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(ITU) للاتصالات الدولي الاتحاد في والمحفوظات المكتبة قسم أجراه الضوئي بالمسح تصوير نتاج (PDF) الإلكترونية النسخة هذه والمحفوظات المكتبة قسم في المتوفرة الوثائق ضمن أصلية ورقية وثيقة من نقلاً.

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## Second Session of FM sound broadcasting Conference closes

**T**he Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM sound broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1\* and certain countries concerned in Region 3), completed its work on Friday, 7 December 1984 at the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG) with the signing of a regional agreement called the "Geneva Agreement, 1984", to which is annexed a sound broadcasting plan called the "Geneva Plan, 1984", covering more than 53 000 FM sound broadcasting stations in the band 87.5-108 MHz.

This Conference was convened by the ITU in accordance with a resolution of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, which extended the former 87.5-100 MHz FM sound broadcasting band to 108 MHz. The Conference took place in two Sessions.

The First Session, held in Geneva from 23 August to 17 September 1982, drew up

a technical report (see the *Telecommunication Journal*, November 1982, pages 742-743, and June, 1983, pages 295-311) to enable the Second Session to prepare a new frequency assignment plan for sound broadcasting in the band between 87.5 and 108 MHz.

The Second Session was held from 29 October to 7 December 1984 under the chairmanship of Miss M. Huet (France), who also presided over the First Session, with Messrs. H. Götze (German Dem. Rep.), H. Y. Al-Kindy (Oman), F. Imounga (Gabon) and M. S. Bchini (Tunisia) as Vice-Chairmen.

Seventy-seven Member countries of the Union were represented by some 500 delegates, and observers from three international organizations attended.

The work of the Second Session lasted six weeks, during which the Conference drew up the Agreement just signed and

carried out three analyses of the FM sound broadcasting frequency requirements submitted by administrations from the point of view of their compatibility with each other, their compatibility with the aeronautical radionavigation stations and their compatibility with television stations. These analyses, which were followed by negotiations among delegations which proposed modifications, served as a basis for establishing the Geneva Plan, 1984, which was signed on 7 December 1984.

### 1. The Agreement

The Regional Agreement adopted by the Conference, which is an international treaty, comprises 13 Articles and

\* Region 1 comprises Europe, Africa and the whole of the USSR; Region 3 comprises Asia and Australasia. The countries in this Region which are concerned are those with common borders with countries in Region 1.



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During a Plenary meeting: Mr. R. E. Butler, Secretary-General of the ITU, and Miss M. Huet, Chairman of the Conference



General view of the Conference ►

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a Preamble. The Articles relate in particular to:

- the execution of the Agreement;
- the procedure for modifying the Plan;
- the procedures to be followed when implementing the Plan in order to prevent interference to the aeronautical radionavigation stations that might be affected;
- notification of frequency assignments; accession to the Agreement of any Member of the Union in the planning area which has not signed it; possible denunciation of the Agreement; its revision, date of entry into force (1 July 1987) and duration. With regard to the last point, it should be noted that the Agreement and the annexed Plan have been established with a view to meeting the requirements of sound broadcasting services in the band 87.5-108 MHz for a period of 20 years from the date of entry into force of the Agreement, and that the Agreement will remain in force until it is revised by a Conference convened in accordance with the procedure laid down in the International Telecommunication Convention.

## 2. Annexes to the Agreement

The Agreement includes five Annexes:

- Annex 1 contains the Frequency Assignment Plan for FM sound broadcasting stations in Region 1 and part of Region 3 in the band 87.5-108 MHz and is known as the Geneva Plan, 1984. It comprises nearly 700 pages and covers the specific technical and operational characteristics of over 53 000 stations.
- Annex 2 sets out the technical data used to draw up the Plan.
- Annex 3 gives the basic information on characteristics to be furnished in the procedures to be followed when individual countries wish to modify the Plan, i.e. by change in the characteristics of a station, or introduction of a new station.
- Annex 4 comprises tables for determining the cases and circumstances in which co-ordination with another administration is required as a result of a proposed modification to the Plan.
- Annex 5 gives additional technical data which may be used for co-ordination between administrations, data on the aeronautical radionavigation service, the fixed and mobile services, excluding the aeronautical radionavigation (OR) (off-regular routes) service and additional data on propagation.

## 3. Resolutions and Recommendations

The Resolutions adopted by the Conference include:

- a Resolution recommending that the Member countries of the Union concerned convene in Geneva two short regional conferences opening on 12 August 1985 and probably lasting for two days. One conference will concern countries of the European broadcasting area and the other those of the Africa area. Both will have as their terms of reference the abrogation or revision of those parts of the regional Agreements now in force (Stockholm, 1961 for Europe and Geneva, 1963 for Africa) which relate to sound broadcasting in the band 87.5-100 MHz. So far as this band is concerned, the Conference which has just ended made new arrangements which, when they come into force on 1 July 1987, are intended to replace the corresponding provisions of the 1961 and 1963 Agreements;
- another Resolution laying down interim procedures for bringing into use assignments in the Geneva Plan, 1984, in order to permit the normal operation of stations of other services to which the band 104-108 MHz is also allocated under the Radio Regulations (fixed service and mobile service, with the exception of the aeronautical mobile service using regular routes).

A number of the Recommendations adopted relate to compatibility between the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 108-117.975 MHz and FM broadcasting stations in the band 87.5-108 MHz. This is a very important problem since aeronautical radionavigation is concerned with the safety of life. Such compatibility is the subject of Article 5 of the Agreement and of a part of Annex 5 thereto. The Conference recommends that the CCIR, one of the permanent organs of the ITU, pursues its studies of this question taking into account the studies made by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for the radionavigation service and the ICAO standards for that service, due to come into force on 1 January 1988. The Recommendation also draws the attention of administrations to the importance of taking due account of the Frequency Assignment Plan for FM sound broadcasting stations in the band 87.5-108 MHz when they assign new frequencies to aeronautical radionavigation service stations in the band 108-117.975 MHz.

## New Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the IFRB

The new Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board took up their duties on 1 January 1985.

The Chairman is Mr. Gary C. Brooks, Vice-Chairman in 1984, who succeeds Mr. Abderrazak Berrada. The Vice-Chairman is Mr. Vladimir V. Kozlov.



Mr. Brooks is an electronics engineer. He was formerly Director of Spectrum Management Operations in the Canadian Department of Communications, with responsibility for radio regulation policies, operational procedures, computerized licensing systems, and frequency co-ordination and notification. From 1977 to 1980 he was Head of the Engineering Department of the IFRB.

Mr. Brooks participated in CCIR Study Groups and in numerous administrative radio conferences before he was elected member of the Board by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference in 1982.



Mr. Kozlov was educated at the Moscow Electro-technical Institute of Telecommunications where he obtained the Diploma of Engineer of Radiocommunications and Radio Broadcasting in 1959.

From 1959 to 1977 he worked at the Radio Research Institute in Moscow in the field of microwave links, troposcatter links and satellite communications systems. From the ranks of engineer and senior engineer, he became leading engineer and, eventually Chief of Laboratory. From 1977 until taking over the post of member of the IFRB, Mr. Kozlov served at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the USSR as Chief of the Microwave Division of the Main Department of Long-Distance Telecommunications and then as the First Deputy Chief of the same Department. In this post he was responsible for the maintenance and development of the primary telecommunications network of the USSR.