

RECOMMENDATION ITU-R SM.1265-1

National alternative allocation methods

(Question ITU-R 208/1)

(1997-2001)

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a) that the Radio Regulations (RR) define over 40 different radio services;
- b) that narrowly defined services can unnecessarily restrict flexibility and limit spectrum utilization;
- c) that new technologies are often capable of providing several fully compatible radiocommunication services from a single technology platform;
- d) that any changes in the current frequency allocation structure must be fully tested and proven before gaining acceptance on a global basis;
- e) that such testing may not always be possible in accordance with Article 5 of the RR,

recognizing

provision RR No. 4.4:

“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.”,

recommends

- 1 that administrations should consider theoretical and practical test applications of the alternate allocation methods cited in the conclusion of Annex 1;
- 2 that administrations should always undertake such practical tests in accordance with the provisions of the RR, including application of RR No. 4.4 where necessary;
- 3 that administrations should provide timely information on their experience in applying provisions of this Recommendation to Radiocommunication Study Group 1.

ANNEX 1

Allocation structures**1 Introduction**

This Annex examines alternate allocation structures with the aim of using the radio spectrum more efficiently and providing flexible access to the spectrum by new technologies. These alternate allocation structures should also maintain use of the spectrum by existing systems and limit interference.

The approach taken in this Annex is in two steps: first, the alternative frequency allocation structures are presented with a list of advantages and disadvantages for each structure. Then an example of the application of the proposed approach is given.

2 Alternative frequency allocation structures

This Annex considers five approaches to allocating the radio spectrum, one of which is the current approach. The advantages and disadvantages of the *status quo* are presented to provide a basis for judging the improvement or degradation resulting from the new approaches being proposed.

The new approaches considered are:

- allocations based on generic services,
- allocations based on spatial service areas,
- allocations based on technical rules,
- allocations based on market approaches.

It is important to note that with the new approaches to allocations it would be necessary to include further conditions to ensure compatibility within the new “service” groups.

The objective of formulating alternate allocation structures is to permit some additional flexibility to administrations in the allocation process and where possible to simplify the regulatory provisions. An additional objective is to reduce the size and complexity of the RR while guaranteeing the continued access which is provided currently by the existing block allocation methodology together with its footnotes.

The following provides a description, list of advantages and disadvantages and an example application for each of these potential structures.

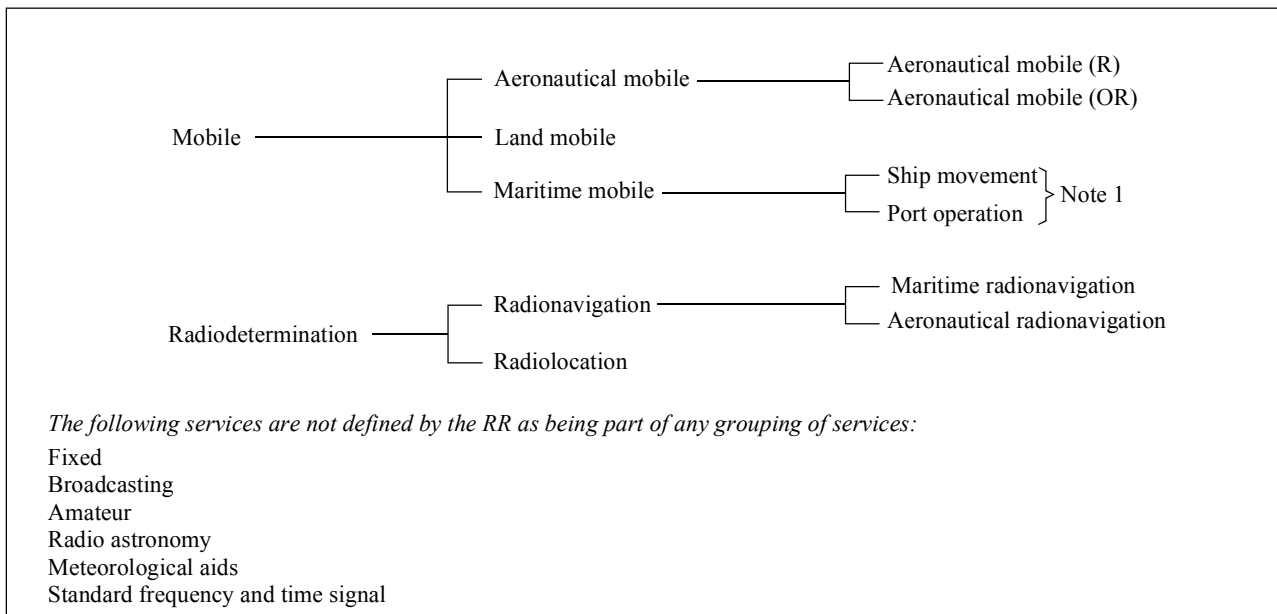
2.1 Status quo**2.1.1 Approach**

In the *status quo* structure, the current Table of Frequency Allocations will be retained. Here the frequency band from 9 kHz to 400 GHz is segmented into smaller bands and allocated to over 40 radiocommunication services in the Table of Frequency Allocations. The radio services are identified as primary or secondary in the Table. Footnotes are used to alter, limit or change the

relevant allocations. The Table is also organized into three Regions of the world and is supplemented by assignment and allotment plans for some bands and services. The existing radiocommunication services as defined by the ITU and their relationship are shown in Fig. 1.

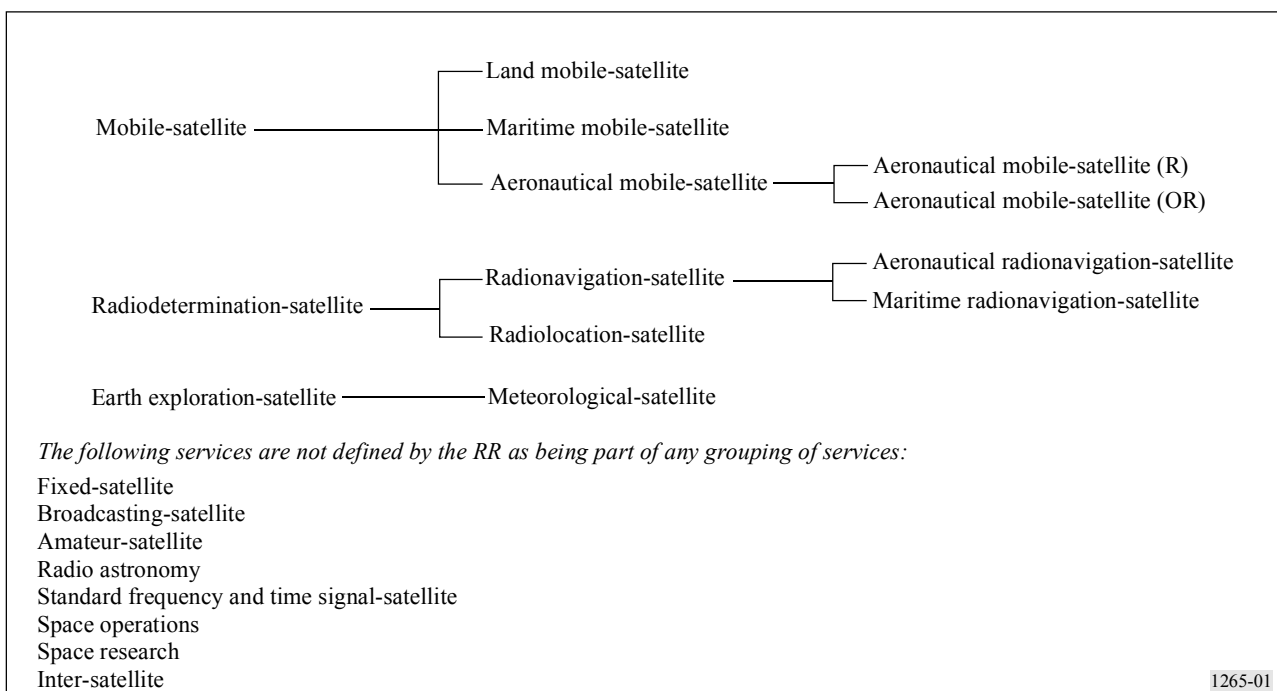
FIGURE 1
Relationship between radio services in terms of broader and narrower definitions

Terrestrial services



NOTE 1 – The ship movement and port operation services are not subject to any table allocations. They are referred to in RR Appendix 18.

Space services



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