GENERAL TERMS (ITU)

COMMUNICATIONS [PLURAL]:

THE VARIOUS METHODS OF SENDING INFORMATION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND PLACES, ESPECIALLY PHONES, COMPUTERS, RADIO, ETC.:

THE COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

[WAYS OF MOVING BETWEEN ONE PLACE AND ANOTHER: ITS COMMERCIAL SUCCESS AS A CITY IS PARTLY DUE TO ITS EXCELLENT RAIL AND ROAD COMMUNICATIONS]

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/ communication>

- **1.117** telegraphy: A form of telecommunication in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document; the transmitted information may sometimes be presented in an alternative form or may be stored for subsequent use.
- **1.118** telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified.
- **1.122** facsimile: A form of telegraphy for the transmission of fixed images, with or without half-tones, with a view to their reproduction in a permanent form.
- **1.123** telephony: A form of telecommunication primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech
- 1.128 television: A form of telecommunication for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.
- **1.131** telemetry: The use of telecommunication for automatically indicating or recording measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument.
- 1.132 radiotelemetry: Telemetry by means of radio waves.
- **1.136** space tracking: Determination of the orbit, velocity or instantaneous position of an object in space by means of radiodetermination, excluding primary radar, for the purpose of following the movement of the object.

- **1.3** telecommunication: Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems (CS).
- 1.4 radio: A general term applied to the use of radio waves.
- **1.5** radio waves or hertzian waves: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.
- 1.6 radiocommunication: Telecommunication by means of radio waves (CS) (CV).
- 1.7 terrestrial radiocommunication: Any radiocommunication other than space radiocommunication or radio astronomy.
- **1.8** space radiocommunication: Any radiocommunication involving the use of one or more space stations or the use of one or more reflecting satellites or other objects in space.

- **1.16** 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.
- 1.17 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.
- **1.18** 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.

Section III - Radio services

1.19 radiocommunication service: A service as defined in this Section involving the transmission, emission and/or reception of radio waves for specific telecommunication purposes.

In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any radiocommunication service relates to terrestrial radiocommunication.

- 1.20 fixed service: A radiocommunication service between specified fixed points.
- **1.21** fixed-satellite service: 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.
- **1.22** inter-satellite service: A radiocommunication service providing links between artificial satellites.
- **1.23** space operation service: A radiocommunication service concerned exclusively with the operation of spacecraft, in particular space tracking, space telemetry and space telecommand.
- **1.24** Mobile service: A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

1.39 broadcasting-satellite service: 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.

Section VII - Frequency sharing

- **1.166** interference: The effect of unwanted energy due to one or a combination of emissions, radiations, or inductions upon reception in a radiocommunication system, manifested by any performance degradation, misinterpretation, or loss of information which could be extracted in the absence of such unwanted energy.
- **1.167** permissible interference: Observed or predicted interference which complies with quantitative interference and sharing criteria contained in these Regulations or in ITU-R Recommendations or in special agreements as provided for in these Regulations.
- **1.168** accepted interference: Interference at a higher level than that defined as permissible interference and which has been agreed upon between two or more administrations without prejudice to other administrations.
- **1.169** harmful interference: Interference which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with Radio Regulations.