

ITU International Regulatory Framework

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Based on the Material Prepared by 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 & Academia
- ✓750 staff & 100 nationalities
- ✓ Annual budget = US\$180,000,000

http://www.itu.int

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







ITU Key priorities

radio spectrum

international standards

> emergency communications

> digital dividend

> cyber security

Interference Control Mechanism within ITU Regulatory Framework

- <u>Allocation</u> Frequency separation of different radio services
- <u>Regulatory Protection</u> Not to cause harmful interference or claim protection
- <u>Power Limits</u> PFD, EPFD and EIRP level limitations
- <u>Coordination</u> 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 <u>spectrum/orbit</u> 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



