A	In the band 9 300-9 800 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, stations of the radionavigation and radiolocation services. (WRC-07)
5.477	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yemen, the allocation of the frequency band 9 800-10 000 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-15)
5.478	<i>Additional allocation: in Azerbaijan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 9 800-10 000 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-07)</i> <u><i>Additional allocation: in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequency band 9 800-10 000 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</i></u>
5.478A	The use of the band 9 800-9 900 MHz by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) is limited to systems requiring necessary bandwidth greater than 500 MHz that cannot be fully accommodated within the 9 300-9 800 MHz band. (WRC-07)
5.478B	In the band 9 800-9 900 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from stations of the fixed service to which this band is allocated on a secondary basis. (WRC-07)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.479	The band 9 975-10 025 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a secondary basis for use by weather radars.
5.480	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, <u>Colombia, Costa Rica</u> , Cuba, <u>the Dominican Republic</u> , El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, <u>Jamaica, Mexico</u> , Paraguay, <u>the overseas countries and territories within the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Region 2, the Netherlands Antilles</u> , Peru, <u>Suriname</u> and Uruguay, the frequency band 10-10.45 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela, the frequency band 10-10.45 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC- 15 23)
<u>5.480A</u>	<u>In the following countries in Region 2: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, the frequency band 10-10.5 GHz is identified for the implementation of the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). The implementation of this identification in Mexico is subject to seeking agreement with the United States under No. 9.21. The use of the frequency band 10-10.5 GHz by IMT stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from systems in the radiolocation service. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 219 (WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u>
5.481	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Germany, Angola, Brazil, China, <u>Colombia, Costa Rica</u> , Côte d'Ivoire, <u>Cuba, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt</u> , El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, Guatemala, Hungary, <u>Jamaica</u> , Japan, Kenya, Morocco, <u>Mexico</u> , Nigeria, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, <u>Palestine*</u> , Paraguay, Peru, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Romania, <u>Somalia, Suriname, Tunisia</u> and Uruguay, the frequency band 10.45-10.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In Costa Rica, the frequency band 10.45-10.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed <u>and mobile services</u> on a primary basis. (WRC- 15 23)
5.482	In the band 10.6-10.68 GHz, the power delivered to the antenna of stations of the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services shall not exceed –3 dBW. This limit may be exceeded, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. However, in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Moldova, Nigeria, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Singapore, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam, this restriction on the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is not applicable. (WRC-07)
5.482A	For sharing of the band 10.6-10.68 GHz between the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service and the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services, Resolution 751 (WRC-07) applies. (WRC-07)
5.483	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, China, <u>Colombia, Korea (Rep. of), Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mongolia, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Yemen, the frequency band 10.68-10.7 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985. (WRC-19)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.484	In Region 1, the use of the band 10.7-11.7 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.
5.484A	The use of the bands 10.95-11.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.45-11.7 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.7-12.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 2, 12.2-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 3, 12.5-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, 13.75-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 17.8-18.6 GHz (space-to-Earth), 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 27.5-28.6 GHz (Earth-to-space), 29.5-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) by a non-geostationary-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. 5.43A 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. <u>In Region 2, No. 22.2 shall continue to apply in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz.</u> (WRC-200023)
5.484B	Resolution 155 (WRC-15) shall apply. (WRC-15)
5.485	In Region 2, in the band 11.7-12.2 GHz, transponders on space stations in the fixed-satellite service may be used additionally for transmissions in the broadcasting-satellite service, provided that such transmissions do not have a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 53 dBW per television channel and do not cause greater interference or require more protection from interference than the coordinated fixed-satellite service frequency assignments. With respect to the space services, this band shall be used principally for the fixed-satellite service.
5.486	<i>Different category of service:</i> in the United States, the allocation of the frequency band 11.7-12.1 GHz to the fixed service is on a secondary basis (see No. 5.32). (WRC-15)
5.487	In the band 11.7-12.5 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, the fixed, fixed-satellite, mobile, except aeronautical mobile, and broadcasting services, in accordance with their respective allocations, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, broadcasting-satellite stations operating in accordance with the Regions 1 and 3 Plan in Appendix 30. (WRC-03)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.487A	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Region 1, the band 11.7-12.5 GHz, in Region 2, the band 12.2-12.7 GHz and, in Region 3, the band 11.7-12.2 GHz, are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, limited to non-geostationary systems and subject to 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 broadcasting-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. 5.43A 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-03)
5.488	The use of the band 11.7-12.2 GHz by geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service in Region 2 is subject to application of the provisions of No. 9.14 for coordination with stations of terrestrial services in Regions 1, 2 and 3. For the use of the band 12.2-12.7 GHz by the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2, see Appendix 30 . (WRC-03)
5.489	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Peru, the band 12.1-12.2 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.
5.490	In Region 2, in the band 12.2-12.7 GHz, existing and future terrestrial radiocommunication services shall not cause harmful interference to the space services operating in conformity with the broadcasting-satellite Plan for Region 2 contained in Appendix 30 .
5.491	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.492	Assignments to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service which are in conformity with the appropriate regional Plan or included in the Regions 1 and 3 List in Appendix 30 may also be used for transmissions in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), provided that such transmissions do not cause more interference, or require more protection from interference, than the broadcasting-satellite service transmissions operating in conformity with the Plan or the List, as appropriate. (WRC-2000)
5.493	The broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.5-12.75 GHz in Region 3 is limited to a power flux-density not exceeding -111 dB (W/ (m ² · 27 MHz)) for all conditions and for all methods of modulation at the edge of the service area. (WRC-97)
5.494	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cameroon, the Central African Rep., Congo (Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mongolia, Nigeria, Oman, <u>Palestine*</u> , Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the frequency band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. (WRC- 15 23)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.495	<p>Additional allocation: in France, Greece, Monaco, Montenegro, Uganda, Romania and Tunisia, the frequency band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Greece, Monaco, Montenegro, Uganda and Tunisia, the frequency band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.496	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Austria, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 12.5-12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. However, stations in these services shall not cause harmful interference to fixed-satellite service earth stations of countries in Region 1 other than those listed in this footnote. Coordination of these earth stations is not required with stations of the fixed and mobile services of the countries listed in this footnote. The power flux-density limit at the Earth's surface given in Table 21-4 of Article 21, for the fixed-satellite service shall apply on the territory of the countries listed in this footnote. (WRC-2000)</p>
5.496A	<p><u>The frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) may be used by earth stations in motion, limited to earth stations on aircraft and vessels, communicating with geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service. Resolution 121 (WRC-23) shall apply. (WRC-23)</u></p>
5.497	<p>The use of the band 13.25-13.4 GHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to Doppler navigation aids.</p>
5.498	<p>(SUP - WRC-97)</p>
5.498A	<p>The Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services operating in the band 13.25-13.4 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-97)</p>
5.499	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Bangladesh and India, the band 13.25-14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. In Pakistan, the band 13.25-13.75 GHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-12)</p>
5.499A	<p>The use of the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to geostationary-satellite systems and is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to satellite systems operating in the space research service (space-to-space) to relay data from space stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit to associated space stations in non-geostationary satellite orbits for which advance publication information has been received by the Bureau by 27 November 2015. (WRC-15)</p>
5.499B	<p>Administrations shall not preclude the deployment and operation of transmitting earth stations in the standard frequency and time signal-satellite service (Earth-to-space) allocated on a secondary basis in the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz due to the primary allocation to FSS (space-to-Earth). (WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.499C	<p>The allocation of the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – satellite systems operating in the space research service (space-to-space) to relay data from space stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit to associated space stations in non-geostationary satellite orbits for which advance publication information has been received by the Bureau by 27 November 2015, – active spaceborne sensors, – satellite systems operating in the space research service (space-to-Earth) to relay data from space stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit to associated earth stations. <p>Other uses of the frequency band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)</p>
5.499D	<p>In the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz, satellite systems in the space research service (space-to-Earth) and/or the space research service (space-to-space) shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, stations in the fixed, mobile, radiolocation and Earth exploration-satellite (active) services. (WRC-15)</p>
5.499E	<p>In the frequency band 13.4-13.65 GHz, geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) shall not claim protection from space stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) operating in accordance with these Regulations, and No. 5.43A does not apply. The provisions of No. 22.2 do not apply to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) with respect to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in this frequency band. (WRC-15)</p>
5.500	<p>Additional allocation: in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, <u>Djibouti</u>, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Singapore, <u>Somalia</u>, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad and Tunisia, the <u>frequency</u> band 13.4-14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. In Pakistan, the <u>frequency</u> band 13.4-13.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-1223)</p>
5.501	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Azerbaijan, Hungary, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania and Turkmenistan, the <u>frequency</u> band 13.4-14 GHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-1223)</p>
5.501A	<p>The allocation of the frequency band 13.65-13.75 GHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to active spaceborne sensors. Other uses of the frequency band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)</p>
5.501B	<p>In the band 13.4-13.75 GHz, the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the radiolocation service. (WRC-97)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.502	<p>In the band 13.75-14 GHz, an earth station of a geostationary fixed-satellite service network shall have a minimum antenna diameter of 1.2 m and an earth station of a non-geostationary fixed-satellite service system shall have a minimum antenna diameter of 4.5 m. In addition, the e.i.r.p., averaged over one second, radiated by a station in the radiolocation or radionavigation services shall not exceed 59 dBW for elevation angles above 2° and 65 dBW at lower angles. Before an administration brings into use an earth station in a geostationary-satellite network in the fixed-satellite service in this band with an antenna diameter smaller than 4.5 m, it shall ensure that the power flux-density produced by this earth station does not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – –115 dB(W/(m² · 10 MHz)) for more than 1% of the time produced at 36 m above sea level at the low water mark, as officially recognized by the coastal State; – –115 dB(W/(m² · 10 MHz)) for more than 1% of the time produced 3 m above ground at the border of the territory of an administration deploying or planning to deploy land mobile radars in this band, unless prior agreement has been obtained. <p>For earth stations within the fixed-satellite service having an antenna diameter greater than or equal to 4.5 m, the e.i.r.p. of any emission should be at least 68 dBW and should not exceed 85 dBW. (WRC-03)</p>
5.503	<p>In the band 13.75-14 GHz, geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 shall operate on an equal basis with stations in the fixed-satellite service; after that date, new geostationary space stations in the space research service will operate on a secondary basis. Until those geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 cease to operate in this band:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the band 13.77-13.78 GHz, the e.i.r.p. density of emissions from any earth station in the fixed-satellite service operating with a space station in geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) i) $4.7D + 28$ dB(W/40 kHz), where D is the fixed-satellite service earth station antenna diameter (m) for antenna diameters equal to or greater than 1.2 m and less than 4.5 m; ii) $49.2 + 20 \log(D/4.5)$ dB(W/40 kHz), where D is the fixed-satellite service earth station antenna diameter (m) for antenna diameters equal to or greater than 4.5 m and less than 31.9 m; iii) 66.2 dB(W/40 kHz) for any fixed-satellite service earth station for antenna diameters (m) equal to or greater than 31.9 m; iv) 56.2 dB(W/4 kHz) for narrow-band (less than 40 kHz of necessary bandwidth) fixed-satellite service earth station emissions from any fixed-satellite service earth station having an antenna diameter of 4.5 m or greater; – the e.i.r.p. density of emissions from any earth station in the fixed-satellite service operating with a space station in non-geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed 51 dBW in the 6 MHz band from 13.772 to 13.778 GHz. <p>Automatic power control may be used to increase the e.i.r.p. density in these frequency ranges to compensate for rain attenuation, to the extent that the power flux-density at the fixed-satellite service space station does not exceed the value resulting from use by an earth station of an e.i.r.p. meeting the above limits in clear-sky conditions. (WRC-03)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.503A	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.504	The use of the band 14-14.3 GHz by the radionavigation service shall be such as to provide sufficient protection to space stations of the fixed-satellite service.
5.504A	In the band 14-14.5 GHz, aircraft earth stations in the secondary aeronautical mobile-satellite service may also communicate with space stations in the fixed-satellite service. The provisions of Nos. 5.29 , 5.30 and 5.31 apply. (WRC-03)
5.504B	Aircraft earth stations operating in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service in the frequency band 14-14.5 GHz shall comply with the provisions of Annex 1, Part C of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643-0, with respect to any radio astronomy station performing observations in the 14.47-14.5 GHz frequency band located on the territory of Spain, France, India, Italy, the United Kingdom and South Africa. (WRC-15)
5.504C	In the frequency band 14-14.25 GHz, the power flux-density produced on the territory of the countries of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Nigeria, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia by any aircraft earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service shall not exceed the limits given in Annex 1, Part B of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643-0, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). The provisions of this footnote in no way derogate the obligations of the aeronautical mobile-satellite service to operate as a secondary service in accordance with No. 5.29 . (WRC-15)
5.505	<p>Additional allocation: in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Chad, Viet Nam and Yemen, the frequency band 14-14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-15)</p> <p><u>Additional allocation: in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Djibouti, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eswatini, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Viet Nam and Yemen, the frequency band 14-14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.506	The band 14-14.5 GHz may be used, within the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space), for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service, subject to coordination with other networks in the fixed-satellite service. Such use of feeder links is reserved for countries outside Europe.
5.506A	In the band 14-14.5 GHz, ship earth stations with an <u>equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) e.i.r.p.</u> greater than 21 dBW shall operate under the same conditions as earth stations located on board vessels, as provided in Resolution 902 (Rev. WRC-0323) . This footnote shall not apply to ship earth stations for which the complete Appendix 4 information has been received by the Bureau prior to 5 July 2003. (WRC-0323)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.506B	Earth stations located on board vessels communicating with space stations in the fixed-satellite service may operate in the frequency band 14-14.5 GHz without the need for prior agreement from Cyprus and Malta, within the minimum distance given in Resolution 902 (WRC-0323) from these countries. (WRC-1523)
5.507	Not used.
5.508	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Germany, France , Italy, Libya, The Former Yugoslav Rep. of North Macedonia and the United Kingdom, the band 14.25-14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. (WRC-1223)
5.508A	In the frequency band 14.25-14.3 GHz, the power flux-density produced on the territory of the countries of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France , Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kuwait, Nigeria, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and Tunisia by any aircraft earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service shall not exceed the limits given in Annex 1, Part B of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643-0, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). The provisions of this footnote in no way derogate the obligations of the aeronautical mobile-satellite service to operate as a secondary service in accordance with No. 5.29 . (WRC-1523)
5.509	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.509A	In the frequency band 14.3-14.5 GHz, the power flux-density produced on the territory of the countries of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France , Gabon, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Viet Nam by any aircraft earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service shall not exceed the limits given in Annex 1, Part B of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643-0, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). The provisions of this footnote in no way derogate the obligations of the aeronautical mobile-satellite service to operate as a secondary service in accordance with No. 5.29 . (WRC-1523)
5.509B	The use of the frequency bands 14.5-14.75 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and 14.5-14.8 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15) by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellites. (WRC-15)
5.509C	For the use of the frequency bands 14.5-14.75 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and 14.5-14.8 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15) by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service, the fixed-satellite service earth stations shall have a minimum antenna diameter of 6 m and a maximum power spectral density of -44.5 dBW/Hz at the input of the antenna. The earth stations shall be notified at known locations on land. (WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.509D	Before an administration brings into use an earth station in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in the frequency bands 14.5-14.75 GHz (in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15)) and 14.5-14.8 GHz (in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15)), it shall ensure that the power flux-density produced by this earth station does not exceed $-151.5 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ kHz))}$ produced at all altitudes from 0 m to 19 000 m above sea level at 22 km seaward from all coasts, defined as the low-water mark, as officially recognized by each coastal State. (WRC-15)
5.509E	In the frequency bands 14.50-14.75 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and 14.50-14.8 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15) , the location of earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service shall maintain a separation distance of at least 500 km from the border(s) of other countries unless shorter distances are explicitly agreed by those administrations. No. 9.17 does not apply. When applying this provision, administrations should consider the relevant parts of these Regulations and the latest relevant ITU-R Recommendations. (WRC-15)
5.509F	In the frequency bands 14.50-14.75 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and 14.50-14.8 GHz in countries listed in Resolution 164 (WRC-15) , earth stations in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) not for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service shall not constrain the future deployment of the fixed and mobile services. (WRC-15)
5.509G	The frequency band 14.5-14.8 GHz is also allocated to the space research service on a primary basis. However, such use is limited to the satellite systems operating in the space research service (Earth-to-space) to relay data to space stations in the geostationary-satellite orbit from associated earth stations. Stations in the space research service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations in the fixed and mobile services and in the fixed-satellite service limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service and associated space operations functions using the guardbands under Appendix 30A and feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2. Other uses of this frequency band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. (WRC-15)
5.510	Except for use in accordance with Resolution 163 (WRC-15) and Resolution 164 (WRC-15) , the use of the frequency band 14.5-14.8 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. This use is reserved for countries outside Europe. Uses other than feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service are not authorized in Regions 1 and 2 in the frequency band 14.75-14.8 GHz. (WRC-15)
<u>5.510A</u>	<u>The allocation of the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to satellite systems operating in the space-to-space, space-to-Earth and Earth-to-space directions at distances from the Earth of less than 2×10^6 km in accordance with Resolution 678 (WRC-23). Other uses of the frequency band by the space research service are on a secondary basis. The use of the frequency band 14.8-15.35 GHz by the space research service (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) is on a secondary basis with respect to the terrestrial services in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Korea (Rep. of), Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, India, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen. (WRC-23)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.511	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cameroon, <u>Djibouti</u> , Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Somalia, the band 15.35-15.4 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. (WRC- 12 23)
5.511A	Use of the frequency band 15.43-15.63 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service, subject to coordination under No. 9.11A . (WRC-15)
5.511B	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.511C	Stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service shall limit the effective e.i.r.p. in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1340-0. The minimum coordination distance required to protect the aeronautical radionavigation stations (No. 4.10 applies) from harmful interference from feeder-link earth stations and the maximum e.i.r.p. transmitted towards the local horizontal plane by a feeder-link earth station shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1340-0. (WRC-15)
5.511D	(SUP - WRC-15)
5.511E	In the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz, stations operating in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service. (WRC-12)
5.511F	In order to protect the radio astronomy service in the frequency band 15.35-15.4 GHz, radiolocation stations operating in the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz shall not exceed the power flux-density level of -156 dB(W/m ²) in a 50 MHz bandwidth in the frequency band 15.35-15.4 GHz, at any radio astronomy observatory site for more than 2 per cent of the time. (WRC-12)
<u>5.511G</u>	<u>Stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service operating in the frequency band 15.41-15.7 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service operating in the frequency band 15.35-15.4 GHz. The aggregate power flux-density (pfd) received from stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service operating in the frequency band 15.41-15.7 GHz at any radio astronomy station operating in the frequency band 15.35-15.4 GHz shall be in compliance with the protection criteria provided in Recommendations ITU-R RA.769-2 and ITU-R RA.1513-2, unless specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). (WRC-23)</u>
<u>5.511H</u>	<u><i>Additional allocation:</i> in Indonesia, the frequency band 15.41-15.7 GHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a secondary basis. Stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service operating in the frequency band 15.41-15.7 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service operating in the frequency band 15.35-15.4 GHz. The aggregate power flux-density (pfd) received from stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service operating in the frequency band 15.41-15.7 GHz at any radio astronomy station operating in the frequency band 15.35- 15.4 GHz shall be in compliance with the protection criteria provided in Recommendations ITU-R RA.769-2 and ITU-R RA.1513-2, unless specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). (WRC-23)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.512	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of the), Egypt, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the frequency band 15.7-17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-15)
5.513	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Israel, the band 15.7-17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. These services shall not claim protection from or cause harmful interference to services operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those included in No. 5.512 .
5.513A	Spaceborne active sensors operating in the band 17.2-17.3 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the development of, the radiolocation and other services allocated on a primary basis. (WRC-97)
5.514	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Angola , Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, <u>Djibouti</u> , El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Lithuania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, <u>Somalia</u> , Sudan and South Sudan, the frequency -band 17.3-17.7 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. The power limits given in Nos. 21.3 and 21.5 shall apply. (WRC- 1223)
5.515	In the band 17.3-17.8 GHz, sharing between the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and the broadcasting-satellite service shall also be in accordance with the provisions of § 1 of Annex 4 of Appendix 30A .
5.515A	<u>In addition to the need to comply with the coordination criteria in Annex 4 to Appendix 30A, under assumed free-space propagation conditions, the power flux-density of an assignment in the fixed-satellite service (space to-Earth) of a geostationary-satellite network in the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz in Region 2 shall not exceed the value of -98 dB(W/(m² · 27 MHz)) at points in the geostationary-satellite orbit with geocentric orbital separation angles between 152.6° and 162.6°. (WRC-23)</u>
5.515B	<u>In the frequency band 17.3-17.7 GHz, the use of the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) by geostationary-satellite space stations in Region 2 shall not cause harmful interference to space station receivers nor claim protection from the broadcasting-satellite service feeder-link earth stations operating under Appendix 30A in all three Regions, nor put any limitations or restrictions on the locations of the broadcasting-satellite service feeder-link earth stations anywhere within the service area of the feeder link. The notifying administration for the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), when submitting Appendix 4 information elements, shall provide a firm, objective, actionable, measurable and enforceable commitment that, in the event of harmful interference being reported to space station receivers in Appendix 30A, it shall take immediate action to eliminate the interference or reduce it to an acceptable level. (WRC-23)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.516	<p>The use of the band 17.3-18.1 GHz by geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. The use of the band 17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 2 by systems in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to geostationary satellites. For the use of the band 17.3-17.8 GHz in Region 2 by feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.2-12.7 GHz, see Article 11. The use of the bands 17.3-18.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Regions 1 and 3 and 17.8-18.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2 by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service is subject to 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. 5.43A 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)</p>
5.516A	<p>In the band 17.3-17.7 GHz, earth stations of the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in Region 1 shall not claim protection from the broadcasting-satellite service feeder-link earth stations operating under Appendix 30A, nor put any limitations or restrictions on the locations of the broadcasting-satellite service feeder-link earth stations anywhere within the service area of the feeder link. (WRC-03)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
<p>5.516B</p>	<p>The following bands are identified for use by high-density applications in the fixed-satellite service:</p> <p>17.3-17.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, 18.3-19.3 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 2, 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) in all Regions, 39.5-40 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, 40-40.5 GHz (space-to-Earth) in all Regions, 40.5-42 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 2, 47.5-47.9 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, 48.2-48.54 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, 49.44-50.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, and 27.5-27.82 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 1, 28.35-28.45 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2, 28.45-28.94 GHz (Earth-to-space) in all Regions, 28.94-29.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Regions 2 and 3, 29.25-29.46 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2, 29.46-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) in all Regions, 48.2-50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2.</p> <p>This identification does not preclude the use of these bands by other fixed satellite service applications or by other services to which these bands are allocated on a co-primary basis and does not establish priority in these Radio Regulations among users of the bands. Administrations should take this into account when considering regulatory provisions in relation to these bands. See Resolution 143 (WRC-03)*. (WRC-03)</p> <p><u>This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by other fixed-satellite service applications or by other services to which these frequency bands are allocated on a co-primary basis and does not establish priority in these Radio Regulations among users of the frequency bands. Administrations should take this into account when considering regulatory provisions in relation to these frequency bands. See Resolution 143 (Rev.WRC-19). (WRC-19)</u></p>
<p>5.517</p>	<p>In Region 2, use of the fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) service in the <u>frequency band 47.717.3-17.8 GHz</u> shall not cause harmful interference to nor claim protection from assignments in the broadcasting-satellite service operating in conformity with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-0723)</p>
<p><u>5.517A</u></p>	<p><u>The operation of earth stations in motion communicating with geostationary fixed-satellite service space stations within the frequency bands 17.7-19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5-29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) shall be subject to the application of Resolution 169 (Rev.WRC-23). (WRC-23)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.517B	<u>The operation of aeronautical and maritime earth stations in motion communicating with non-geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 17.7-18.6 GHz, 18.8-19.3 GHz and 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5-29.1 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) shall be subject to the application of Resolution 123 (WRC-23). (WRC-23)</u>
5.518	(SUP - WRC-07)
5.519	<i>Additional allocation:</i> the bands 18-18.3 GHz in Region 2 and 18.1-18.4 GHz in Regions 1 and 3 are also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. Their use is limited to geostationary satellites. (WRC-07)
5.520	The use of the band 18.1-18.4 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of geostationary-satellite systems in the broadcasting-satellite service. (WRC-2000)
5.521	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in the United Arab Emirates and Greece , the frequency band 18.1-18.4 GHz is allocated to the fixed, fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) and mobile services on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). The provisions of No. 5.519 also apply. (WRC- 1523)
5.521A	<u>For use of the frequency bands 18.1-18.6 GHz, 18.8-20.2 GHz and 27.5-30 GHz, or parts thereof, by space stations in the inter-satellite service, Resolution 679 (WRC-23) shall apply. Such use is limited to space research, space operation and/or Earth exploration-satellite applications, and also transmissions of data originating from industrial and medical activities in space. When using these frequencies, administrations shall ensure that this inter-satellite service is used only for the aforementioned purposes and is not subject to coordination under No. 9.11A. For use of the frequency bands 18.1-18.6 GHz, 18.8-20.2 GHz, 27.5-29.1 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz by space stations, the allocation is limited to inter-satellite links between non-geostationary satellites or between non-geostationary satellites and geostationary satellites. For use of the frequency band 29.1-29.5 GHz by space stations, the allocation is limited to inter-satellite links between non-geostationary satellites and geostationary satellites. No. 4.10 does not apply. (WRC-23)</u>
5.522	(SUP - WRC-2000)
5.522A	The emissions of the fixed service and the fixed-satellite service in the band 18.6-18.8 GHz are limited to the values given in Nos. 21.5A and 21.16.2, respectively. (WRC-2000)
5.522B	The use of the band 18.6-18.8 GHz by the fixed-satellite service is limited to geostationary systems and systems with an orbit of apogee greater than 20 000 km. (WRC-2000)
5.522C	In the band 18.6-18.8 GHz, in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen, fixed-service systems in operation at the date of entry into force of the Final Acts of WRC-2000 are not subject to the limits of No. 21.5A. (WRC-2000)
5.523	(SUP - WRC-2000)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.523A	The use of the bands 18.8-19.3 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 28.6-29.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary and non-geostationary fixed-satellite service networks is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.11A and No. 22.2 does not apply. Administrations having geostationary-satellite networks under coordination prior to 18 November 1995 shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible to coordinate pursuant to No. 9.11A with non-geostationary-satellite networks for which notification information has been received by the Bureau prior to that date, with a view to reaching results acceptable to all the parties concerned. Non-geostationary-satellite networks shall not cause unacceptable interference to geostationary fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix 4 notification information is considered as having been received by the Bureau prior to 18 November 1995. (WRC-97)
5.523B	The use of the band 19.3-19.6 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. Such use is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.11A , and No. 22.2 does not apply.
5.523C	No. 22.2 shall continue to apply in the bands 19.3-19.6 GHz and 29.1-29.4 GHz, between feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite service networks and those fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered as having been received by the Bureau prior to 18 November 1995. (WRC-97)
5.523D	The use of the band 19.3-19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) by geostationary fixed-satellite service systems and by feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.11A , but not subject to the provisions of No. 22.2 . The use of this band for other non-geostationary fixed-satellite service systems, or for the cases indicated in Nos. 5.523C and 5.523E , is not subject to the provisions of No. 9.11A and shall continue to be subject to Articles 9 (except No. 9.11A) and 11 procedures, and to the provisions of No. 22.2 . (WRC-97)
<u>5.523DA</u>	<u>In order to protect feeder links of non-geostationary networks in the mobile-satellite service in the frequency band 19.3-19.7 GHz, the power flux-density values produced at the surface of the Earth for all angles of arrival by a space station in the inter-satellite service operating in this band in accordance with Resolution 679 (WRC-23) shall not exceed $-140 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ in any 1 MHz within 150 km of any of the above feeder-link earth stations recorded in the Master International Frequency Register. (WRC-23)</u>
5.523E	No. 22.2 shall continue to apply in the bands 19.6-19.7 GHz and 29.4-29.5 GHz, between feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite service networks and those fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix 4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered as having been received by the Bureau by 21 November 1997. (WRC-97)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.524	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Afghanistan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), Costa Rica, <u>Djibouti</u> , Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, <u>Palestine*</u> , the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Togo and Tunisia, the frequency band 19.7-21.2 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. This additional use shall not impose any limitation on the power flux-density of space stations in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency band 19.7-21.2 GHz and of space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the frequency band 19.7-20.2 GHz where the allocation to the mobile-satellite service is on a primary basis in the latter frequency band. (WRC- 15 23)
5.525	In order to facilitate interregional coordination between networks in the mobile-satellite and fixed-satellite services, carriers in the mobile-satellite service that are most susceptible to interference shall, to the extent practicable, be located in the higher parts of the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz.
5.526	In the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz in Region 2, and in the bands 20.1-20.2 GHz and 29.9-30 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, networks which are both in the fixed-satellite service and in the mobile-satellite service may include links between earth stations at specified or unspecified points or while in motion, through one or more satellites for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications.
5.527	In the bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz, the provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply with respect to the mobile-satellite service.
5.527A	The operation of earth stations in motion communicating with the FSS is subject to Resolution 156 (<u>Rev.WRC-1523</u>). (WRC- 15 23)
5.528	The allocation to the mobile-satellite service is intended for use by networks which use narrow spot-beam antennas and other advanced technology at the space stations. Administrations operating systems in the mobile-satellite service in the band 19.7-20.1 GHz in Region 2 and in the band 20.1-20.2 GHz shall take all practicable steps to ensure the continued availability of these bands for administrations operating fixed and mobile systems in accordance with the provisions of No. 5.524 .
5.529	The use of the bands 19.7-20.1 GHz and 29.5-29.9 GHz by the mobile-satellite service in Region 2 is limited to satellite networks which are both in the fixed-satellite service and in the mobile-satellite service as described in No. 5.526 .
5.529A	<u>In the frequency bands 20.2-21.2 GHz and 30-31 GHz, non-geostationary-satellite systems for which complete coordination or notification information, according to the case, is received by the Bureau as of 1 January 2025 shall not cause unacceptable interference to and shall not claim protection from geostationary-satellite networks in the mobile-satellite service operating in accordance with these Regulations. No. 5.43A does not apply. (WRC-23)</u>
5.530	(SUP-WRC 12)

ITU Footnote	Description												
5.530A	Unless otherwise agreed between the administrations concerned, any station in the fixed or mobile services of an administration shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of $-120.4 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$ at 3 m above the ground of any point of the territory of any other administration in Regions 1 and 3 for more than 20% of the time. In conducting the calculations, administrations should use the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R P.452 (see also the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R BO.1898). (WRC-15)												
5.530B	In the band 21.4-22 GHz, in order to facilitate the development of the broadcasting-satellite service, administrations in Regions 1 and 3 are encouraged not to deploy stations in the mobile service and are encouraged to limit the deployment of stations in the fixed service to point-to-point links. (WRC-12)												
5.530C	(SUP - WRC-15)												
5.530D	See Resolution 555 (WRC-12)*. — (WRC-12) (SUP - WRC-19)												
5.530E	<u>The allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 21.4-22 GHz is identified for use in Region 2 by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by other fixed-service applications or by other services to which it is allocated on a co-primary basis, and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS is limited to the HAPS-to-ground direction, and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 165 (Rev.WRC-23). (WRC-23)</u>												
5.531	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Japan, the band 21.4-22 GHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.												
5.531A	<u>The use of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service in the frequency band 22-22.2 GHz is limited to non-safety applications. (WRC-23)</u>												
5.531B	<p><u>Aircraft stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service operating in the frequency band 22-22.2 GHz are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the fixed service and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, the fixed service. The following power flux-density values shall be used as a threshold for coordination under No. 9.21:</u></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>$-110 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>for</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>$0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 12.6^\circ$</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>$2.86 \theta - 146 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>for</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>$12.6^\circ < \theta \leq 15^\circ$</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>$0.87 \theta - 116 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>for</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>$15^\circ < \theta \leq 30^\circ$</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>$0.067 \theta - 92 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>for</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>$30^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$</u></td> </tr> </table> <p><u>where θ is the angle of arrival of the incident wave above the horizontal plane, in degrees.</u></p> <p><u>This criterion should be applied at the border of the territory of another administration for any aircraft station located at an altitude of up to 15 km above the ground. In conducting the calculations, the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R P.525 should be used. (WRC-23)</u></p>	<u>$-110 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>$0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 12.6^\circ$</u>	<u>$2.86 \theta - 146 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>$12.6^\circ < \theta \leq 15^\circ$</u>	<u>$0.87 \theta - 116 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>$15^\circ < \theta \leq 30^\circ$</u>	<u>$0.067 \theta - 92 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>$30^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$</u>
<u>$-110 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>$0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 12.6^\circ$</u>											
<u>$2.86 \theta - 146 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>$12.6^\circ < \theta \leq 15^\circ$</u>											
<u>$0.87 \theta - 116 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>$15^\circ < \theta \leq 30^\circ$</u>											
<u>$0.067 \theta - 92 \text{ dB(W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{MHz))}$</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>$30^\circ < \theta \leq 90^\circ$</u>											

ITU Footnote	Description												
<u>5.531C</u>	<u>Stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service operating in the frequency band 22-22.2 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service operating in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz. The aggregate power flux-density (pfd) received from these stations at any radio astronomy station operating in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz shall be in compliance with the protection criteria provided in Recommendations ITU-R RA.769-2 and ITU-R RA.1513-2, unless specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). (WRC-23)</u>												
<u>5.531D</u>	<u>The use of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service in the frequency band 22-22.2 GHz outside national boundaries shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, services in other countries operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. (WRC-23)</u>												
<u>5.531E</u>	<p><u>Alternative allocation: in Brunei Darussalam, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, the frequency band 22-22.2 GHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service on a primary basis. The use of the service is limited to non-safety applications within national boundaries. The use of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service in the frequency band 22-22.2 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, services in other countries operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. Furthermore, stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service operating in the frequency band 22-22.2 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service operating in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz in other countries in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. The aggregate power flux-density (pfd) received from these stations at any radio astronomy station operating in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz shall be in compliance with the protection criteria provided in Recommendations ITU-R RA.769-2 and ITU-R RA.1513-2, unless specifically agreed by the affected administration(s). In order to protect stations of the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) operating in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz, the unwanted equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of stations operating in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service shall not exceed -23 dBW in any 100 MHz band in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz. Aircraft stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service operating in the frequency band 22-22.2 GHz are subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the fixed service and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, the fixed service. The following pfd values shall be used as a threshold for coordination under No. 9.21:</u></p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>-110 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>for</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0° ≤ θ ≤ 12.6°</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>2.86 θ - 146 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>for</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>12.6° < θ ≤ 15°</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0.87 θ - 116 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>for</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>15° < θ ≤ 30°</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0.067 θ - 92 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>for</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>30° < θ < 90°</u></td> </tr> </table> <p><u>where θ is the angle of arrival of the incident wave above the horizontal plane, in degrees.</u></p> <p><u>This criterion should be applied at the border of the territory of another administration for any aircraft station located at an altitude of up to 15 km above the ground. In conducting the calculations, the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R P.525 should be used. (WRC-23)</u></p>	<u>-110 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>0° ≤ θ ≤ 12.6°</u>	<u>2.86 θ - 146 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>12.6° < θ ≤ 15°</u>	<u>0.87 θ - 116 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>15° < θ ≤ 30°</u>	<u>0.067 θ - 92 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>30° < θ < 90°</u>
<u>-110 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>0° ≤ θ ≤ 12.6°</u>											
<u>2.86 θ - 146 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>12.6° < θ ≤ 15°</u>											
<u>0.87 θ - 116 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>15° < θ ≤ 30°</u>											
<u>0.067 θ - 92 dB(W/(m² · MHz))</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>30° < θ < 90°</u>											
<u>5.531F</u>	<u>In order to protect stations of the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) operating in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz, the unwanted equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of stations operating in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service shall not exceed -23 dBW in any 100 MHz band in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz. (WRC-23)</u>												

ITU Footnote	Description
5.532	The use of the band 22.21-22.5 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services shall not impose constraints upon the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services.
5.532A	The location of earth stations in the space research service shall maintain a separation distance of at least 54 km from the respective border(s) of neighbouring countries to protect the existing and future deployment of fixed and mobile services unless a shorter distance is otherwise agreed between the corresponding administrations. Nos. 9.17 and 9.18 do not apply. (WRC-12)
<u>5.532AA</u>	<u>The allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 24.25-25.25 GHz is identified for use in Region 2 by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by other fixed-service applications or by other services to which this frequency band is allocated on a co-primary basis, and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS is limited to the HAPS-to-ground direction and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 166 (Rev.WRC-23). (WRC-23)</u>
<u>5.532AB</u>	<u>The frequency band 24.25-27.5 GHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 242 (Rev.WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u>
5.532B	Use of the band 24.65-25.25 GHz in Region 1 and the band 24.65-24.75 GHz in Region 3 by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to earth stations using a minimum antenna diameter of 4.5 m. (WRC-12)
5.533	The inter-satellite service shall not claim protection from harmful interference from airport surface detection equipment stations of the radionavigation service.
5.534	(SUP - WRC-03)
<u>5.534A</u>	<u>The allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 25.25-27.5 GHz is identified in Region 2 for use by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS) in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 166 (Rev.WRC-23). Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS shall be limited to the ground-to-HAPS direction in the frequency band 25.25- 27.0 GHz and to the HAPS-to-ground direction in the frequency band 27.0-27.5 GHz. Furthermore, the use of the frequency band 25.5-27.0 GHz by HAPS shall be limited to gateway links. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by other fixed-service applications or by other services to which this band is allocated on a co-primary basis, and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. (WRC-23)</u>
5.535	In the band 24.75-25.25 GHz, feeder links to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service shall have priority over other uses in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space). Such other uses shall protect and shall not claim protection from existing and future operating feeder-link networks to such broadcasting satellite stations.

ITU Footnote	Description
5.535A	The use of the band 29.1-29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellite systems and feeder links to non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. Such use is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.11A , but not subject to the provisions of No. 22.2 , except as indicated in Nos. 5.523C and 5.523E where such use is not subject to the provisions of No. 9.11A and shall continue to be subject to Articles 9 (except No. 9.11A) and 11 procedures, and to the provisions of No. 22.2 . (WRC-97)
5.536	Use of the 25.25-27.5 GHz band by the inter-satellite service is limited to space research and Earth exploration-satellite applications, and also transmissions of data originating from industrial and medical activities in space.
5.536A	Administrations operating earth stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service or the space research service shall not claim protection from stations in the fixed and mobile services operated by other administrations. In addition, earth stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service or in the space research service should be operated taking into account the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R SA.1862. <u>Resolution 242 (Rev.WRC-23) applies.</u> (WRC-1223)
5.536B	<p><u>In Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, China, Korea (Rep. of), Denmark, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, the Czech Rep., Romania, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, earth stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service in the frequency band 25.5-27 GHz shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and deployment of, stations of the fixed and mobile services. Resolution 242 (Rev.WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u></p> <p>In Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, China, Korea (Rep. of), Denmark, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Dem. People’s Rep. of Korea, Slovakia, the Czech Rep., Romania, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Sweden, Tanzania, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, earth stations operating in the Earth exploration satellite service in the frequency band 25.5-27 GHz shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and deployment of, stations of the fixed and mobile services.—(WRC-15)</p>
5.536C	In Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe, earth stations operating in the space research service in the band 25.5-27 GHz shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and deployment of, stations of the fixed and mobile services. (WRC-12)
5.537	Space services using non-geostationary satellites operating in the inter-satellite service in the band 27-27.5 GHz are exempt from the provisions of No. 22.2 .

ITU Footnote	Description
5.537A	<p>In Bhutan, Cameroon, Korea (Rep. of), the Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, the allocation to the fixed service in the band 27.9-28.2 GHz may also be used by high altitude platform stations (HAPS) within the territory of these countries. Such use of 300 MHz of the fixed service allocation by HAPS in the above countries is further limited to operation in the HAPS-to-ground direction and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, other types of fixed service systems or other co-primary services. Furthermore, the development of these other services shall not be constrained by HAPS. See Resolution 145 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-12)</p> <p><u>In Bhutan, Cameroon, China, Korea (Rep. of), the Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, the allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 27.9-28.2 GHz may also be used by high altitude platform stations (HAPS) within the territory of these countries. Such use of 300 MHz of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS in the above countries is further limited to operation in the HAPS-to-ground direction and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, other types of fixed-service systems or other co-primary services. Furthermore, the development of these other services shall not be constrained by HAPS. See Resolution 145 (Rev.WRC-19). (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.538	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> the bands 27.500-27.501 GHz and 29.999-30.000 GHz are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for the beacon transmissions intended for up-link power control. Such space-to-Earth transmissions shall not exceed an equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of +10 dBW in the direction of adjacent satellites on the geostationary-satellite orbit. (WRC-07)</p>
5.539	<p>The band 27.5-30 GHz may be used by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for the provision of feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.</p>
5.540	<p><i>Additional allocation:</i> the band 27.501-29.999 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis for beacon transmissions intended for up-link power control.</p>
5.541	<p>In the band 28.5-30 GHz, the earth exploration-satellite service is limited to the transfer of data between stations and not to the primary collection of information by means of active or passive sensors.</p>
5.541A	<p>Feeder links of non-geostationary networks in the mobile-satellite service and geostationary networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in the band 29.1-29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) shall employ uplink adaptive power control or other methods of fade compensation, such that the earth station transmissions shall be conducted at the power level required to meet the desired link performance while reducing the level of mutual interference between both networks. These methods shall apply to networks for which Appendix 4 coordination information is considered as having been received by the Bureau after 17 May 1996 and until they are changed by a future competent world radiocommunication conference. Administrations submitting Appendix 4 information for coordination before this date are encouraged to utilize these techniques to the extent practicable. (WRC-2000)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.542	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Congo (Rep. of the), <u>Djibouti</u> , Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, <u>Palestine*</u> , Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Chad, the <u>frequency</u> band 29.5-31 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. The power limits specified in Nos. 21.3 and 21.5 shall apply. (WRC- 12 <u>23</u>)
5.543	The band 29.95-30 GHz may be used for space-to-space links in the Earth exploration-satellite service for telemetry, tracking, and control purposes, on a secondary basis.
5.543A	In Bhutan, Cameroon, Korea (Rep. of), the Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Kyrgyzstan, the Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, the allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 31-31.3 GHz may also be used by systems using high altitude platform stations (HAPS) in the ground to HAPS direction. The use of the frequency band 31-31.3 GHz by systems using HAPS is limited to the territory of the countries listed above and shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, other types of fixed service systems, systems in the mobile service and systems operated under No. 5.545. Furthermore, the development of these services shall not be constrained by HAPS. Systems using HAPS in the frequency band 31-31.3 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to the radio astronomy service having a primary allocation in the frequency band 31.3-31.8 GHz, taking into account the protection criterion as given in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU R-RA.769. In order to ensure the protection of satellite passive services, the level of unwanted power density into a HAPS ground station antenna in the frequency band 31.3-31.8 GHz shall be limited to -106 dB(W/MHz) under clear sky conditions, and may be increased up to -100 dB(W/MHz) under rainy conditions to mitigate fading due to rain, provided the effective impact on the passive satellite does not exceed the impact under clear sky conditions. See Resolution 145 (Rev.WRC-12). (WRC-15) (SUP - WRC-19)
5.543B	The allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 31-31.3 GHz is identified for worldwide use by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by other fixed-service applications or by other services to which this frequency band is allocated on a co-primary basis, and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS shall be in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 167 (Rev.WRC-23). (WRC-23)
5.544	In the band 31-31.3 GHz the power flux-density limits specified in Article 21 , Table 21-4 shall apply to the space research service.
5.545	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the allocation of the band 31-31.3 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.546	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, <u>Bahrain</u> , Belarus, <u>Djibouti</u> , Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, <u>Türkiye</u> , Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the United Kingdom, <u>Somalia</u> , South Africa, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan and Turkey , the allocation of the <u>frequency</u> band 31.5-31.8 GHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC- 4223)
5.547	The <u>frequency</u> bands 31.8-33.4 GHz, 37-40 GHz, 40.5-43.5 GHz, 51.4-52.6 GHz, 55.78-59 GHz and 64-66 GHz are available for high-density applications in the fixed service. (see Resolution 75 (WRC-2000)*). Administrations should take this into account when considering regulatory provisions in relation to these bands. Because of the potential deployment of high-density applications in the fixed-satellite service in the <u>frequency</u> bands 39.5-40 GHz and 40.5-42 GHz (see No. 5.516B), administrations should further take into account potential constraints to high-density applications in the fixed service, as appropriate. (WRC-0723)
5.547A	Administrations should take practical measures to minimize the potential interference between stations in the fixed service and airborne stations in the radionavigation service in the 31.8-33.4 GHz band, taking into account the operational needs of the airborne radar systems. (WRC-2000)
5.547B	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in the United States, the band 31.8-32 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation and space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)
5.547C	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in the United States, the band 32-32.3 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation and space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis. (WRC-03)
5.547D	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in the United States, the band 32.3-33 GHz is allocated to the inter-satellite and radionavigation services on a primary basis. (WRC-97)
5.547E	<i>Alternative allocation:</i> in the United States, the band 33-33.4 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)
5.548	In designing systems for the inter-satellite service in the band 32.3-33 GHz, for the radionavigation service in the <u>frequency</u> band 32-33 GHz, and for the space research service (deep space) in the <u>frequency</u> band 31.8-32.3 GHz, administrations shall take all necessary measures to prevent harmful interference between these services, bearing in mind the safety aspects of the radionavigation service (see Recommendation 707 <u>(Rev.WRC-23)</u>). (WRC-0323)
5.549	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the band 33.4-36 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. (WRC-12)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.549A	In the band 35.5-36.0 GHz, the mean power flux-density at the Earth's surface, generated by any spaceborne sensor in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) or space research service (active), for any angle greater than 0.8° from the beam centre shall not exceed -73.3 dB(W/m ²) in this band. (WRC-03)
5.550	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the allocation of the band 34.7-35.2 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-12)
5.550A	For sharing of the band 36-37 GHz between the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) service and the fixed and mobile services, Resolution 752 (WRC-07) shall apply. (WRC-07)
<u>5.550B</u>	<u>The frequency band 37-43.5 GHz, or portions thereof, is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Because of the potential deployment of FSS earth stations within the frequency range 37.5-42.5 GHz and high-density applications in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 39.5-40 GHz in Region 1, 40-40.5 GHz in all Regions and 40.5-42 GHz in Region 2 (see No. 5.516B), administrations should further take into account potential constraints to IMT in these frequency bands, as appropriate. Resolution 243 (Rev.WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u>
<u>5.550C</u>	<u>The use of the frequency bands 37.5-39.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 39.5-42.5 GHz (space-to-Earth), 47.2- 50.2 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 50.4-51.4 GHz (Earth-to-space) by a non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.12 for coordination with other non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service but not with non-geostationary-satellite systems in other services. Resolution 770 (WRC-19) shall also apply, and No. 22.2 shall continue to apply. (WRC-19)</u>
<u>5.550CA</u>	<u>Non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service operating with an apogee altitude above 407 km and below 2 000 km in the frequency band 37.5-38 GHz shall not exceed an unwanted emission e.i.r.p. density of -21 dB(W/100 MHz) per space station for angles greater than 65.0° from nadir relative to the space station in the fixed-satellite service in the frequency band 36-37 GHz in order to protect the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) operating in the latter frequency band. (WRC-23)</u>
<u>5.550D</u>	<u>The allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 38-39.5 GHz is identified for worldwide use by administrations wishing to implement high-altitude platform stations (HAPS). In the HAPS-to-ground direction, the HAPS ground station shall not claim protection from stations in the fixed, mobile and fixed-satellite services; and No. 5.43A does not apply. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by other fixed-service applications or by other services to which this frequency band is allocated on a co-primary basis and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Furthermore, the development of the fixed-satellite, fixed and mobile services shall not be unduly constrained by HAPS. Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS shall be in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 168 (Rev.WRC-23). (WRC-23)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.550E	<u>The use of the frequency bands 39.5-40 GHz and 40-40.5 GHz by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) and by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to the application of the provisions of No. 9.12 for coordination with other non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite and mobile-satellite services but not with non-geostationary-satellite systems in other services. No. 22.2 shall continue to apply for non-geostationary-satellite-systems. (WRC-19)</u>
5.551	(SUP - WRC-97)
5.551A	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.551AA	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.551B	(SUP - WRC-2000)
5.551C	(SUP - WRC-2000)
5.551D	(SUP - WRC-2000)
5.551E	(SUP - WRC-2000)
5.551F	<i>Different category of service:</i> in Japan, the allocation of the band 41.5-42.5 GHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. 5.33). (WRC-97)
5.551G	(SUP - WRC-03)

ITU Footnote	Description
<p>5.551H</p>	<p>The equivalent power flux-density (epfd) produced in the frequency band 42.5-43.5 GHz by all space stations in any non-geostationary-satellite system in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), or in the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the frequency band 42-42.5 GHz, shall not exceed the following values at the site of any radio astronomy station for more than 2% of the time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –230 dB(W/m²) in 1 GHz and –246 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz of the frequency band 42.5-43.5 GHz at the site of any radio astronomy station registered as a single-dish telescope; and –209 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz of the frequency band 42.5-43.5 GHz at the site of any radio astronomy station registered as a very long baseline interferometry station. <p>These epfd values shall be evaluated using the methodology given in Recommendation ITU-R S.1586-1 and the reference antenna pattern and the maximum gain of an antenna in the radio astronomy service given in Recommendation ITU-R RA.1631-0 and shall apply over the whole sky and for elevation angles higher than the minimum operating angle θ_{min} of the radiotelescope (for which a default value of 5° should be adopted in the absence of notified information).</p> <p>These values shall apply at any radio astronomy station that either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – was in operation prior to 5 July 2003 and has been notified to the Bureau before 4 January 2004; or – was notified before the date of receipt of the complete Appendix 4 information for coordination or notification, as appropriate, for the space station to which the limits apply. <p>Other radio astronomy stations notified after these dates may seek an agreement with administrations that have authorized the space stations. In Region 2, Resolution 743 (WRC-03) shall apply. The limits in this footnote may be exceeded at the site of a radio astronomy station of any country whose administration so agreed. (WRC-15)</p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.551I	<p>The power flux-density in the band 42.5-43.5 GHz produced by any geostationary space station in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), or the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the 42-42.5 GHz band, shall not exceed the following values at the site of any radio astronomy station:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -137 dB(W/m²) in 1 GHz and -153 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz of the 42.5-43.5 GHz band at the site of any radio astronomy station registered as a single-dish telescope; and -116 dB(W/m²) in any 500 kHz of the 42.5-43.5 GHz band at the site of any radio astronomy station registered as a very long baseline interferometry station. <p>These values shall apply at the site of any radio astronomy station that either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -was in operation prior to 5 July 2003 and has been notified to the Bureau before 4 January 2004; or -was notified before the date of receipt of the complete Appendix 4 information for coordination or notification, as appropriate, for the space station to which the limits apply. <p>Other radio astronomy stations notified after these dates may seek an agreement with administrations that have authorized the space stations. In Region 2, Resolution 743 (WRC-03) shall apply. The limits in this footnote may be exceeded at the site of a radio astronomy station of any country whose administration so agreed. (WRC-03)</p>
5.552	<p>The allocation of the spectrum for the fixed-satellite service in the bands 42.5-43.5 GHz and 47.2-50.2 GHz for Earth-to-space transmission is greater than that in the band 37.5-39.5 GHz for space-to-Earth transmission in order to accommodate feeder links to broadcasting satellites. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to reserve the band 47.2-49.2 GHz for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the band 40.5-42.5 GHz.</p>
5.552A	<p>The allocation to the fixed service in the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz is designated for use by high altitude platform stations. The use of the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz is subject to the provisions of Resolution 122 (Rev.WRC-07).— (WRC-07)</p> <p><u>In Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 45.5-47 GHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), taking into account No. 5.553. With respect to the aeronautical mobile service and radionavigation service, the use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with concerned administrations and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from these services. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 244 (Rev.WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u></p>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.553	In the bands 43.5-47 GHz and 66-71 GHz, stations in the land mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the space radiocommunication services to which these bands are allocated (see No. 5.43). (WRC-2000)
<u>5.553A</u>	<u>In Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sudan, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 45.5-47 GHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), taking into account No. 5.553. With respect to the aeronautical mobile service and radionavigation service, the use of this frequency band for the implementation of IMT is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with concerned administrations and shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from these services. This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 244 (WRC-19) applies. (WRC-19)</u>
<u>5.553B</u>	<u>In Region 2 and Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Comoros, Congo (Rep. of the), Korea (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Uganda, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the frequency band 47.2-48.2 GHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which it is allocated, and does not establish any priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 243 (Rev.WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u>
5.554	In the bands 43.5-47 GHz, 66-71 GHz, 95-100 GHz, 123-130 GHz, 191.8-200 GHz and 252-265 GHz, satellite links connecting land stations at specified fixed points are also authorized when used in conjunction with the mobile-satellite service or the radionavigation-satellite service. (WRC-2000)
5.554A	The use of the bands 47.5-47.9 GHz, 48.2-48.54 GHz and 49.44-50.2 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to geostationary satellites. (WRC-03)
5.555	<i>Additional allocation:</i> the band 48.94-49.04 GHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis. (WRC-2000)
5.555A	(SUP - WRC-03)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.555B	The power flux-density in the band 48.94-49.04 GHz produced by any geostationary space station in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) operating in the bands 48.2-48.54 GHz and 49.44-50.2 GHz shall not exceed -151.8 dB(W/m ²) in any 500 kHz band at the site of any radio astronomy station. (WRC-03)
<u>5.555C</u>	<u>The use of the frequency band 51.4-52.4 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to geostationary-satellite networks. The earth stations shall be limited to gateway earth stations with a minimum antenna diameter of 2.4 metres. (WRC-19)</u>
5.556	In the bands 51.4-54.25 GHz, 58.2-59 GHz and 64-65 GHz, radio astronomy observations may be carried out under national arrangements. (WRC-2000)
5.556A	Use of the bands 54.25-56.9 GHz, 57-58.2 GHz and 59-59.3 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed -147 dB(W/(m ² · 100 MHz)) for all angles of arrival. (WRC-97)
5.556B	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Japan, the band 54.25-55.78 GHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis for low-density use. (WRC-97)
5.557	<i>Additional allocation:</i> in Japan, the band 55.78-58.2 GHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. (WRC-97)
5.557A	In the band 55.78-56.26 GHz, in order to protect stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive), the maximum power density delivered by a transmitter to the antenna of a fixed service station is limited to -26 dB(W/MHz). (WRC-2000)
5.558	In the bands 55.78-58.2 GHz, 59-64 GHz, 66-71 GHz, 122.25-123 GHz, 130-134 GHz, 167-174.8 GHz and 191.8-200 GHz, stations in the aeronautical mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. 5.43). (WRC-2000)
5.558A	Use of the band 56.9-57 GHz by inter-satellite systems is limited to links between satellites in geostationary-satellite orbit and to transmissions from non-geostationary satellites in high-Earth orbit to those in low-Earth orbit. For links between satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit, the single entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed -147 dB(W/(m ² · 100 MHz)) for all angles of arrival. (WRC-97)
5.559	In the band 59-64 GHz, airborne radars in the radiolocation service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. 5.43). (WRC-2000)
5.559A	(SUP - WRC-07)
<u>5.559AA</u>	<u>The frequency band 66-71 GHz is identified for use by administrations wishing to implement the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). This identification does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which this frequency band is allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Resolution 241 (Rev.WRC-23) applies. (WRC-23)</u>

ITU Footnote	Description
5.559B	The use of the frequency band 77.5-78 GHz by the radiolocation service shall be limited to short-range radar for ground-based applications, including automotive radars. The technical characteristics of these radars are provided in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.2057. The provisions of No. 4.10 do not apply. (WRC-15)
5.560	The stations of services to which the bands 14-19.95 kHz and 20.05-70 kHz and in Region 1 also the bands 72-84 kHz and 86-90 kHz are allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals. Such stations shall be afforded protection from harmful interference. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the frequencies 25 kHz and 50 kHz will be used for this purpose under the same conditions.
5.561	In the band 74-76 GHz, stations in the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the fixed-satellite service or stations of the broadcasting-satellite service operating in accordance with the decisions of the appropriate frequency assignment planning conference for the broadcasting-satellite service. (WRC-2000)
5.561A	The 81-81.5 GHz band is also allocated to the amateur and amateur-satellite services on a secondary basis. (WRC-2000)
5.561B	In Japan, use of the band 84-86 GHz, by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links in the broadcasting-satellite service using the geostationary-satellite orbit. (WRC-2000)
5.562	The use of the band 94-94.1 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services is limited to spaceborne cloud radars. (WRC-97)
5.562A	In the bands 94-94.1 GHz and 130-134 GHz, transmissions from space stations of the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) that are directed into the main beam of a radio astronomy antenna have the potential to damage some radio astronomy receivers. Space agencies operating the transmitters and the radio astronomy stations concerned should mutually plan their operations so as to avoid such occurrences to the maximum extent possible. (WRC-2000)
5.562B	<p>In the bands 105-109.5 GHz, 111.8-114.25 GHz, 155.5-158.5 GHz and 217-226 GHz, the use of this allocation is limited to space-based radio astronomy only. (WRC-2000)</p> <p><u>In the frequency bands 105-109.5 GHz, 111.8-114.25 GHz and 217-226 GHz, the use of this allocation is limited to space-based radio astronomy only. (WRC-19)</u></p>
5.562C	Use of the band 116-122.25 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, at all altitudes from 0 km to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface and in the vicinity of all geostationary orbital positions occupied by passive sensors, shall not exceed -148 dB (W/ (m ² · MHz)) for all angles of arrival. (WRC-2000)
5.562D	<i>Additional allocation:</i> In Korea (Rep. of), the frequency bands 128-130 GHz, 171-171.6 GHz, 172.2-172.8 GHz and 173.3-174 GHz are also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis. Radio astronomy stations in Korea (Rep. of) operating in the frequency bands referred to in this footnote shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and development of, services in other countries operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations. (WRC-15)

ITU Footnote	Description
5.562E	The allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) is limited to the band 133.5-134 GHz. (WRC-2000)
5.562F	In the band 155.5-158.5 GHz, the allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services shall terminate on 1 January 2018. — (WRC-2000) <u>(SUP - WRC-19)</u>
5.562G	The date of entry into force of the allocation to the fixed and mobile services in the band 155.5-158.5 GHz shall be 1 January 2018. — (WRC-2000) <u>(SUP - WRC-19)</u>
5.562H	Use of the bands 174.8-182 GHz and 185-190 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, at all altitudes from 0 to 1 000 km above the Earth's surface and in the vicinity of all geostationary orbital positions occupied by passive sensors, shall not exceed -144 dB(W/(m ² · MHz)) for all angles of arrival. (WRC-2000)
5.563	(SUP - WRC-03)
5.563A	In the bands 200-209 GHz, 235-238 GHz, 250-252 GHz and 265-275 GHz, ground-based passive atmospheric sensing is carried out to monitor atmospheric constituents. (WRC-2000)
<u>5.563AA</u>	In the frequency band 235-238 GHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) shall not claim protection from stations in the fixed and mobile services. (WRC-23)
5.563B	The band 237.9-238 GHz is also allocated to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) for spaceborne cloud radars only. (WRC-2000)
5.564	(SUP - WRC-2000)
<u>5.564A</u>	For the operation of fixed and land mobile service applications in frequency bands in the range 275-450 GHz: The frequency bands 275-296 GHz, 306-313 GHz, 318-333 GHz and 356-450 GHz are identified for use by administrations for the implementation of land mobile and fixed service applications where no specific conditions are necessary to protect Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) applications. The frequency bands 296-306 GHz, 313-318 GHz and 333-356 GHz may only be used by fixed and land mobile service applications when specific conditions to ensure the protection of Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) applications are determined in accordance with Resolution 731 (Rev.WRC-23). In those portions of the frequency range 275-450 GHz where radio astronomy applications are used, specific conditions (e.g. minimum separation distances and/or avoidance angles) may be necessary to ensure protection of radio astronomy sites from land mobile and/or fixed service applications, on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with Resolution 731 (Rev.WRC-23). The use of the above-mentioned frequency bands by land mobile and fixed service applications does not preclude use by, and does not establish priority over, any other applications of radio services in the range of 275-450 GHz. (WRC-23)

ITU Footnote	Description
<p>5.565</p>	<p>The following frequency bands in the range 275-1 000 GHz are identified for use by administrations for passive service applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – radio astronomy service: 275-323 GHz, 327-371 GHz, 388-424 GHz, 426-442 GHz, 453-510 GHz, 623-711 GHz, 795-909 GHz and 926-945 GHz; – Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and space research service (passive): 275-286 GHz, 296-306 GHz, 313-356 GHz, 361-365 GHz, 369-392 GHz, 397-399 GHz, 409-411 GHz, 416-434 GHz, 439-467 GHz, 477-502 GHz, 523-527 GHz, 538-581 GHz, 611-630 GHz, 634-654 GHz, 657-692 GHz, 713-718 GHz, 729-733 GHz, 750-754 GHz, 771-776 GHz, 823-846 GHz, 850-854 GHz, 857-862 GHz, 866-882 GHz, 905-928 GHz, 951-956 GHz, 968-973 GHz and 985-990 GHz. <p>The use of the range 275-1 000 GHz by the passive services does not preclude use of this range by active services. Administrations wishing to make frequencies in the 275-1 000 GHz range available for active service applications are urged to take all practicable steps to protect these passive services from harmful interference until the date when the Table of Frequency Allocations is established in the above-mentioned 275-1 000 GHz frequency range.</p> <p>All frequencies in the range 1 000-3 000 GHz may be used by both active and passive services. (WRC-12)</p>

5 Trinidad and Tobago Footnotes Footnotes

TT Footnote	Description
TT1	(SUP - 2014)
TT2	In the band 88–108 MHz, radio broadcast licensees will no longer be permitted to use subcarriers to transmit signals intended for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes. In the bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz and 614–632 MHz 470– 512 MHz , 512–608 MHz , <u>analogue</u> TV broadcast licensees will no longer be permitted to use subcarriers on a secondary basis for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes.
TT3	Government stations may also be authorised as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Port operations use on a simplex basis by coast and ship stations on the frequencies 156.6 and 156.7 MHz 2. Duplex port operations use of the frequency 157.0 MHz for ship stations and 161.6 MHz for coast stations 3. Inter-ship use of 156.3 MHz on a simplex basis 4. 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 5. 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 MHz and 150.790 MHz, and the bands 152–152.015 MHz, 163.2375–163.2625 MHz, 462.9375–463.1875 MHz, and 467.9375–468.1875 MHz may be used for operations in medical radiocommunications systems.
TT5	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequencies 64.5 MHz, 64.7 MHz, 64.9 MHz, 65.1 MHz, 65.3 MHz, 65.5 MHz, 65.7 MHz, 65.9 MHz, 470.125–514 MHz , 514–558 MHz and 558–602 MHz have been class-licensed for use by wireless microphones. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-22)
TT6	In the band 174–216 MHz, wireless microphones are authorised to operate on a secondary, non-interfering basis to the primary radio service, subject to terms and conditions of the <i>Class Licensing Regime</i> (TATT 2008). Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process.
TT7	<p><u>Analogue</u> TV broadcast stations authorised to operate in the bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz, 470–512 MHz, and 512–470–632–608 MHz may use a portion of the television vertical blanking interval for the transmission of telecommunications signals.</p> <p>This is on the condition that there will be no harmful interference to the reception of primary services, and that such telecommunications services must accept any interference caused by primary services operating in these bands.</p>

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TT Footnote	Description
TT8	(SUP-2014)
TT9	The band 335.4–380 MHz is authorised for use by land mobile and fixed systems other than those outlined in TT10.
TT10	The band 380–399.9 MHz is allocated to support the implementation of closed user groups over digital trunked mobile radiocommunications services.
TT11	In the bands 454.40–455 MHz and 459.40–460 MHz, frequencies may be assigned to domestic public land and mobile stations to provide a two-way air-ground public radio-telephone service.
TT12	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency ranges 462.525–462.750 MHz and 467.525–467.750 MHz have been <u>class-licensed</u> for use by Family Radio Service (FRS)/General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) devices. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. <u>(CL-3)</u>
TT13	(SUP-2018)
TT14	Studio t ransmitter l inks (STLs), e lectronic n ews g athering (ENG) and o utside b roadcast (OB) systems will no longer be licensed in the band 450–470 MHz. <u>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services</i> (TATT 2020), no new broadcast auxiliary services will be licensed in the frequency ranges 450–451 MHz and 455–456 MHz due to the allocation of the 450–470 MHz band to land mobile services.</u>
TT15	The band 460–470 MHz is allocated for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, subject to footnotes TT4, TT12 and TT40.
TT16	A quantum of 2 x 10 MHz of spectrum is allocated to <u>public protection and disaster relief (PPDR)</u> in the bands 703– 713 MHz paired with 758– 768 MHz available for assignment exclusively to <u>Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR)</u> .
TT17	In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (TATT 2024), the bands 703–748 MHz paired with 758–803 MHz are allocated for <u>public mobile telecommunications services, on a national basis</u> .
TT18	(SUP-2014)

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TT Footnote	Description
TT19	<p>ITU footnote 5.318, additional allocation, states: “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.”</p> <p>Recognising that such a service is desirable, Trinidad and Tobago allocates these frequencies for a similar future service.</p>
TT20	<p>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (TATT 2024), the bands 824–849 and 869–894 MHz are allocated for <u>public mobile telecommunications services, on a national basis</u>.</p>
TT21	<p>The band 901–902 MHz is allocated for paging services.</p>
TT22	<p>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for Radio and TV Auxiliary Services</i> (TATT 2014), the band 940–960 MHz is allocated for radio broadcast STLs, transmitter to studio links and transmitter to transmitter links.</p> <p><u>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services</i> (TATT 2020), the band 940 - 960 MHz is allocated to Radio Broadcast Studio-to Transmitter Links. All other uses will be considered secondary. This band was extended for fixed services on a co-primary basis.</u></p>
TT23	<p>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.</p>
TT24	<p>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (TATT 2024), the bands 1710–1780 and 2110–2180 MHz are allocated for <u>public mobile telecommunications services, on a national basis</u>.</p>
TT25	<p>(SUP-2014)</p>
TT26	<p>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (TATT 2024), the bands 1850–1915 and 1930–1995 MHz are allocated for <u>public mobile telecommunications services, on a national basis</u>.</p>
TT27	<p>In the bands 1990–2025 MHz and 2160–2200 MHz, a moratorium has been placed on the licensing of new systems in the fixed service. Existing fixed service systems operating in these bands may be relocated to enable the implementation of mobile-satellite service systems in certain sub-bands. Such relocation will be implemented through a migration plan established by the Authority, in consultation with affected licensees.</p>

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TT Footnote	Description
TT28	In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services</i> (TATT 2020), the band 2025–2110 MHz is allocated to ENG and OB systems. STLs and other fixed services will not be authorised in this band.
TT29	In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Broadband Wireless Access Services</i> (TATT 2008), the bands 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5150–5250 MHz, 5250–5350 MHz, 5470–5725 MHz and 5725–5850 MHz have been class-licensed for use by radiocommunications services for the provision of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) services. This includes the use of Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) devices. This class licensing does not restrict the use of these ranges for their designated radio services as specified in this Frequency Allocation Table.
TT30	Further to TT29, WLAN 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	In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Broadband Wireless Access Services</i> (TATT 2008) <u>and the PMTS Plan (2024)</u> , the bands, 2300–2360 MHz, 2500–2500–2600 MHz, 3400– 3550 MHz, 12.2–12.7 GHz and 25.35–28.35 GHz are allocated for the provision of BWA services.
TT33	The band 3700–3800 MHz may be used for the provision of BWA services on a secondary basis to fixed-satellite services.
TT34	<p>In accordance with ITU-R footnote 5.270, regarding additional allocations 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.</p> <p>Recognising that such a service is desirable, Trinidad and Tobago also allocates these frequencies to the amateur service on a secondary basis.</p>
TT35	<p>In accordance with the <i>Authorisation Framework for Citizen Band Radiocommunications Devices</i>, note the presence of the Citizen Band (CB) radiocommunications service in this band. This service can operate in the range 26.965–27.405 MHz, pursuant to the Authority’s <i>Class Licensing Regime</i> (TATT 2008). Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process.</p> <p><u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the band 26.9650–27.405 MHz has been class-licensed for use by Citizen Band Radiocommunications devices. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process.</u></p>

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TT Footnote	Description
TT36	<p>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services</i> (TATT 2020), the band 6430–7110 MHz is allocated to television <i>Studio-to-Transmitter Links (STLs)</i> on a primary basis. <u>The use of this spectrum for direct delivery of video programmes to the general public is not permitted.</u></p> <p><u>The band 6425–7125 MHz is allocated for the accommodation of Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT).</u></p>
TT37	<p>The frequencies 5332 kHz, 5348 kHz, 5358.5 kHz, 5373 kHz, and 5405 kHz are allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis, consistent with the United States of America Frequency Allocation Table footnote, US23. In accordance with US Footnote 23, amateur use of these frequencies shall be limited to a maximum effective radiated power (e.r.p.) of 100 W; and to the following emission types and designators: phone (2K80J3E), data (2K80J2D), RTTY (60H0J2B), and CW (150HA1A).</p>
TT38	<p>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Point-to-Point Radiocommunications Systems</i> (TATT 2013), the bands 1427–1452 MHz, 1492–1518 MHz, 4400–5000 MHz, 5850–6425 MHz, 7110–7900 MHz, 7725–8500 MHz, 10000–10680 MHz, 10700–11700 MHz, 12750–13250 MHz and 14500–15350 MHz are also allocated for the provision of point-to-point services.</p>
TT39	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the bands 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5470–5850 MHz, 24100–24200 MHz, <u>13.553–13.567 MHz</u> and 59500–57000–62000–66000 MHz have been class-licensed for use by point-to-point radiocommunications systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. <u>(CL-20).</u></p>
TT40	<p>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Land Mobile Telecommunications Systems</i> (TATT 2011), the following bands are also allocated for the provision of conventional land mobile/trunked radio services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 138–144 MHz, 148–149.9 MHz, 150.05–156.025 MHz, 157.425–161.500 MHz and 162.025–174 MHz, subject to TT Footnotes TT3 and TT4 2. 406.15–420 MHz 3. 450–470 MHz, subject to TT footnotes TT11 and TT14
TT41	<p>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Land Mobile Telecommunications Systems</i> (TATT 2011), the following bands are also allocated for the provision of trunked radio services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 806–824 MHz 2. 849–869 MHz, subject to TT footnote TT19

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TT Footnote	Description
TT42	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequencies 312.15 MHz, 314.35 MHz, 285.5 MHz, 433.92 MHz and 434.32 MHz , 307.5–321 MHz, 315 MHz, 337 MHz, 338 MHz, 398 MHz, 411–412 MHz, 433.05–434.79 MHz, 439–440 MHz, 125 kHz, 21.845 kHz and the band 902–928 MHz have been class-licensed for use by <u>remote keyless entry systems/vehicle telematics systems such as body control modules (BCMs) and telematics control units (TCUs)</u> . Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-13)
TT43	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the band 1611.25–1618.75 MHz has been class-licensed for use by personal satellite tracker systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-14)
TT44	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the bands 13.553–110–1314.567–010 MHz and , 903.14–927.26 MHz, 902–928 MHz and 0.1342 MHz have been class-licensed for use by radio frequency identification (RFID) reader systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-15)
TT45	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequencies 58 kHz, 433.225 MHz and 433.725 MHz and the band 902–928 MHz have been class-licensed for use by automatic meter reader repeater units. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-16)
TT46	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequencies 431.5 MHz, 432.4 MHz, 432.7 MHz, 433.0 MHz, 433.3 MHz, 433.6 MHz, 433.9 MHz, 434.2 MHz, 434.8 MHz, 435.1 MHz, 435.4 MHz, 435.7 MHz, 436 MHz, 436.3 MHz and 436.6 MHz have been class-licensed for use by remote control transmitter systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-17)
TT47	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the bands 22–29 GHz, 57–71 GHz, 76.551–76.844 GHz and 76–77 GHz <u>have</u> been class-licensed for use by automobile distance sensor/field disturbance sensor (<u>including short range</u> vehicle radar) systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-18)
TT48	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency 175 kHz and the bands 402–405 MHz and 1395–1400 MHz and 402.15–404.85 MHz have been class-licensed for use by medical telemetry systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-19)
TT49	In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency 424.775 MHz has been class-licensed for use by SCADA transceiver (automatic meter reader) systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-12)

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TT Footnote	Description
TT50	<p>Note that spectrum within the following frequency ranges has been assigned to emergency services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3155–3200 kHz 2. 7400–8100 kHz 3. 138–143.65 MHz 4. 148–149.9 MHz 5. 154–156.4875 MHz 6. 156.8375–161.9625 MHz 7. 162.0375–174 MHz 8. 806–824 MHz and 849–869 MHz
TT51	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 2400–2483.5 MHz has been class-licensed for use by Bluetooth devices. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-4)</p>
TT52	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequencies 137.2 MHz, 137.225 MHz, 137.25 MHz, 137.2875 MHz, 137.3125 MHz, 137.4350 MHz, 137.46 MHz, 137.6625 MHz, 137.6875 MHz, 137.7125 MHz, 137.7375 MHz and 137.80 MHz, 148 MHz, 150.5 MHz, 401.678 MHz, 401.62–401.68 MHz have been class-licensed for use by satellite telemetry. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-21)</p>
TT53	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 1616–1660.5 MHz and 1668–1675 MHz have been class-licensed for use by satellite phones. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-23)</p>
TT54	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency 467.750 MHz has been class-licensed for use by onsite paging system transmitter devices. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-24)</p>
TT55	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency ranges 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, 5725–5850 MHz and 5150–5250 MHz have been class-licensed for use by unmanned aircraft systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-25)</p>
TT56	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 10,308–10,378 MHz has been class-licensed for use by compact surveillance radar devices. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-27)</p>

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TT Footnote	Description
TT57	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the following frequency ranges have been class-licensed for use by fixed white space radiocommunications devices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 548–554 MHz 2. 554–560 MHz 3. 566–572 MHz 4. 572–578 MHz 5. 578–584 MHz 6. 584–590 MHz 7. 590–596 MHz 8. 596–602 MHz 9. 602–608 MHz 10. 680–686 MHz 11. 686–692 MHz 12. 692–698 MHz <p>Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-28)</p>
TT58	<p>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the following frequency range 57.24 GHz–63.72 GHz has been class-licensed for use by WiFi modules, such as LoRaWAN modules. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-26)</p>
<u>TT59</u>	<p><u>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (TATT 2024), the bands 3300–3400 MHz and 3550–3650 MHz are allocated to public mobile telecommunications services on a national basis.</u></p>
<u>TT60</u>	<p><u>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Public Mobile Telecommunications Services</i> (TATT 2024), the band 2600–2690 MHz is allocated to public mobile telecommunications services on a national basis.</u></p>
<u>TT61</u>	<p><u>In accordance with the <i>Spectrum Plan for the Accommodation of Radio and Television Broadcast Auxiliary Services</i> (TATT 2020), the band 225 - 322 MHz is allocated on a First-Come-First-Served (FCFS) basis to FM radio Outside Broadcast (OB) links.</u></p>
<u>TT62</u>	<p><u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the following frequency range 3,100 MHz–10,600 MHz has been class-licensed for use by Handheld Ultra-Wideband Systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-32)</u></p>
<u>TT63</u>	<p><u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 1920 MHz–1930 MHz has been class-licensed for use by Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-34)</u></p>

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TT Footnote	Description
<u>TT64</u>	<u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 902 MHz–928 MHz has been class-licensed for use by Lower-power wide area network/LoRaWAN. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-35)</u>
<u>TT65</u>	<u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 1616–1626.5 MHz has been class-licensed for use by Satellite Tracking and Monitoring Systems. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-42)</u>
<u>TT66</u>	<u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 902–908 MHz and 218.45 kHz have been class-licensed for use by Transceiver Module/Devices including Communication Device Transmitters. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-30)</u>
<u>TT67</u>	<u>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 additional frequencies 457.5375 MHz, 457.5625 MHz, 467.5375 MHz and 467.5625 MHz may be introduced for on-board communications in accordance with No. 5.287 of the Radio Regulations.</u>
<u>TT68</u>	<u>In accordance with the <i>Framework for the Authorisation of Standalone Ancillary Terrestrial Component (ATC) Systems</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 2483.5–2495 MHz in the 2.4 GHz S-band is permitted for standalone ATC operations, in conjunction with the operation of <u>MSS</u>.</u>
<u>TT69</u>	<u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the following frequency range 57 GHz–71 GHz has been class-licensed for use by Data Communications Transmission Modules. Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process. (CL-38)</u>
<u>TT70</u>	<u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the following frequency range 216 MHz–220 MHz has been class-licensed for use by <u>Wildlife Tracking Telemetry</u>. <u>Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process.</u></u>
<u>TT71</u>	<u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency 154.6 MHz has been class-licensed for use by <u>Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS)</u>. <u>Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process.</u></u>

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TT Footnote	Description
<u>TT72</u>	<p><u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the frequency range 5925 MHz–6425 MHz has been class-licensed for use by WiFi 6E devices.</u></p> <p><u>Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process.</u></p>
<u>TT73</u>	<p><u>In accordance with the <i>Schedule of Devices Eligible for Use under a Class Licence</i> (TATT 2024), the following frequency ranges have been class-licensed for use by Cellular Repeaters:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. 824–894 MHz</u> <u>2. 1850–1990 MHz</u> <u>3. 1710–1755 MHz</u> <u>4. 2110–2155 MHz</u> <p><u>Such equipment shall be certified by the Authority via its equipment certification process.</u></p>
<u>TT74</u>	<p><u>In accordance with the <i>Framework for Free-to-Air Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting in Trinidad and Tobago</i> (TATT 2024), the following range 470 MHz–608 MHz has been allocated to analogue and digital Free-to-Air television services.</u></p>

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