



ITU International Regulatory Framework

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15  **1865
2015**

**Based on the Material Prepared
by the ITU**



ITU in brief

✓ Founded on 17 May 1865

Leading United Nations
agency for *Information and
Communication Technologies (ICTs)*



5 Elected Officials

- ✓ 193 Member States,
> 700 Sector Members, Associates
plus *Academia*
- ✓ 750 staff & 100 nationalities
- ✓ Annual budget = US\$180,000,000



4 regional offices, 8 area offices
HQ in Geneva, Switzerland

<http://www.itu.int>

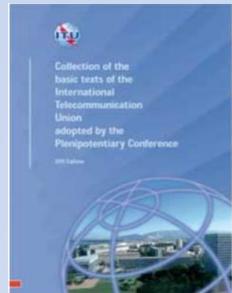
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Radiocommunications
- regulations
- standards

Standardization

Development





ITU Key priorities

- **radio spectrum**
- **international standards**
- **emergency communications**
- **digital dividend**
- **cyber security**

Interference Control Mechanism within ITU Regulatory Framework

- *Allocation* – Frequency separation of different radio services
 - *Regulatory Protection* – Not to cause harmful interference or claim protection
 - *Power Limits* – PFD, EPFD and EIRP level limitations
 - *Coordination* – between Administrations to discuss mutually acceptable technical and operational conditions
-

ITU Radio Regulations - 1



- Intergovernmental Treaty – **legal bindings** on all Member states, governing the use of spectrum/orbit resources by administrations
- Define the **rights** and **obligations** of Member States in respect of the use of these resources
- The ITU Radio Regulations incorporates the decisions of WRCs, including all Articles, Appendices, Resolutions, Recommendations and ITU-R Recommendations incorporated by reference.



▪ Two main concepts:

- Frequency block **allocations** to defined **radio services** (FA Table - Article 5)
- Mandatory or voluntary **regulatory procedures** (Coordination, Plan, Notification) and **Recording in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)** that are adapted to the frequency allocation structure

RNSS Regulatory situation summary

