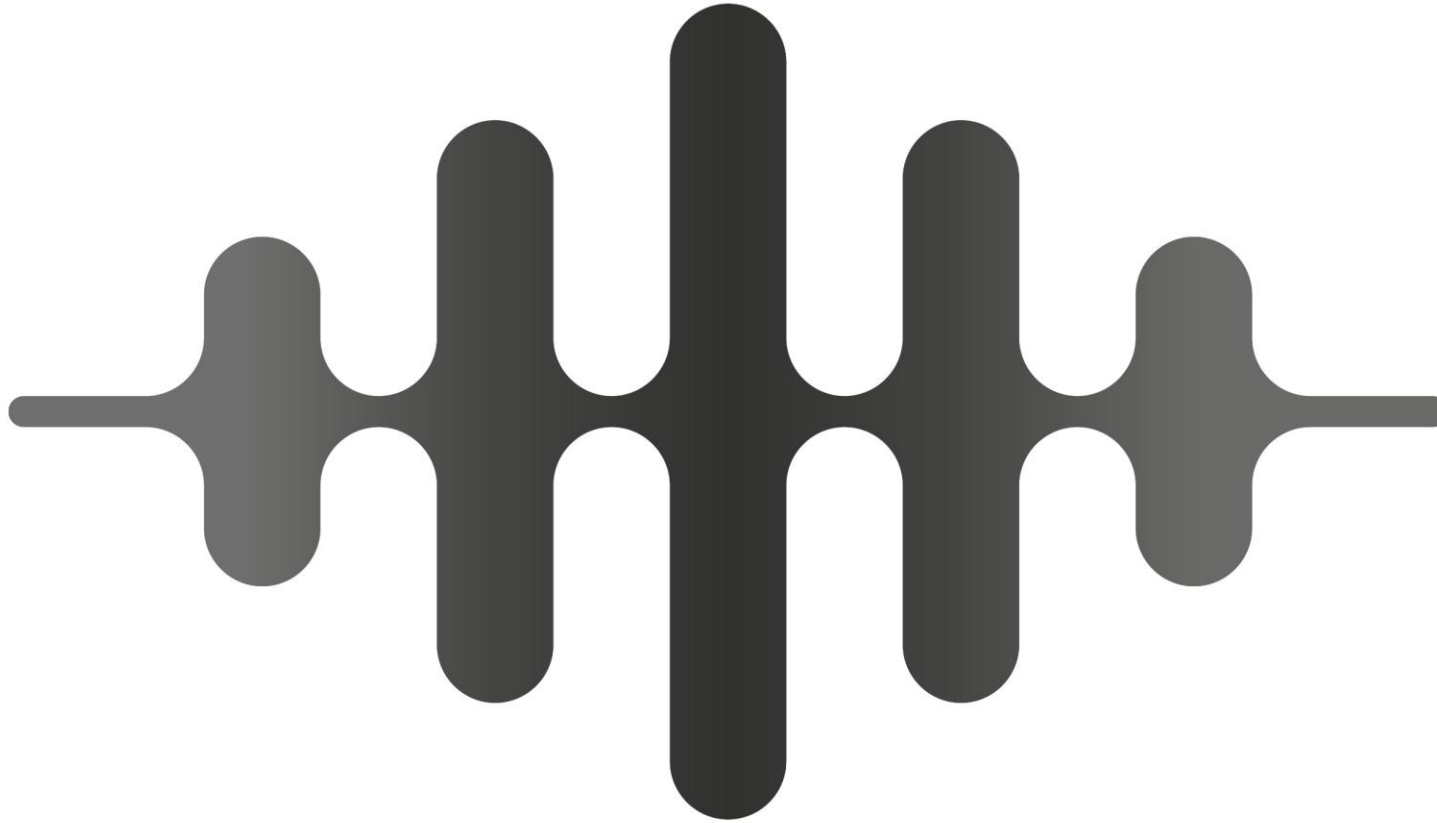
32ND ITU WORLD
RADIOCOMMUNICATION SEMINAR

ITUWRS GENEVA2026

7–11 December 2026
Geneva, Switzerland

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Organized by:

ITU

ITU World Radiocommunication Seminar

Prevention and resolution of harmful interference (Terrestrial Services)

7-11 December 2026, Geneva, Switzerland

The regulatory framework



The ITU Constitution (CS) and Radio Regulations (RR) set out measures to prevent and resolve harmful interference.

Interference: three definitions

Permissible interference

Observed or predicted interference that complies with interference and sharing criteria.

Accepted interference

Interference at a higher level than permissible interference.

Harmful interference

Interference to radionavigation or safety services, or interference that seriously affects other services.

Radio Regulations, Article 1

Preventing harmful interference

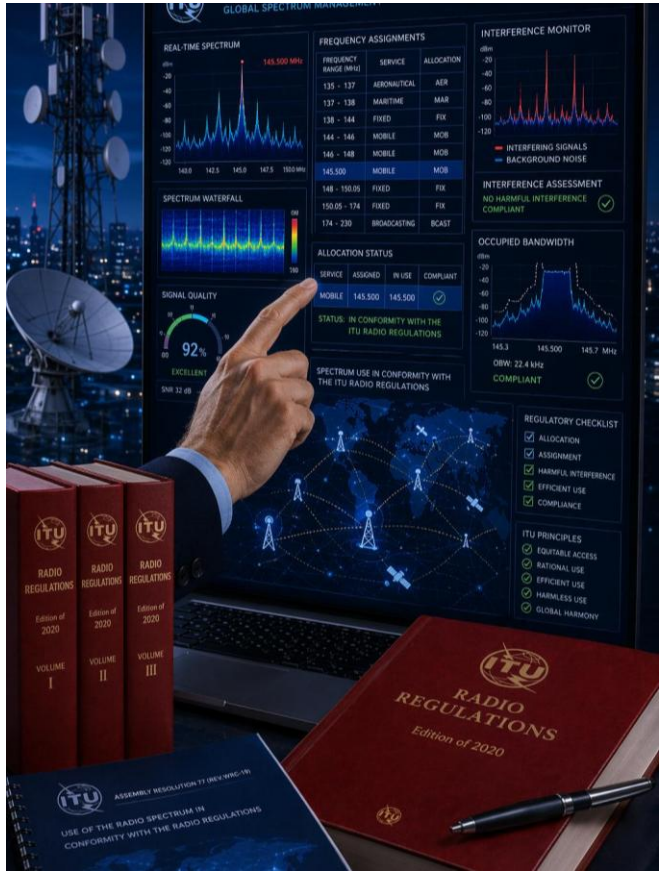
Administrations and authorized operators must comply with ITU instruments for stations capable of causing harmful interference (CS Art. 6).

Stations must not cause harmful interference to stations in other countries operating in accordance with the RR (CS Art. 45).



Compliance with the RR

Assignments to stations capable of causing harmful interference must follow the Table of Frequency Allocations and other RR provisions (No. 4.2).



Protection of MIFR assignments

Assignments must avoid harmful interference to stations using frequencies in accordance with the RR and recorded in the MIFR (No. 4.3).



Protection for safety services

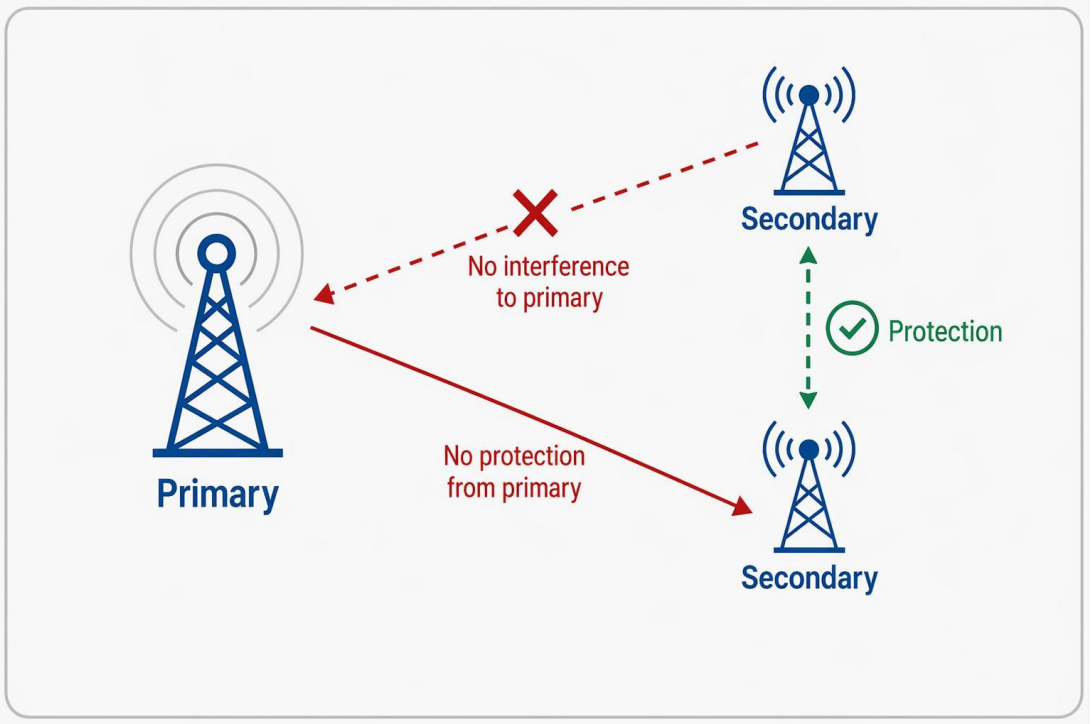
Safety services require special measures to ensure freedom from harmful interference (No. 4.10).



Primary and secondary services

Secondary stations must not interfere with primary services and cannot claim protection from them.

They can claim protection from stations of the same service or other secondary services.



International recognition

A frequency recorded in the MIFR with a favourable finding under No. 11.31 has the right to international recognition.

Other administrations must consider it when making assignments to avoid harmful interference (No. 8.3).



Cooperation between administrations

Administrations must cooperate to detect and eliminate harmful interference.

Where appropriate, they can use the International Monitoring System (No. 15.25).



Cases reported to BR

Uncoordinated frequencies

Technical defaults

Regulatory issues

Unauthorized emissions

Unnecessary transmissions under RR No. 15.1

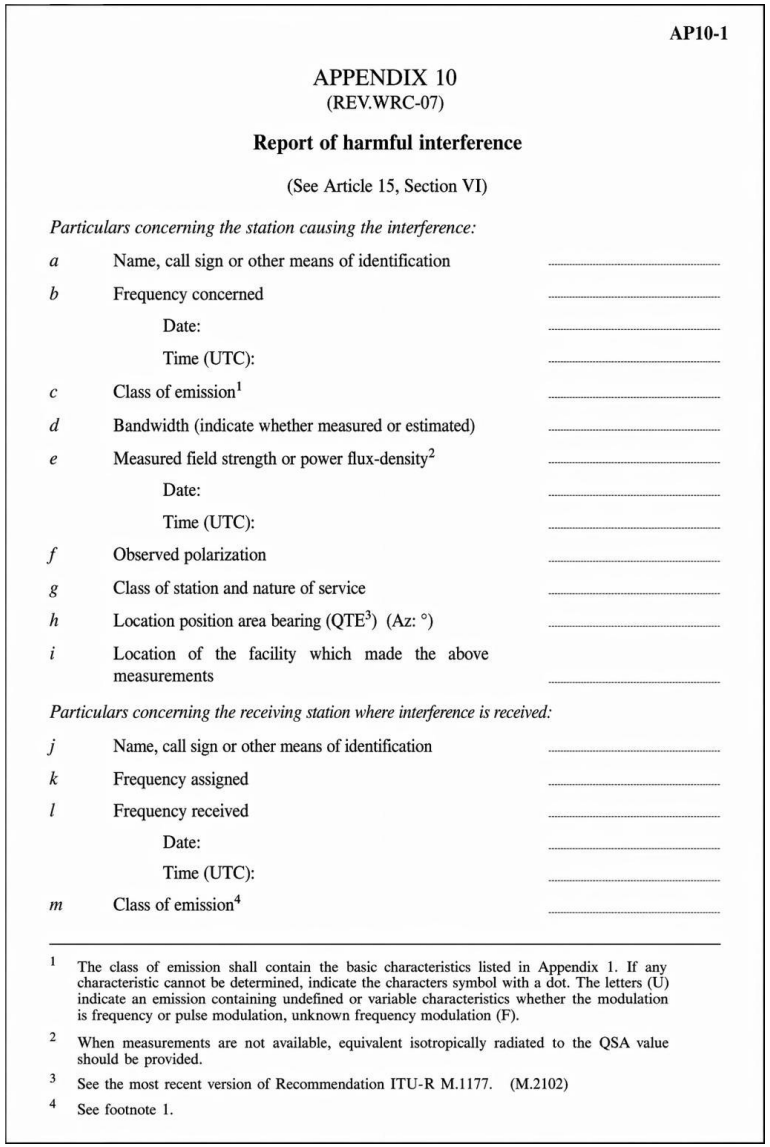
Resolving interference

Bilateral action comes first. BR can assist when it does not resolve the case.



Appendix 10 Report

The administration responsible for the affected station must send an Appendix 10 Report to the administration responsible for the interfering station (No. 15.27).



AP10-1

APPENDIX 10
(REV.WRC-07)

Report of harmful interference

(See Article 15, Section VI)

Particulars concerning the station causing the interference:

a	Name, call sign or other means of identification	.....
b	Frequency concerned	.....
	Date:	.....
	Time (UTC):	.....
c	Class of emission[1]	.....
d	Bandwidth (indicate whether measured or estimated)	.....
e	Measured field strength or power flux-density[2]	.....
	Date:	.....
	Time (UTC):	.....
f	Observed polarization	.....
g	Class of station and nature of service	.....
h	Location position area bearing (QTE[3]) (Az: °)	.....
i	Location of the facility which made the above measurements	.....

Particulars concerning the receiving station where interference is received:

j	Name, call sign or other means of identification	.....
k	Frequency assigned	.....
l	Frequency received	.....
	Date:	.....
	Time (UTC):	.....
m	Class of emission[4]	.....

[1] The class of emission shall contain the basic characteristics listed in Appendix 1. If any characteristic cannot be determined, indicate the characters symbol with a dot. The letters (U) indicate an emission containing undefined or variable characteristics whether the modulation is frequency or pulse modulation, unknown frequency modulation (F).

[2] When measurements are not available, equivalent isotropically radiated to the QSA value should be provided.

[3] See the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.1177. (M.2102)

[4] See footnote 1.

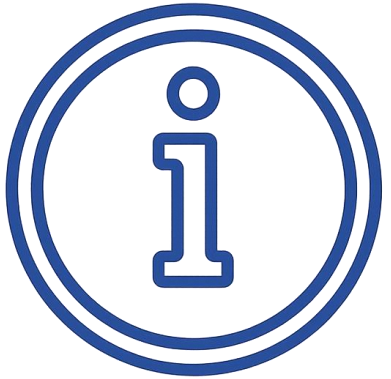
Acknowledgement of receipt

An administration must acknowledge the information that a station under its jurisdiction is causing interference (No. 15.35).



Informing BR

If the steps taken have not produced satisfactory results, an administration may report the case to BR for information (No. 15.41).



Requesting BR assistance

If bilateral action fails, the administration may request assistance from BR (No. 15.42).



BR support

BR examines Appendix 10, assignment status and the causes of interference.

BR may organize international monitoring or meetings, then sends its findings and recommendations to administrations.

If interference persists, BR prepares a report for the Radio Regulations Board.



Resolution procedure in summary



Appendix 10 report

Source identification and location, measured frequency, date and time, emission class, bandwidth, measured field strength and other relevant data.

Investigation

Monitoring campaign

Cooperation with administration concerned, monitoring stations or operators

Information on actions taken

BR involvement

Inform BR if necessary. Request assistance if bilateral action fails.

International monitoring

Radio Regulations Board

Radio Regulations, Article 15, Section VI

Final remarks

Objective of all these measures is to prevent harmful interference, it is recommended to consider them in your national regulations

Notify assignments that can cause harmful interference to benefit from international recognition

Goodwill and mutual assistance to resolve harmful interference!

Thank you!

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Questions? **BRTPR@itu.int**