

Recommendation ITU-R M.1637-1 (01/2019)

Global cross-border circulation of radiocommunication equipment for use in emergency and disaster relief situations

M Series

Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur and related satellite services



Foreword

The role of the Radiocommunication Sector is to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including satellite services, and carry out studies without limit of frequency range on the basis of which Recommendations are adopted.

The regulatory and policy functions of the Radiocommunication Sector are performed by World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies supported by Study Groups.

Policy on Intellectual Property Right (IPR)

ITU-R policy on IPR is described in the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC referenced in Resolution ITU-R 1. Forms to be used for the submission of patent statements and licensing declarations by patent holders are available from http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/patents/en where the Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC and the ITU-R patent information database can also be found.

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SM	Spectrum management
SNG	Satellite news gathering
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Note: This ITU-R Recommendation was approved in English under the procedure detailed in Resolution ITU-R 1.

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RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.1637-1

Global cross-border circulation of radiocommunication equipment for use in emergency and disaster relief situations

(2003-2019)

Scope

This Recommendation addresses issues to be considered to facilitate the global circulation of radiocommunications equipment for use in emergency and disaster relief situations.

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a) that the term "public protection radiocommunication" refers to radiocommunication used by agencies and organizations responsible for the maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property, and emergency situations;
- b) that the term "disaster relief radiocommunication" refers to radiocommunication used by agencies and organizations dealing with a serious disruption of the functioning of society, posing a significant, widespread threat to human life, health, property or the environment, whether caused by accident, nature or human activity, and whether developing suddenly or as the result of complex, long-term processes;
- c) that disaster relief operations have evolved over the years to make use of radiocommunication systems as a reliable and effective means of communication for the crucial success of the disaster relief operation;
- d) that many international disaster relief organizations utilize telecommunication networks for coordinating their efforts and for linking to authorities and affected persons when providing emergency care;
- e) that providers of international humanitarian assistance employ and depend on non-dedicated radiocommunication equipment which is widely in use and available, including amateur radio and mobile portable satellite facilities for their telecommunications during international disaster relief operations;
- f) that disaster relief users have operational requirements that may differ from other wireless users;
- g) that the importation and circulation of radiocommunication equipment is usually required when the local telecommunication infrastructure is damaged, overloaded or non-existent in the area of the disaster;
- h) that when an emergency or disaster occurs, the speed of the response is critical;
- *i*) that the efforts of emergency and disaster relief workers are often delayed by a number of factors which may include actions by some administrations that:
- restrict or prohibit the import and use of radiocommunication equipment;
- have lengthy and/or costly immigration and customs procedures;
- lack an expedient process for the authorization to operate radiocommunication equipment or for the permission to use radiocommunication equipment in border areas;
- insist on the use of certain types of fixed frequency radios making it technically difficult to operate in changing situations,

noting

that national and regional authorities should, when possible, and in conformity with their national laws, cooperate in order to reduce and remove any obstacles hindering global cross-border circulation of radiocommunication equipment intended for use in emergency and disaster relief situations, particularly to:

- develop agreements and regulations addressing import, export, and transit duties for telecommunications equipment, intended for use in emergency and disaster relief situations, recognizing
- a) that Resolution **646** (**Rev.WRC-15**) resolves to encourage administrations to use harmonized frequency ranges for PPDR to the maximum extent possible, taking into account the national and regional requirements and also having regard to any needed consultation and cooperation with other concerned countries;
- b) that Resolution **646** (**Rev.WRC-15**) also resolves to encourage administrations to facilitate cross-border circulation of radiocommunication equipment intended for use in emergency and disaster relief situations through mutual cooperation and consultation taking into account national legislation;
- c) that the World Customs Organization (WCO) has developed international agreements that are applicable to radiocommunication equipment intended for disaster relief operations, such as the Istanbul Convention, which binds countries to eliminating customs duties on personal effects and professional equipment carried by visitors;
- d) that the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) has the mandate to coordinate international humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and disaster mitigation;
- e) that the Buenos Aires Declaration of WTDC-17 included among a number of pressing issues, the important role of telecommunications/ICT in disaster management and emergency telecommunications:
- f) that the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations was unanimously adopted on 18 June 1998 by the delegates of the 75 countries that attended the Intergovernmental Conference on Emergency Telecommunications (ICET-98) and came into force 8 January 2005, following the ratification by 30 countries:
- g) that Resolution **647** (**Rev.WRC-15**):
- considers that administrations have been urged to take all practical steps to facilitate the rapid deployment and effective use of telecommunication resources for early warning, emergency, disaster mitigation and relief operations by reducing and, where possible, removing regulatory barriers and strengthening global, regional and transborder cooperation between States;
- notes that availability of information, such as the identification of administration disasterrelief contact information, frequency availability within individual administrations within which equipment could operate, and any relevant instructions or procedures may ease the interoperability and/or interworking, with mutual cooperation and consultation, especially in national, regional and cross-border emergency situations and disaster relief activities;
- resolves that ITU-R continue through its study groups to study those aspects of radiocommunications/ICTs that are relevant to early warning, disaster prediction, detection, mitigation and relief operations taking into account Resolution ITU-R 55; and

- instructs the BR to maintain the database¹ of information from administrations for use in emergency situations, which includes contact information and optionally includes available frequencies;
- h) that the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) aims at eliminating import duties on all information technology equipment including wireless terminals and equipment;
- *i*) that administrative arrangements for circulation should be aimed at simplifying existing regulation;
- *j*) that inter-administration measures facilitating cross-border use of radio equipment exist in some cases,

recommends

- 1 that, when discussing circulation of any radiocommunication equipment for emergency and disaster relief situations, present needs as well as future and advanced solutions should be taken into account;
- 2 that, in order to facilitate a speedy authorization process for the operation of radiocommunication equipment in emergency and disaster relief situations, the regulatory authorities are encouraged to develop plans and rules in place before a possible disaster that:
- facilitate the operation of radiocommunication equipment by visiting personnel in the territory of the disaster/emergency;
- facilitate the use of radiocommunication equipment that such organizations employ;
- take into account, as appropriate, the frequencies of the radiocommunication equipment that will be used by such organizations;
- 3 that, in order to establish the technical basis for global circulation of radiocommunication equipment in emergency and disaster relief situations, such equipment needs to fulfill the requirement for avoiding harmful interference in any country where they circulate:
- by conforming to ITU-R Recommendations, particularly with regard to emission limits.

The database may be accessed at http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/res647.