

## RECOMMENDATION 376-1

**AVOIDANCE OF EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE WITH EMISSIONS  
OF THE STANDARD-FREQUENCY SERVICE IN THE BANDS  
ALLOCATED TO THAT SERVICE**

(Question 1/7)

(1959-1963-1966)

The CCIR,

**CONSIDERING**

- (a) the importance and increasing use of standard-frequency and time-signal emissions in the allocated bands;
- (b) that interference reduces the usefulness of the standard-frequency and time-signal service to a serious degree;
- (c) that, despite the efforts made by administrations and the IFRB to clear the standard-frequency bands, some registered users, and many unnotified emissions, remain in these bands, which continue to cause interference with the standard-frequency services,

**UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS**

1. that to avoid external interference, administrations and the IFRB should continue their efforts to clear the standard-frequency bands;
  2. that, in the territory under its jurisdiction, each administration should make every effort to prevent all users of the radio-frequency spectrum from operating other stations in the standard-frequency bands, capable of causing harmful interference to the standard-frequency service;
  3. that national monitoring stations should carry out a regular search for external interfering stations in the standard-frequency bands and should make every effort to identify each interfering station, if necessary with international cooperation;
  4. that, in each case of external interference, the users of standard-frequency emissions should request the monitoring service of their own country to identify the interfering station;
  5. that, in cases of external interference with the standard-frequency service, administrations should apply the provisions of Articles 18, 19, 21 and 22 of the Radio Regulations, and, if desired, should send a copy of relevant correspondence to the IFRB;
  6. that, when interference is observed in the standard-frequency bands, even if the source cannot definitely be identified, representatives of administrations, participating in the work of Study Group 7, should exchange information from users of standard-frequency and time-signal transmissions and from the monitoring service. This may later permit identification of the interfering station.
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