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Author: R. E. Butler

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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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Recent events in Rio

During three and a half weeks, from 16 May to 9 June, Rio de Janeiro was the hub of a number of ITU activities. A member of the Union's Administrative Council since its creation in 1948 and host for a number of ITU conferences and meetings, Brazil has once again played a leading role in ITU as the host for Americas TELECOM 88, exhibition and special session of the World Telecommunication Forum, the Symposium on Telecommunications Policy and the Second Session of the Region 2 Administrative Broadcasting Conference—BC-R2(2).

ITU's support for regional TELECOM events such as the one just held in Rio is intended to bring to the people of the region a cross-section of information on the ever-increasing range of facilities that modern telecommunication techniques are able to offer. This reflects our belief that understanding and co-operation are essential for realizing the development of these facilities in national networks, towards the economic and social progress of all countries—large and small.

To illustrate the potential of the region, I cannot choose a better example than that of Brazil where the number of telephones has increased almost eightfold over the last 15 years from 2 million in 1972 to 13.5 million in 1987. In 1967, international communications via satellite or submarine cables were nonexistent. This year, over 1.5 million international telephone calls will be routed over such

facilities. Domestic long-distance calls have jumped from 3 million in 1969 to 450 million in 1987. The telex network increased its number of subscribers from 2000 to 93 000 in the last 15 years. Investments have grown from 800 million United States dollars in 1985 to 1240 million in 1987.

Telecommunication and information are not only the expression of the most advanced technologies, but also the result of common efforts and converging policies adopted and applied within national boundaries as well as on a regional and world basis.

Harmonizing national interests, national plans and economic strategies within a wider global context requires a great amount of goodwill and an open-minded exchange of views and sharing of experiences.

The Symposium on Telecommunications Policy was a contribution to such a dialogue, addressing a number of important questions arising from the undeniably close ties which exist between communications, economy and social development. The Round Table which closed the Symposium, provided an opportunity for discussion on several important issues including the global regulatory function of the ITU.

The results of the Symposium's discussions were summarized in the *Rio Declaration* which emphasized, among other matters:

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- the need to enhance international co-operation (North-South and South-South) in the common interest of both industrialized and developing countries, in order to reach a better world-wide balance in the availability and quality of affordable telecommunication services;
- the bringing of "all mankind within easy reach of a telephone by the early part of the next century"* can only be achieved through adequate co-operation consistent with the *Arusha Declaration*, which stressed that higher priority for telecommunications by developing countries would be matched by larger financial and technical resources to telecommunications in development and other co-operation programmes; and
- increased telecommunication development in each developing country is integrally related to domestic economic development and special attention should be paid to the transfer, adaptation and wise application of technology in order to ensure balanced national economic growth.

The complete text of the Rio Declaration will be published in our August number.

The Americas TELECOM 88 exhibition, organized by the Ministry of Communications of Brazil with the co-operation of the ITU, brought to the region a cross-section of information on the latest telecommunication techniques with emphasis on the needs of the infrastructure of the region. The exhibition was a great success, occupying the entire surface of the Riocentro Conference Centre and housing 107 exhibitors from 18 countries. Some 17 000 visitors attended the exhibition.

The Region 2 Administrative Broadcasting Conference, which closed on 8 June,

* Report of the Independent Commission for World Wide Telecommunications Development.

MATHEMATICS: only a minimum of mathematical symbols should be included in the text. Symbols should be explained if necessary and given in full wherever possible. In such cases all equations and formulae should be written clearly and numbered at the end of the paragraph in which they occur.

established an allotment Plan for the broadcasting service in the band 1605-1705 kHz together with regulatory procedures governing the use of part of the band (1625-1705 kHz) by the fixed and mobile services on a permitted basis.

Two years ago, the First Session of the Conference pioneered a new approach based on allotment areas to which a minimum number of the ten channels available in this band would be allotted. This approach has avoided the constraints of an assignment Plan and offers administrations greater flexibility for setting up new broadcasting stations and less international procedural complexity.

In establishing the Plan, the question of inter-service compatibility with services other than broadcasting was given special consideration because the band 1605-1705 kHz is still used in Region 2 on a primary basis by fixed, mobile and aeronautical navigation services, a situation which will continue until 1 July 1990, date fixed by the present Conference for the entry into force of the new Plan.

Similarly, interregional sharing between the broadcasting service in Region 2 and the maritime mobile service in Region 1, to which the bands 1606.5-1625 and 1635-1800 kHz are allocated, and assigned in accordance with a Plan established in 1985, needed careful attention to ensure that both services enjoy sufficient mutual protection.

The complex issues on the agenda of the Conference were dealt with efficiently in the short time available and all objectives were met. It is noteworthy that the 22 countries taking part adopted the Final Acts without any reservations with regard to the content of this regional agreement, which augurs well for its successful implementation.

R. E. BUTLER