

6. (1) In principle, the power of broadcasting stations must not exceed a value which permits in an economic manner of the maintenance of an effective national service of good quality within the limits of the country concerned.

(2) In principle, the sites of powerful broadcasting stations, and more especially of those which work near the limits of the bands of frequencies reserved for broadcasting, must be chosen so as to avoid, so far as possible, causing difficulty to broadcasting services of other countries or to other services working on adjacent frequencies.

7. The following table gives the distribution of frequencies (approximate wave-lengths) between the various services.

Allocation of Bands of Frequencies Between 10 and 60,000 kc/s (30,000 and 5 m)

Frequencies kc/s	Wave-lengths m	SERVICES	
		General allocation	Regional agreements
			European Region (*)
10-100	30,000-3,000	Fixed.	
100-110	3,000-2,727	(a) Fixed. (b) Mobile.	
110-125	2,727-2,400	Mobile.	
125-150 (1)	2,400-2,000	Maritime mobile (open to public correspondence exclusively).	

(*) *Definition of the European region:* The European region is defined on the North and West by the natural limits of Europe, on the East by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the South by the parallel of 30° North so as to include the Western part of the U.S.S.R. and the territories bordering the Mediterranean, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and Hedjaz included in this sector.

(1) The wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m) is the calling wave of mobile stations using long continuous waves.