



Recommendation ITU-R M.1579-2
(01/2015)

**Global circulation of IMT
terrestrial terminals**

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.

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Series of ITU-R Recommendations

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Series	Title
BO	Satellite delivery
BR	Recording for production, archival and play-out; film for television
BS	Broadcasting service (sound)
BT	Broadcasting service (television)
F	Fixed service
M	Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur and related satellite services
P	Radiowave propagation
RA	Radio astronomy
RS	Remote sensing systems
S	Fixed-satellite service
SA	Space applications and meteorology
SF	Frequency sharing and coordination between fixed-satellite and fixed service systems
SM	Spectrum management
SNG	Satellite news gathering
TF	Time signals and frequency standards emissions
V	Vocabulary and related subjects

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.1579-2

Global circulation of IMT terrestrial terminals

(Question ITU-R 229-3/5)

(2002-2012-2015)

Scope

It is recognized that the World Customs Organization (WCO) has developed the Istanbul Convention and the Professional Equipment Convention which is applicable to IMT terminals. The purpose of this Recommendation is to establish the technical basis for global circulation of IMT terrestrial terminals based on terminals not causing harmful interference in any country where they circulate:

- by conforming to IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced terrestrial radio interface specifications; and
- by complying with unwanted emission limits for IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced terrestrial radio interfaces.

Keywords

IMT-2000, IMT-Advanced, terrestrial terminals

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

a) that the term International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) encompasses both IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced collectively as defined in Resolution ITU-R 56;

abis) that global circulation of terminals is the right of users to carry their personal terminals into a visited country, and the ability to use them wherever possible;

b) that mobile communications continue to grow at a very rapid pace concurrently with the very fast growth in the Internet, giving social and economic benefits to all countries and peoples around the world from availability of advanced telecommunications regardless of the location of the user;

c) that the ITU, together with national regulatory authorities and industry, has done considerable work towards the introduction of the IMT mobile broadband communication systems;

d) that a successful deployment of such systems has to include the ability of users to carry their terminals when they go from one country to another, and to use those terminals, if accepted and connected by the network operator, in IMT networks other than their home network, or to simply carry them even if they are not able to use them;

e) that such global circulation will bring obvious advantages for the user if they have the ability to use their terminal in any country where service is available;

f) that such global circulation is advantageous for operators who will earn additional revenue;

g) that such global circulation is furthermore beneficial for national administrations, since it will allow the national economies to reap the full benefits of IMT systems and allow mobile multimedia services to contribute to the growth of the national economy;

h) that IMT terminals can embody a family of modes, or different radio interfaces, some of which may not be supported in all countries;

i) that some multimode terminals may include modes that are not an IMT family member;

- j) that users will wish and may need to carry their terminals, even where they cannot use the equipment;
- k) that one of the basic requirements of global circulation is that the terminal does not give rise to harmful interference in any country where it is taken;
- l) that one possible means of achieving the requirement mentioned above is that the terminal does not transmit before it has received a signal from a valid network with which it can communicate (receive-before-transmit principle) but there may be also other technical means of achieving the basic requirement;
- m) that global circulation in the majority of countries is not a problem today for terminals of worldwide systems;
- n) that IMT technologies provide network operators with the possibility to identify the type of terminal equipment attached to their networks;
- o) that current and/or future IMT terminals contain information such as electronic equipment identities, to fulfil existing technical and commercial requirements, which makes it possible to uniquely identify individual terminal equipment;
- p) that this existing electronic equipment identity information is already available to network operators and administrations if required;
- q) that no equipment marking other than the electronic equipment identity information is envisaged for the purpose of global circulation,

further considering

- a) that the personal use by visitors of IMT terminals should require no individual license or any other form of individual formal regulatory procedure;
- b) that national administrations should liaise with appropriate customs and other authorities in order to exempt IMT terminals intended for personal use by visitors from all customs duties or other official charges;
- c) that national and regional authorities should further study and cooperate where necessary in order to remove any obstacles hindering global circulation of IMT terminals in all parts of the world,

recognizing

- a) that the World Customs Organization (WCO) has developed two international agreements which are applicable to IMT terminals:
 - the Istanbul Convention, which binds countries to eliminating customs duties on personal effects and professional equipment carried by visitors
 - the Professional Equipment Convention, which exempts from customs duties equipment used by professionals, e.g. journalists, doctors, relief workers, businessmen, etc.;
- b) 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;
- c) that the global circulation and use of terminals must be in conformity with the laws and regulations in the visited country, thereby generating the need for international cooperation between regulatory authorities;
- d) that global circulation will also be dependent on means, not included in this Recommendation, that may be introduced in order to ensure network integrity, interoperability and quality of service to end users;

e) that there is a risk that administrative arrangements for circulation may lead to heavier regulation, which must be carefully avoided when developing arrangements for circulation, since the circulation arrangements must be aimed at simplifying existing regulation, not increasing it;

f) that the process of placing equipment on the market may employ a marking on a national or regional basis,

recommends

1 that, in order to establish the technical basis for global circulation of IMT terrestrial terminals, such terminals should fulfil the requirement of not causing harmful interference in any country where they circulate by satisfying one or both of the following two conditions:

- conforming to IMT-2000 standards referred to in Recommendation ITU-R M.1457 and complying with unwanted emission limits according to Recommendation ITU-R M.1581 when operating as an IMT-2000 terrestrial terminal;
- conforming to IMT-Advanced standards referred to in Recommendation ITU-R M.2012 and complying with unwanted emission limits according to Recommendation ITU-R M.2071 when operating as an IMT-Advanced terrestrial terminal;

2 that terminals should use the receive-before-transmit principle or, when available, other technical means of avoiding harmful interference;

3 that in the event of a fault being detected that could result in harmful interference, IMT equipment is designed to comply with *recommends* 1.
