

International Telecommunication Union

**ITU-R**  
Radiocommunication Sector of ITU

**Recommendation ITU-R M.1579**  
(07/2002)

## **Global circulation of IMT-2000 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.

## 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 Annex 1 of 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.

### Series of ITU-R Recommendations

(Also available online at <http://www.itu.int/publ/R-REC/en>)

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

*Note: This ITU-R Recommendation was approved in English under the procedure detailed in Resolution ITU-R 1.*

Electronic Publication  
Geneva, 2011

© ITU 2011

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, by any means whatsoever, without written permission of ITU.

## RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.1579\*

**Global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals**

(Question ITU-R 229/8)

(2002)

**Scope**

It is recognised that the World Customs Organisation (WCO) has developed the Istanbul Convention and the Professional Equipment Convention which is applicable to IMT-2000 terminals. The purpose of this Recommendation is to establish the technical basis for global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals based on terminals not causing harmful interference in any country where they circulate:

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

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

*considering*

- a) 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-2000 mobile broadband communication systems in the coming years;
- 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 third-generation 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 third-generation systems and allow mobile multimedia services to contribute to the growth of the national economy;

---

\* Radiocommunication Study Group 5 made editorial amendments to this Recommendation in November 2010.

- h) that IMT-2000 terminals are likely to embody a family of modes, or different radio interfaces, some of which may not be supported in all countries, and may also incorporate a satellite mode;
- j) that some multimode terminals may include modes that are not an IMT-2000 family member;
- k) that users will wish and may need to carry their terminals, even where they cannot use the equipment;
- l) 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;
- m) 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;
- n) that global circulation in the majority of countries is not a problem today for terminals of worldwide systems;
- o) that IMT-2000 technologies provide network operators with the possibility to identify the type of terminal equipment attached to their networks;
- p) that current and/or future IMT-2000 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;
- q) that this existing electronic equipment identity information is already available to network operators and administrations if required;
- r) 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-2000 terminals should require no individual licence 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-2000 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-2000 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-2000 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 has so far been adopted by about 40 countries, 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;
- g) that IMT-2000 satellite terminals may carry the Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite Memorandum of Understanding (GMPCS MoU) mark to indicate compliance with the GMPCS MoU Arrangements, and that this mark may be also carried in multimode satellite-terrestrial IMT-2000 terminals,

*recommends*

- 1** that, in order to establish the technical basis for global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals, such terminals should fulfil the requirement of not causing harmful interference in any country where they circulate:
    - by conforming to IMT-2000 standards referred to in Recommendation ITU-R M.1457 and;
    - by complying with unwanted emission limits according to the following Recommendations:
      - for terrestrial radio interfaces of terminals: Recommendation ITU-R M.1581;
      - for satellite interfaces of terminals either Recommendation ITU-R M.1343 – Essential technical requirements of mobile earth stations for global non-geostationary mobile-satellite service systems in the bands 1-3 GHz or Recommendation ITU-R M.1480 – Essential technical requirements of mobile earth stations of geostationary mobile-satellite systems that are implementing the Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite (GMPCS) – Memorandum of Understanding Arrangements in parts of the frequency band 1-3 GHz;
  - 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 results in harmful interference, IMT-2000 equipment is designed, where possible, to minimize this.
-