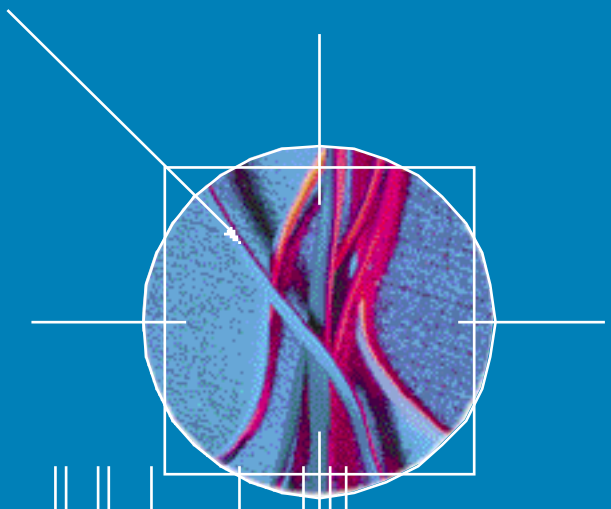

Definitions

Portuguese Frequency *Allocation Table*

2. Definitions

Allocation (of a frequency band):

Entry in the Table of Frequency Allocations of a given frequency band for the purpose of its use by one or more terrestrial or space radiocommunication services or the radio astronomy service under specified conditions. This term shall also be applied to the frequency band concerned.

Allotment (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel):

Entry of a designated frequency channel in an agreed plan, adopted by a competent conference, for use by one or more administrations for a terrestrial or space radiocommunication service in one or more identified countries or geographical areas and under specified conditions.

Assignment (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel):

Authorization given by an administration for a radio station to use a radio frequency or radio frequency channel under specified conditions.

Radiocommunication Service:

A service involving the transmission, emission and/or reception of radio waves for specific telecommunication purposes.

Unless otherwise stated, any radiocommunication service relates to terrestrial radiocommunication.

Fixed Service (FIX):

A radiocommunication service between specified fixed points.

Fixed-Satellite Service (FIX-S):

A radiocommunication service between earth stations at given positions, when one or more satellites are used; the given position may be a specified fixed point or any fixed point within specified areas; in some cases this service includes satellite--to-satellite links, which may also be operated in the inter-satellite service; the fixed-satellite service may also include feeder links for other space radiocommunication services.

Inter-Satellite Service (INT-S):

A radiocommunication service providing links between artificial satellites.

Space Operation Service (OE):

A radiocommunication service concerned exclusively with the operation of spacecraft, in particular space tracking, space telemetry and space telecommand. These functions will normally be provided within the service in which the space station is operating.

Mobile Service (MOV):

A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations (CV).

Mobile-Satellite Service (MV-S):

A radiocommunication service between mobile earth stations and one or more space stations, or between space stations used by this service, or between mobile earth stations by means of one or more space stations.

This service may also include feeder links necessary for its operation.

Land Mobile Service (MT):

A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.

Land Mobile-Satellite Service (MT-S):

A mobile-satellite service in which mobile earth stations are located on land.

Maritime Mobile Service (MM):

A mobile service between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, or between associated on-board communication stations; survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service.

Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service (MM-S):

A mobile-satellite service in which mobile earth stations are located on board ships; survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service.

Port Operations Service (OP):

A maritime mobile service in or near a port, between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the operational handling, the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency, to the safety of persons.

Messages which are of a public correspondence nature shall be excluded from this service.

Ship Movement Service (ONS):

A safety service in the maritime mobile service other than a port operations service, between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the movement of ships.

Messages which are of a public correspondence nature shall be excluded from this service.

Aeronautical Mobile Service (MA):

A mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may participate; emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service on designated distress and emergency frequencies.

Aeronautical Mobile (R)* Service (MAR):

An aeronautical mobile service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flight, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

* (R): route.

Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service (MAOR):**

An aeronautical mobile service intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national or international civil air routes.

** (OR): off-route.

Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service (MA-S):

A mobile-satellite service in which mobile earth stations are located on board aircraft; survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radiobeacon stations may also participate in this service

Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (R)* Service (MAR-S):

An aeronautical mobile-satellite service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flights, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

* (R): route.

Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (OR) Service (MAO-S):**

An aeronautical mobile-satellite service intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national and international civil air routes.

** (OR): off-route.

Broadcasting Service (RAD):

A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmission (CS).

Broadcasting-Satellite Service (RAD-S):

A radiocommunication service in which signals transmitted or retransmitted by space stations are intended for direct reception by the general public.

In the broadcasting-satellite service, the term "direct reception" shall encompass both individual reception and community reception.

Radiodetermination Service (RDT):

A radiocommunication service for the purpose of radiodetermination.

Radiodetermination-Satellite Service (RDT-S):

A radiocommunication service for the purpose of radiodetermination involving the use of one or more space stations.

This service may also include feeder links necessary for its own operation.

Radionavigation Service (RV):

A radiodetermination service for the purpose of radionavigation.

Radionavigation-Satellite Service (RV-S):

A radiodetermination-satellite service used for the purpose of radionavigation.

This service may also include feeder links necessary for its operation.

Maritime Radionavigation Service (RVM):

A radionavigation service intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of ships.

Maritime Radionavigation-Satellite Service (RVM-S):

A radionavigation-satellite service in which earth stations are located on board ships.

Aeronautical Radionavigation Service (RVA):

A radionavigation service intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of aircraft.

Aeronautical Radionavigation-Satellite Service (RVA-S):

A radionavigation-satellite service in which earth stations are located on board aircraft.

Radiolocation Service (RLC):

A radiodetermination service for the purpose of radiolocation.

Radiolocation-Satellite Service (RLC-S):

A radiodetermination-satellite service used for the purpose of radiolocation.

This service may also include the feeder links necessary for its operation.

Meteorological Aids Service (METAX):

A radiocommunication service used for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.

Earth Exploration-Satellite Service (EXP-S):

A radiocommunication service between earth stations and one or more space stations, which may include links between space stations, in which:

- information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena, including data relating to the state of the environment, is obtained from active sensors or passive sensors on Earth satellites;

- similar information is collected from airborne or Earth-based platforms;

Such information may be distributed to earth stations within the system concerned.

Platform interrogation may be included.

This service may also include feeder links necessary for its operation.

Meteorological-Satellite Service (MET-S):

An earth exploration-satellite service for meteorological purposes.

Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service (FPH):

A radiocommunication service for scientific, technical and other purposes, providing the transmission of specified frequencies, time signals, or both, of stated high precision, intended for general reception.

Standard Frequency and Time Signal-Satellite Service (FPH-S):

A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the standard frequency and time signal service.

This service may also include feeder links necessary for its operation.

Space Research Service (INVES):

A radiocommunication service in which spacecraft or other objects in space are used for scientific or technological research purposes.

Amateur Service (AM):

A radiocommunication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

Amateur-Satellite Service (AM-S):

A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the amateur service.

Radio Astronomy Service (RAST):

A service involving the use of radio astronomy.

Safety Service (SEG):

Any radiocommunication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.

Special Service (ESP):

A radiocommunication service not otherwise defined, carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility, and not open to public correspondence.

Industrial, Scientific and Medical Applications (of radio frequency energy) (ISM):

Operation of equipment or appliances designed to generate and use locally radio frequency energy for industrial, scientific, medical, domestic or similar purposes, excluding applications in the field of telecommunications.