



United States Department of State

*Bureau of
International Communications
and Information Policy*

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 9, 1990

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your letter dated May 8, 1990, increases our concern that the IFRB, in expressing its views regarding the operation of a notified station located at Cudjoe Key, has acted outside the scope of authority granted it by Members party to the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979) and International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1989).

The letter cites No. 80 of the Nairobi Convention as the underlying basis for the Board's involvement in this matter. Regrettably, your letter included only the first half of the provision, which is repeated here in its entirety:

to perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies and with the equitable utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit, in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Radio Regulations, AND as prescribed by a competent conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council with the consent of a majority of the Members of the Union, in preparation for or in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference; (emphasis added)

No. 80 of the Nairobi Convention deals with additional duties of the IFRB respecting conferences. The provision does not grant authority to the Board to assume whatever additional duties it deems appropriate based on its own interpretation of the Radio Regulations. We invite you to examine the derivation of this provision from its predecessor (No. 167) in the Montreux Convention (1965). The phrase "in accordance with the procedure provided in the Radio Regulations" was added in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973) in No. 68. This addition was designed by the Members to ensure that the activities of the IFRB relating to conferences conform to the provisions of the Radio Regulations; it did not broaden the scope of the essential duties of the IFRB.

Mr. Gary Brooks,
Chairman,

International Frequency Registration Board,
International Telecommunication Union,
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

We are also concerned that your continued-reference to Nos. 1438 and 1442 of the Regulations fails to take into account the context in which these provisions appear. The provisions appear in a section of Article 12, Notification and Recording in the Master International Frequency Register of frequency Assignments to Terrestrial Radiocommunication Stations; they do not appear in Article 10, Section I (Functions of the Board). The timing of the Board's communications to the United States clearly indicates that these provisions could not be used by the Board to justify its actions since the notification process associated with the Cudjoe Key station has not advanced even to the stage where an appropriate entry has appeared in an IFRB Circular. Furthermore, it must be noted that an analog to 1438 and 1442 appears in Article 13 (see No. 1576) relating to the notification and recording of inter alia space service stations. The existence of this provision reinforces the view that Nos. 1438 and 1442 relate to the notification process of terrestrial service stations and not to the general administrative duties of the IFRB.

We are surprised that you have characterized the delivery of the notice form for the registration of the station Cudjoe Key by a U.S. Mission representative as an informal communication. The Board, in its letter of January 12 to the Federal Communications Commission, had requested additional technical information about a station not yet notified to it. The notice form seems to this Administration to be as formal a document in these circumstances as could be imagined, given its prominence in the Radio Regulations and its direct relevance to the very purpose for which the IFRB exists.

We are particularly troubled by the Board's characterization of No. 2666. This provision establishes a general rule for frequency use to promote greater frequency sharing and to promote practices that minimize harmful interference and, as an integral part of the text, clearly indicates that exceptions to that rule are permissible. An exception to the general rule is, therefore, in full compliance with the Regulation itself. Any IFRB examination of this provision, in connection with an objection, must logically come to the same conclusion. Furthermore, we draw to the Board's attention that No. 2666 does not limit the exceptions, either explicitly or implicitly, by references to television, antenna height, power level, regional agreements, or the consent of the Members concerned. At the appropriate stage in the examination process of the Cudjoe Key station, the IFRB should consider No. 2666 in the form it was approved by the Members (see Part IV.1.3.1 d and e of the IFRB Handbook). A review of the historical development of No. 2666, with attachments, is annexed to this letter.

Additionally, we believe that any view the IFRB has expressed with regard to harmful interference on the basis of a Cuban registration is unsupportable. We understand that any entry in the Master International Frequency Register for CD-DE LA HABANA would entail a date entered in Column 2d pursuant to No. 1413. The right to international protection afforded by No. 1416 is therefore not available to this Cuban assignment; protection from harmful interference must depend on its actual operation rather than on the projected hours notified to the IFRB. The United States, mindful of the international recognition obtained for the Cuban use of this frequency, conducted extensive monitoring in and around the city of Havana to determine the actual use of the frequency concerned and took this information into account in our submission of the notice form. At present the Cudjoe Key station commences operation at approximately 03:45 hours local time.

No Cuban broadcasting exists at this time, as verified by daily monitoring. Within moments of the time Cudjoe Key begins its broadcast, Cuban stations begin to transmit jamming signals which continue for the duration of the operation of the Cudjoe Key station. Cudjoe Key ceases operation at approximately 06:00 local time, prior to the commencement of Cuban programming. In our view, satisfactory time-sharing of the frequency would be accomplished without the express agreement of the Cuban administration, absent the Cuban jamming transmissions.

Sincerely,



Kenneth W. Bleakley
Acting U.S. Coordinator

Annex:

As stated.

Radio Regulation 2666:
An Historical Perspective

The first recognizable predecessor to Radio Regulation No. 2666 was adopted at the International Radiotelegraph Conference in Madrid in 1932 as No. 72 of the General Radio Regulations (annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention). The proposals submitted to the Madrid Conference and the resulting regulations provide an excellent basis for determining the appropriate application of the provision now appearing in the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979) as No. 2666.

The Madrid Conference was held on the eve of a regional LF and MF broadcasting conference. Several countries had been unable to obtain frequencies for LF and MF broadcasting stations. The desired frequencies were already in use by other stations operating at high transmitter power and located in proximity to international borders. (The Madrid Conference actually adopted additional provisions limiting the transmitter power of LF and MF broadcasting stations but these were submitted to the planning conference and were not included in the General Radio Regulations.)

The proposals to the Madrid Conference were to modify/replace a provision contained in Article 5 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Radiotelegraph Convention (Washington, D.C., 1927):

"The power of existing broadcasting stations using frequencies below 300 kc/s (wave lengths above 1,000 m.) shall not be increased if any inconvenience will result therefrom to existing radio communication services."

The foregoing provision was replaced by No. 72 (Madrid, 1932) and augmented by No. 73. These provisions introduce the phrase "in principle"; thereby transforming the outright prohibition of the Washington, D.C. text, into a general rule, applicable by Members in their endeavor to prevent harmful interference. The text of Nos. 72 and 73 (Madrid, 1932) is as follows:

"In principle, the power of broadcasting stations must not exceed the value necessary to insure economically an effective high-quality national service within the limits of the country considered." and

"In principle, the location of powerful broadcasting stations, and especially of those which operate near the limits of the frequency bands reserved for broadcasting, must be chosen in such a way as to avoid, so far as possible, interference caused to the broadcasting services of other countries or to other services operating on neighboring frequencies."

Proposals to modify the existing (Washington, D.C., 1927) text came from Great Britain (Attachment 1), Romania (Attachment 2) and Spain (Attachment 3). A committee was established by the Madrid Conference to study limiting the power of radio stations. (Its first report is Attachment 4.)

Each of the proposals contained a provision which would have required one country to modify the operation of a broadcasting station upon the complaint of another country. The proposals of Great Britain and Spain would have required a complaint that emissions were "disturbing its own services"; the proposal of Romania did not require that a complaint be associated with harmful interference. These proposals were rejected by the Committee Assigned to Study Limiting the Power of Radio Stations; no reference to complaints from one country as sufficient grounds to require another country to modify the broadcasting of a station was contained in the committee text intended to modify the Washington, D.C. text. The conference followed the Committee recommendation in this respect. The text adopted by the Madrid Conference did not incorporate a "must modify upon complaint" requirement into Nos. 72 and 73. The first paragraph of the committee report suggests that the outcome of the Conference resulted from the fact that some countries were planning or building transmitters which would be objectionable under the country proposals.

In short, the Conference which first adopted the "in principle" text of No. 2666 (Geneva, 1979) did so because some transmitters would have significant service areas outside the territorial boundaries of the country in which a they were located. The Conference adopted a general rule which contained within it language sufficient to allow for exceptions to the general principle. Moreover, within the context of developing the precursor of No. 2666, the Conference rejected proposals which would require that one country modify its broadcasting services based on a complaint of another.

Additionally, a conference document which describes the European broadcasting situation did not identify trans-border reception as a concern (see Attachment 5) independent of problems of interference.

The proposal of Great Britain contained specific power limits which vary with the frequency range. This concept was also carried over in the texts that were adopted by the subcommittee (Attachment 4) which included actual power limits and signal strengths at the furthest border. These provisions were not included in the regulations adopted by the Conference but were included in a document that was submitted to the regional broadcasting conference that was about to begin. The subcommittee report goes on to state that "administrations of the same region shall undertake among themselves to ...possibly limit, as needed, their power to an amount less than indicated ...for the purpose of reducing, insofar as possible, interference between radio broadcasting stations and disturbance caused to other radio services." This seems to fore shadow "special arrangements", i.e., agreements between members. It is important to note that No. 72 (Madrid, 1932) is devoid of references to regional agreements even though the issue was before the Conference. Members established the general rule of No. 72 (which admits exceptions by its terms) without linking those exceptions to acceptance by countries in the region.

These conference documents demonstrate that these regulations were adopted as a result of a specific situation in Europe for the purpose of being able to minimize interference and to accommodate additional radio stations at a planning conference that was set to be convened. These are regulations dealing with minimizing harmful interference. In fact the regulations are included in the first part of Article 7 which establishes a series of regulations on the allocation and use of radio frequencies so as to not cause interference, which serve as a precursor to the frequency allocation table. Nos. 71, 72 and 73 are also preceded by a series of provisions on the establishment of new broadcasting stations in Europe.

Clearly, Nos. 72 and 73 established general pattern of conduct in order to minimize interference so new stations could be accommodated. The common practice of broadcasting from one country to another was not prohibited, nor conditioned by a possible "complaint." These regulations do not limit the broadcasting service in any frequency band to a national service. They were "in principle" provisions whose purpose was to minimize the interference caused by broadcasting stations without imposing outright prohibitions. (It should also be added that it was adopted to address a situation that existing in Europe where transmitter powers even today are higher than elsewhere in the world and where a large number of countries exist in close proximity. This is not the case in Region 2 where there is a history of not having these same concerns and of instead having the long held practice of broadcasting to neighboring countries.)

Through the years the other regulations in Article 7 of the Madrid General Radio Regulations concerning broadcasting were deleted from the Radio Regulations (including No. 73, the other "in principle" regulation) and what is now No. 2666 of the Radio Regulations has become separated from other regulations having to do with not causing harmful interference and was eventually incorporated into a specialized article pertaining to broadcasting.

Number 90 of the General Radio Regulations (Cairo, 1938) limited the applicability of the then-existing text by including the words "working on frequencies below 5,000 kc (wavelengths above 60m)" (see Attachment 6)

The frequencies to which the general rule was applicable were modified in the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947) No. 243 (see Attachment 6). That edition of the Regulations introduced an article dealing with Special Arrangements (Article 4). Previous editions did not contain comparable provisions. The fact that the precursors of No. 2666 (Geneva, 1979) predate the existence of provisions relating to special arrangements makes it difficult to view exceptions taken by Members to the general rule as conditional on the existence of a special arrangement. (Indeed, rejection of the Madrid Conference of text conditioning international broadcasting on the lack of complaints from the recipient country indicates that the ability of a country to avail itself of the "in principle" exception has never been contingent on the consent of a country where reception of signals is possible.)

The Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959), No. 423, added "or above 41 Mc/s" and rearranged the then-existing text.

The evolution of No. 72 of the General Radio Regulations (Madrid, 1932) to the present wording of No. 2666, Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979), followed the technological advances which led to FM radio and television. Although broadcasting conferences have modified the then existing text, invariably the result was consistent with the objective in 1932 - to minimize transmitter power (and thereby the potential for interference) so that additional stations can be accommodated in the broadcasting plans being negotiated. The "in principal" clause permitted exceptions to the general rule articulated by the remainder of the provision in 1932 and has continued to do so. At no time have members limited permissible exceptions to those where a receiving country did not object or to those which were contained in a special arrangement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

Attachment 1

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 132352
JPM/JF
French

1422 R.

Great Britain

Page 225 of the Register, Article 5, Proposal 478 R.
Replace this proposal with the following text:

Insert the following new paragraph:

6(bis). In principle, the maximum power that a radio broadcasting station may use is that indicated in the table below. In all exceptional cases, where a power greater than the maximum applicable power indicated on this table is already used by a radio station, this power must be reduced to the limit indicated below for the corresponding frequency, if the administration of another country complains that the emissions of the station in question are disturbing its own services.

(a) Stations operating on the 550 to 1,500 kc/s band
(545 to 200 m)

<u>Frequencies</u> (Wavelengths)	<u>Maximum power in kW</u> (CCIR definition, Copenhagen meeting, opinion No. 40)
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<u>kc/s</u>	<u>m</u>	
550 - 750	543 - 400	100
750 - 1,000	400 - 300	75
1,000 - 1,250	300 - 240	50
1,250 - 1,500	240 - 200	25

1609 R.

October 7, 1932

Romania

Article 5(6) of the GR

Replace para. 6 with the following:

6. In principle, radio waves shall be used only for national services in the territories delimited by the borders of each country.

The power of a radio transmitter, its geographical position, and the type of antenna possibly provided for directive radiation must be selected so that the surface covered by a field greater than 2 mV/m (direct ray), over the territories of neighboring countries, does not exceed 20 percent of the overall area served by the post, with a minimum field of 2 mV/m.

In all exceptional cases where the above-mentioned condition is not currently observed, the administration concerned must modify its radio broadcasting emissions if a neighboring administration complains.

1610 R.

October 7, 1932

Spain

Article 5(6) of the TGR

The power of radio broadcasting stations using frequencies below 300 kc/s (wavelengths greater than 1,000 m) must range between 30 and 150 kW.

In any event, the power of a radio station shall not exceed the 150 kW figure.

If the administration of a country complains that the emissions of the station in question are disturbing its own services, this power must be reduced to the amount needed to produce a normal field strength of 8 m V/m over the closest border of the country where the station is situated.

Grounds

When a country uses a frequency less than 300 kc/s with low power, it can generally obtain the same quality of service by using a higher frequency and increased power.

It is preferable for this type of frequency to be used by countries that cannot serve their own territory by using shorter waves, regardless of the power applied.

In order to avoid disturbances to other services, it would be more useful to set a maximum value for power and another figure to indicate the maximum limit of the field that a station may produce within a country.

Annex

First Report
of the Chairman of the Committee Assigned to Study
Limiting the Powers of Radio Stations
(Subcommittee 1 of the Technical Committee)

The committee held nine sessions from October 11 to 25. It consisted of the following members:

Messrs. H. Faulkner (Great Britain), Chairman; Dr. Harbich (Germany); Pellenc and Baize (France); José M. Ríos Purón (Spain); Col. Z. Ishii (Japan); T. Tanasesco (Romania); J. Svoboda (Czechoslovakia); V. Shostakovich (USSR); R. Braillard (UIR); and N. F. S. Hecht (reporter).

Other delegates also took part periodically in the debates.

After lengthy discussions, the committee unanimously adopted the text reproduced below, with the following exceptions:

1. Section 2. The Czechoslovak delegate made a statement concerning the Prague station, which at present operates at a power greater than that indicated in the text. This statement is included in the committee report (Seventh Session).

2. The reservations of the French delegation on this same issue will perhaps be addressed in a statement within the subcommittee.

Report of Subcommittee 1 of the Technical
Committee (18th Session)

It should be stated that the committee only reached an agreement, apart from the above-mentioned exceptions, with the goodwill of certain delegates who, having requested a power slightly greater than that provided in the text because their countries were planning or building such transmitters, agreed to modify their request.

Texts set forth by the Subcommittee assigned
to study power limitation

1. In principle, the power of radio broadcasting stations must be limited to the amount needed to provide effective, good quality domestic service, on an economical basis, within the borders of the country in question.

2. Non-modulated power measured in the antenna shall not exceed 150 kW for stations operating at a frequency less than 300 kc/s (wave greater than 1,000 m) and 100 kW for stations operating at higher frequencies (wave less than 1,000 m), except when the geographic position of the station will allow, without thereby increasing disturbance caused to other domestic radio broadcasting services or other international radio services.

3. (1) The power of all radio broadcasting stations must not exceed that needed to provide effective domestic service with a field not exceeding 2 mV/m during the day at the furthest border.

(2) In principle, the positioning of powerful radio stations, most particularly those operating near the limits of the frequency bands reserved for radio broadcasting, must be selected so as to avoid, insofar as possible, disturbance caused to radio broadcasting services of other countries or other services operating with neighboring frequencies.

(3) As a general rule, and in the absence of various provisions that could be included in regional agreements between the administrations concerned, the amount of the effective field produced during the day by radio broadcasting stations operating at frequencies less than 300 kc/s (waves greater than 1,000 m) must not exceed 10 mV/m outside the borders of the countries to which these stations belong.

4. The administrations of the same region shall undertake among themselves to set the frequencies for radio broadcasting stations, and, possibly, to limit, as needed, their power to an amount less than that indicated in Section 2, taking into account the geographic position of these stations, the separation in terms of kc/s between neighboring frequencies, and, in general, all other useful items, for the purpose of reducing, insofar as possible, interference between radio broadcasting stations and disturbance caused to other radio services.

H. Faulkner,
Chairman

4. Current Radio Broadcasting Situation

Insofar as radio broadcasting is concerned, the CR approved, in broad terms, a certain de facto situation that had previously been created, on the basis of the provisions adopted in each country by various governments.

In the RC, the bands reserved for radio broadcasting are currently no longer adequate to ensure normal development of this service in the various countries.

In Europe, for example, where the situation is particularly sensitive, owing to the complexity of the political system and the multiplicity of languages, it is currently impossible, on the basis of the RC, to meet the legitimate requests of certain countries for the purpose of organizing an effective domestic radio broadcasting service.

Starting in 1925, various European radio broadcasting agencies, recognizing the serious dangers that could result from rapid congestion of the airwaves, established the UIR in Geneva, whose immediate objective was to organize the use of waves available for this service on a rational basis.

Thanks to systematic studies conducted jointly over the course of a great number of meetings, and owing also to a remarkable spirit of international understanding, it [the UIR] was able to increase considerably, in Europe, the effectiveness of the bands available for radio broadcasting by gradually applying proven technical principles and organizing remote monitoring and daily surveillance of emissions.

In spite of these measures, and the very generous interpretations of the RC by European administrations during the 1929 Prague conference, the situation would appear, as of early 1931, as still being highly complex.

Certain countries having a sizable expanse of territory, such as Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Austria, Portugal, and Greece, etc., do not currently possess wavelengths featuring the characteristics needed to provide truly domestic service. These countries would not be able, moreover, to obtain the indispensable wavelengths without requesting unfair sacrifices from other countries, or to take possession of them without causing disastrous interference for the entire continent.

5. Nature of the Proposals

The UIR has had to choose between two working methods. The first involves regarding radio broadcasting needs as a separate issue, thereby limiting itself to expressing European radio broadcasting needs in terms of allocating wavelengths, etc., such as they are felt by the using agencies. The second approach involves attempting to establish, on the basis of the

data at its disposal, a pilot study of amendments to the RC and to the GR that, while limited to those portions of these texts most particularly concerned with radio broadcasting, would nonetheless constitute an overall structure embracing all services involved, which could be inserted as such to replace current texts. The UIR has chosen the second method, which it regarded as preferable from a practical standpoint.

In the proposals listed below, the UIR has therefore not formulated claims based solely on the needs of radio broadcasting.

It fully recognizes the rights of other radio services to also continue their normal development.

These proposals are limited to that which, at present, could, to some extent, meet the needs of radio broadcasting without undermining the interests of other services.

The UIR must emphasize that its proposals represent an attempt, made in good faith and complete loyalty, to formulate a basis for discussion that could be useful for the responsible authorities in each country as they examine the overall issue. It is entirely possible that other solutions, equally acceptable from the standpoint of radio broadcasting, may be sought and reached, perhaps under more optional conditions for the broad range of radio broadcasting services provided.

6. Overview of Proposals

These proposals concern:

a. A new distribution of wavelength bands between the various services and, consequently, modifications to be made to the RC (Articles 1, 4, 5, and 17 of the GR).

B1. See also Nos. 268R and 502 R.

CAIRO 1938

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APPENDED DOCUMENTS

so assigned. The provisions of nos. 79, 80, and 81, as well as those of nos. 345 and 346, shall also apply to any arrangement of this nature.

85 (2) The administrations concerned shall conclude the necessary agreements to avoid interference and, when needed, shall, for this purpose, in conformity with the procedure which will be agreed among them in bilateral or regional agreements, call upon organs of expert investigation or of expert investigation and conciliation. If no agreement can be reached with regard to avoiding interference, the provisions of article 15 of the Convention may be applied.

86 (3) (a) With regard to European broadcasting and subject to any right to which the extra-European administrations might be entitled by virtue of the present Regulations, the detailed provisions below, which can be abrogated or changed by agreement among the European administrations and which in no way change the provisions of nos. 345 and 346, shall be brought to bear in applying the principle laid down in no. 79.

87 (b) Failing a preliminary agreement between the administrations of the European contracting countries, the right contemplated in no. 79 may not, within the limits of the European region, be used for the purpose of carrying on a broadcasting service outside the bands authorized by the present Regulations on frequencies below 1,560 kc (wavelengths above 192.3 m).

88 (c) An administration wishing to establish such a service or to obtain a change in the conditions laid down by a previous agreement with regard to such a service (frequency, power, geographic position, et cetera) shall submit the request to the European administrations through the Bureau of the Union. Any administration which does not answer within six weeks after the receipt of the said communication shall be considered as having given its assent.

89 (d) It is fully understood that such a preliminary agreement shall also be necessary whenever, in a European broadcasting station, operating outside the authorized frequency bands, a change is made in the characteristics previously notified to the Bureau of the Union, and when such change is capable of affecting the conditions of international interference.

90 §5. In principle, the power of broadcasting stations working on frequencies below 5,000 kc (wavelengths above 60 m) must not exceed the value necessary to insure economically an effective high-quality national service within the limits of the country considered.

91 §6. In principle, the location of powerful broadcasting stations, and especially of those which operate near the limits of the frequency

urgency signals transmitted on 500 kc/s is allowed.

- 241 § 2. In Regions 1 and 3, in the band 325-345 kc/s, no class of emission capable of rendering inoperative distress, safety or urgency signals transmitted on 333 kc/s is allowed.

ARTICLE 9

Special Rules Relating to Particular Services

Section I. Broadcasting Service

- 242 § 1. *General.*

243 (1) In principle, the power of broadcasting stations which employ frequencies below 5 060 kc/s must not exceed (except in the band 3 900 - 4 000 kc/s) a value which permits of maintaining economically an effective national service of good quality within the limits of the country concerned.

244 (2) The use by the broadcasting service of the bands listed below is restricted to the Tropical Zone as defined in 252:

- 2 300 - 2 498 kc/s (Region 1)
- 2 300 - 2 495 kc/s (Regions 2 and 3)
- 3 200 - 3 400 kc/s (All Regions)
- 4 750 - 4 995 kc/s (All Regions)
- 5 005 - 5 060 kc/s (All Regions)

- 245 § 2. *Broadcasting in the European Area.*¹¹

246 (1) So far as broadcasting in the European Area is concerned, the following restrictions are accepted in the application of the principle stated in 88. These may be annulled or modified by arrangement among the countries of the European Area.

247 (2) In the absence of previous arrangements among the

245.1 ¹¹ See 107 for the definition of the European Area.

- 423 (2) In principle, except in the frequency band 3 900-4 000 kc/s, broadcasting stations using frequencies below 5 060 kc/s or above 41 Mc/s shall not employ power exceeding that necessary to maintain economically an effective national service of good quality within the frontiers of the country concerned.

Broadcasting in the Tropical Zone

- 424 § 2. (1) In these Regulations, the expression "broadcasting in the Tropical Zone" indicates a type of broadcasting for internal national use in countries in the zone defined in Nos. 135 and 136, where it may be shown that because of the difficulty of high atmospheric noise level and propagation it is not possible to provide economically a more satisfactory service by using low, medium, or very high frequencies.

- 425 (2) The use by the broadcasting service of the bands listed below is restricted to the Tropical Zone :

- 2 300 - 2 498 kc/s (Region 1)
- 2 300 - 2 495 kc/s (Regions 2 and 3)
- 3 200 - 3 400 kc/s (All Regions)
- 4 750 - 4 995 kc/s (All Regions)
- 5 005 - 5 060 kc/s (All Regions)

- 426 (3) Within the Tropical Zone, the broadcasting service has priority over the other services with which it shares the bands listed in No. 425.

- 427 (4) However, in that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North the broadcasting service in the bands listed in No. 425 has equal rights to operate with other services in the Tropical Zone with which it shares these bands.

- 428 (5) The broadcasting service operating inside the Tropical Zone, and other services operating outside the Zone, are subject to the provisions of No. 117.