Government of Samoa

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NATIONAL SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SAMOA

Prepare by the Office of the Regulator
October 2011

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2. INTRODUCTION

The Samoan Government recognizes the pervasive role of radio communications and information technology in the economic and social development of the country.

Consequently, communications have been positioned as strategic sector for overall development. To drive this initiative, the Office of the Regulator was established in 2006 to regulate the communications sector in Samoa. The powers, which have been given to the Regulator to enable it to carry out its task, are set out in the Telecommunications Act 2005. Under this Act, the office of the Regulator has the overall responsibility for managing radio frequency spectrum. Part of this responsibility includes the task of developing a spectrum plan in respect to all or any part of the spectrum.

The Office of the Regulator has developed a Spectrum Management Policy, Radio Spectrum Regulations, A TV Frequency Policy and several other related documents to facilitate the liberalisation of the applicable markets in the Telecommunications and Broadcasting Sectors. The Office of the Regulator as part of this plan has also developed a Frequency Allocation Table which identifies which Spectrum bands are allocated for specific services and this document is the core element of Samoa's National Spectrum Plan.

The organisation of this spectrum plan is drawn based on the Telecommunication Act 2005 that provides the framework for radio spectrum management and recognises Samoas' obligations to the worldwide radio communication community as a signatory to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Convention.

In line with the powers accorded to it, the OOTR is pleased to present herein the Spectrum Plan, developed in full compliance to the provisions of the Act.

This plan will provide a guide on how the spectrum is currently used in Samoa and how we plan to develop it further in the near future. The technological convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting and information technology has meant that management of the spectrum has become an even more complex issue. The challenge before us is to manage this finite resource in

the best manner possible and to ensure that it is utilised efficiently to fulfill society's needs and the demands of technology.

2.1 Objectives

The Samoa National Spectrum Plan sets out the following objectives for the development of the National Spectrum Plan. These objectives are listed below.

(I) To define spectrum bands to be allocated and reallocated for radio communications, telecommunications and broadcasting services.

(II) To provide information to licensees and applicants on what bands that can be used to provide telecommunications and broadcasting services.

(III) To define frequency assignment plans within the various bands for particular services.

(IV) To provide guidelines on licensing and procedures for telecommunications and broadcasting services

(V) To identify the technical requirements and limits for telecommunications and broadcasting services.

(VI) To promote universal access to telecommunication and broadcasting services at a affordable prices;

(VII) To promote the efficient and reliable provision of telecommunications services, relying as much as possible on market forces, such as competition and private sector investment, to achieve this objective;

(VIII)To promote the introduction of advanced and innovative information and communications technologies to meet the needs of the people of Samoa;

(IX)To encourage sustainable foreign and domestic investment in the telecommunications sector

(X) To promote efficient interconnection arrangements between service providers;

(XI) To protect the interests of subscribers and other customers of telecommunications services;

(XII) To define and clarify the institutional framework for policy development and regulation of the telecommunications sector, as well as the separation of government policy and regulatory functions from those of providing telecommunications services;

(XIII) To promote efficient management and use of radio spectrum and other scarce resources;
(XIV) To establish a fair, objective and transparent licensing regime for service providers;
(XV) To establish and efficient approvals regime for telecommunications equipment; and
(XVI) To establish measures to enforce the implementation of this Act and to prohibit certain types of conduct contrary to the orderly development and regulation of the telecommunications sector.
In addition it is the responsibility of the Office of the Regulator to make sure that the following initiatives should be delivered.

- To regulate for long-term benefit of the end user;
- To promote consumer confidence in the sector;
- To ensure equitable provision of affordable services;
- To create a robust applications environment;
- To facilitate the efficient allocation of resources;
- To develop sector capabilities; and
- To provide secure and safe networking.

The Office of the Regulator have developed this spectrum plan in accordance with the Telecommunication Act 2005. Section 22 (c) states that the Regulator shall prepare and publish a national radio spectrum plan and any other required radio spectrum plans, frequency band plans, marketing plans and plans for the migration of spectrum users to different bands.

2.2 Citation

This Samoa Spectrum Plan may be cited as the Spectrum Management Plan.

2.3 Commencement

This Spectrum Plan commences on the XXXXX

2.4 Relevant Documentation

The Samoa Spectrum Management Plan is consistent with other policies, procedures and regulations prepared by the Office of the Regulator including the following :

- National Frequency Table

- Spectrum Management Policy
- Radio Spectrum Regulations
- TV Frequency Policy
- National Emergency Telecommunications Plan

2.5 Definitions of Terms and Services

General terms

Administration: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and in the Administrative Regulations (CS 1002).

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).

Radio: A general term applied to the use of radio waves.

Radiocommunication: Telecommunication by means of radio waves (CS)/(CV).

Terrestrial radiocommunication: Any radiocommunication other than space radiocommunication or radio astronomy.

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.

Radiodetermination: The determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves.

Radionavigation: Radiodetermination used for the purposes of navigation, including obstruction warning.

Radiolocation: Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of radionavigation.

Radio direction-finding: Radiodetermination using the reception of radio waves for the purpose of determining the direction of a station or object.

Radio astronomy: Astronomy based on the reception of radio waves of cosmic origin.

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 channe): 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

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.

Fixed service: A radio-communication service between specified fixed points.

Fixed-satellite service: A radio-communication 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.

Mobile service: A radio-communication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations (CV).

Mobile-satellite service: A radio-communication 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: A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.

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

Maritime mobile service: 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: 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.

Aeronautical mobile service: 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-satellite service: 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.

Broadcasting service: 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: A radio-communication 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.

Radionavigation service: A radiodetermination service for the purpose of radionavigation.

Radionavigation-satellite service: A radiodetermination-satellite service used for the purpose of radionavigation. This service may also include feeder links necessary for its operation.

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

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

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

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

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

Earth exploration-satellite service: 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: An earth exploration-satellite service for meteorological purposes.

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

Amateur service: 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.

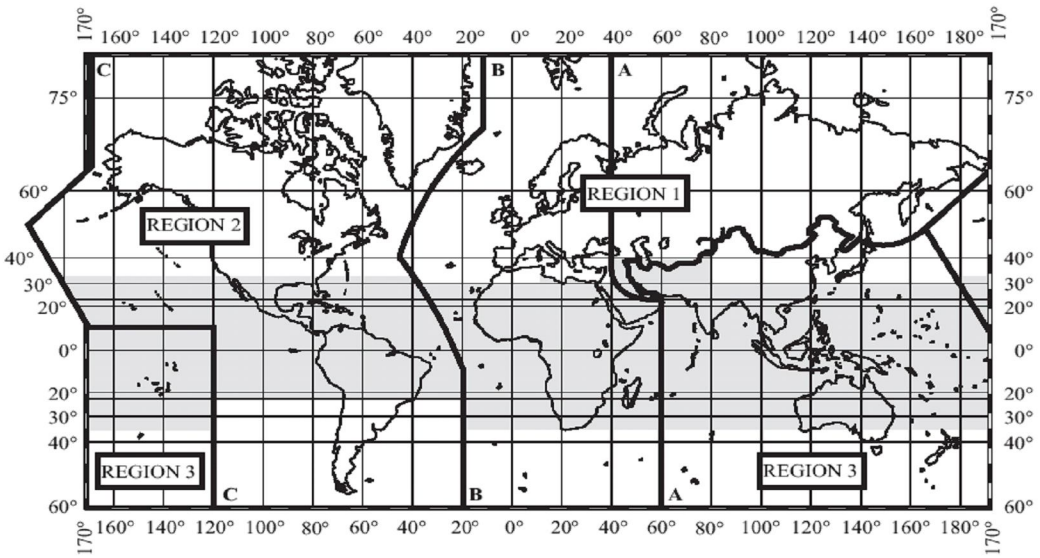
Amateur-satellite service: A radiocommunication service using space stations on earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the amateur service.

Radio astronomy service: A service involving the use of radio astronomy.

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

2.6 ITU GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

The International Telecommunication Union ("ITU") in its International Radio Regulations, divides the world into three ITU regions for purposes of managing the global radio spectrum. Each region has its own set of frequency allocations. The following picture is the ITU map of the world showing the three ITU regions as defined in the ITU International Radio Regulations 1998. Samoa is in Region 3 together with New Zealand and Australia.



Source : ITU Website

- Region 1 includes the area limited on the east by line A and on the west by line B, excluding any of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran which lies between these limits. It also includes the whole of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of the Russian Federation which lies between lines A and C;
- Region 2 includes the area limited on the east by line B and on the west by line C; and

- Region 3 includes the area limited on the east by line C and on the west by line A, except any of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of the Russian Federation. It also includes that part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran lying outside of those limits.

The lines A, B and C are defined as follows:

Line A: Line A extends from the North Pole along meridian 40° East of Greenwich to
parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 60° East and the Tropic of Cancer; thence along the meridian 60° East to the South Pole.

Line B: Line B extends from the North Pole along meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of
meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 20° West and parallel 10° South; thence along meridian 20° West to the South Pole.

Line C: Line C extends from the North Pole by great circle arc to the intersection of
parallel 65° 30¢ North with the international boundary in Bering Strait; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 165° East of Greenwich and parallel 50° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 170° West and parallel 10° North; thence along parallel 10° North to its intersection with meridian 120° West; thence along meridian 120° West to the South Pole.

3. BACKGROUND

The International Telecommunications Union ("ITU"), a United Nations organisation, is responsible for regulating the international use of the spectrum. The ITU Radio Regulations, for example, contain the international

frequency allocation table ("ITU Allocation Table"). This table is important in that it forms the global framework for international, regional and national spectrum planning.

One of the key features of the ITU Allocation Table is that it sets out the frequency bands that have been allocated to services and divides the world into three distinctive regions. Samoa falls within the parameter of Region 3 in the ITU Allocation Table.

The ITU has specific definitions for terms and services used in its Radio Regulations.

These may be found in Article 1 of the ITU Radio Regulations. In most instances the corresponding definitions contained in the Spectrum Plan reflect the intent of the ITU definitions.

3.1 Spectrum Management

The Telecommunications Act 2005 empowers the Regulator to develop a spectrum plan and provides that use of spectrum shall comply with this plan which will define how the spectrum will be used and the methodology for assignment and reassignment of the spectrum.

The Spectrum Plan sets out the allocation of frequency bands to the various types of services. It is therefore the first document that must be referred to in the planning and implementation of communications services in Samoa. Other documents may be prepared by the Office of the Regulator to supplement the conditions by which these

services are deployed in order to promote efficient spectrum management in Samoa communications environment.

3.2 Spectrum Management Functions

(1) The Regulator shall be responsible for the orderly and efficient management, allocation and assignment of frequencies in the radio spectrum.

(2) In relation to radio spectrum management, the Regulator shall:

(a) advise the Minister on matters relating to the use or management of the radio spectrum;

(b) conduct public inquiries relating to the use or management of radio spectrum, where the Regulator determines such inquiries to be

necessary or useful for the Regulator's management of the radio spectrum;

(c) prepare and publish a national radio spectrum plan and any other required radio spectrum plans, frequency band plans, marketing plans and plans for the migration of spectrum users to different bands;

(d) ensure that the use of the radio spectrum is consistent with any applicable international treaties, commitments, protocols and standards;

(e) intervene in and resolve interference disputes, where such disputes are not resolved by the disputing parties to the satisfaction of the Regulator;

(f) make advisory guidelines relating to the use of radio spectrum, where the Regulator determines such guidelines to be necessary or useful for the Regulator's management of the radio spectrum;

(g) issue radio spectrum licences to authorize persons to use the radio spectrum and make transmissions by radio;

(h) administer matters related to radio spectrum fees, including fees established by regulation under section 10;

(i) determine, allocate and assign frequency bands or any other matters relating to the transmission of110 *Telecommunications Act 2005* 2005, No.20 radio communications (whether by satellite, terrestrial or other transmissions); and

(j) perform such other radio spectrum-related functions as are conferred on the Regulator by another Act or by a regulation or rule.

3.3 Radio Spectrum Regulation

(1) The Regulator shall develop a rule to implement an efficient approach to management of the radio spectrum in Samoa. this rule may provide, among other things:

(a) classes or other types of radio spectrum and radio equipment;

(b) requirements for radio spectrum licences authorizing the use of the radio spectrum;

(c) requirements for authorization for the use of radio apparatus;

(d) technical requirements and standards in relation to radio equipment, interference-causing equipment and radio-sensitive equipment; and

(e) procedures, conditions and restrictions applicable to the use of the radio spectrum and radio equipment.

(2) The rules under subsection (1) shall be binding on all users of the radio spectrum or radio apparatus in Samoa.

3.4 Spectrum Monitoring System

A Spectrum Monitoring System plays an important role in any complete spectrum management process. This helps to ensure that all usage of spectrum conformed to assignment conditions. The OotR has a mobile monitoring station. It also assists the office to carry out investigations on use of spectrum.

3.5 Spectrum Coordination

The Regulator shall consult with and coordinate the use of the radio spectrum with other countries, international users and international organisations, such as the International Telecommunications Union, as required by law or treaty in force or as other wise determined by the Regulator.

3.6 Telecommunications Equipment

(1) The Regulator may issue an order to do one or more of the following:

(a) decide that certain types of telecommunications equipment proposed to be attached to telecommunications network that are used to provide telecommunications service to the pub require approval for such attachment;

(b) publish criteria for certification and establish standards for approval of telecommunications equipment for use in connection with telecommunications services or telecommunications networks;

(c) identify domestic or foreign organizations or testing facilities for approval of telecommunications equipment for use in connection with telecommunications service or telecommunications networks; and

(d) maintain a register of certified or approved types of telecommunications equipment, criteria for certification and standards for approval.

(2) The Regulator may enter into mutual recognition agreements with authorities in other countries to provide for mutual recognition of, certification and approval of telecommunications equipment in other countries and/ or Samoa.

3.7 Categories of Assignments

The Regulator may issue two types of licence:

(a) individual licences; and

(b) class licences

(2) The rules shall specify which type of telecommunications services require individual licences and class licences. Until such a rule comes into force, the Regulator may issue an order prescribing which types of telecommunication services require individual licences and class licences.

3.8 Licensing Procedures

(1) The procedures for issuing licence shall be fair and objective.

(2) The procedures and criteria for issuing licences shall be:

(a) published in Samoan and English in the Savali and one other newspaper circulating in Samoa; and

(b) posted on the Regulator's official web site.

3.9 Licence Conditions

(1) The Regulator shall establish the conditions of all licences.

(2) Licence conditions shall be kept to a minimum and used only where rules of general application cannot adequately provide regulatory controls that the Regulator considers necessary to implement this Act.

3.10 Exemption Orders

(1) The Regulator may issue an order (an "exemption order") exempting specified activities or classes of persons from the requirement to hold a licence.

(2) An exemption order may be made subject to such conditions as the Regulator deems necessary and that are consistent with this Act; the regulations and rules.

3.11 Interference Disputes and Coordination

(1) In resolving radio spectrum interference disputes, the Regulator may:

(a) appoint an arbitrator to settle the dispute in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1976;

(b) assign staff or technical experts retained by the Regulator to mediate the dispute, and failing successful mediation, to report to the Regulator on possible resolutions of the dispute; or

(c) issue an order to resolve the dispute, with or without receipt of a report pursuant to paragraph (b).

(2) The Regulator shall consult with and coordinate the use of the radio spectrum with other countries, international users 2005, No.20 *Telecommunications Act 2005* and international organizations, such as the International Telecommunications Union, as required by law or treaty in force or as other wise determined by the Regulator.

4. National Spectrum Plan

The Samoa National Spectrum Plan is the compilation of all the spectrum documents developed by the Office of the Regulator. The frequency allocation table, the spectrum policy, the Radio Regulations and the Assignments of TV Frequencies in Samoa Policy provide the basis for the Samoa National Spectrum Management Plan which is administered by the Office of the Regulator in Samoa.

Planning for this Spectrum management documentation may include but not limited to frequency band plan, frequency allocation, and procedures for licensing, spectrum allocation and reallocation. It may also identify the procedure for licensing and any restrictions or limits on the use of the spectrum. These documentations are listed below.

1. Samoa National Frequency Allocation Table

This document is the most recent allocation table for Samoa Developed by the Office of the Regulator. It currently covers the ranges of 285kHz to 58.2GHz. The Spectrum Range of 9kHz to 285kHz and 58.2GHz to 900GHz will be addressed over the next five years. But until that time comes, the latest allocations of ITU-R Region 3 should be followed wherever possible for all other bands not covered in the frequency allocation table.

The Office of the Regulator will continuously follow changes and amendments made to documents on which this plan is based. It identifies the responsibility

for management of those frequency bands or services where management has been agreed.

2. Broadcasting Frequency Assignment Policy

This document provides a summary of VHF and UHF TV frequency licensing policies and procedures and is intended to serve as a general guideline for those considering applying for TV spectrum licenses. It is recommended that those considering applying for TV licenses discuss requirements with members of the Spectrum Management Division of the Office of the Regulator prior to submitting application forms.

All parties considering applying for radio frequencies for television transmission are also reminded that Broadcast licences must be obtained from the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology before radio licenses can be granted.

3. Spectrum Management Policy and Guidelines

The radio-frequency spectrum being a limited and scarce natural resource requires measures to manage it in a guided manner so that it is effectively used by those who require it to provide radio communications services including telecommunications, broadcasting and other services.

This document is a radio spectrum Policy guideline, is one of the useful instruments of spectrum management through which the Office of the Regulator will use to guide the public on the use of the spectrum in a proper manner. The spectrum policy guidelines outline the objectives and gives spectrum management principles that form key basis for the management of the spectrum in Samoa.

4. Radio Spectrum Regulations

The Office of the Regulator has developed these rules to implement and use it as a efficient approach to management of the radio spectrum in Samoa. These regulations have developed according to ITU Recommendations. These regulations will be based on the classes or other types of radio spectrum and radio equipment and the requirements for radio spectrum licences authorizing the use of the radio spectrum. It also specify the requirements for authorisation for the use of radio apparatus. It also gives mandatory technical parameters and specifications to be observed and use by

the radio stations especially transmitters. All these rules under subsection shall be binding on all users of the radio spectrum or radio apparatus in Samoa.

5. Procedures for the authorisation of Amateur Radio Services

This document contains the requirements for amateur licensing and explains the different classes of licences that can be obtained. It addresses the renewal period as well as the certification needed for such licences. This overall guide shows the frequency bands that can be used for which class of Amateur licence and should be referred to for Amateur Licensing issues.

6. Spectrum Plan for Mobile Broadband (GSM & e-GSM)

This document consist of all the requirements for International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000) are the third generation mobile systems which provide access to a wide range of telecommunications service, supported by the fixed telecommunications network (e.g. PSTN/ISDN/IP). IMT-2000 offers a family of radio interfaces for third generation mobile services which provide smooth evolution paths to 3G from the various widely deployed existing 2G mobile networks. IMT-Advanced have already been defined as the fourth generation 4G of mobile communication which is not yet available in Samoa.

7. Spectrum Plan for Wireless Broadband Access

This document addresses the need for BWA spectrum to accommodate BWA services. It looks at the licensing approach for the various bands assigned for BWA services and includes a proposed band plan for BWA. It also specifies the maximum technical operating conditions and specifications to be imposed on the licensed radiocommunication systems in the allocated frequency ranges 2.3 – 2.4 GHz, 3.4 - 3.5 GHz and 5.770 – 5.850GHz. It also looks at the availability of spectrum for new spectrum users in the band.

8. Spectrum Plan for 700MHz Band

This document provides a summary of this respective band. The 700 MHz band is actually the set of frequencies between 698 and 806 MHz, which puts

them in the Ultra High Frequency, or UHF, range of radio frequencies. This particular band has been allocated for the provision of the Digital Dividend.
In Samoa, these were and are still used as television channels ? through ?. These providers will be asked by OOTR to migrate out of the band before approval of the actual switch from analog to digital. Because of the advantages gained from the switch to digital, channels ? will no longer be needed and can be reused for other purposes. This section shows how this band is divided where OOTR has designated a portion of the upper 700MHz commercial spectrum for the public safety network and a portion of it for guard bands. And the lower band has been use for Commercial Networks.

9. Spectrum Plan for Fixed Microwave Services

Terrestrial fixed services facilitate communication between specified fixed locations on the earth's surface. They may operate in either a point-to-point or a point-to multipoint configuration, depending on the nature of the service requirement. Point-to-multipoint fixed services are commonly employed in wireless access networks used for public telecommunications services in rural and remote areas that require 2Mbit/sec to drive data.
This document will explain the different bands use for the point to point and point to multipoint networks.

10. Spectrum Plan for VHF and UHF Mobile Services

This document is intended to use as a reference to the bands used in VHF and UHF Mobile Services, showing details of channel frequencies and separations between the 'Base Transmit' and 'Mobile Transmit' channels.
The inclusion of a band plan, or a particular channel in any band plan, does not necessarily mean that the band or channel is available for licensing.

11. Co Location and Infrastructure Sharing Policy

This document has been developed by the Office of the Regulator in accordance to section 8 of the TA 2005 and section 7 of the BCA 2010, the Act instruct the Regulator to publish instructions/guidelines or codes of practice to be followed by the licensees and service providers relating to various services as defined in the respective Acts; such compliance extends

to access to infrastructure facilities. Infrastructure sharing is an approach to reduce the cost of network operation and to protect the environment by reducing the number of towers and facilities installation.

12. National Emergency Telecommunication Plan (NETP)

The Office of the Regulator has initiated with the collaboration of all sectors namely Government Ministries, Service Providers of Telecommunication Services and private organisations, to develop a National Emergency Telecommunication Plan (NETP) for Samoa. It is a strategic plan that establishes a national vision for the future state of telecommunication utilization for emergency purposes and for directing responders to their specific roles and responsibilities. To realize this national vision and meet the goals, the NETP established five objectives for evaluating and improving the emergency telecommunication plan for Samoa.

Any future spectrum planning documents that may be developed by the Office of the Regulator will be part of the National Spectrum Plan and will indicate such in this document.