



Documents of the Administrative Radio Conference (CAR-59)

(Geneva, 1959)

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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 501-E
2 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLE 47

(as regards the band 7 000 - 7 300 kc/s)

Pursuant to the discussion at the Committee 4 meeting of 30 October, the proposition put forth by the Delegation of the U.S.A. and supported by various other Delegations in that meeting can be summarized as follows:

Number of
Proposal

Insert two provisions in Article 47 of the Radio Regulations along the following lines:

5559

- (1) The (1959) Table of Frequency Allocations for the band 7 000 - 7 3000 kc/s will come into force on a date to be promulgated by the I.F.R.B., after the I.F.R.B. has found that the essential condition in Resolution No. () (Document No. 477) has been met, and

5560

- (2) The Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations for the band 7 000 - 7 300 kc/s, together with its relevant footnotes, will come into force on the effective date of these regulations and remain in force until the aforementioned date to be established by the I.F.R.B.

The aforementioned two inserts are in addition to the U.S.A. proposal for Article 47 already before the Conference.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 502-E
2 November, 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDFourteenth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Thursday, 29 October, 1959 at 15.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 28 October, 1959, Document No. DT 6391. Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting - Document No. 481

Document No. 481 was approved by Working Group 6A without modification, except for noting that the English text required that the word "Telegram" (second item on page 5) be underlined.

2. Report of Sub-Working Group 6A5, Document No. DT 516

The five definitions on page 2 of this document, which were agreed upon by Sub-Working Group 6A5, but only for use in connection with Proposal No. 3705 on page 292.4 of the Yellow Book, were again considered. In view of the fact that a show of hands was inconclusive as to whether these definitions should be included in the Provisional List, it was agreed that the Chairman of the Working Group would consult with the Chairman of Committee 5 to ascertain the need of that Committee for these definitions, and to inform him of their status in Committee 6.

3. Remaining terms to be defined, Documents Nos. DT 536, DT 111, 326

Consideration of the definitions for "Ionospheric Service" and "Ionospheric Station", proposed additions to the list of terms and definitions, was deferred until some need for their use might be indicated.

Definitions for "Standard Frequency Service", "Time Signal Service", and "Station" were discussed, modified, and approved as set forth in the attached Annex.

By a show of hands (6 to 5 with 2 abstentions) it was decided not to accept an Argentinian proposal to include a definition of "Portable Station" in the Radio Regulations.



4. Other Matters

The Chairman introduced Mr. Sundaram of the World Meteorological Organization, who had requested the opportunity to address the Working Group. Mr. Sundaram stated that telecommunication is very important to meteorology, that recent developments had resulted in considerable confusion with respect to the meaning of the words "transmission" and "broadcast", and that he would appreciate having an authoritative definition of these two terms for use by meteorological circles.

The Chairman replied that the Working Group had not defined "transmission" but had adopted a definition of "broadcasting service" which might be of some guidance to the W.M.O. The Chairman further expressed his opinion, concurred in unanimously by all the delegations which addressed themselves to this point, that the Working Group could not supply authoritative definitions to the W.M.O., since the Group's terms of reference were strictly limited to the work of the Radio Conference, and the definitions developed were for use only in connection with the application of the Radio Regulations. The Delegates of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, India and Spain responded to the Chairman's invitation to discuss, on an informal basis, the problem presented by Mr. Sundaram.

5. The Meeting adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteur

Ann Mooney

Chairman, Working Group 6A

E.W. Allen

Annex: 1

A N N E X

PROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(Approved by Working Group 6A on 29 October, 1959)

- 33 MOD Standard Frequency Service: A radiocommunication service for the transmission of specified frequencies of known high precision for scientific, technical and other purposes, intended for general reception.
- 33c ADD Time Signal Service: A radiocommunication service for the transmission of time signals of known high precision, intended for general reception.
- 35 MOD Station: One or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers including the accessory equipment required at one terminal for carrying on a radiocommunication service. Each station shall be classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily.
- 36 SUP (Included in 35)

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 503-E
2 November, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifteenth Meeting of Working Group 6C

(Interference, Monitoring)

Thursday, 15 October, 1959, at 09.00 hours

Reference:- Agenda dated 13 October, 1959, Document No. DT. 487.

1. Proposal No. 4601 (U.S.A.)

The Delegate of the United States of America said that when Appendix C was deleted there were two points which should have been retained. This proposed recommendation to the I.F.R.B. was designed to cover these two points. Point 1 of the proposal was taken from C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 19 and point 2 of the proposal represented point 7 of Appendix C.

The Working Group noted that Committee 5 was considering the distribution of monitoring stations and might seek assistance from Committee 6 at a later date; and that point 2 of the proposal was covered in the new draft of Article 18, paragraphs 3 and 7.

It was decided not to consider the proposal further unless a request to do so was received from Committee 5.

2. Report from Chairman of Sub-Group 6C5 (Document No. DT. 483).

Mr. Roberts, introducing Document No. DT. 483, said that the annex listed the details to be supplied, rather than the layout of a form for this purpose. The reasons being that this would allow greater flexibility and that the I.F.R.B. had designed forms for this purpose but they had never been used.

The three paragraphs of the annex had been taken from C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 22 and the third paragraph also took account of Proposal No. 4711 (Pakistan). The annex was in the form of a recommendation to administrations to be included as an appendix to the Radio Regulations.



The Chairman thanked Mr. Roberts and members of the Sub-Group for the work they had done, and asked if it could be agreed to include the recommendation in Annex 1 as an appendix to the Radio Regulations. The meeting considered that Annex 1 should not be in the form of a recommendation but as an ordinary numerical appendix with a reference to it in Article 14.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa proposed the following rewording of Article 18, paragraph 9:

"Results of measurements forwarded to the I.F.R.B. or to other administrations should contain the information indicated in Appendix N, particular attention being given to the accuracy obtained at the time the measurements were made".

This was accepted.

DT. 483: The following amendments were made to Annex 1 to Document No.

Delete all above paragraph 1 and insert new heading:

APPENDIX (New)

Reports of monitoring Data

In paragraph 1, delete "that" at beginning; replace "at least" by "as much as necessary of"; in (j) replace "deviation" by "departure";

In paragraph 2, delete "that" at beginning; replace "at least" by "as much as necessary of";

In paragraph 3, reword preamble to read "Reports of observations of spectrum occupancy should, as far as practicable, be made in the form recommended by the I.F.R.B. and contain the following data", in (b) delete "(in kc/s or kHz)" delete all after "(j) remarks";

Replace paragraph 4 by "In providing these data the symbols contained in the Radio Regulations or in the Preface to the Master Radio-Frequency Record shall be used as far as possible".

The Annex to Document No. DT. 483 as amended was accepted for submission to Committee 6.

3. Oral Report by the Chairman of Sub-Group 606.

Mr. Wilson reported that the Sub-Group was considering all proposals for a new Article on Standard Frequencies and Time Signals and afterwards would proceed to revise Appendix B. He asked the views of the Working Group on whether the C.C.I.R. should co-ordinate these services, or whether the I.F.R.B. would be the appropriate body.

The Working Group recognized that the I.F.R.B. could deal with the propagation aspect but that C.C.I.R. was the more appropriate body to advise on technical characteristics of the emissions and time sharing and frequency staggering. An examination of the Convention, however, showed that C.C.I.R. was limited to making reports and recommendations and that questions could not be posed by individual administrations.

It was decided that co-ordination should be between administrations in consultation with the I.F.R.B. who could in turn seek advice from the C.C.I.R. through its Director. It was hoped that eventually the C.C.I.R. could formulate an overall plan for world coverage which could be agreed by administrations and be implemented with the assistance of the I.F.R.B. (of the Aeronautical Mobile Plan).

Sub-Group 606 was requested to continue its work bearing this decision in mind.

4. Other Business.

The Delegate of India referred to Recommendation No. 2 to the C.C.I.R. from the Atlantic City Radio Conference. Paragraph 2(a) of this invited the C.C.I.R. to "Recommend to administrative conferences of the Union such action as is necessary to attain the objective specified in Appendix B".

In I.T.U. Radio Circular No. 775 only Recommendation No. 320 and Resolution No. 53 were submitted to this Conference for consideration in revising the Radio Regulations. He asked:

- (a) why was Recommendation No. 319 not submitted for consideration,
- (b) why no answer had been given to paragraph 2(a) of Recommendation No. 2 to the C.C.I.R.

Mr. van der Mark (C.C.I.R.) promised to find the answer to these questions.

C.E. Secker
Rapporteur:

A. Heilmann
Chairman:

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 504-E
2 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Seventeenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radio Télégraph and Radiotéléphone Procedures in
the Mobile Services)

Tuesday, 27 October, 1959

Chairman Mr. R. M. Billington (United Kingdom)

Vice Chairman Mr. J. Bès (France)

Agenda: Document No. DT 596

1. Approval of Summary Record of Thirteenth Meeting (Document No. 426)

The Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting (Document No. 426) was adopted, subject to the following amendments.

Page 1, Item 1, Document No. DT. 411.

Amend to read: "... did not appear to align with the I.C.A.O. 'Q' signals and that it would be desirable to bring them into alignment. These were discussed as follows:"

Page 4, Second paragraph.

Amend to read: "The Delegate of the Argentine supported this proposal."

2-4. Summary Records of Fourteenth and Fifteenth Meetings

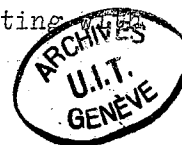
The Summary Records of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Meetings were not available.

5. Continuation of Examination of Article 29

The examination of Article 29 was continued starting Section V.

Heading Proposal No. 1854 (Page 453)

The Delegate of France withdrew this proposal.



RR 665 Proposal No. 1855 (Page 453)

This proposal was withdrawn as it was no longer applicable.

RR 666 Proposals Nos. 1856, 1857 (Page 454)

Proposal No. 1856 was supported by the Delegate of New Zealand. The Delegate of France pointed out that in Sub-Committee 7C it had been agreed that the transmission of the urgency message should be followed by the call sign. However, the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America pointed out that there was an essential difference between distress and urgency messages and ordinary traffic. In general practice a call sign was not sent and for this reason they supported Proposal No. 1856. After a short discussion, there being no objection, Proposal No. 1856 was adopted and since Proposal No. 1857 was not supported it was not adopted.

RR 667 Proposals Nos. 1858, 1859 (Page 454)

Proposal No. 1859 was contained in Proposal No. 1858. There being no objection, Proposal No. 1858 was adopted.

RR 668 Proposal No. 1862 (Page 455 R1)

This proposal was withdrawn as it was no longer applicable.

RR 669 (Proposals Nos. 4187 (Page 455 R1) and 4188 (Page 455.1))

Proposal No. 4187 was supported by the Delegate of the Philippines. However it was not acceptable to the Delegates of Australia, South Africa and the United Kingdom who held the view that as it was not always necessary to adopt this procedure in practice it should not be made mandatory. This view was shared also by the Delegates of Brazil and the United States of America. In view of the discussion the Delegate of the United Arab Republic said he did not wish to press Proposals Nos. 4187 or 4188 which were accordingly withdrawn.

RR 670 Proposals Nos. 4189, 1863, 4190 (Page 455.1)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of Editorial Proposal No. 4189.

In view of the decision in regard to Proposals Nos. 4187 and 4188 the Delegate of the United Arab Republic withdrew Proposal No. 4190.

Proposal No. 1863 was supported by the Delegate of India. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed the view that it would be better to retain the status quo for RR 670 because it was the existing practice to acknowledge the last number of a series of messages which implied that all of the preceding messages in the

same series had been correctly received. He felt that any variation of this procedure would be confusing. This view was shared by the Delegates of Australia, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany. In view of these comments the Delegate of Japan said that his Delegation would not press Proposal No. 1863 which was accordingly withdrawn.

RR 671 Proposals Nos. 4191, 1684 (1864?), 1865 (Page 456 R1)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should note Editorial Proposal No. 4191.

It was assumed that No. 1684 was a misprint and should be No. 1864.

There being no objection Proposal No. 1864 was adopted, Proposal No. 1865 was not supported.

- - - Proposal No. 1870 (Page 457)

This proposal was withdrawn as it was no longer applicable.

RR 673 Proposals Nos. 1871, 1872, 1873 (Page 457), 1874 (Page 458 R1)

Proposals Nos. 1871 and 1874 were identical and there being no objection they were adopted. Proposal No. 1872 was withdrawn in view of previous decisions and since Proposal No. 1873 was not supported it was not adopted.

RR 674 Proposals Nos. 1875, 1876, 1877, 4684 (Page 458 R1)

Proposal No. 1877 was supported by the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and South Africa. There being no objection Proposal No. 1877 was adopted and in consequence Proposals Nos. 1875, 1876 and 4684 were rejected.

Heading Proposal No. 1880 (Page 459)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1880 was adopted.

- - - Proposal No. 1881 (Page 459)

There being no objection, Proposal No. 1881 was adopted.

RR 676 Proposals Nos. 1882, 1883 (Page 459)

It was agreed also to take into consideration Proposals Nos. 1964 and 4207 which had previously been deferred. All of these proposals had the common feature of reducing the time for preparatory signals to three minutes or less. After a short discussion it was agreed to accept the decision in regard to RR 719 as recorded in the minutes of the Sixth Meeting Document No. 287 page 6.

RR 677 Proposals Nos. 1884, 1885, 1886 (Page 460 R1)

The Delegate of Finland withdrew Proposal No. 1884 in favour of a proposal made by the Delegate of Sweden in regard to RR 678 after a short discussion in which several delegates had expressed their preference for the status quo. Proposals Nos. 1885 and 1886 were not pressed in view of a preference by Delegates for the status quo.

RR 678 Proposals Nos. 4192, 1887 (Page 460 R) and 1888 (Page 461 R1)

It was agreed that the Drafting Group should take note of Editorial Proposal No. 4192. Proposals Nos. 1887 and 1888 were not pressed in view of the decision in regard to 1885 and 1886. The Delegate of Sweden suggested the following text for RR 678 "In communication between mobile stations, the station called controls the working in the manner indicated in No. 677. However, if a land station finds it necessary to intervene in the traffic between mobile stations these stations shall comply with the instructions given by the land station." This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Australia, India, Finland and Belgium. However the Delegate of South Africa, whilst supporting the principle of the proposal, suggested that the words "in the traffic between mobile stations" should be deleted. This amendment was acceptable to the Delegate of Sweden and there being no objection the proposal, as amended, was adopted.

RR 680 Proposals Nos. 1889 and 4685 (Page 461 R1)

It was agreed that, as the amendments proposed were applicable to Radiotelephony and the intention of the present Article was to deal with Radiotelegraph procedures, the proposals could be withdrawn.

- - - Proposal No. 4686 (Page 461 R1)

There being no support for Proposal No. 4686 it was not adopted.

6. Draft Recommendation contained in Document No. DT 527

In introducing Document No. DT 527 Mr. Fontaine, Chairman of Working Group 7B2 said that in this draft he had taken into account the views of Delegations expressed at previous meetings. Additionally he had included in the Considerata Recommendation No. 5 of the B.N.R.C. Also before asking the meeting to consider the Document, there were two amendments he would like to make. These concerned the French text only (replacement of "L'O.N.C.I." by "L'O.M.C.I." He also asked that the words "a group of experts" be deleted in Paragraph 2, and this was agreed. The Considerata had previously been adopted and it was agreed that the reference to Recommendation No. 5 of the B.N.R.C. should be included.

Recommendation, Paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 was adopted subject to correction of two typing errors in the English text.

Recommendation, Paragraph 2

There being no objection, Paragraph 2 was also adopted.

Paragraph 3

It was noted that in the 4th line "informing" should be replaced by "improving".

The Delegate of Sweden said that while he was not opposed to the introduction of an International Radiotelephone Code he thought that many Administrations would hesitate to introduce it on the experimental basis suggested in Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 and he therefore wished to put forward an alternative text for these paragraphs as follows:-

- "3. That Administrations should study the Code and together with the result of their study as soon as possible inform the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. as to whether or not they agreed to introduce the Code in its present form on an experimental basis.
4. That those Administrations which introduce the Code should pass their suggestions for improving the effectiveness of the Code to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U.
5. That the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. should circulate to all Administrations a copy of the Code amended as a result of the above studies and suggestions. Administrations should then make proposals to the next Administrative Radio Conference for the inclusion of the Code in the Radio Regulations."

The Delegate of Portugal felt that the procedure envisaged by Sweden would involve a long process and possibly a wait of up to 12 years before the Code was brought into general use and he pointed out that since all Administrations had representatives at Conference and had had the opportunity to study the proposals there seemed to be no reason why practical tests should not commence immediately. He thought the recommendation proposed in Document No. DT 527 was satisfactory.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said he would like time for further study of the proposal made by the Delegation of Sweden. He regretted that the United Kingdom could not accept Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Document No. DT 527 in their present form. He felt strongly that the views of I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. should be known before the Code was introduced even experimentally. These Organisations, he said, were responsible for the safety of ships and aircraft and it would be improper to introduce the Code without full consultation with them. The Delegate of Norway supported the proposal by Sweden and he said that Administrations would certainly require time to study the proposals before introducing them. Whether this study should be in parallel with that of

introducing them. Whether this study should be in parallel with that of I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. or afterwards was a question of time and practicability.

The Chairman of Working Group 7B2 said he could see little difference between the recommendation proposed by the Delegate of Sweden and that contained in Document No. DT 527. It was implicit in the text of the document that Administrations were asked to study the Code and he also pointed out that Paragraph 4 had been drafted to ensure co-ordination of the work of Administrations in the practical evolution of the Code.

It was agreed that the Delegate of Sweden should prepare and distribute a document containing his proposal before the next meeting.

7. Report of Ad Hoc Group to Study Proposals concerning RR 618
(Document No. DT 613)

Mr. Barth, convener of the Ad Hoc Group, in introducing Document No. DT 613 explained that the proposals which were considered permitted between 10 and 24 repetitions of the call sign. In view of the number of cases of excessive calling sometimes involving the transmission of as many as a 100 call signs before contact was established, the Group thought it would be better to allow a few more transmissions than at present and it was agreed that 20 would be a reasonable compromise. The Working Group had also come to the conclusion that it would be useful to have the call signs sent in an alternating sequence which would enable coast stations to use the BK system.

Finally, it had been agreed that a total of 20 call signs could be sent up to 3 times at intervals of 2 minutes but that thereafter calling should not be renewed until at least 15 minutes had elapsed.

The Delegate of Colombia said that in the Spanish text the substance was acceptable but there seemed to be some discrepancies between this and the English text. It was agreed that this point should be noted by the Language Group.

The Delegate of Australia asked for some clarification as to whether it was intended that the total number of call signs, that is of the calling and called station should be 20, or if 20 of each was permissible.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirmed that it was the intention that a total of 20 call signs in all should be permitted, and he pointed out that "alternative" in the draft text should be replaced by "alternate". He also suggested that the last sentence should read "then it must not be renewed until after an interval of 15 minutes". These amendments were agreed.

The Delegate of Israel suggested that "up to a total of 20 call signs altogether" should be deleted. He was supported by the Delegate of Portugal but after a short discussion in which Delegates of New Zealand, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, South Africa, Colombia and Belgium expressed the view that the existing text was satisfactory, the proposal was not pressed.

The Delegate of New Zealand suggested that the word "each" should be inserted at the end of the first sentence. This proposal was supported by the Delegates of Australia and Norway and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

There being no objection, the text in Document No. DT 613, as amended, was adopted.

8. Other Business

(I) Document No. DT 246 (Netherlands)

Document No. DT 246 contained the amendments to proposals made by the Netherlands which were consequential upon the decisions reached in regard to the world-wide use of 512 kc/s. and these were considered as follows:-

Revised Proposals Nos. 4688, 4689 and 4690

There being no support for these proposals, they were not adopted.

Revised Proposal No. 4692

This proposal had already been withdrawn.

(II) Article 31, Proposal No. 1925 (Page 471)

There being no objection, Editorial Proposal 1925 was adopted. (This proposal had been deferred pending completion of the examination of Article 31.)

(III) Article 32, Proposal No. 1943 (Page 473.1)

There being no objection this proposal was adopted.

(IV) Article 27, Proposals Nos. 4109, 4110 (Page 413.2)

These proposals had been deferred as being more appropriate to Article 34. There being no objection, the Chairman of Working Group 7B6 was asked to include them in the Agenda of his Group.

(V) Proposals Nos. 4111 (Page 413.2 and 4148 (Page 428.2)

It was agreed that the first part of these proposals, which referred respectively to coast stations and ships stations, were the same in substance as Proposal No. 5547 (Document No. 405) which had already been adopted. The Delegate of Morocco agreed that the first part of each of these proposals would be covered if, in the text of Proposal No. 5547, the word "ship" were deleted. This proposal was acceptable to the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany and, there being no objection, the text in Document No. 405 was amended accordingly. It was agreed that the second part of Proposals Nos. 4111 and 4148 would be considered at a later meeting.

(VI) Article 31, RR 708, Proposal No. 1940 (Page 472)

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C confirmed that the proposal to introduce a warning signal had not been adopted by Sub-Committee 7C and the Delegate of Japan accordingly withdrew his proposal.

(VII) RR 708, Proposals Nos. 1941 and 4687 (Page -----)

The Delegates of the Netherlands and Belgium agreed that in view of the decision concerning 512 kc/s, these proposals should be withdrawn.

(VIII) Article 28. The Use of Class B Emission
RR 574, Proposals Nos. 4114, 1720, 1721 (Page 423 R2)
and 1669 (Page 414)

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C confirmed that the decision of his Sub-Committee was that the use of Class B by existing installations for distress purposes would be permissible only until the 1 January, 1966, after which all such transmissions would be forbidden. It was agreed that for the present RR 574 should remain and the reference should be amended in the light of whatever decision was made in regard to RR 711 and 712.

The Sub-Committee rose at 12.45 p.m.

Rapporteur

G. F. Wilson

Chairman

R. M. Billington

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 505-E
2 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

SUMMARY RECORD

Eighteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedure
in the Mobile Services)

Thursday, 29 October, 1959

Chairman : Mr. R. M. Billington
(United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. Bès
(France)

Agenda : Document No. DT 630.

1. Approval of Summary Record of 15th Meeting (Document No. 460)

The following error was noted :

Page 7, second para. first line of text : replace "should" by
"shall".

The Summary Record of the 15th Meeting was adopted subject to the above amendment.

2. & 3. Summary Record of 14th Meeting and Approval of Texts annexed thereto (Document No. 427).

As Document No. 427 had not been received in time for study by some delegations, it was decided to defer this item until the next meeting.

4. Recommendation in Document No. DT 527 and Swedish Proposal in Document No. DT 629.

The Proposal by Sweden in Document No. DT 629 was supported by the Delegate of Norway. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland found the Proposal by Sweden rather unsatisfactory in that it did not accommodate the view of his Delegation that the comments of I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. should be available before the Radiotelephone Code was introduced even on an experimental basis. This view was



shared by the Delegate of South Africa. The Observer of I.M.C.O. was concerned at the possible confusion between spheres of responsibility of the international organisations and he thought some clarification was needed as to whether it was intended that the Radiotelephone Code should be included in the International Code of Signals or not. In the International Code of Signals there was already a Radiotelegraph Section and as he understood it, it was now proposed to use visual signals drawn from that Code to form a Radiotelephone Section. As a result of Recommendation No. 10 of Atlantic City the International Code of Signals had been adopted as a responsibility of I.M.C.O. One Administration had already put forward proposals concerning a radiotelephone code for consideration by the Maritime Mobile Safety Committee, and it was on the agenda to formulate a Radiotelephone Section for the International Code of Signals. He felt it was essential that the responsibilities of the international organisations concerned should be clearly specified in the Recommendation. He felt there was a danger that if the comments of I.M.C.O., I.C.A.O., and Administrations were submitted separately to the I.T.U., there would be a real danger of a conflict of views. The Chairman agreed that it was desirable that the Recommendation should clearly indicate which organisation was responsible for each stage. However, it seemed to him that a Communication Code must ultimately be the responsibility of the I.T.U., which should therefore coordinate and direct the work. The Delegate of Portugal shared the view that the responsibility for coordination should be well defined in the Recommendation. However, so far as the Proposal by Sweden was concerned he felt that if this were adopted the new Code might never find its way into general use. The Delegate of France said that it was a clear understanding of Working Group 7B2 that I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. should study the Code with a view to its adoption. He envisaged that the functions of these organisations was to decide whether there was any need to delete or make additions to the general vocabulary, and that I.C.A.O. should suggest what signals would have to be added to facilitate safety and rescue operations from the aeronautical aspect. He did not see any great difference between the Recommendation proposed by Sweden and that contained in Document No. DT 527. The Chairman suggested that a possible compromise might lie in a combination of the Recommendations in Document Nos. DT 527 and DT 629, for example, in some wording on the lines "... that to assist in the evaluation of its efficiency the Code in Appendices 2 and 3 should be brought into use on an experimental basis in its present form within a period of six months." This suggestion for a compromise was supported by the Delegate of Portugal.

The Delegate of Sweden said that the main thought behind the Swedish Proposal was that Administrations would require time to study the Code before bringing it into use even on a trial basis. He felt that some would hesitate to introduce it even on this basis until the views of I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. were known. The Delegate of New Zealand shared this view.

The Observer of the International Chamber of Shipping thought that from a shipping point of view experimental use might well introduce an element of danger if Administrations endeavoured to use the proposed Code

in slightly different ways. The Observer of the C.I.R.M. emphasised that it was desirable that there should be operational research before the new Code was introduced, but any experimental use must be controlled and this might involve limited application with rigid control and observation at both ends of the link. Practical experience of the efficiency of this method of communication was necessary and Administrations should be encouraged to undertake such controlled experiments. The Delegate of the Netherlands was in favour of trying out the Code on a limited scale, as for example between Dutch tugs and foreign ships using Dutch ports, but the Chairman of Working Group 7B2 thought that such a trial would be rather too limited. He emphasised that Recommendation 4 in Document No. DT 527 would require Administrations who proposed to introduce the Code to inform the Secretary General of the Union so that the experimental use might be coordinated and given the widest possible publicity. He agreed that experimental use must be coordinated and it was his view that because of its greater membership, the I.T.U. was better equipped for this task than the specialised Agencies. He also pointed out that the Recommendation was not mandatory : it invited Administrations to bring the Code into use on an experimental basis so that the results of practical tests might confirm its suitability for general use.

The Delegate of Sweden said that his Proposal might perhaps be more acceptable if paragraph 3 were amended to read :

"... that the Secretary General of the I.T.U. shall circulate to all Administrations a copy of the Code amended as a result of the above studies and suggestions, and Administrations should inform the I.T.U. if they agree to introduce the Code in its present form on an experimental basis."

However, the Delegate of France said that if a Code were circulated by the Secretary General in this way it would in fact be the final Code and not the Code in its "present" form.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that in the light of the discussions he would suggest that it might be possible to compromise by accepting the following procedure :

1. that Administrations should conduct a further study in the light of the comments and discussions of Conference.
2. that the Administrations, I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. should complete their study and send their comments to the Secretary General of the Union within a period of nine months.
3. that the Secretary General should then circulate these comments and ask which Administrations were prepared to introduce the Code on a controlled experimental basis for practical evaluation.
4. that the Secretary General should then coordinate the progressive introduction of the Code.

The Delegate of the Argentine said that his Delegation had no major objection to the French Proposals; he thought they were well founded and progressive. There was, however, one point of doubt in his mind in regard to the practical trial period. He thought it should be borne in mind that civil aviation normally receives instructions of this kind from I.C.A.O. and he did not see how there could be general experimental use without I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. asking countries to give their opinions. He considered the Proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom did, however, take care of these points. The Delegate of France pointed out that the Administrations members of these organisations, still retain their sovereignty and could agree between themselves on a suitable basis for experimental use. In fact, some Administrations in the Western Mediterranean area, France, Italy and Spain were already prepared to enter into trial use with specific aeronautical and maritime stations. At this stage the Chairman said that he considered there had been adequate discussion of the proposals and that he proposed to close the debate but before doing so he called for a last list of speakers after which he would put the various proposals before the meeting. The Delegations of Israel, Portugal, France, South Africa, Sweden, Argentine and Canada, as well as the Observer of the International Chamber of Shipping, asked for the floor.

The Delegate of Israel said that the theoretical aspect had been well discussed and he pointed out that at a previous meeting when he had asked whether many changes would be involved as a result of the study by the international organisations, he had been told that there would be very few. In this case he thought there was no reason why the Code proposed by France should not be put into the experimental stage immediately.

The Delegate of Portugal said that although the Proposals of the United Kingdom did not completely meet his views he would give them his full support.

The Delegate of France said he could accept the points made by the United Kingdom including the nine months period except the third one, and here he felt that when the Secretary General had circulated comments, the Code to be introduced would be a final and not an experimental one.

The Delegate of South Africa supported the Proposal of the United Kingdom and so also did the Delegate of Sweden.

The Delegate of Argentine emphasised that he did not oppose the principles of the French Proposals, nor was he in disagreement as to the sovereignty of Administrations, but he felt that coordination could best be carried out by a specialised Agency, and he thought that before the practical stage could be started it would be necessary to have the views of both the Aeronautical and Maritime Agencies.

The Observer of the International Chamber of Shipping said he fully supported the Code; the apprehensions which he had expressed were in regard to uncontrolled experiment. If the Code were issued only

to those stations involved in the experiment, and the experiment itself were satisfactorily controlled, he saw no objection to practical evaluation in this manner.

The Delegate of Canada pointed out that the French Proposals were introduced in Canada two to two and one-half months before the Conference and there had not been sufficiently detailed study to go to shipping companies to ask for their support. He was in agreement with the Proposal of the United Kingdom.

The Chairman then put the Proposal of the United Kingdom to the meeting. There were 25 votes in favour of the United Kingdom Proposal and no votes against, with 4 abstentions.

The preceding Proposals were then taken in order. The Delegate of Sweden withdrew his amendment to Document No. 629, and Document No. 629 itself, in favour of the United Kingdom Proposal. Document No. 527, Recommendations Nos. 3 and 4 were assumed to have been replaced by the Recommendations now adopted, and there being no objection this was agreed.

Recommendation No. 5 in Document No. 527

There being no objections, this paragraph was adopted, but the Chairman suggested that it should be divided into two separate Recommendations and, there being no objection, this suggestion was adopted.

The Delegate of France said that he would like to make it clear what he had intended in his reference to an experimental basis. He thought that the practical evaluation should be made by the participation in exercises of a limited number of ships and aircraft under precisely similar circumstances to those in which a Code would be used in practice. He felt that the greatest care was needed so far as distress and rescue was concerned and that no experimental work should be made in actual cases of distress. The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that this was what he also understood by "controlled experiment".

The Chairman said that the Recommendation as agreed would be reproduced as an Annex to these minutes so that members could have another look at the Recommendation in the final form before submission to Committee 7. As a consequence of the adoption of this Recommendation three abbreviations in the List of "Q" Signals and Other Abbreviations (Page 791) which did not appear in Appendix 9, might have to be included in that Section. It was agreed that the Chairman of Working Group 7B1 should verify whether these signals were included, and if not would submit an Addendum to the report of his Working Group.

5. E.A.R.C. Recommendations:

- 1) It was agreed to note Paragraph 294 of the E.A.R.C.

- 2) Recommendation No. 6 of the E.A.R.C. had been taken up in Resolution No. 3 of the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference (B.N.R.C.). It was agreed to consider it with that Resolution.

6. Resolutions and Recommendations of the B.N.R.C.

- i) Resolution No. 3. It was agreed that the "resolves" had been dealt with in Proposals submitted to Conference.
- ii) Resolution No. 4. Resolution No. 4 was the subject of general Proposal No. 25 on Page 35 of the Yellow Book and it was noted that this was being studied by Committee 7.
- iii) Resolution No. 5. This Resolution was the subject of general Proposal No. 26 which was under consideration by Committee 7.
- iv) Recommendation No. 1. It was agreed to note Recommendation No. 1 and that no further action was required.
- v) Recommendation No. 2. This Recommendation was the subject of at least two Proposals which had been deferred pending the report of Committee 6 on the Guard-band for 2 182 kc/s. It was agreed that the Recommendation would be covered when these Proposals had been taken up.
- vi) Recommendation No. 5. This Recommendation had been taken care of by the Proposals for a Radiotelephone Code which had been debated earlier in the session.
- vii) Recommendations Nos. 6, 7 and 8. It was agreed to note these Recommendations and that no further action was required.
- viii) Recommendation No. 9. It was agreed there was no need to discuss this Recommendation as related Proposals were being dealt with by Working Group 7E.
- ix) Recommendation No. 10. It was agreed that this Recommendation was adequately covered by Proposals to Conference.
- x) Supplementary Regulations 1-25. Proposals for all of these Supplementary Regulations had been taken into account by Working Groups whose work would ultimately be considered in Sub-Committee.

7. Recommendations etc. of the Hague Agreement

1. Annexes 1 and 2. It was agreed that the Annexes had been taken into account by Proposals to Conference and that no further action was required.

2. Recommendation No. 1 was noted.
 3. Recommendations Nos. 2 and 3. Proposals to Conference were being considered by the Working Groups whose reports would be considered in Sub-Committee.
 4. Recommendations Nos. 4 and 5. It was agreed to note these Recommendations and that no further action was required.
 5. Recommendation No. 6. It was agreed that this Recommendation was covered by the various Proposals to Conference.
 6. Supplementary Regulations 1 - 26. Proposals had been submitted for all of the Supplementary Regulations and had been taken into account by the Working Groups whose reports would ultimately be considered by the Sub-Committee.
8. C.C.I.R. Recommendation on Technical Characteristics for S.S.B. Telephony (Document No. 48) and Proposals Nos. 4111 and 4148.

Document No. 48 was supported by the Delegate of the United States of America and there being no objection it was agreed that it should be passed to Committee 6 for their opinion on the technical aspects, noting however that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to go deeper into this question at a later stage, and also that the Delegate of Indonesia accepted the decision of the Committee provisionally pending further instructions from his Administration.

Proposals Nos. 4111 and 4148. The inclusion of these Proposals was supported by the Delegates of Norway and Israel. However, after a short discussion it was agreed to defer further consideration until the views of Committee 6 in regard to Document No. 48 were known.

9. Any other Business.

The Delegate of Malaya recalled that he had been asked to discuss with neighbouring Administrations the question of the order of the frequency band in which a HF radiotelephone distress frequency should be provided for use in the tropical zone. He had awaited the report of Working Group 7B5 before taking action, but since it was now anticipated that the report of this Working Group would be available early in the forthcoming week, he hoped it would be possible to indicate the requirements for a radiotelephone distress frequency as soon as the report became available.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which rose at 12.10 p.m.

R. M. Billington
Chairman

G. F. Wilson
Rapporteur.

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

TO THE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
AND TO ADMINISTRATIONS

Subject: International radiotelephone code for the maritime mobile service.

The Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering:

- a) the Recommendation No. 5 of the Baltic and North Sea Radio Conference;
- b) that radiotelephone communication within a mobile service or between stations of mobile services of different nationalities may, in certain cases, prove to be impossible or give rise to dangerous misinterpretations on account of language difficulties;
- c) that no common international language exists between maritime and aeronautical mobile services for radiotelephony;
- d) that arising out of the work of certain Administrations it has been possible to develop an international radiotelephone code for the maritime mobile service;
- e) that the phrases, expressions and symbols in the code annexed to this Recommendation are taken from an existing official document the International Code of Signals;
- f) that it will doubtless be necessary to expand this code to facilitate the coordination of search and rescue operations by ships and aircraft;

recommends

- 1. that I.M.C.O. be asked to study the appendices attached to the Recommendation and to send their comments to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. as soon as possible;

2. that I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. should be asked to study the second and third parts (code and decode) of the proposed code (App. 2) with a view to recommending to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. what signals which would be exchanged between ships and aircraft engaged in an air-sea rescue operation should be included;
3. that Administrations should study the code taking into account the discussions at the Conference (Documents Nos. 426, 427 and);
4. that the studies referred to in 1, 2 and 3 above should be completed and comments on the code sent to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union by 30 September, 1960;
5. that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union should circulate these comments to Administrations and request them to notify him of their intention to introduce the code on an experimental basis to obtain a practical evaluation of it, the test to be subject to rigid control by Administrations to prevent any misunderstanding in cases of distress;
6. that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union shall be responsible for coordinating the progressive introduction of the code.
7. that the Secretary-General of I.T.U. should circulate to all Administrations a copy of the code amended as a result of the above studies for their approval and adoption;
8. that the code, if adopted by Administrations, should be included in the Radio Regulations at the next Administrative Radio Conference.

Appendix I

Pages 7 and 8 of Document No. DT 342.

Appendix II

Pages 777 to 791 of the Yellow Volume.

Appendix III

Table of Urgent Distress Signals.

Pages 792 and 793 of the Yellow Volume as amended by Working Group 7B2.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 506-E
31 October, 1959COMMITTEE 4

SECOND REPORT BY SUB-COMMITTEE 4A TO COMMITTEE 4

1. Sub-Committee 4A was empowered (at the twelfth meeting of Committee 4) to study the proposals for amendment of Articles 6, 7 and 9 of the Radio Regulations, wherever they required special attention.
2. The Sub-Committee examined, within the limits of its terms of reference, the following numbers of the Regulations :
233 - 234 - 235 - 251 - 252 - 277(a) - 279 - 280 - 282 - 283.

3. No. 233

This number, of which the second sentence was cut out at the 12th meeting of Committee 4, was confined to the following :

"Only classes A1 or F1 emissions are authorized for stations of the fixed and maritime mobile services working on frequencies in the band 110-160 kc/s."

The proposals were to :

delete No. 233 as a whole

(Proposals Nos. 3643 - 1012 - 1013).

amend the limits of the band :

80 - 160 kc/s instead of 110 - 160 kc/s.

(Proposal No. 1011).

The Sub-Committee considered that No. 233 could be kept if it was supplemented by two new types of emission, but that there was no call to amend the band limits.

Therefore the Sub-Committee proposed the following wording :

"Only classes A1, F1, A4 and F4 emissions shall be authorized for stations of the fixed and maritime mobile services working on frequencies in the band 110-160 kc/s."

Sub-Committee 4B, on the other hand, proposed that that text should be included in the Frequency Allocation Table. No. 233 might therefore be deleted, with the consequent deletion of the whole of Article 6.

4. Nos. 234 and 235

The Sub-Committee studied the proposals for amending 234 and 235 together (Proposals Nos. 3644 - 1014 - 1015 - 1016 - 1017 - 3645 - 1018 - 1019) since the provisions of these two numbers supplemented each other.



After a very long discussion in which nearly all the delegations present took part, the Sub-Committee finally decided to suggest to Committee 4 that it should leave 234 and 235 of the Atlantic City Regulations as they were.

Proposal No. 1019 referred to types of modulation. Thus it seemed to be out of place in Article 7 which concerned the assignment and utilization of frequencies. The Japanese Delegation agreed that it should be studied at the same time as other similar proposals, for example, Proposal No. 3672.

With regard to No. 234, the Libyan Delegation had suggested that the communications should be defined as long, medium or short distance, but the Sub-Committee considered that this would be too difficult an undertaking.

5. No. 251

This number referred to the definition of the Broadcasting Service in the Tropical Zone.

The Sub-Committee proposed to amend the drafting slightly in accordance with Proposal No. 1056 :

At the end, instead of "the use of low, medium or very high frequencies," it should read as follows :

"The use of kilometric, hectometric or metric waves."

There were, however, proposals to include this definition in Article 1 of the Regulations (Proposal No. 1057). Should Committee 6 consider it advisable to draft a definition of broadcasting in the Tropical Zone, this number would become redundant and should be deleted.

6. No. 252

The Sub-Committee considered the proposals for amendments to the Tropical Zone in Region I, contained in Annex II to Document No. 270.

Some difficulties arose in connection with the proposal that the Tropical Zone should be extended to parallel 43° North between the meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich.

As a result, an Ad Hoc Sub-Working Group composed of the Delegations concerned, i.e. India, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and the U.S.S.R., assisted by representatives of the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B., was set up to consider the technical arguments for that extension.

The Ad Hoc Sub-Working Group, with Mr V.V. Rao as Chairman, was unfortunately unable to reach an agreement. Sub-Committee 4A considered, therefore, that Committee 4 should be so informed. The Report of the Ad Hoc Sub-Working Group is appended (Annex I).

7. No. 277 (a)

This was a new paragraph that had emerged from Proposal No. 3672 and it had already been agreed to by Committee 4. Sub-Committee 4A had been instructed to fix a date on which its provisions could take effect.

The Sub-Committee was of the opinion that it was not convenient, for economic reasons which were clear, to fix a precise date.

Finally it was decided to recommend 1 January, 1970. Therefore the Sub-Committee proposed the following wording for 277 a) 1 :

"Administrations are urged to discontinue the use of double sideband radiotelephone on frequencies below 30 Mc/s in the fixed service by 1 January, 1970, if possible."

8. No. 279

The Sub-Committee accepted Proposal No. 1095 which referred to Article 41 of the Convention.

Thus the text proposed to Committee 4 was as follows :

"The frequencies needed for the international exchange of information necessary to assist in the arrest of criminals shall be selected, if necessary, by special agreement under Article 41 of the Convention among the interested administrations in the bands of frequencies allocated to the fixed service."

9. No. 280

As the Swiss Delegation had agreed to withdraw its proposal for deletion (1096), the Sub-Committee dealt with Proposal No. 3673 in the following way :

After Frequency Registration Board put : (I.F.R.B.)

10. Nos. 282 and 283

The drafting amendments adopted were comparable to those in Nos. 279 and 280.

11. The texts of the numbers of the Regulations listed in paragraph 2 of this Report appear, as amended by Sub-Committee 4A, in Annex 2.

It was thought useful to recapitulate in this Annex the position with regard to the various numbers in Articles 6, 7 and 9 as far as their study in the Working Groups of Committee 4 or Committees 5 and 7 was concerned.

Chairman of Sub-Committee 4A

C. Løyen

Annexes : 2

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A N N E X 1

REPORT

Ad Hoc Sub-Working Group 4A to Working Group 4A

1. At its Sixth Meeting held on 20 October, 1959, Working Group 4A decided to set up the Ad Hoc Sub-Working Group 4A with the Delegates of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.R. as members and the Delegate of India in the chair.
2. The Ad Hoc group had the following terms of reference (re Document No. DT 558):

"To examine the technical reasons in favour of extending the Tropical Zone up to the latitude 43° North between longitudes 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich". (Proposal No. 1058 of the U.S.S.R.).
3. The Ad Hoc group met twice (on Tuesday, 22 and Monday, 26 October, 1959). The Delegates of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and the U.S.S.R. were present. Mr. Iastrebov and Mr. John H. Gayer, members of the I.F.R.B. and Dr. Mao of the C.C.I.R. assisted the proceedings.
4. The following technical factors were considered:
 - i) atmospheric noise data contained in the Report No. 65 adopted by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (Warsaw - 1956);
 - ii) some of the technical and geographical characteristics of the terrain without reference to precise technical data in the region of the proposed extension of the Tropical Zone;
 - iii) the appropriateness of the use of the Tropical Broadcasting bands listed in RR 244.
5. The following emerged from the deliberations:
 - i) the Tropical Zone as defined by RR 252 covers a wide range of noise areas, terrain characteristics and ionospheric propagational characteristics;
 - ii) the factors mentioned in paragraph 4) above, singly or in combination, cannot determine uniquely a broad area, such as the Tropical Zone, as distinct from other areas of the world.

6. Considering the position outlined in paragraph 5) above and recognising the fact that precise criteria defining the Tropical Zone are not available, it was found difficult to find sufficient and precise technical justification in respect of the extension of the Tropical Zone as contained in proposal No. 1058 of the U.S.S.R.
7. In addition to the conclusions reached (paragraph 6 above) concerning the terms of reference of the Sub-Working Group, the group (with the exception of the delegation of Turkey whose opinion is covered in paragraph 8 below) recommends that Broadcasting Stations are admitted within the proposed zone of extension under the following conditions:
 - i) the Broadcasting Service in the extended zone should operate on the basis of equality with the other services sharing the bands listed in RR 244 and operating in the same zone;
 - ii) the Broadcasting Service in the extended zone should operate on the basis of equality with the other services in the Tropical Zone (RR 252) in the bands listed in RR 244;
 - iii) the Broadcasting Service in the Tropical Zone (RR 252) has priority over the Broadcasting Service in the extended zone within the bands listed in RR 244.
8. The delegation of Turkey is not in favour of the substance of the recommendation in paragraph 7 above and is of the opinion that this report should not include such recommendation as one outside the terms of reference of the group.
9. The work of the group is concluded with this report.

V.V. Rao

Chairman

A N N E X 2

Article 6

SUP SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO USE OF
CLASSES OF EMISSIONS

232 SUP (Decision by Committee 4).

233 SUP (Rules included in the Frequency Allocation Table).

Article 7

NOC SPECIAL RULES FOR THE ASSIGNMENT AND USE
OF FREQUENCIES

234 MOD Members and Associate Members of the Union recognize that among frequencies which have long-distance propagation characteristics, those between 5 000 and 30 000 kc/s are particularly useful for long-distance communications, and agree to make every possible effort to reserve this band for such communications. Whenever frequencies in this band are used for short or medium-distance communications, the minimum power necessary shall be employed.

235 MOD To reduce requirements for frequencies in the band 5 000 - 30 000 kc/s and thus to prevent harmful interference to long-distance radiocommunications, Administrations are encouraged to use any other possible means of communication.

236 to
241 Under examination in Committee 7.

Article 9

NOC SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO PARTICULAR SERVICES

NOC Section I - Broadcasting Service

242 to
249 Subject to decisions taken by Committee 4.

250 NOC Broadcasting in the Tropical Zone

251 MOD 1) In these Regulations, the expression "broadcasting in the
(To be re-Tropical Zone" indicates a type of broadcasting for internal national use
viewed if in countries in the zone defined in No. 252, where it may be shown that
Committee because of the difficulty of high atmospheric noise level and propagation
6 proposes it is not possible to furnish economically a more satisfactory service
a defini- through the use of kilometric, hectometric or metric waves.
tion to be
included
in Arti-
cle 1)

252 NOC 2) The Tropical Zone (see Appendix 16) is defined as:

NOC a) the whole of that area in Region 2 contained between the
Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

? b) to be discussed (see Document No. 270 and Annex 1 to the present
report)

NOC c) the zone may be extended, in Region 2, to parallel 33° North,
subject to appropriate special arrangements between the
countries concerned in that Region.

253 ? 3) (Under discussion - subject of the 3rd report of Sub-
Committee 4A).

254 NOC 4) The broadcasting service operating inside the Tropical Zone,
and other services operating outside the Zone, are subject to the provi-
sions of 90.

255)
256) (Being studied by Committee 5).
257)

258 to
261 (Have been studied by Sub-Committee 4F - see Document No. 242 (Rev.),
paragraph 9).

262 to
277 (Being studied by Committee 7).

Section V - Fixed Service

- 277a ADD 1) Administrations are earnestly requested to discontinue, in the fixed service, the use of double side band radiotelephone transmissions on frequencies below 30 Mc/s, if possible as from 1 January, 1970.
- ADD 2) Type F3 transmissions are not allowed in the fixed service on frequencies below 30 Mc/s.

278 NOC Selection of Frequencies for the International
Exchange of Police Information

- 279 MOD 1) The frequencies needed for the international exchange of information necessary to assist in the apprehension of criminals will be selected, if necessary, by special arrangement concluded by virtue of Article 41 of the Convention among the interested Administrations in the bands of frequencies allocated to the fixed service.
- 280 MOD 2) To obtain economy in the use of frequencies, the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) should be consulted by the Administrations concerned whenever such arrangements are under discussion on a regional or world-wide basis.

281 NOC Selection of Frequencies for the International
Exchange of Synoptic Meteorological Information

- 282 MOD 1) The frequencies needed for the international exchange of synoptic meteorological information will be selected, if necessary, by special arrangement concluded by virtue of Article 41 of the Convention among the Administrations concerned in the bands of frequencies allocated to the fixed service.
- 283 MOD 2) To obtain economy in the use of frequencies, the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) should be consulted by the Administrations concerned whenever such arrangements are under discussion on a regional or world-wide basis.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

, GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 507-E
3 November 1959COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

of the Twentieth meeting of Committee 4

Tuesday, 27 October, 1959, at 3 p.m. - Room A

1. The Agenda for this meeting was contained in Document No. DT 600 in which the first item was the approval of the Report of the Eighteenth meeting. This was contained in Document No. 411 and was approved without comment.
2. The second item in the Agenda was concerned with verbal reports by the Chairmen of the Working Groups.

It was noted that with the exceptions of Corrigendum No. 11 to Document No. 361 (which was to be considered later in the Agenda), and of No. 92 of the Radio Regulations, which is held in abeyance pending certain considerations by Committee 5, Working Group 4A had completed their work on Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Radio Regulations; they were also well advanced in their consideration of Articles 6, 7 and 9. A special sub-group had been set up to deal with the difficult problem of defining the Tropical broadcasting region.

Mr. Sastry, Chairman of Working Group 4B, expected that they would finalise most of their draft reports to Committee 4 during the next week; he expected that the next meeting of Sub-Group 4B2 had a good chance of completing its work, and if this materialised Working Group 4B would be able to complete its work by the end of next week.

Mr. Pressler, Chairman of Working Group 4C, said they had almost completed their work and hoped to approve their final drafts early in the following week.

Mr. Sowton, Chairman of Working Group 4D, was pleased to report better progress than on previous occasions; they had one or two difficult problems but hoped to produce their first report in about one week and the remainder in two to three weeks.

Colonel Braga said that Working Group 4E were now drafting their reports from 960 - 8 500 Mc/s, although they had not yet completed the work on frequencies for radioastronomy and space research; the band 8 500 - 10 000 Mc/s was still under study in Sub-Group 4E3. He expected that task might be completed in about two weeks.

Mr. Myers, Chairman of Working Group 4G, drew attention to the fact that the report of his Working Group was to be considered later in the Agenda.

3. The Chairman introduced Document No. 443, which contained his proposals for the introduction to the new table of frequency allocations and this report was adopted unanimously.
4. Mr. Acton, in his capacity as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group on frequency allocations for space research expected that their third report would be available in about two days' time. The Committee agreed with the Chairman's proposal that this report should be the first Agenda item at the meeting of Committee 4 on Friday following.
5. The meeting noted with interest Document No. 452 containing proposals by the United States for a draft resolution regarding the radio-astronomy service. During the discussion that followed in which the delegates of United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Netherlands, Belgium, Cuba, Ceylon and France participated, there was general support for the views expressed by the United States, but many of the delegates felt that even more could be done for this service either by allocations in the Table, on a world-wide or even regional basis or by footnotes to the Table, and many of the delegates drew attention to their own proposals. After a discussion on the method of dealing with this proposal, in which it was noted that the various working groups of Committee 4 were already giving consideration to the use of specific frequencies for radioastronomy it was agreed that when the working groups had concluded their tasks there should be set up an Ad Hoc group to deal with the principles involved; it would be born in mind that the resolution would appear to be a satisfactory means of making reference to frequencies which could not adequately be included in the Table or its footnotes.
6. In introducing Document No. 449, the report of Working Group 4G, the Chairman, Mr. Meyers, drew attention to the fact that the name of Paraguay should be included in paragraph 2 of the report; he went on to explain that there appeared to be a minor inconsistency in the alphabetical listing in that No. 97 of the Radio Regulations, although prescribing this, does not specifically state that the French language should be used. In respect of the substance of the report he did point out that his Working Group had not dealt with the question of frequencies for radioastronomy, and for this reason considered that Committee 4 would be well advised to refer the report back. This, he said, would have the advantage that it would give the Working Group further opportunity to examine the possibility of reducing the number of footnotes proposed.

The Committee agreed with the Chairman's suggestion that in submitting a report to the Drafting Committee, Committee 4 would indicate that it had carried out its alphabetical listings using the French language, on the understanding that this was the content of No. 97 of the Radio Regulations. The Delegates of U.S.S.R., Canada, Bulgaria, India and the United States agreed that it was desirable for the Working Group to examine the possibility of reducing the number of footnotes. The Chairman invited the Delegate of Cuba, who had had some difficulties with this report, to hand in a written statement, and suggested that he might with advantage take part in the work of Working Group 4G when it resumed its consideration of this Document. The following is the statement of the Delegate of Cuba:

"The Delegation of the Republic of Cuba cannot agree to certain alterations which it is intended to make in the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations in the bands above 10 500 Mc/s. It does not agree to a distribution which satisfies the requirements of a small group of countries only, and does not make any provision for the effects of progress in electronic science in the future use of these bands. This is a question of principle which the Atlantic City Conference approached intelligently, since, when deciding on the various service bands above 27.5 Mc/s, it did so without introducing priority arrangements such as some of those which it is desired to introduce at this Conference in the bands above 10 500 Mc/s.

" Countries such as Cuba have always experienced great difficulty in using the portion of the frequency spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s. The Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocation; allowed us to expand our radio services in the bands above 27.5 Mc/s, and this largely compensated for the impossibility of solving our problems by the use of the high frequencies. Therefore it is those frequency bands above 27.5 Mc/s that have enable Cuba to solve the difficulties that arose as Cuban telecommunications developed; hence we find it impossible to agree to the introduction of priority standards in those bands for radio services over whose nature and propagation characteristics a veil of mystery is drawn.

" The Delegation of Cuba firmly believes that this Conference is anxious to foster mutual understanding between countries and to make better use of the frequency spectrum. We are also convinced that this Conference will not impose priorities on the services already in operation in our country, the application of which disregards the geographical fact that Cuba is a small country and the immediate neighbour of a very large one, with much better communications and vast resources.

" Cuba is, nevertheless, still prepared to cooperate to the utmost in helping the Conference to solve the problems existing in all the bands, and recognizes that the new Radio Regulations being prepared by the Conference must be sufficiently flexible so that in the future it will be possible to keep pace not only with the requirements of new and developing countries, but also with future progress in electronic science."

It was agreed to refer the report back to Working Group 4G who were asked to take into account the comments made in this discussion.

7. Item 7 of the Agenda was concerned with Corrigendum No. 1 to Document No. 361, containing a proposed new text for insertion between Nos. 93 and 94 of the Radio Regulations. It was agreed that in the proposed text the word "reporting" in the fourth line would be changed to "notifying", and the words "if appropriate" would be deleted in the fifth line. The Delegate of Paraguay drew attention to certain errors in the Spanish text and it was agreed that the Chairman, having taken the sense of the meeting, would take up in the appropriate place the question of ensuring that the text would be satisfactory in all three languages.
8. The Chairman briefly introduced Document No. 423, which was his personal memorandum to the Committee on the future policy for the allocation of radio frequencies; he reminded the Committee that they had earlier agreed to establish an Ad Hoc Group to study the problems outlined in paragraph 14 of Document No. 270, and said that this new document had been prepared to indicate in what directions further discussion might proceed. The memorandum was warmly welcomed by all delegates taking part in the discussion, which included those of Colombia, U.S.S.R., India, Argentine, Federal Republic of Germany and Greece, many of whom strongly urged that the Chairman himself should also be the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group. As an alternative suggestion the Chairman felt that as on a previous occasion he and Mr. Stewart of Australia might share the responsibility for chairing this Ad Hoc Group. This was agreed, and after a little further discussion in which it was recognized that the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Group should be as broad as possible, it was agreed that the terms of reference should be to analyse the problems contained in paragraph 14 of Document No. 270, taking also into account Document No. 423 and the various discussions which had taken place on both these Documents.
9. Under the item, any other business, the Delegate of Italy referred back to Document No. 361, Corrigendum No. 1, and wished to reserve his right to comment on this at a later time. The Chairman assured him that the draft in all three languages would come before Committee 4 on a later occasion. There being no further business, the Committee was adjourned at 18.00 hours.

A James Bourne
Rapporteur

Gunnar Pederson
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 508-E
3 November, 1959COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Committee 6
to Committee 6

Working Group 6 Ad Hoc met on 30th October, 1959, at 3 p.m., to express an opinion concerning the width of the guard-band around the frequency 2 182 kc/s. Several delegations expressed in Committee 6 their desire to participate in this Working Group. The following attended : Canada, United States of America, France, Japan, New Zealand, Federal Republic of Germany and United Kingdom.

This subject had already been discussed in Sub-Committee 7B, delegates having expressed their preference for guard-band widths varying from ± 6 kc/s to ± 12 kc/s.

The discussion in the Working Group soon revealed the multiplicity and complexity of the technical factors involved. Operational and practical information was also introduced and explained by delegates, and it was found that a possibility of compromise existed. A figure of ± 10 kc/s was unanimously accepted for use on a world-wide basis. This figure was taken to mean that in the portion of the radio spectrum between 2 172 kc/s and 2 192 kc/s, emissions other than those concerning call and distress on 2 182 kc/s should be forbidden.

Nevertheless, it was recognised that the saving in the radio frequency spectrum that could be achieved by using this figure, as well as the implications in the clearing of existing assignments may not warrant the figure of ± 10 kc/s and that Sub-Committee 7B is probably in a position to determine whether a figure of ± 12 kc/s would be preferable.

A.H. Cata
Chairman
Working Group 6 Ad Hoc

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 509-E
3 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

BELGIAN CONGO

Proposal

ARTICLE 5

Number of
Proposal

5561

The broadcasting service is authorized additionally for national programmes in the following frequency bands, between 18.00 and 24 hours local time :

5 060 to 5 250 kc/s

5 730 to 5 950 kc/s

6 765 to 7 000 kc/s

7 300 to 8 195 kc/s

Reasons :

Time-sharing is possible between the fixed and broadcasting services because in many countries the commercial traffic ceases towards 18.00 hours local time until the following morning.

It should allow satisfaction to be given to countries with no, or inadequate, frequencies for the needs of their national broadcasting service.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 510-E
29 October, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Twelfth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress and Safety)

Wednesday, 21 October, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Reference: Agenda of 16 October, 1959 - Document No. DT 5381. Approval of Summary Records

Document No. 381, Summary Record of Ninth Meeting, was adopted with the following amendments:

Page 2 - after proposal 2536, change to read: "(Deferred United Kingdom 4489, 4490 and proposals 4501 to 4513 and 2537 to 2549 were referred to Working Group 7C3.)"

Page 1 - paragraph 5 - fourth line, and on the last page, last paragraph: change "SLS Conference" to "SOLAS".

Document No. 388, Summary Record of Tenth Meeting, was adopted as written.

2. Report of Working Group 7C2 (Document No. DT 473)

Mr. Embe, Chairman of 7C2, outlined the action taken by Working Group 7C2 as stated on pages 1 and 2 of Document No. DT 473, and made two small typographical corrections to page 6 of the Document which will be taken care of in the redraft. Mr. Embe thanked the members of the Working Group and Mr. Raberg, particularly, for the co-operation and assistance rendered him. Mr. Raberg proceeded to give some French and Spanish translation corrections to the Document.

The Chairman opened discussion on the introductory or first two pages of the Document. The Delegate of the United Kingdom commented on paragraph 7 of the bearing of No. 931 on No. 877 of the Radio Regulations, pointing out that Working Group 7C3 decided to delete 931, and that at the first meeting of 7C2 it was agreed that the revision of No. 877 should indicate that, when circumstances permit, the transmission of the alarm signal is separated from the transmission of the distress call in radiotelegraphy by an interval of two minutes; that this was a compromise proposal by the United Kingdom and supported by several Delegates. He stated his record showed No. 877 was to be amended accordingly. He further stated that both 7C2 and 7C3 had agreed



there were no existing alarm equipments on ships which could be actuated by SOS signals and it was preferable to have alarm equipment only as now prescribed in the Regulations.

Mr. Embe pointed out that No. 877 was covered in new paragraph 016 for telegraphy, using the expressions "when time is vital" or "circumstances permit".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered, inasmuch as Regulation 931 had been deleted, that what is stated in 877 can be accepted without reference to technicalities of auto alarm equipment.

The Delegate of China commented on paragraph 9, page 2, as follows: "Finally, with regard to the new texts for Nos. 886 and 889 concerning radiotelegraphy, it may be mentioned that, in the course of the discussions within the Group, the delegate of China expressed the following viewpoints: a) Disagreement with the decision of the Working Group to prolong the duration of the two dashes required for direction finding from 10-seconds as set forth in the Atlantic City Regulations to 10 to 15 seconds each, in the light of all the technical and operational improvements made in the performance of radio direction finding equipment during the past 12 years; b) Doubts in the operational significance for the Working Group to prefer two dashes of 10 to 15 seconds each in the procedure, instead of one dash of, for instance, 20-seconds duration; c) the slightly modified wording of No. 889 still does not best reflect the needs for sufficiently long intervals as specified because the average time required to start the sending apparatus currently used in the mobile service is no longer the satisfactory reason when considering the average time required for a mobile station in distress to transmit either a complete or a shortened radiotelegraph distress message."

The Chairman pointed out that proposals 2419 and 2420 had been adopted by 7C. It was agreed without dissent to accept the wording of those two proposals in lieu of the wording contained on page 3 of the Annex for 876 - "Alarm Signals", for new 01 and 02.

RR 872. After a discussion on the definition of the Distress Signals, it was finally agreed to adopt the following wording:

03. "The radiotelegraph distress signal consists of the group SOS transmitted as a single signal in which the dashes are emphasised so as to be distinguished clearly from the dots."

04. "The radiotelephone distress signal consists of the word MAYDAY pronounced as the French expression 'm'aider'."

RR 874 05. It was agreed to change the first word "the" to "these in order that it would read the same as proposal 4405, which had been adopted by 7C previously.

RR 878 06. At the recommendation of the Delegate of Indonesia, it was agreed to add after the words "the distress signal" the letters "SOS", and the same addition on page 5, in paragraph 09.

It was agreed to add in parentheses after the word "DE", "sent once only", i.e., "DE (sent once only)".

RR 886 020. It was agreed to use the paragraph numbers instead of "(e)" and "(f)" in the final draft.

RR 889 025. The word "interval" was questioned by the Chairman who was satisfied, however, with the explanation given by the Delegate of the United Kingdom for desiring to retain the present wording.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that the words "shall" and "must" were used in several places and probably should be made uniform. It was left to the drafting committee to check this and use "shall" in paragraphs 018 and 025.

There being no further corrections or amendments, the Chairman declared Document No. DT 473 adopted as amended.

3. Report of Working Group 7C3

The Report was not available, although the Chairman of 7C3 stated the Working Group had completed its task and the draft paper had been handed in for publication.

4. Drafting Group Reports

Document No. DT 84 (Revised):

RR 861. It was agreed to defer discussion until Working Group 7B4 concluded its report dealing with equipment.

RR 866. The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated he did not know what the words "clear language" meant and suggested the following wording be adopted:

"In cases of distress, urgency or safety, transmissions

- a) by radiotelegraphy shall not in general exceed a speed of 16 words a minute
- b) by radiotelephony shall be spoken slowly and distinctly to facilitate transcription of the information received."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom's suggestion was unacceptable to the Delegate of France, who desired to bring out, in paragraph b) for radio-telephony, that the talking speed must be slow and the message must be transmitted slowly and distinctly so as to permit easily the transcription of the information.

After discussion of the questions brought up, it was agreed the Delegates of France and the United Kingdom would attempt to work up language acceptable to both, and bring it to the next meeting.

RR 868-869. The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated he had passed to the Rapporteur language contained in proposal 4401 "whenever possible Class A2 emissions shall be used", instead of the language "it must preferably be used on Class A2 emissions", as the listening watch is only obligatory for Class A2 emissions. The Delegate of Israel supported the United Kingdom amendment; however, the Delegate of China stated that the discussion on this regulation should be deferred, as Working Group 7B4 was recommending that Section II of Article 37 be deleted, as it should appear in Articles 33 and 34. This was confirmed by the Delegate of France, Chairman of 7B4. It was agreed to defer further discussion of RR 868-869 until the recommendation of 7B4 is considered.

RR 874. It was agreed that the adoption of the 7C2 Report, Document No. DT 473, no longer required consideration of proposal 4406.

RR 240. After discussion of the order in which the signals should appear, it was agreed that the recommendation made by the Delegate of China, supported by the Delegate of the U.S.A., that the order should be: "distress, alarm, urgency or safety signals". RR 240 was adopted, as amended above.

The meeting adjourned at 18.30 hours.

Rapporteur:

R.T. Brown

Chairman

G. Van A. Graves

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 511-E
4 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7BSUMMARY RECORDNineteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B(Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Procedures
in the Mobile Services)

Friday, 30 October, 1959

Chairman : Mr. R. M. Billington (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. Bès (France)Agenda : Document No. DT 6501. Summary Record of Fourteenth Meeting (Document No. 427)

The following typing errors which affect only the English text were noted:

Page 2, second paragraph : Amend to read "as a document before reaching a final decision";

Page 4, paragraph 3 (i) - Document No. 29, end of third line : Delete "his".

Amendments required only in the French and Spanish texts have been noted separately in the respective versions of this Document

The Summary Record of the Fourteenth Meeting, Document No. 427 was adopted subject to the above amendments.

2. Approval of Text annexed to Document No. 427

The following typing errors were noted:

RR 589b last line. Amend "D" to read "l)".

Amend numbering of last item on page 7 to read "589b.1 l)".

RR 585, third line. Amend "recvie" to read "receive".

There being no objection, RRs 584 to 595 were approved, subject to the Editorial amendments mentioned above.



RR 595a. It was unanimously agreed that the text should be amended to read : "...in addition to 2 182 kc/s, Class A3 emission on all the frequencies ... etc."

RR 596. It was confirmed that RR 596 should be deleted.

RR 597. The Delegate of France proposed that the text be amended to read : "... without manual switching and to listen on the reception frequency ... etc." There being no objection, this amendment was adopted. The Delegate of Norway suggested that the last sentence should read : "However, this requirement does not apply to installations of lifeboats, liferafts and survival craft" which would align better with the Atlantic City text. There being no objection, this amendment was adopted.

RR 597, as amended, was approved.

3. Any other business

There being no further items to discuss the Sub-Committee rose at 12.45 p.m.

Rapporteur
G.F. Wilson

Chairman
R. M. Billington

Annex : 1

A N N E XARTICLE 30a

Heading	ADD	<u>Radiotelephone Calls</u>	New. Proposal No. 2141 (Page 527)
1.	ADD	§1. (1) In the aeronautical mobile service the procedure contemplated in this Article is applicable, except in the case of special arrangements by agreements between the governments concerned.	New. Proposal No. 2142 (Page 527)
2.	ADD	(2) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service must use the procedure laid down in this Article.	New. Proposal No. 2143 (Page 528)
3.	ADD	§2. (1) As a general rule, it shall be for the mobile station to make contact with the land station. The mobile station may call the land station for this purpose only when within the service area of the land station and using an appropriate frequency.	New. Proposals Nos. 4388 (Page 532-17) and 2144 (Page 528) as amended at Fifteenth Meeting.
4.	ADD	(2) However, a land station having traffic for a mobile station may call this station if it has reason to believe that the mobile station is keeping watch and is within the service area of the land station.	New. Proposals Nos. 2145 (Page 528) and 4388 (Page 532-17)
5.	ADD	§3. (1) In addition, every coast station must, so far as practicable, transmit its calls in the form of "traffic lists" consisting of the call signs in alphabetical order of all mobile stations for which they have traffic on hand. These calls are made at specified times fixed by agreement between the administrations concerned and at intervals of at least two hours and not more than four hours during the working hours of the coast station.	New. Proposal No. 2146 (Page 528) Proposal No. 4379 (Page 532-16) not adopted.

6. ADD (2) Coast stations shall transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequencies in the appropriate bands. New. Proposals Nos. 2147 (Page 529) 2205 (Page 541) and 2287 (Page 557)
7. ADD (3) They may, however, announce this transmission by the following brief preamble sent on a calling frequency:
- "Hullo all stations" (not more than three times)
- the words "this is"
- "..... Radio" (not more than three times)
- "Listen for my traffic list on kc/s"
In no case may this preamble be repeated. New. Proposals Nos. 1898 (Page 464R1) 1900 and 1901 (Page 464.1) 2148 and 2149 (Page 529) 2206 (Page 541) and 2288 (Page 557)
8. ADD (4) The provisions of No. 7 are obligatory where the frequencies 2182 kc/s and 156-80 Mc/s are involved. Proposal No. 1902 (Page 465R1)
9. ADD (5) The hours at which coast stations transmit their traffic lists and the frequencies and classes of emission which they use for this purpose must be stated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations. New. Proposals Nos. 2150 (Page 530) and 4388 (Page 532.17) Note: "List of Coast & Ship Stations" to be revised when Article 20 has been examined.
10. ADD (6) Mobile stations should as far as possible listen to the transmissions of traffic lists, made by coast stations. On hearing their call sign during such a transmission they must reply as soon as they can do so. New. Proposals Nos. 2151 (Page 530) and 4388 (Page 532-17)

11. ADD (7) When the traffic cannot be sent immediately, the coast station informs each mobile station concerned of the probable time at which working can begin, and also, if necessary, of the frequency and class of emission which will be used for working with it. New. Proposals Nos. 2152 (Page 530) and 4388 (Page 532.17)
12. ADD §4. When a land station receives calls from several mobile stations at practically the same time, it decides the order in which these stations may transmit their traffic. Its decision shall be based on the priority of the radiotelegrams or radiotelephone calls mobile stations have on hand and on the need for allowing each calling station to clear the greatest number possible. (see No. 950) New. Proposals Nos. 1906 (Page 466) and 2153 (Page 530)
13. ADD §5. (1) When a called station does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, calling must cease and must not be renewed until after an interval of fifteen minutes, except in the case of distress, urgency or safety calls. Ship stations must not radiate a carrier wave in the interval between calls. New. Proposal Nos. 1914 bis (Page 468) 2154 (Page 531) 4360 (Page 532.13) 2207 (Page 541) and 2289 (Page 557) and aligned with RRs Nos. 694 and 697c
14. ADD (2) However, in the case of a communication between a station of the maritime mobile service and an aircraft station, calling may be renewed after an interval of five minutes. New. Proposal No. 2155 (Page 531)
15. ADD (3) Before renewing the call, the calling station must ascertain that the station called is not in communication with another station. New. Proposal No. 2156 (Page 531)
16. ADD (4) If there is no reason to believe that harmful interference will be caused to other communications, the provisions of Nos. 13. and 14. need not apply. In such cases the call, sent three times at intervals of two minutes, may be repeated after an interval of less than fifteen minutes but not less than three minutes. New. Proposals Nos. 1910 (Page 466) and 2157 (Page 531)

17. ADD §6. When the name and address of the administration or private operating agency controlling a mobile station are not given in the list of stations or are no longer in agreement with the particulars given therein, it is the duty of the mobile station to furnish as a matter of regular procedure, to the land station to which it transmits traffic, all the necessary information in this respect.
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New. Proposals Nos.
2159 (Page 532)
and 4388 (Page 532.17)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 512-E
4 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

REPORT

Working Group 7B5 to Sub-Committee 7B

1. The Working Group was set up at the Ninth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, the Delegates of Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as an Observer of the C.I.R.M. took part in the work. Mr. Page, Member of the I.F.R.B. and Mr. Kunz of the I.T.U. Secretariat also assisted in the task of the Working Group.
2. The terms of reference of the Working Group were to consider the proposals listed under Item 4b of Document No. DT 266 as well as the proposals in Document No. DT 231; to prepare texts for consideration by Sub-Committee 7B and to recommend what modifications, if any, should be made in Appendix 10.
3. The proposals examined indicated that amendments were necessary to Appendix 10 to provide for (a) an increased number of wideband channels, (b) increased facilities for cargo ships that handled a large amount of traffic and (c) a number of telephone channels to enable the development of single sideband operation to take place. In addition there were proposals for a radiotelephone calling channel and an H.F. radiotelephone distress frequency for use in the Tropical Zone. In considering these differing requirements it was necessary to examine the various principles on which the present H.F. radiotelegraph service had been developed. The principles examined were:-
 - (a) the necessity to segregate passenger and cargo ships, and
 - (b) the desirability of channelling the passenger and cargo ship bands differently.In addition the Working Group examined the present loading of the passenger and cargo ship bands and whether adequate use was being made of the passenger ship bands.
4. The Working Group was evenly divided on all these matters. Some members considered that the passenger ship bands should be available for use by large tankers and cargo ships which handled a large volume of traffic and that the two bands, passenger and cargo, should have the same channelling, i.e. 0.5 kc/s spacing in the 4 Mc/s band. Those members



representing countries which have a large number of passenger ships considered that it was highly desirable to maintain the Atlantic City pattern on the grounds that it provided the most efficient service to both passenger and cargo ships. It was generally agreed that the present channel spacing of the passenger ship bands was too generous but as to what it should be reduced to, there was no agreement. Certain Delegations made a very strong case for a portion of the passenger ship bands to be made available for single side band telephony operation, mainly due to the rapidly increasing use being made of telephony by cargo ships. There was general agreement on the need to make adequate provision for the development and use of wide band telegraphy and special transmission systems. In the general discussion there was a measure of support for renaming the bands as high traffic and low traffic bands, thereby permitting certain large tankers and cargo ships to use the high traffic bands. However, in view of the diverse views expressed it was not possible to come to any unanimous agreement on the various changes required.

5. In an attempt to reach a compromise the problem was approached from a slightly different angle, namely what band-width could be allocated to high traffic ships, wideband systems and S.S.B. radiotelephony without considering the number of channels, channel spacing or the type of ships that would use the bands. After further discussion it seemed possible that a suitable compromise might be 17, 20 and 7 kc/s respectively at 4 Mc/s. Ultimately a compromise produced by the Chairman based upon this basic principle was adopted. This compromise appears in Annexes 3 and 4 and it must be emphasized that it does not satisfy the requirements of any Delegation taking part in the Working Group but it has, however, the unanimous support of all members of the Working Group as being the only practical solution to the many conflicting requirements.

6. Texts for Section V of Article 33 have been prepared based on this compromise solution and are included in Annex 1. The bands made available for radiotelephony are summarized in Annex 2, which should be passed, together with Annex 4, to Working Group 7B6. However, the Working Group has been unable to agree on the tonnage figures that should be inserted in the new Regulation 758a. In the case of tankers, figures ranging from 25 000 to 50 000 tons gross have been suggested, the greatest support being for a figure of 40 000 tons gross. On the other hand, in the case of cargo ships handling a large volume of traffic, there was general agreement, apart from one member who considered the figure should be 20 000 tons, that the figure should be 10 000 tons gross.

R. M. Billington

Chairman

A N N E X 1

TEXTS

FOR SECTION V OF ARTICLE 33

TITLE NOC Section V Bands included between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s

A General Provisions

752 MOD § 16 (1) Mobile radiotelegraph stations equipped to
operate in the high and low traffic frequency bands of
the maritime mobile service between 4 000 and 23 000
kc/s allocated to ships for calling and working must
only employ class A1 emission. However, other classes
of emission are not precluded in the high traffic band
provided that such emission can be contained within
the normal working channels indicated in Appendix 10.
Survival craft stations (see No. 600) may use Class A2
emissions in these bands.

Proposals Nos.
2001 (488)
4220 (489R1)
2002 (489R1)
2003 (489R1)
2004 (Doc. No.
244)

752a ADD (1 a) Mobile stations equipped to operate in the
frequency bands allocated to ships for wide band tele-
graphy and special transmission systems may use any
class of emission other than manual morse and tele-
phony provided that such emissions can be contained
within the wide band channels indicated in No. 787.

Proposal No.
4221 (489.1) and
Proposal No.
2006 (490R1)

753 - 754

755 MOD § 17 (1) Beginning at the low frequency end, each of
the radiotelegraph bands reserved for the use of ship
stations is divided into four bands as follows:

Proposal No.
2010 (491R1)

755a ADD (•) A band of working frequencies for ship Proposals Nos.
 stations using wide band and special 4225 and 2011
 emissions other than those of manual (491R1)
 morse and telephony.

756 MOD a) A band of working frequencies for the use
 of high traffic ship stations.

756.1 SUP Delete (see 758 a).

757 NOC b) A band of calling frequencies for the
 use of all ship and aircraft stations
 entering into communication with stations
 of the maritime mobile service.

758 MOD c) A band of working frequencies for the use
 of low traffic ship stations.

758a ADD (1a) Ship stations installed on passenger ships will
 use the high traffic band and whaleing vessels, tankers
 above tons gross and cargo ships above tons gross
 handling a large volume of traffic may use this band (see
 No. 756).

758b ADD (1b) Stations installed on ships other than those
 mentioned in No. 758a will use the low traffic band (see
 No. 758).

759 - 774

TITLE NOC 1. Calling Frequencies of Ship Stations

755 NOC § 26 (1) The calling frequencies assigned to ship stations Proposals Nos.
 are included within the following bands: 4235 and 2083

4 177	to	4.187	kc/s	Proposals Nos.
6 265.5	to	6 280.5	kc/s	4235 and 2083
8 354	to	8 374	kc/s	(494.1) not
12 531	to	12 561	kc/s	adopted.
16 708	to	16 748	kc/s	
22 220	to	22 270	kc/s	

776 - 780

TITLE NOC 2. Working Frequencies of Mobile Stations

TITLE NOC a) General

780a	ADD	S 28a	In all bands the working frequencies for ship stations equipped to use wide band telegraphy and special transmission systems are spaced 4 kc/s apart. The frequencies assignable are indicated in Appendix 10.	Proposal No. 2027 (496R1) and 2031 (497R1)
781	MOD	S 29 (1)	The working frequencies for high traffic ships in the 4 000 kc/s band are so spaced as to provide channels 1.5 kc/s wide, the extreme frequencies assignable being 4 161 and 4 176 kc/s as indicated in Appendix 10.	Proposals Nos. 4242 and 2028 (496R1) and 2029 (496.1)
782	MOD	(2)	In the 4 000 kc/s band, the working frequencies of low traffic ships are spaced 0.5 kc/s apart, the extreme frequencies assignable being 4 188 and 4 236.5 kc/s as indicated in Appendix 10.	Proposal No. 4243 (497R1) and 2030 (497R1) not adopted
783	MOD	S 29a	The working frequencies assigned to each ship station in the 6 000, 8 000, 12 000 and 16 000 kc/s band must be harmonically related to those assigned in the 4 000 kc/s band except as provided in No. 780a.	Proposal No. 4244 (497R1)

- 784 MOD § 29b In the case of the 22 000 kc/s band, Proposal No.
which is not in harmonic relationship with the other 4245 (497R1)
bands, the frequencies are spaced as follows and indicated
in Appendix 10:
- 785 MOD a) In the high traffic ship band the Proposal No.
working frequencies are spaced 6 kc/s 4246 and 2032
apart, the extreme frequencies assign- (497.1) and 2033
able being 22 151 and 22 217 kc/s. (498R1)
- 786 NOC b) In the low traffic ship band the working Proposal 2034
frequencies are spaced 2.5 kc/s apart, (498R1) not
the extreme frequencies assignable being adopted.
22 272.5 and 22 395 kc/s.
- 787
- TITLE ADD a) Working frequencies for ship stations Proposal No.
using wide band telegraphy and special 2037 (499R1)
transmission systems.
- 787a ADD § 30 a The working frequencies assigned to ship Proposal No.
stations using wide band telegraphy and special trans- 2038 (499R1)
mission systems are included within the following bands: 2048 (501R1)
4 140 to 4 160 kc/s
6 211 to 6 240 kc/s
8 280 to 8 320 kc/s
12 421 to 12 471 kc/s
16 562 to 16 622 kc/s
22 100 to 22 148 kc/s
- 787b ADD § 30b (1) Each administration shall assign to each of its Proposal No.
ship stations within its jurisdiction and employing wide 2039 (499R1)

band telegraphy and special transmission systems, one or ~~and~~ 4247 (498R1)
more series of working frequencies designated in Appendix 10.

The total number of series assigned to each ship should be
determined by traffic requirements.

787c ADD (2) When ship stations employing wide band tele- Proposal No.
graphy and special transmission systems are assigned less 2040 (499R1)
than the total number of channels in a band, the admini-
stration concerned shall assign channels to such ships in
accordance with an orderly system of rotation that will
ensure approximately the same number of assignments on any
one frequency channel.

787d ADD (3) However, frequencies within the bands (see No. Proposal No.
787a) but not in accord with No. 780a may be assigned 4247 (498R1)
by Administrations to meet the needs of specific systems.
In so doing, however, Administrations shall take into ac-
count the 4 kc/s channelling set forth in Appendix 10 and
adhere to such channelling in as far as is possible.

TITLE	MOD	b) Working frequencies of high traffic ships	
788	MOD	^S 31 The working frequencies assigned to high traffic	Proposal No.
		ships are included within the following bands:	2041 (499.1)
		4 160 to 4 177 kc/s	and 2042 (500R1)
		6 240 to 6 265.5 kc/s	
		8 320 to 8 354 kc/s	
		12 471 to 12 531 kc/s	
		16 622 to 16 708 kc/s	
		22 148 to 22 220 kc/s	

789 MOD § 32 (1) Each Administration shall assign to each of
the high traffic ships under its jurisdiction two or more
series of working frequencies designated in Appendix 10
for vessels of this class. The total number of series
assigned to each ship should be determined by the anticipated
traffic volume.

790 MOD (2) When high traffic ships are assigned less than
the total number of working frequencies in a band, the
Administration concerned shall assign working frequencies
to such ships in accordance with an orderly system of rota-
tion which will ensure approximately the same number of
assignments on any one frequency.

791	SUP	(3) Delete)	Proposals Nos.
)	
791.1	SUP	Delete)	4249 (500R1)
			2043 and 2044
			(500.1), 2045
			2046, 2047
			(501R1)

792 MOD § 33 For the exclusive purpose of communication
with stations of the maritime mobile service or aircraft
stations may be assigned one or more series of working fre-
quencies in the high traffic ship bands. These frequencies
shall be assigned in accordance with the same system of
uniform distribution provided for high traffic ships.

TITLE MOD c) Working frequencies for low traffic ships.

793	MOD	§ 34	Working frequencies assigned to low traffic ships shall be included within the following bands:	Proposal No.
			4 187 to 4 238 kc/s	2050 (502) not adopted
			6 280.5 to 6 357 kc/s	
			8 374 to 8 476 kc/s	
			12 561 to 12 714 kc/s	
			16 748 to 16 952 kc/s	
			22 270 to 22 400 kc/s	
794	NOC	§ 34 (1)	In each of the low traffic ship bands, the assignable frequencies are divided into two equal groups A and B, group A comprising the frequencies in the lower half of the band and group B the frequencies in the upper half. (See Appendix 10)	Proposal No. 2051 (503R1) not adopted.
795	MOD	(2)	Each Administration shall assign to each of its low traffic ships two series of working frequencies, one in group A and the other in group B. In each band, these two working frequencies are separated from each other by half the width of the assignable band.	
796 - 797				Proposal No.
797a				2052 (503R1)
798 - 799				not adopted.
800	MOD	b)	When the calling station does not know the working frequencies of a low traffic ship station, it may request the ship station to reply on its working frequency in group A	

or on its working frequency in group B
by transmitting QSW A or QSW B as the
case may be.

A N N E X 2

ADDITIONAL BANDS FOR RADIOTELEPHONY

Article 34

The following bands can be allocated for radiotelephony:

1. Double Sideband Channel for calling

8 265 - 8 273 kc/s

12 400 - 12 407 kc/s

16 530 - 16 537 kc/s

22 070 - 22 078 kc/s

The frequency 8 269 kc/s is to be designated for distress in accordance with Proposals 2221 (page 545) and 5488 (Document No. 232).

2. Single Sideband Channels

4 133 - 4 140 kc/s

6 200 - 6 211 kc/s

8 273 - 8 280 kc/s

12 407 - 12 421 kc/s

16 537 - 16 562 kc/s

22 078 - 22 100 kc/s

3. Proposed channelling is contained in Annex 4.

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A N N E X 3

APPENDIX 10
(See Article 33)

Frequencies assignable to Ship Radiotelegraph Stations using the Maritime Mobile Service bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s												
BAND (Mc/s)	Limits	-- Assignable Frequencies --			-- Assignable Working Frequencies High Traffic Ships --							Limits
		Wide Band telegraphy and Special transmission systems										
4	4160	4142	4150	4158	4161	4164	4167	4170	4173	4176		4178
		4146	4154		4162.5	4165.5	4168.5	4171.5	4174.5			
6	6211	6213	6225	6233	6241.5	6246	6250.5	6255	6259.5	6264		6267
		6217	6229									
		6221		6237	6243.75	6248.25	6252.75	6237.25	6261.75			
8	8280	8282	8294	8306	8322	8328	8334	8340	8346	8352		
		8286	8298									
		8290	8302	8310	8325	8331	8337	8343	8349			8356
				8314								
				8318								
12	12421	12423	12439	12455	12474	12483	12492	12501	12510	12519	12528	
		12427	12443	12459								12534
		12431	12447	12463								
		12435	12451	12467	12478.5	12487.5	12496.5	12505.5	12514.5	12523.5		
16	16562	16564	16584	16604	16626	16644	16656	16668	16680	16692	16704	
		16568	16588	16608	16632							
		16572	16592	16612								16712
		16576	16596	16616								
		16580	16600	16620	16638	16650	16662	16674	16686	16698		
22	22100	22102	22118	22134		22157	22169	22181	22193	22205	22217	
		22106	22122	22138								
		22110	22126	22142								22225
		22114	22130	22146	22151	22163	22175	22187	22199	22211		

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A N N E X 4

ADDITIONS TO APPENDIX 12

Appendix 12
(See Article 34)

Frequencies assignable to Ship radiotelephone stations using the Maritime Mobile Service bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s.						
Band Mc/s	LIMITS kc/s		R/T (SSB) Upper sideband			LIMITS kc/s
	↓	R/T (DSB)				↓
4	4133	-	4133	4136.5		4160
8	6200	-	6200	6203.5	6207	6211
8	8265	8269.1	8273	8276.5		8280
12	12400	12403.5	12407		12414	12421
			12410.5		12417.5	
16	16530	16533.5	16537.5	16548	16558.5	16562
			16541	16551.5		
			16544.5	16555		
22	22070	22074.0	22078	22089.5		
			22081.5	22092		22100
			22085	22095.5		

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 513-E
5 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Seventh Plenary Meeting

Tuesday, 10 November, 1959, at 15.00 hours - Room A

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 486 and Corrigendum No. 1).
2. Third Report of Ad Hoc Group - Frequency Allocations for Space Research (Document No. 478).
3. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" (Document No. 480).
4. Report of the "Plenary Ad Hoc Group" (Document No. 526).
5. Proposals Nos. 4602 - High-frequency transmission; 4603 - Frequency-modulation transmissions and 4604 - Manufacture of reasonably-priced radio receiving sets (Pages 825.2 and 825.3 of the Volume of Proposals).
6. Miscellaneous.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 133-E (CP)
Document No. 514-E (CAR)
4 November 1959

COMMITTEE C
COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

Second Meeting of Committee C/3

(Joint Budget Supervision Financial Control Committee)

Friday, 23 October, 1959, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. J.B. Darnell (New Zealand)

Vice-Chairmen: Messrs. Joyce (Ireland) and
Šenk (Federal People's Republic
of Yugoslavia)

1. The agenda was submitted by the Chairman and adopted. The Committee then adopted, unchanged, the summary record of the first meeting (Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 65; Radio Conference Document No. 454).

Mr. George Searle (New Zealand) reminded the Committee that Radio Conference Document No. 453 (summary record of Committee 3's fourth meeting) had to be adopted too. The Delegate of Argentina thereupon observed that the statement attributed to him in paragraph 12 of that document was by no means a faithful reproduction of what he had in fact said. Could a corrigendum be issued to Document No. 453?

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) said that was feasible. Accordingly, it was decided that a corrigendum should be issued.

The Delegate of the Philippines moved that, subject to the issue of the corrigendum, the summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 3 (Document No. 453) should be approved. There being no dissention, this was agreed.

The Delegate of France proposed - and it was so decided - that the Secretariat be asked to adopt a double numbering system for the Committee's documents: a number in the Plenipotentiary Conference series, and a number in that of the Radio Conference.

2. The Chairman reminded the Committee of its terms of reference, and proposed that two working groups be set up, with the same terms of reference as the working groups of Committee 3 (see Radio Conference Document No. 20). The proposal was adopted.

It was agreed that Mr. Shinichi Hase (Japan) should be Chairman of Group C1/3A, and Mr. Carl B. Nielsen (Denmark) Chairman of Group C2/3B.



The Chairman thereupon asked those Delegations which wanted to be represented in the groups to report to the Chairmen thereof.

3. The Committee turned to the report by Working Group 3B (Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 31; Radio Conference Document No. 379).

Mr. Nielsen (Denmark), presenting the document, proposed that the Committee approve the transfer of 80,000 Swiss francs from sub-head I (staff expenses) to sub-head II (premises and equipment). Committee 3 had decided to produce a statement of expenditure only once every twenty days. If that decision were upheld, then the next statement would be due on 20 October, 1959.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, invoking the Financial Regulations, Article 11, observed that the Secretary-General could transfer credits only from item to item, within the same sub-heads.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) quoted Article 18, paragraph 2, according to which the budget committee could authorize transfers from sub-head to sub-head. Hence he was asking the Committee to approve the transfer of 80,000 Swiss francs from sub-head I to sub-head II. The sum in question was required to pay for internal re-arrangements and the putting-up of partitions, so as to create offices in the Exhibition Palace.

Mr. Nielsen (Denmark), supported by the Delegate of the Philippines, asked the Committee to approve the transfer, which it did.

Answering a question from Mr. Drevet (France) at the Committee's first meeting, about how many people were employed in the Reception/Information Section, Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) said he had given much thought to the matter. Unhappily, the staff in question could not possibly be reduced, because the persons employed in that Section were also called upon to work in the typing pool at the Bâtiment Electoral. He had facts and figures available about the work done by the Section, if anybody wanted them.

Mr. Drevet (France) thanked Mr. Gross for his explanations. He was grateful, too, for Mr. Gross's invitation to Delegates to visit the premises available to the two conferences, thus enabling them to see for themselves how the Secretariat was organized. He was convinced that almost all the conference services served a useful purpose but thought that by the time the Conference ended his conviction would extend to the remainder.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) recalled the Financial Regulations, Article 20, according to which expenses relating to temporary or supernumerary officials recruited because permanent ones had been seconded to conferences were to be debited to the budgets of those conferences. He had been able to second twenty-nine people to work for the two conferences. Only fourteen of them had been replaced.

Mr. Drevet (France) was satisfied.

Mr. Searle (New Zealand) proposed the adoption of the report by Working Group 3B, and it was so decided.

4. Report by the Special Group set up to consider the problem of the Morning Electron (Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 46 and Annex 1; Document No. 432 and Working Document No. 209 of the Radio Conference).

Mr. Charles J. Acton (Canada), submitting the report, said that the group's terms of reference were that it should consider ways and means whereby the Morning Electron might be improved, neglecting the question of costs (a matter dealt with in Annex 1 to Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 46 and in Radio Conference Working Document No. 209).

Mr. Drevet (France) said that the resources deployed to publish that journal were very considerable. All relevant items should be included in the calculation of costs (translation, typing, mimeographing, etc.). He took the liberty of expressing some doubt as to whether the journal served any useful purpose. It duplicated a good many documents issued by the two conferences. However, it had been appearing for two months and may Delegates seemed satisfied with it. Accordingly, it should go on being published. In future, however, he trusted that very serious thought would be taken before an expense of that magnitude was incurred again.

The Delegate of Argentina, too, wanted to know whether the journal in question was really worth the cost involved. Had the matter been considered half-way through September, as he had urged, there would have been time enough to do something about it. At that stage, however, he agreed with the Delegate of France that all that could be done was to act on the recommendation set forth in paragraph 4 of the Group's report.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross (Acting Secretary-General) recalled what he had said in Committee 3 about the general problem of relations with the public. The figures quoted in connection with the costs of the Morning Electron should be treated with reserve as it was impossible to determine the exact part of the total expenses of the public relations service which should be charged to the Electron.

The Delegate of Sweden thought it very useful to have such a service within the I.T.U. The Morning Electron constituted, in his opinion, a vehicle for much-needed publicity and in addition to the advantages already mentioned in the report of the Special Group, enabled Delegates who had not yet been able to come to Geneva to follow the work of the Conferences. If the Committee felt that the application of the recommendation in paragraph 4 of the Report would enable money to be saved, the Delegate of Sweden was prepared to support that proposal.

The Delegate of the United States also felt that the Union needed more publicity and the Morning Electron was one way of getting it. These views were shared by the Delegate of Colombia, for whom publicity and public relations in connection with a conference such as the Plenipotentiary Conference were of particular importance.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the need for public relations, and in the circumstances thought that publication of the Morning Electron could be accepted provided the contents were improved. He pointed out that the Annex to the Addendum to Plenipotentiary Conference Document No. 46 quoted a figure for the cost for the Morning Electron of approximately 23,000 Swiss francs, without qualification. He recognized the difficulty of establishing the staff costs incurred in translating, typing, duplication and distribution, but felt that as a Committee of financial experts they should not subscribe to the principles under which that Annex had been prepared. The Secretariat of the I.T.U. had assured the meeting that there would be no staff savings if publication of the Electron were ceased; that might be true, but it could not be denied that the work of production must represent a considerable load on the facilities of the Union and give rise to pressure for overtime or additional staff in other contexts. He did not consider it necessary to attempt to establish the full costs of production and distribution, but wished to join with the Delegate of France in having the limitations inherent in the figure of cost in the Annex recorded in the minutes.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross recalled what he had said about those figures being considered with reserve.

The Delegate of the United States noted that the contents of the Morning Electron had improved and therefore felt that discussions on the subject had so far been profitable.

The Delegate of Colombia shared the concern expressed regarding the figures quoted for the cost of the Morning Electron.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross associated himself with the views expressed by the Delegates of France, the United Kingdom and Colombia as regards the determination of the cost of the Morning Electron. He recalled the reservation he had made in Committee 3 with regard to the figures.

Documents No. 46 and Annex 1 of the Plenipotentiary Conference and 432 and Working Document No. 209 of the Radio Conference were adopted.

In reply to a question from Mr. Drevet (France), Mr. Gerald C. Gross said that the Morning Electron was distributed to the 947 members of the two Conferences, and was available to any other person who wanted it.

5. Next meeting

Mr. Carl B. Nielsen (Denmark) thanked the members of the Committee for the confidence they had shown in making him responsible for Group C2/3B which would meet at the beginning of November to consider the expenditure as on 20 October.

The Chairman said that the next meeting of Committee C/3 would probably be called during the second week in November.

6. Miscellaneous

Mr. C. Stead informed the Committee that no decision had so far been taken about the method of printing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The matter should be discussed without delay so that the Secretariat would have time to organize.

The Delegate of France felt it was superfluous to revert to the matter. The Administrative Council, when discussing the Final Acts of the Radio Conference, had had in mind those of the Plenipotentiary Conference too. The Committee should, therefore, instruct the Secretary-General to arrange for the printing of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, agreeing, thought the question should be submitted to the forthcoming Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of India expressed concern regarding the possible overspending of the Conference budget if it were decided to print the Final Acts.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the concern of the Delegate of India in relation to a possible overspending on the Conference budget. All members seemed to be agreed that there would be a real saving in the total ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Union from a printing of the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference and Plenipotentiary Conference. Under Council Resolution 83, which was now embodied as Annex 2 to the Financial Regulations, if final printing were now decided upon, the two Conferences would need to bear some part of the composition costs and the whole of the printing costs. It seemed therefore that the financial implications of a decision to undertake printing of the Final Acts could best be considered later when the probable out-turn of Conference expenditure would be more clearly established, and when the Conference itself could decide the proportion of composition costs to be borne on each budget.

After a general discussion in which the Acting Secretary-General (Mr. G.C. Gross), the Delegates of Iran, India, France, New Zealand, and Denmark, participated, the Committee decided to submit the question to the Plenipotentiary Conference and to wait until the printing costs were known before deciding how far the Conference should share in defraying them, if at all, in accordance with Resolution No. 83, (amended), of the Administrative Council.

The questions of participation in the expenses of the Conference of countries registered as observers, and whether Delegates could be supplied with file covers for their personal documents, submitted by Mr. Gerald C. Gross, were postponed to a later meeting of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 17.55 hours.

Rapporteur :
B. Delaloye

Chairman :
J.B. Darnell

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 134-E (CP)
Document No. 515-E (CAR)
4 November 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE C
COMMITTEE 3

FIRST REPORT

of Joint Working Group C2/3B to Committees C and 3

1. The Joint Working Group held its first meeting on 3 November 1959 at 3 p.m. The Group examined in detail and approved the statement, prepared by the General Secretariat, of expenditure and estimated expenditure of the Conferences as of 20 October 1959. A copy of this document is attached as Annex 1.
2. The Joint Working Group also examined and discussed a Report prepared by the Secretary of the Conferences entitled "Provisional List of Participants in the Expenses of the International Telecommunication Conferences, Geneva, 1959". A copy of this Report is attached as Annex 2.
3. The Group wishes to call special attention to the last paragraph of the Secretary's Report regarding certain unknown contributing classes by participants at the Conferences.
4. It was pointed out that in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3 (5) of the Convention only the Administrative Council may exempt an international organization from participation in extraordinary expenses, and in view of the fact that the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) had not asked for admission to the Administrative Radio Conference until after the last session of the Administrative Council, the Group sees no alternative except to request that COSPAR make known its contributory class in accordance with Article 13 of the Convention.

Raymond L. Harrell
Rapporteur

Carl B. Nielsen
Chairman

Annexes: 2



A N N E X 1

1. ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE -- PREPARATORY WORK BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER, 1959		B U D G E T 1958 - 1959	Expenditure on 20.10.1959	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
I	<u>Staff expenses</u>				
.1	Administration.....	-	-	-	-
.2	Languages.....	-	-	-	-
.3	Roneo.....	-	-	-	-
.4	Insurance.....	-	-	-	-
II	<u>Premises and equipment</u>				
.5	Premises, furniture, machines.....	-	-	-	-
.6	Document production.....	-	-	-	-
.7	Office supplies and overheads.....	780.35	780.35	-	780.35
.8	Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-	-	-	-
.9	Unforeseen.....	-	-	-	-
III	<u>Financial management expenses</u>				
.10	Interest on advances.....	132.30	132.30	12,200.--	12,332.30
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>					
VI	<u>Preparatory work</u>				
.13	Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals).....	328,882.85	420,931.19		420,931.19
		329,795.50	421,843.84	12,200.--	434,043.84

2. ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE - PREPARATORY WORK BY THE I.F.R.B.

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER, 1959		B U D G E T 1958 - 1959	Expenditure on 20.10.1959	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
I.	Staff expenses				
.1	Administration.....	300,899.20	284,537.30	-	284,537.30 *)
.2	Languages	-	-	-	-
.3	Rones	-	-	-	-
.4	Insurance.....	30,218.35	37,447.50	-	37,447.50 **)
II.	Premises and equipment				
.5	Premises, furniture, machines.....	-	-	-	-
.6	Document production.....	-	-	-	-
.7	Office supplies and overheads	-	-	-	-
.8	Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment.....	-	-	-	-
.9	Unforeseen	-	-	-	-
III.	Financial management expenses				
.10	Interest on advances	16,286.05	16,286.05	18,400	34,686.05
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>					
VI.	Preparatory work				
.13	Publication and distribution of reports	66,781.79	70,563.54	-	70,563.54
		414,185.39	408,834.39	18,400.--	427,234.39

*) For six months only (January to June, 1959). From 1 July 1959, see "Assistance for technical work" Table 5

**) Excess expenditure covered by credit transfer from Item 1.

3. PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE - PRELIMINARY WORK BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

<u>Position as on 20 October, 1959</u>	BUDGET 1959	Expenses at 20.10.59	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
<u>I. Staff expenses</u>				
.1 Administration	-	-	-	-
.2 Languages	-	-	-	-
.3 Roneo	-	-	-	-
.4 Insurance	-	-	-	-
<u>II. Premises and equipment</u>				
.5 Premises, furniture, machines.....	-	-	-	-
.6 Document production	-	-	-	-
.7 Office supplies and overheads	-	-	-	-
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other equipment	-	-	-	-
.9 Unforeseen	-	-	-	-
<u>III. Financial management expenses</u>				
.10 Interest on advances	-	-	3.400.--	3.400.--
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>				
VI. Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals and Administrative Council Report)	146.300.--	105.491,55	3.656,90	109.148,45
	146.300.--	105.491,55	7.056,90	112.548,45

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER 1959

Items and Subheads	B U D G E T	Expenditure at 20.10.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future contracts	T O T A L	Credit Transfers		BALANCE
						from one item to another	from one subhead to another	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>I. Staff expenses</u>								
<u>.1 Administrative Services</u>								
Secretariat		17.891,75	26.912.--		44.803,75			
Administration		8.069,85	6.920.--		14.989,85			
Délegates' service		21.007,40	16.192.--		37.199,40			
Document service		33.294,05	36.437.--		69.731,05			
Messengers		25.308,25	27.060.--		52.368,25			
Public relations	289.000.--	14.416,05	30.203.--		44.619,05			
Sundry staff		9.905,55	15.170.--		25.075,55			
Travel expenses (Recruit.) ..		1.797.--	4.680.--		6.477.--			
Overtime		6.126,60	12.000.--		18.126,60			
Compensation for extra expenses		201,75	3.500		3.701,75			
Sundry		--	1.907,75	10.000.--	11.907,75			
	289.000.--	138.018,25	180.981,75	10.000.--	329.000.--	+40.000.--	--	--
<u>.2 Language services</u>								
Interpreters' service and for the order of the day		335.002,90	305.167.--		640.169,90	*)		
Translators		147.906,65	142.425.--		290.331,65			
Shorthand-typists & typists..		104.345,05	100.124.--		204.469,05			
Technical operators	1.442.000.--	17.797,45	22.120.--		39.917,45	*)		
Travel expenses (Recruit.)		14.511.--	11.590.--		26.101.--			
Overtime		5.319,95	14.500.--		19.819,95			
Compensation for extra expenses		339,20	17.000.--		17.339,20			
Sundry		39,90	1.811,90	100.000.--	101.851,80			
	1.442.000.--	625.262,10	614.737,90	100.000.--	1,340.000.--	-50.000.--	-50.000	+2.000.--

* For the 2 notes, see page 8.

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenses at 20.10.59	Estimated Expendi- ture	Provision for fut. contin- gencies	T O T A L	Transfer of credits		B A L A N C E
						from item to item	from sub-head to sub-head	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.3 Document Reproduction								
Roneo		40,556.85	41,934.—		82,490.85			
Draftsmen		7,128.35	5,310.—		12,438.35			
Travel expenses(Recruit)		—.—	—.—		—.—			
Overtime.....	133,750.—	8,199.95	18,000.—		26,199.95			
Compens. for extra exp.		1,075.—	8,000.—		9,075.—			
Sundry.....		—.—	1,795.85	10,000.—	11,795.85			
	133,750.—	56,960.15	75,039.85	10,000.—	142,000.—	+10,000.—	—.—	+ 1,750.—
.4 Insurance								
Contrib. to S.S and B Funds.....	18,000.—	3,277.05	4,500.—		7,777.05			
Other insurance.....		337.20	8,885.75		9,222.95			
	18,000.—	3,614.25	13,385.75		17,000.—			+ 1,000.—
II PREMISES AND SUPPLIES								
.5 Premises, furniture, machines								
Premises - rents.....		83,870.90	155,630.—		239,500.90*)			
Premises - rearrangement		18,580.65	20,300.—		38,880.65			
Furniture.....	265,000.—	3,571.75	6,430.—		10,001.75			
Machines		7,172.40	19,444.30		26,616.70			
	265,000.—	113,195.70	201,804.30		315,000.—	—.—	+ 50,000.—	—.—
.6 Document Production								
Cyclostyle paper.....		96,023.40	39,000.—		135,023.40			
Stencils.....		4,603.50	9,975.—		14,578.50			
Ink, other roneo req.....		9,076.25	6,500.—		15,576.25			
Printing.....	250,000.—	24,782.35	17,000.—		41,782.35			
Final Acts, A.R.C.....		—.—	140,000.—		140,000.—**			
Final Acts, P.C.....		—.—	46,700.—		46,700.—**			
Sundry.....		—.—	18,339.50		18,339.50			
	250,000.—	134,485.50	277,514.50		412,000.—	+ 4,000.—	—.—	- 158,000.—

*) and **)

For the 2 notes, see page 8

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenditure at 20.10.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for fut. contingencies	T O T A L	Transfer of credits		B A L A N C E
						from item to item	from sub-head to sub-head	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>.7 Office supplies and overheads</u>								
Office supplies.....		23,342.45	9,850.—		33,192.45			
Taxis.....		2,001.25	2,660.—		4,661.25			
Transport of supplies		3,066.50	5,000.—		8,066.50			
idem - I.T.U. car....	60,000.—	363.95	8,257.—		8,620.95			
Postal charges.....		259.70	600.—		859.70			
Telegrams.....		856.55	500.—		1,356.55			
Telephones.....		1,839.65	8,950.—		10,789.65			
Medical.....		255.—	245.—		500.—			
Sundry.....		4,659.60	13,293.35		17,952.95			
	60,000.—	36,644.65	49,355.35	—.—	86,000.—	+26,000.—	—.—	—.—
<u>.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical installations</u>								
S.I. - I.T.U.	140,000.—	7,200.70	81,000.—		88,200.70			
S.I. - others.....		1,830.—	11,750.—		13,580.—*)			
Sundry.....		822.65	7,396.65		8,219.30			
	140,000.—	9,853.35	100,146.65	—.—	110,000.—	-30,000.—	—.—	—.—
<u>.9 Unforeseen.....</u>	20,000.—	4,373.80	15,626.60	—.—	20,000.—	—.—	—.—	—.—
<u>III. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT EXPENSES</u>								
<u>.10 Interest on advances.</u>	50,000.—	6.15	39,993.85	—.—	40,000.—	—.—	—.—	+ 10,000.—
<u>Budget approved by the Administrative Council, 14th session.....</u>	2,667,750.—	1,122,413.90	1,568,586.10	120,000.—	2,811,000.—	—.—	—.—	- 143,250.—

*) For the note , see page 8

Brought forward		1,122,413.90	1,568,586.10	120,000.--	2,811,000.--	--	--	- 143,250
<u>Budget approved by the</u> <u>Administrative Council,</u> <u>14th Session</u>	2,667,750.--							
Amount indicated by the Acting Secretary-General to the Administrative Council as possible addi- tional expenditure re- sulting from the printing of the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Con- ference and for the use of a seventh conference room equipped for simul- taneous interpretation.	200,000.--							+ 200,000
Amount indicated by the Acting Secretary-General to the Plenipotentiary Conference as possible additional expenditure resulting from the print- ing of the Final Acts of that Conference.	31,700.--							+ 31,700
	2,899,450.--	1,122,413.90	1,568,586.10	120,000.--	2,811,000.--	--	--	+ 88,450

DISTRIBUTION OF CREDITS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE
BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE AND THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE:

	Total	Administrative Radio Conference	Plenipotentiary Conference
<u>C R E D I T S :</u>			
Budget approved by the Administrative Council of which 2/3 to be charged to the ARC and 1/3 to be charged to the PC	2,667,750.--	1,778,500.--	889,250.--
<u>Supplementary estimates:</u>			
a) equipping of a 7th conference room of which 2/3 to be charged to the ARC and 1/3 to be charged to the PC	105,000.--	70,000.--	35,000.--
b) printing of the Final Acts of the ARC (an amount of 45,000.-- is included in the budget approved by the Administrative Council)	95,000.-- **)	95,000.-- **)	
c) printing of the Final Acts of the PC (an amount of 15,000.-- is included in the budget approved by the Administrative Council)	31,700.-- **)		31,700.-- **)
	<u>2,899,450.--</u>	<u>1,943,500.--</u>	<u>955,950.--</u>
<u>E X P E N D I T U R E</u>			
Total (see page 7)	2,811,000.--		
Expenses to be shared:	2,811,000.--		
./.. Final Acts ARC/PC	<u>136,700.--</u>		
	2,624,300.--		
of which 2/3 to be charged to the ARC and 1/3 to be charged to the PC		1,749,535.-- *)	874,765.-- *)
Final Acts ARC		140,000.-- **)	
Final Acts PC			46,700.-- **)
	<u>2,811,000.--</u>	<u>1,889,535.--</u>	<u>921,465.--</u>

Notes

*) Including the cost of using an additional conference room.

**) Assuming that the Conferences assume responsibility for 1/3 of the type-setting costs.

5. SPECIAL EXPENSES

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER, 1959

Articles and items	B U D G E T	Expenditures at 20.10.59	Estimated expendi- tures	Provision for future contin- gencies	T O T A L	Transfer of credits from item to item from sub- head to subhead		BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE</u>								
Assistance for technical work	150,000.--	29,585.85	33,414.15	20,000.--	83,000.--			+67,000.--
<u>PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE</u>								
Extra staff for the Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.--	3,233.55	-.--	-.--	3,233.55			+15,466.45

RECAPITULATION

POSITION AS ON 20 OCTOBER, 1959

	INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES		Administrative Radio Conference		Plenipotentiary Conference	
	Budget	Expenses and estim. exp.	Budget	Expenses and estim. exp.	Budget	Expenses and estim. exp.
1. Administrative Radio Conference- Preparatory work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals)	329,795.50	434,043.84	329,795.50	434,043.84		
2. Administrative Radio Conference- Preparatory work by the I.F.R.B. (preparation of plans and reports)	414,185.39	427,234.39	414,185.39	427,234.39		
3. Plenipotentiary Conference - Preparatory work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals & Administrative Council report)	146,300.--	112,548.45			146,300.--	112,548.45
4. International Telecommunication Conferences (see page 8)						
Budget	2,667,750.--)		1,778,500.--)		889,250.--)	
Supplementary estimates	231,700.--)	2,811,000.--	165,000.--)	1,889,535.--	66,700.--)	921,465.--
5. Special expenses:						
Assistance for technical work	150,000.--	83,000.--	150,000.--	83,000.--		
Extra staff for the Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.--	3,233.55			18,700.--	3,233.55
	3,958,430.89	3,871,060.23	2,837,480.89	2,833,813.23	1,120,950.--	1,037,247.--

A N N E X 2

Report of the Secretary of the Conferences

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE EXPENSES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES, GENEVA, 1959

Article 13, paragraph 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention indicates by whom and under what conditions the extraordinary expenses relating to Plenipotentiary Conferences and Administrative Conferences are met.

Moreover it is laid down in Article 19, paragraph 2 of the Financial Regulations of the Union that:

"2. The report mentioned in Section C, paragraph 4, of Administrative Council Resolution No. 83 (amended) shall include a complete list of the Members, Associate Members, recognized private operating agencies and any international organization and scientific or industrial organizations which are to contribute to the expenses of the conference or meeting, together with a list of the international organizations which have been exempted from payment in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3 (5) of the Convention."

.....

"For each contributor to the expenses, the contributory class shall be indicated."

(The text of Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council is the subject of Annex 2 to Document No. 97 of the Administrative Radio Conference; it is also given in Annex 2 hereinafter).

Hence I submit, in Annex 1, a provisional list of participants in the expenses of the international telecommunication conferences, Geneva, 1959, with the position as on 30 October, 1959.

Opposite the names of the participants is given the number of contributory units for the two conferences.

Members, recognized private operating agencies and international organizations whose contributory class is not yet known are urgently requested to inform the Secretariat of the Conferences as soon as possible of the contributory class chosen in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Convention.

Gerald C. Gross
Acting Secretary-General
Secretary of the Conferences

Appendices: 2

Appendix 1

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE EXPENSES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES, GENEVA, 1959

(Position as on 30 October 1959)

1. <u>Members of the Union</u>	<u>Number of con-</u> <u>tributory units</u>	<u>Participants</u>	
		<u>A.R.C.</u>	<u>P.C.</u>
Afghanistan.....	1	1	1
Albania (People's Republic of).....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of).....	1	1	1
Argentine Republic	25	25	25
Australia (Commonwealth of).....	20	20	20
Austria	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Belgium	8	8	8
The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	3	3	3
Burma	3	3	3
Bolivia.....	3	3	3
Brazil	25	25	25
Bulgaria (People's Republic of).....	1	1	1
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1	1	-
Canada.....	20	20	20
Ceylon	1	1	1
Chile	3	-	-
China	15	15	15
Vatican City State	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Colombia (Republic of).....	3	3	3
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	2	2	2
Korea (Republic of)	1	1	1
Costa Rica	3	3	3
Cuba	2	2	2
Denmark	5	5	5
Dominican Republic	3	3	3
El Salvador (Republic of)	3	-	3
Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Administration	20	20	20
Ecuador	1	1	-
Spain	3	3	3
United States	30	30	30
Ethiopia	1	1	1
Finland	3	3	3
France	30	30	30
Ghana	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Greece	3	3	3
Guatemala	1	1	1
Guinea (Republic of).....	1	-	1
Haiti (Republic of)	1	-	-
Honduras (Republic of)	2	-	-
Hungarian People's Republic	1	1	1
India (Republic of)	20	20	20
Indonesia (Republic of)	10	10	10
Iran	1	1	1

	Number of con- tributory units	Participants	
		A.R.C.	P.C.
Iraq (Republic of)	1	1	1
Ireland	3	3	3
Iceland	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Israel	1	1	1
Italy	20	20	20
Japan	25	25	25
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	1	1	1
*) Kuwait	*)	*)	*)
Laos (Kingdom of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lebanon	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Liberia	3	3	3
Libya (United Kingdom of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
Luxembourg	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Malaya (Federation of)	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kingdom of Morocco	1	1	1
Mexico	8	8	8
Monaco	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nepal	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nicaragua	3	3	3
Norway	5	5	5
New Zealand	5	5	5
Pakistan	15	15	15
Panama	3	-	-
Paraguay	1	1	1
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	10	10	10
Peru	2	2	2
Philippines (Republic of the)	1	1	1
Poland (People's Republic of)	10	10	10
Portugal	8	8	8
Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	-	-
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	8	8	8
United Arab Republic	5 + 1	6	6
Federal Republic of Germany	20	20	20
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	1	1	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ...	5	5	5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Roumanian People's Republic	1	1	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30	30	30
Sudan (Republic of)	1	1	1
Sweden	10	10	10
Switzerland	10	10	10
Czechoslovakia	8	8	8
Territories of the United States of America	25	25	25
The Overseas Territories for the Inter- national Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	8	8	8
Thailand	5	5	5
Tunisia	1	1	1
Turkey	5	5	3
Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa	13	13	13

	Number of con- tributory units		Participants A.R.C.	P.C.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	30	.....	30	30
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	3	.....	3	3
Venezuela (United States of)	10	.....	10	10
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	1	.....	-	1
Yemen	1	.....	-	-
II. <u>Associate Members of the Union</u>				
British West Africa	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	-
British East Africa	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
British Bermuda - Carribean Group	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	-	-
Singapore - British Borneo Group	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	-	-
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	-	-
	618			
III. <u>Recognized private operating agencies</u>				
*) Compagnie générale de télégraphie sans fil .....		*)	.....
*) Société Radio-Orient .....		*)	.....
*) Compagnie portugaise Radio Marconi .....		*)	.....
*) Transradio Espenola S.A. ....		*)	.....
*) France Cables et Radio .....		*)	.....
*) British Broadcasting Corporation .....		*)	.....
*) Cable and Wireless Limited .....		*)	.....
*) Independent Television Authority .....		*)	.....
*) Marconi International Marine Communication Company Limited ...		*)	.....
IV. <u>United Nations and Specialized Agencies</u>				
United Nations Organization (U.N.O.)	exonerated		exonerated	
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (I.M.C.O.)	"		"	
International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)	"		exonerated	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	"		"	
World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.)	"		"	
World Health Organization (W.H.O.)	"		"	
Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)	"		exonerated	
V. <u>International Organizations</u>				
International Amateur Radio Union (I.A.R.U.)	exonerated		-	
International Radio Maritime Committee (C.I.R.M.)	"		-	
International Broadcasting and Television Organization (I.B.T.O.)	"		-	
*) Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)	*)		-	
International Federation of Shipping (I.S.F.)	exonerated		-	
International Chamber of Shipping	"		-	
International Radio Air Safety Association (I.R.A.S.A.) ..	"		-	
International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)	"		-	

	Number of con- tributory units	Participants	
		<u>A.R.C.</u>	<u>P.C.</u>
European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.)	exonerated	.....	-
International Committee of the Red Cross (I.C.R.C.) .....	"	.....	-
International Astronautical Federation (I.A.F.) .....	"	.....	-
International Astronomical Union .....	"	.....	-
International Scientific Radio Union (U.R.S.I.) .....	"	.....	-
International Association of Radio-Maritime Interests (A.I.I.R.M.) .....	"	.....	-
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ....	"	.....	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Provisional total as on 30.10.59		598 $\frac{1}{2}$	601 $\frac{1}{2}$

*) Contributing class unknown

Appendix 2

Resolution No. 83.- ORGANIZATION, FINANCING AND LIQUIDATION OF THE
(amended) ACCOUNTS OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS (cf. PV CA3/19 -
October 1948, CA4/34 - September 1949, CA5/20 and
36 - October 1950, PV CA9/25 Doc. 1606/CA9 - May 1954)

The Administrative Council,

Considering

1. That all the conferences and meetings of the Union should be uniformly organized, as regards both the material provisions and the accounting and liquidation of accounts;
2. That every effort should be made to reduce the expenditure of conferences and meetings and to accelerate the recovery of participants' contributory shares;
3. That the question whether progress made by a conference is sufficient to justify its prolongation beyond the date for which funds have been provided in the procedure described in Section B is a matter which can only be decided by the conference itself;
4. That nevertheless it is essential that steps be taken to review the desirability of extending the duration of a conference before the credit is exhausted, and that this question should therefore be examined by the Plenary Assembly of the conference, which should have before it an interim statement of accounts, prepared by the Secretary-General, of the expenditure already incurred;
5. That Article 10, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952, is primarily concerned with the procedure for convening new conferences, and does not in terms apply to resumed sessions of conferences, and that it is desirable that the procedure described in Article 10, paragraphs 5 and 6 should apply equally to the latter;
6. That it is advisable to include, in the agreements to be concluded with inviting administrations for the preparation of conferences or meetings, provisions covering the possible cancellation, postponement or change of meeting-place, so that such eventualities should not cause unnecessary prejudice to the Union;

Resolves

that the following provisions shall be applied for
all the conferences and meetings organized under the aegis of the Union.

A. Organization of conferences and meetings when there is an inviting administration

1. At such time as he deems appropriate, the Secretary-General shall negotiate an agreement with the inviting administration on the arrangement to be made by both the General Secretariat of the Union and that administration, in order to supply the conference or meeting with the necessary material means for the satisfactory progress of the work.

2. This agreement, which shall specify the respective functions of both parties, shall be based, as regards its principles, on the arrangements described in Document No. 166/CA3. It may deviate from them to take into account the views of each inviting administration and, in particular, the services which that administration is in a position to offer free of charge.

3. However, in order that the General Secretariat shall not be implicated in matters for which it does not have to assume responsibility, the agreement to be concluded should not deal with any question concerning the application of the Convention or the General Regulations, which falls exclusively within the competence of the conferences or meetings, or of the inviting administration.

4. In particular, the agreement shall include no stipulation concerning the right of administrations in the matter of participation in the conferences, nor the Rules of Procedure of the conferences.

5. In order to establish a draft budget, the agreement may include, as an indication, estimates concerning the number of committees, the linguistic services and the employment of the time, as well as an estimate of the duration of the conference.

B. Financing of conferences and meetings when there is an inviting administration

The agreement to be reached with the inviting administration should, in so far as possible, be based on the following data:

1. Where it does not cover the expenses itself, the inviting administration shall advance the necessary funds for the renting and preparation of premises, the reproduction and distribution of documents of the conferences and meetings, the payments of salaries of the lower grade of the Secretariat personnel recruited locally, the purchase of supplies, the purchase or renting of office equipment and any other equipment deemed necessary for the work of the conference. This list may vary according to the nature of the loans granted gratis by the inviting administration.

2. These expenses shall be refunded to the inviting administration by the General Secretariat of the Union, as soon as the latter has decided upon the shares to be allocated to those taking part in the conferences or meetings.

3. The inviting administration shall bear the expenses pertaining to a Reception Committee and, if the occasion arises, the entertainments and other diversions organized for the delegates.

4. For all the other expenses, the Secretary-General shall also endeavour to obtain the advance of the necessary funds from the inviting administration; these funds shall be subsequently refunded subject to the same conditions as those mentioned in paragraph 2 above. If this proves impossible, the Secretary-General shall have recourse to advances by the Swiss Government.

5. The agreement reached with the inviting administration and the draft budget of the conference or meeting shall be submitted for approval to the Administrative Council if the latter holds a Session prior to the conference or meeting.

6. If this should not be the case, the agreement and the draft budget shall be submitted to the Committee mentioned in the next section, at the beginning of the conference or meeting.

7. The agreement with the inviting administration must contain provisions covering cases where conferences or meetings are cancelled or postponed, or their meeting place is changed, as a result of a decision by the Union, adopted by means of its competent organs:

- a) in general it shall be clearly established that in such an eventuality the Union shall be responsible to the inviting administration only for its commitments or actual expenditure in preparation for the conference - provided the administration has not agreed to bear such expenses itself - and only in so far as they are indispensable and cannot be cancelled or reduced;
- b) if the cost of preparing premises to house the conference is to be borne by the Union, the agreement shall stipulate the details of the work to be done and its cost, and the maximum economy shall be sought compatible with satisfactory organization of the conference;
- c) save in very special cases, the reservation of accommodation for delegates, staff, etc., must not entail any financial commitment for the Union.

8. If the inviting administration, instead of convening the conference or meeting, announces that it cannot receive the conference at the agreed place or time, the Union shall not be responsible for the expenses incurred by the inviting administration in preparation for the conference or meeting.

9. On request by the inviting country, and if exchange conditions are suitable, contributions owed to the Union by that country may be accepted in local currency in such a proportion as will enable the conference expenses to be settled in that currency to be met.

C. Committee for the Supervision of the Organization of conferences or meetings and the expenses resulting therefrom

1. At the opening of each conference or meeting, a special committee shall be set up to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates and the expenses involved throughout the duration of the conference or meeting.

2. This committee, which must, of course, include a representative of the General Secretariat and a representative of the inviting country, shall be appointed by the conference or meeting.

3. Before the exhaustion of the credit approved under the provisions of Section B above, the Budget Control Committee, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the conference, will present an interim statement of the expenditure incurred, so that the Plenary Assembly of the conference may take this into account in considering the question whether the progress made is sufficient to justify a prolongation of the conference after the date when the budget will be exhausted.

4. At the end of each conference or meeting, the committee shall present a report, showing as accurately as possible, for the different items, the total expenditure at the close of the conference or meeting.

5. This report shall be submitted to the closing Plenary Assembly and then entered, with the observations of the Plenary Assembly, on the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Council.

6. The provisions of Section C shall also apply to conferences convened at Geneva.

D. Settlement of the accounts of conferences or meetings

So as to reduce, as far as possible, the total interest on the sums advanced by the Swiss Government it is important that the contributory shares of participants in conferences or meetings should be recovered without delay. To this end:

- a) when a conference covers a period running into the next financial year, the Secretary-General shall forward to the administrations or organizations concerned an account of their share of the expenses incurred during the current financial year;

- b) if, at the close of a conference or meeting, it appears that the final accounts cannot be drawn up within one month, the Secretary-General shall immediately forward to the participants a principal account of their share of the expenses on the basis of the statement of expenditure approved by the closing Plenary Assembly; an additional account shall, if necessary, be subsequently forwarded if it appears, when the accounts are finally closed, that a balance remains to be recovered.

E. Limit of the prerogatives of conferences in financial matters

1. A conference has no power to arrange for future sessions of the same conference after the termination of the original session, or for further conferences, except by the procedure prescribed in Article 10 of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952, for convening Administrative Conferences.
2. Save in the case when a conference decides to prolong its duration, no conference other than a Plenipotentiary Conference has the power to authorize the Secretary-General to ask the inviting administration to advance funds or to request the advance of funds from the Swiss Confederation to finance conferences. The Secretary-General can only act in this matter in accordance with the prescriptions of the Buenos Aires Convention and the directives of a Plenipotentiary Conference, or of the Administrative Council.
3. Administrative Conferences and Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees must bear in mind the provisions of paragraph 7 of Additional Protocol IV to the Buenos Aires Convention and must observe the provisions of paragraph 8 thereof.

F. Publication of the Final Acts of conferences or meetings

1. In principle, the final acts of conferences or meetings, whatever their method of reproduction, shall be published by the General Secretariat in their usual place of publication and with the minimum of cost.
2. However, this rule may be disregarded in recognized cases of urgency and at the special request of the conference or meeting.
3. In this connection:
 - a) if a conference prints, for its own use, documents of which typographical composition can subsequently be used, in whole or in part, for the printing of the final acts, it must bear part of the composition costs and the whole of the printing costs of the said document;

- b) when this is not so, the printing costs of the final acts shall, in principle, be posted to the printed matter account, but the conference may decide, in special circumstances, to assume part of the cost;
- c) in any event, the total printing costs attributed to a conference must be finally established by the closing Plenary Assembly, on the basis of the printer's estimate and/or any other element of appreciation, so that the heading "Printing Cost" in the budget shall not subsequently be changed in any way that might result in the recovery of the participants' shares being delayed.

4. The Final Acts of a conference or meeting are supplied to delegates free of charge, if a formal decision to this effect is taken on a report by the Budget Control Committee mentioned in Part C above.

All the provisions of this resolution may, at the Director's request, be applied to the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees in conformity with Chapter 13, paragraph 5 of the General Regulations.

Note: The provisions of Resolution No. 83 (amended) have been confirmed by Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, 1952.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 516-E
4 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Thirteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress and Safety)

Tuesday, 27 October 1959, at 1500 hours

Reference: Agenda of 27 October 1959 - Document No. DT 5851. Approval of Summary RecordsDocument No. 430, was approved with the following change:Page 2, under Document No. 327, top of the page, No. 2459: Delete the words: "and delete on list at bottom of page".2. Consideration of the Final Report of Working Group 7C3 (contained in Document No. DT 537)The Chairman of Working Group 7C3 introduced the report, which was then approved by the Sub-Committee with the following changes:Page 1, paragraph 3d), letters "SOS SOS SOS".Page 2, last line of paragraph 3: "DDD SOS SOS SOS DDD".

Paragraph 4: Seventh word is "adopt".

Paragraph 5: First line should read: "DDD SOS SOS SOS DDD".Page 3, paragraph 915a), second line: Change "may" to "must".Paragraph 915g): Second line should read: "DDD SOS SOS SOS DDD".

Last line should read: "the call sign of the transmitting station," etc.

Page 4, 915h), third sub-paragraph should read: "the words", etc.

Added at the bottom of the page - "No. 892 to 894" - Delete.



Page 5, paragraph 921a, third line: Delete "has" and insert "shall have".

Paragraph 922 (3), sub-paragraph b), should read as follows: "In radiotelephony, to attract the attention of the person on watch or to actuate automatic devices giving the alarm".

Page 6, sub-paragraph b), at top of page: Delete the parenthetical expression "(or in special cases the ocean station vessels)".

Paragraph 924, first line: Change "or" to "of".

Page 7, sub-paragraph a), under radiotelegraph: Drafting Committee to insert in the parenthetical expression "Nos. 232 and/or 711," as appropriate.

Sub-paragraph a), under radiotelephone, first line: Delete the words "automatic receiving".

Page 8, sub-paragraph c): Delete the parenthetical expression: "(for both transmission and reception)".

Page 9, sub-paragraph a): Delete "establishment", and insert "introduction".

The Chairman of Working Group 7C3 then called attention to paragraph 8, on page 2 of Document No. DT 537, which suggested that the sequential order of the various sections of Article 37 might be rearranged. He noted that, since the Working Group reports of 7C2 and 7C3 had been adopted, this could now be done. He suggested for the information of the drafting group that the following order be considered:

Section I - General

Section II - Frequencies to Be Used in Case of Distress

Section III - Distress - General

Section IV - Distress Call and Message

Section V - Distress Call and Message Transmission Procedure

Section VI - Acknowledgement of Receipt

Section VII - Distress Traffic

Section VIII - End of Distress Traffic

Section IX - Transmission of Distress Message by Station Not
Itself in Distress

Section X - Alarm Signals

Section XI - Urgency Signals

Section XII - Safety Signals

The Chairman of Working Group 7C3 then noted that the placement of Section II of Article 37 was also being considered by Working Group 7B4.

At this point, the Chairman, speaking for the Sub-Committee, expressed appreciation for the excellent report which the Working Group had produce and particularly commended the Chairman of the Working Group, Mrs. Swanson, the United Kingdom Delegate, for his leadership, noting that the general acceptability of the report was a tribute to the thoroughness with which the study had been conducted.

Items 3 through 6 were deferred until the Fourteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C

7. Other business.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 18.30 hours.

Rapporteur:

R.T. Brown

Chairman

G. Van A. Graves

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 517-E
2 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORDFourteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress and Safety)

Thursday, 29 October 1959, at 3 p.m.

1. The Chairman advised the meeting of the sudden illness of Mr. R.T. Brown, Rapporteur of the Committee, and that Mr. D. Mitchell, United States Delegation, would serve as Rapporteur until Mr. Brown returns.
2. The Delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the sympathy of the Committee for Mr. Brown and the wish that he would soon be well and fit again.

3. Drafting Group ReportsAddendum No. 1, Corrigendum No. 1, to Document No. DT 84

It was agreed that RR 866 should be revised as follows :

866 In cases of distress, urgency or safety, transmissions :

- a) by radiotelegraphy, shall not in general exceed a speed of 16 words a minute;
- b) by radiotelephony, shall be made slowly and distinctly, each word being clearly pronounced to facilitate transcription.

It was agreed that the proposals for RR 240 and 874 had been dealt with previously and that the remainder of the Document should be deferred awaiting the report of 7B4.

Document No. DT 314

The proposed language for RR 884, 891 and 901 was approved with the changes shown in the Annex hereto. After lengthy discussion of the Chairman's proposal for RR's 883 and 885, it was decided to request the Drafting Group to produce a draft revision of 883 and 885, which would be responsive to suggestions made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and which would take into account the remarks of the Observer from I.A.T.A. with respect to differences in the French and English text of the present language. The draft prepared by the Group appears in the Annex hereto. The Delegate of Argentina called attention to the use of the word "region" in the Spanish text of RR 901, stating that the preferred translation into Spanish would be "area".



Document No. 517-E

Page 2

Document No. DT 474

It was agreed that action by the Sub-Committee on the 7C3 Report had removed any necessity for action on Document No. DT 474.

4. Other Business

There being no other business, the meeting rose at 18.25 hours.

Rapporteur:

Donald Mitchell

Chairman:

G. van A. Graves

Annex : 1

A N N E XProposals 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468

RR 884

As a general rule, and if time permits, an aircraft shall transmit in its distress message the following information:

- Estimated position and time of the estimate;
- Heading (state whether magnetic or true degrees);
- Indicated air speed;
- Altitude;
- Type of aircraft;
- Nature of distress and type of assistance needed;
- Any other information which might facilitate the rescue (including the intention of the person in command, such as forced alighting on the sea or crash landing).

Proposals 2464, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 4421

883

(2) As a general rule, a ship signals its position in latitude and longitude (Greenwich), using figures for the degrees and minutes, together with one of the words NORTH or SOUTH and one of the words EAST or WEST. In radiotelegraphy the signal .-.-.- is used to separate the degrees from the minutes. When practicable, the true bearing and distance in nautical miles from a known geographical point may be given.

885

(3) As a general rule, an aircraft in flight signals its position either in radiotelephony or radiotelegraphy:

- by latitude and longitude (Greenwich), using figures for the degrees and minutes, together with one of the words NORTH or SOUTH and one of the words EAST or WEST; or
- by the name of the nearest place, and its approximate distance in relation thereto, together with one of the words NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, or WEST, as the case may be, or when practicable, by words indicating intermediate directions.

Proposals 2477, 2478, 2479, 4428

891

....should be set for continuous emission if considered necessary and circumstances permit.

Proposals 2459, 4436, 2488, 2489, 4437, 4441, 4442, 4443

901

§ 23. (1) The station in distress or the station in control of distress traffic may impose silence either on all stations in the area or on any station which interferes with the distress traffic. It shall address these instruction "to all stations" or to one

station only, according to circumstances. In either case, it shall use:

- for radiotelegraphy, the abbreviation QRT, followed by the distress signal SOS;
- for radiotelephony, the word SILENCE (pronounced as the French word silence), followed by the distress signal MAYDAY.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 518-E
4 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDTwenty-first Meeting of Committee 4

Friday, 30 October, 1959 at 15.00 - 17.00 hours

1. The first item of the Agenda, Document No. DT. 646, was the third report of the ad hoc group on frequency allocations for space research, which was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Acton, who expressed his appreciation of the cooperation given by every member of the group. He said that the report including Annexes, 1, 2 and 3 had been unanimously adopted by the group; he suggested that the draft resolution in Annex 3 would be more appropriate for consideration by the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew attention to a typing error on page 3 where in the first column the figure 2 500 Mc/s should be 2 300 Mc/s. After a number of delegates including those of Cuba, Greece, Austria, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Germany and Switzerland had expressed difficulties concerning the use of the band 1 700 - 2 300 Mc/s, the Chairman of Working Group 4E pointed out that this band was still under consideration by subgroup 4E3 who could examine this question at their next meeting.

It was agreed that Annex 1 of the Report Document No. 478 would be so examined.

In respect of Annex 2 some delegates considered it unwise to specify the duration of a possible E.A.R.C. but others supported the views of the delegate of Canada that the intent of this draft resolution was to indicate for the Plenary Assembly and later for the Plenipotentiary Conference the general views of Committee 4. The meeting agreed with the Chairman's suggestion that the comments so far made would be noted and that Annex 2 would be reconsidered later in Committee 4.

It was also agreed that Annex 3 would be referred to the Plenary Assembly.

2. Item 2 of the Agenda was to hear the verbal reports of the Chairman of the working groups; these had changed little if at all since the previous meeting.
3. Item 3 of the Agenda was to consider Document No. 477 concerning the draft resolution about the use of the frequency bands 7 000 - 7 100 kc/s and 7 100 - 7 300 kc/s by the Amateur and Broadcasting services. The Delegate of the United States considered that the draft resolution accurately



reflected Annex 1 of Document No. 270 but felt that there should be a connection between the table of frequency allocations and the resolution which could be obtained by a provision in Article 47, specifying the date and conditions of entry into force of the new allocations. This view was supported by the Delegates of South Africa, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic asked for the following text to be included in the record of the meeting:

"The Delegation of United Arab Republic believes that out of band broadcasting cannot be stopped by such resolutions. It can only be stopped by facing the needs of broadcasting squarely and realistically and providing for the same. The Delegation of United Arab Republic, therefore, reserves their position entirely on this subject."

The Delegate of Pakistan asked for the following statement to be recorded:

"The Delegation of Pakistan feels that the paragraph No. 4 in Document No. 477 is inconsistent with the paragraph Nos. 1 & 2 of the same document. The Delegation further believes that out of band broadcasting cannot be stopped by such resolutions. It can only be stopped by facing the needs of Broadcasting squarely and realistically and providing for the same. The Delegation of Pakistan, therefore, reserves their position entirely on this subject."

The Delegate of India considered it would be better in the final paragraph of the draft resolution after the words "finally resolves" to replace all the words after "Regions 1 & 3" by "should be limited to reception zones in Regions 1 & 3". The Chairman considered this an acceptable amendment.

The Delegate of Cuba could see no connection between paras. 2 & 4 of the draft resolution and considered that the band 7 100 - 7 300 kc/s should be used for broadcasting on a world-wide basis.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. considered that the final paragraph of the draft resolution after the words "further resolves" should be rewritten in the same terms as appear in No. 90 of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City);

The Chairman asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to hand in a rewritten draft of this paragraph so as to facilitate further discussion.

The time available for the meeting having been exhausted, further consideration of this item was deferred until the next meeting and the Committee was adjourned.

Rapporteur:
A. James Bourne

Chairman:
Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 519-E
4 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

of Sub-Committee 4E to Committee 4

Eleventh Meeting - 23 October, 1959

Agenda: Document No. DT 555

1. The agenda having been adopted, the Chairman called for a discussion on the summary records of the sixth (Document No. 438), the seventh (Document No. 439) and the eighth (Document No. 440) meetings. The following comments were made:

Document No. 438:

- a) The Chairman said that in the 2 700 - 2 900 Mc/s band, Note 108c) of the United States should be deleted, as the Meteorological Aids Services were now included in the table on a priority basis.
- b) The Delegate of Czechoslovakia requested that his country, together with Roumania, which he also represented, be included in the note for the U.S.S.R. for the above-mentioned band.
- c) The Chairman recalled that the Delegations of Sweden and Norway were to submit the text of the note mentioned under 4 200 - 4 400 Mc/s band, relating to the use of wide-band auxiliary channels. It was agreed that the text would be handed to the Reporter.
- d) The Delegation of Australia then pointed out the advantages of putting the Meteorological Aids Service in the 2 700 - 2 900 Mc/s band, with a note of the type of 112e), on page 4 of Document No. DT 519, which had previously been adopted by the Group, on the basis of the provisional definitions of Group 6A. After a statement by the Delegate of United States, the proposal of Australia was approved. The Delegate of U.S.S.R., in view of that decision, requested the deletion of the note for the U.S.S.R. under the bandwidth in question, and that request was granted.

Document No. 439

- a) The Delegate of Czechoslovakia requested the inclusion of his country and Roumania in the note for the U.S.S.R. under the 4 400 - 5 000 Mc/s band.



b) The Delegate of the Netherlands drew attention to the note for the U.S.S.R. relating to radioastronomy requirements, which should be handled by the special Group. With this in mind he asked that their terms of reference be extended to cover the whole band assigned for study to the Group (960 to 10 500 mc/s), it being understood that the question would be analyzed on the basis of the findings of the other Sub-groups. After statements by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., who accepted that procedure, and the United States, the Group agreed to complete the terms of reference of the special Sub-group in the manner proposed by the Netherlands.

c) At the request of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, the point having been raised by the Delegate of the United States, it was agreed to delete from the radioastronomy note (4 400 - 5 000 Mc/s) the last sentence reading "in accordance with paragraph 7A (Document No. 242 rev.)", and that the note would be considered by the Special Group.

With the above comments, the Report was approved.

Document No. 440

a) The Delegate of France reserved the right to revert to the note for I.C.M., when drafted, regarding the frequency 5 750 mc/s.

b) The Delegate of Italy reserved the right to draw up the radiolocation note for his country, in the 5 925 - 8 500 Mc/s band (Proposal 5526).

With those comments, the Report was approved.

2. Mr. Anderson, Chairman of Sub-Group 4E3, gave a verbal report and stated that an additional report to 4E would be available within a fortnight relating to the 8 500 to 10 500 Mc/s band.

3. The Chairman made some general comments on the second report by the Special Group created by the Plenary to study the requirements of the space service. That report appeared in Document No. 397.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that it was premature to make assignments for that service in bands above 200 Mc/s, and that the matter should be studied by a future Ordinary or Extraordinary Administrative Conference. The Delegate of the United States said that satellites already existed which operated on frequencies above 200 Mc/s. The Dutch Delegate thought it would be very difficult to allocate the ± 1 Mc/s band as the Space Group had recommended, for the specific requirements of radioastronomy. After the Delegates of France, the United States, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the representative of C.O.S.P.A.R. had spoken, the Group decided to inform Committee 4 that no conclusion had been reached as to whether or not ± 1 Mc/s should be allocated in the 1 400 - 1 427 Mc/s band to the

space service, and that an attempt should be made to satisfy requirements in a neighbouring band.

There being no other business, the meeting rose at 10.45 a.m.

W. García Ríos,
Rapporteur

G.C. Braga
Chairman

CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 9 AU 15 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 9 TO 15 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 9 AL 15 DE NOVIEMBRE

Document N° 520-FES
5 novembre 1959

	9 Lundi Monday Lunes				10 Mardi Tuesday Martes				11 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				12 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				13 Vendredi Friday Viernes					14 Samedi Saturday Sábado			
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	2030	0900	1100	1500	1700
Assemblée plénière							A	A																	
Com. 1																				E*					
Com. 4			B	B							B	B							A	A					
G.T. 4 Ad hoc	F	F																							
G.T. 4A													B	B											
G.T. 4B																	E	E							
S.G.T. 4B2	PW	PW																							
G.T. 4C					PW	PW																			
G.T. 4D															E	E	F	F							
G.T. 4D Special									E	E			PW	PW											
S.G.T. 4D4 Reg.1					G	G																			
S.G.T. 4D5													L	L											
S.G.T. 4D5 Reg.1	G	G																							
S.G.T. 4D7 Reg.3					H	H																			
S.G.T. 4D8 Reg.1									H	H															
G.T. 4E					C	C							C	C								E	E		
G.T. 4E Ad hoc	H	H																							
S.G.T. 4E3									B	B															
G.T. 4G	B	B													C	C									
Com. 5																	B	B							
G.T. 5 Ad hoc			F	F	B	B																			
G.T. 5A	A	A			F	F			F	F			F	F					F	F	A			A	A
G.T. 5B											F	F			F	F									

*) A 18 h. 30



	9 Lundi Monday Lunes				10 Mardi Tuesday Martes					11 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				12 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				13 Vendredi Friday Viernes				14 Samedi Saturday Sábado			
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	2030	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700
S.G.T. 5B3																				C	C				
S.G.T. 5B4			E	E				A	A																
Com. 6												C	C					C	C						
G.T. 6 ad hoc	L	L														L	L								
G.T. 6A										C	C														
Com. 7			D	D										D	D										
S. Com. 7A										D	D									D*)	D*)				
G.T. 7A ad hoc					D	D																			
G.T. 7A4							D	D																	
G.T. 7A7																						D	D		
S. Com. 7B												D	D			D	D					F	F		
S. Com. 7C																		D	D						
S. Com. 7E					L	L												L	L						
G.T. 7F	C	C																		D*)	D*)				
Com. 8	K	K	K	K	K	K				K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K

*) S. Com. 7A ou G.T. 7F.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 521-FES
ADDENDUM N° 2
27 novembre 1959COMMISSION 4
COMMITTEE 4
COMISIÓN 4MODIFICATION DU N° 146
DU REGLEMENT DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS
(adopté par la Commission 4)

- 146 MOD L'exploitation de stations de radionavigation LORAN est autorisée, à titre temporaire, sur 1 950 kHz (la bande occupée étant 1 925-1 975 kHz) à condition que, exception faite des stations constituant le système LORAN de l'ATLANTIQUE NORD-EST (au nord du parallèle 55° N), l'établissement et l'exploitation de ces stations LORAN aient, au préalable, fait l'objet d'accords particuliers avec les administrations ayant des services susceptibles d'être affectés. Toutes dispositions utiles seront prises en vue de réduire les brouillages nuisibles pouvant être causés par les émissions LORAN aux autres services autorisés dans cette bande ainsi que dans les bandes adjacentes.

MODIFICATION TO No. 146
OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS
(adopted by Committee 4)

- 146 MOD The operation of Loran radionavigation stations is authorized temporarily on 1 950 kc/s (the band occupied being 1 925-1 975 kc/s) provided that, except for the stations comprising the North-East Atlantic Loran System (North of Latitude 55° N), the establishment and operation of specific Loran Stations shall be the subject of a special arrangement among Administrations having operations that would be affected. All practicable measures shall be taken to reduce harmful interference from Loran transmissions to other authorized services in this or adjacent bands.

MODIFICACIÓN DEL N.º 146
DEL REGLAMENTO DE RADIOCOMUNICACIONES
(adoptada por la Comisión 4)

- 146 MOD Se autoriza temporalmente el funcionamiento de las estaciones de radionavegación LORAN en 1 950 kc/s (banda ocupada será 1 925-1 975 kc/s), siempre que la instalación y funcionamiento de las estaciones LORAN en el ATLANTICO NORTE (al Norte del paralelo 55° N) se efectúe en virtud de acuerdos especiales con las administraciones que exploten servicios que puedan verse afectados. Se tomarán cuantas medidas sea posible para reducir la interferencia perjudicial que las transmisiones Loran puedan causar a los otros servicios autorizados en esta banda y en las bandas adyacentes.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 521-FES
ADDENDUM N° 1
13 novembre 1959COMMISSION 4
COMMITTEE 4
COMISION 4MODIFICATION DU N° 146
DU REGLEMENT DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS
(complète le Document N° 521 page 6)

- 146 MOD 32) L'exploitation des stations de radionavigation Loran est temporairement autorisée sur la fréquence 1 950 kHz (bande occupée : 1 925 - 1 975 kHz) à la condition que l'installation et l'exploitation de stations Loran fassent l'objet d'accords particuliers entre les administrations dont certains services pourraient être affectés. Toutes les mesures possibles seront prises en vue de réduire les brouillages nuisibles causés par les émissions de Loran aux autres services autorisés dans cette bande ou dans les bandes adjacentes.

MODIFICATION TO No. 146
OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS
(to complete Document No. 521 page 6)

- 146 MOD 32) The operation of Loran Radionavigation Stations is authorized temporarily on 1 950 kc/s (the band occupied being 1 925 - 1 975 kc/s) provided that the establishment and operation of specific Loran Stations shall be the subject of a special arrangement among administrations having operations that would be affected. All practicable measures shall be taken to reduce harmful interference from Loran transmissions to other authorized services in this or adjacent bands.

MODIFICACION DEL N.º 146
DEL REGLAMENTO DE RADIOCOMUNICACIONES
(complemento al Documento N.º 521 pagina 6)

- 146 MOD 32) Se autoriza temporalmente el funcionamiento de las estaciones de radionavegación Loran en 1 950 kc/s (banda ocupada, 1 925 - 1 975 kc/s), siempre que la instalación y funcionamiento de las estaciones Loran se efectúe en virtud de acuerdo especial entre las administraciones que exploten servicios que puedan verse afectados. Se tomarán cuantas medidas sea posible para reducir la interferencia perjudicial de las transmisiones Loran en otros servicios autorizados en esta banda y en las bandas adyacentes.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 521-E
5 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

FOURTH REPORT

by Working Group 4B to Committee 4(Frequency bands 1 605 - 4 000 kc/s)

1. Further to the Third Report by Working Group 4B to Committee 4, the present report concerns the draft new Table of Frequency Allocations for frequency bands 1 605 - 4 000 kc/s.
2. All recommendations in the Annex to this report were unanimously agreed with the exceptions which follow:

2.1 Concerning footnote 29c)

The Delegation of Italy reserved the right to re-open discussion on this footnote in Committee 4 in the event that the Conference decides to extend the Tropical Zone.

2.2 Concerning footnote 29d)

The Delegation of Italy reserved the right to take up in Committee 4 the question of inserting the words "in principle" in this new footnote, as they appear in the related paragraph of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, No. 31.

2.3 Frequency band 1 605 - 2 000 kc/s - Region 1 - Footnote 31)

The Delegations of France, Italy, Portugal and Sweden asked to have the following text included in the Report:

"The Delegations of France, Italy, Portugal and Sweden would prefer to have Note 31 entirely deleted as it will be very difficult to control the interference from amateurs to the maritime mobile service. They expressed the opinion that it was very astonishing that at a time when the bands are very congested and it is very difficult to find new frequencies for other more important services, some countries can find it suitable to expand the amateur service".

2.4 Concerning footnote 32) - Region 1 - Loran

Footnote 32) (RR 146) will be the subject of an ADDENDUM to the present Report.



2.5 Concerning the modification of the band limit from 2 105 kc/s to 2 107 kc/s

The Delegation of Pakistan accepted the modification of 2 105 - 2 107 kc/s for the band limit on condition that suitable in-band frequency replacements are made for services which will now become out-of-band due to the change, or that the existing assignments which would be out-of-band through this small change in the Table of Frequency Allocations could remain and suitable recommendation to this effect may be made by Committee 4 to Committee 5.

2.6 Concerning aeronautical mobile R and OR

The Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and of Bulgaria reserved the right to bring up in Committee 4 their proposal (Document No. 329) to combine the aeronautical R and OR services in the frequency bands 2 850 - 3 155 kc/s and 3 800 - 3 950 kc/s.

3. Matters on which final agreement depends upon results obtained in other Working Groups or Committees of the Conference

3.1 Concerning the use of an additional inter-ship frequency on a world-wide basis

Proposal numbers 481 (BEL, F, F/OPTA, HOL and I) and 3442 (MRC) have not been dealt with finally since the matter is under consideration in Committee 7. Further action in Committee 4, therefore, is dependent upon results obtained in Committee 7.

3.2 Concerning new footnote 33b) - 2 091 kc/s - Regions 2 and 3

Further action in Committee 4 is dependent upon the results obtained in Committee 7.

3.3 Concerning the limits of the distress and calling band for the frequency 2 182 kc/s

Further action in Committee 4 is dependent upon results obtained in Committees 6 and 7.

3.4 Concerning footnote 36) - RR 150

Further action in Committee 4 is dependent upon results obtained in Working Group 4A in respect of Nos. 243, 244 and 250 to 254 inclusive of the Radio Regulations.

4. The Working Group experienced some difficulty in applying one of the rules given in Document No. 242 (Rev.), namely, that pertaining to the use of the word "alternatively" given in paragraph 7(C). The case has arisen in several instances where a given band is allocated to two or more services in the Table and a footnote has been agreed upon by which, in one or two countries, the band is allocated exclusively to one of these services on equal status with the primary allocations for the rest of the Region. A strict application of the rule contained in 7(C) requires the use of the words "allocated alternatively" in the footnote because the allocations in the Table are replaced, in the country or countries concerned, by the exclusive allocation of the one service mentioned in the footnote. However, the word "alternatively" has led to confusion, probably because of its wider literal sense than that used in the definition of paragraph 7(C).

The Group invites the attention of Committee 4 to the desirability of removing this source of confusion and suggests that a possible solution might be to consider expanding rule 7(C) to incorporate "additional or alternative or exclusive service" for each case where the intention is to give equal status to the service named in the footnote with the primary or full-status allocation for the band concerned.

5. Working Group 4B paid special tribute by applause to Mr. M. Hassan (Malaya) and Colonel J. de Costa Valli (Brazil), Chairmen of Sub-Working Groups 4B5 and 4B6 respectively, for the manner in which they and their respective Groups had expedited the work and for the excellent results achieved. The Group also paid a special tribute to Mr. T.I. Rogers (U.S.A.), who has now left the Conference, for his most valuable assistance to the Working Group as Rapporteur and as Chairman of the 4B Drafting Group.

M. L. Sastry

Chairman, Working Group 4B

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A N N E X

Frequency band kc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-Wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 605-2 000		1 605-2 000 a) Fixed b) Mobile except Aero- nautical mobile 29c) 29d) 29e) 30) 31) 32)	1 605-1 800 a) Fixed* b) Mobile* c) Aeronautical radionavigation* d) Radiolocation	1 605-1 800 a) Fixed b) Mobile 29a) 29b)
			1 800-2 000 a) Amateur b) Fixed c) Mobile except aero- nautical mobile d) Radionavigation 32a)	1 800-2 000 a) Amateur b) Fixed c) Mobile except aero- nautical mobile d) Radionavigation 33) 33a)

143a ADD 29a) In Japan, the frequency band 1 605-1 800 kc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the maritime radionavigation service using continuous wave systems with a mean power of not more than 50 watts.

143b ADD 29b) In Australia, North Borneo, China, Indonesia, Malaya, New Zealand, Republic of the Philippines, Sarawak and Singapore, the frequency band 1 605-1 800 kc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service with a maximum power of 2 kW.

143c ADD 29c) In the tropical zone of Region 1, the frequency band 1 605-1 800 kc/s is allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation (radiobeacons) service.

* The aeronautical radionavigation, fixed and mobile services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.) paragraph 7A.

- 143d ADD 29d) Stations which use frequencies in the band 1 625-1 670 kc/s allocated for radiotelephony services shall employ the lowest possible power, and in any case shall not exceed 20 watts.
- 143e ADD 29e) In France, Italy and Yugoslavia the intermittent use of low-power (less than 10 watts) hydrographic survey system is authorised in the frequency bands 1 605-2 498 kc/s, provided any harmful interference experienced from other authorised services is accepted and harmful interference is not caused to other services.
- 144 NOC 30) Special arrangements will determine the conditions of operation of stations of the fixed and mobile services in order to protect these services from mutual harmful interference, having special regard to the difficulties of operation of the maritime mobile service.
- 145 MOD 31) In Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Union of South Africa and the territory of South-West Africa, administrations may assign up to 200 kc/s to their amateur service within the band 1 715-2 000 kc/s. However, when allocating particular frequency bands within this range to their amateur service, Administrations shall, after prior consultation with Administrations of neighbouring countries, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent harmful interference from their amateur service to the fixed and mobile services of other countries. The mean power of any amateur station shall not exceed 10 watts.
- 146 MOD 32) (See note below)
- 146a ADD 32a) The Loran system of radionavigation has priority. Other authorised services may use any frequency in this band provided that they do not cause harmful interference to the Loran system.
- 147 MOD 33) In any particular area the Loran system operates either on 1 850 or 1 950 kc/s, the band occupied being 1 825-1 875 kc/s or 1 925-1 975 kc/s. The other authorised services may employ frequencies in this band on condition that no harmful interference is caused to the Loran system operating on these frequencies.
- 147a ADD 33a) In India, the frequency band 1 800-2 000 kc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the aeronautical mobile service.

Note : This will be the subject of an ADDENDUM to the present Report.

Frequency band kc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-Wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 000-2 065		2 000-2 045 a) Fixed b) Mobile ex- cept aero- nautical mobile 29e) 30)	2 000-2 065 a) Fixed b) Mobile	2 000-2 065 a) Fixed b) Mobile
		2 045-2 065 a) Meteorolo- gical aids b) Fixed c) Mobile ex- cept aero- nautical mobile 29e) 30)		

(see paragraph 2.4 of the present Report)

Frequency Band Kc/s	World- Wide	Allocation to Services		
		Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
*) 2 065-2 lxx		2 065 - 2 lxx a) Fixed b) Mobile except aero- nautical mobile (R) 29e) 30)	2 065 - 2 107 Maritime mobile (ship telegraph) 33b)	2 065 - 2 107 Maritime mobile 33b)
			2 107 - 2 lxx a) Fixed b) Mobile	2 107 - 2 lxx a) Fixed b) Mobile
*) 2 lxx-2 lyy	Mobile (Distress and calling band; 2 182 kc/s; Art.34)			
*) 2 lyy-2 300		2 lyy - 2 300 a) Fixed b) Mobile except aero- nautical mobile (R) 29e) 30)	2 lyy - 2 300 a) Fixed b) Mobile	2 lyy - 2 300 a) Fixed b) Mobile

147b ADD 33b) The frequency of 2 091 kc/s is the calling frequency for the maritime mobile service (telegraph). (Subject to confirmation of Committee 7).

148 SUP 34)

149 SUP 35)

*) The specific bandwidth of the Distress and calling band, which is awaiting decisions in Committees 6 and 7, are denoted by 2 lxx - 2 lyy kc/s.

Frequency Band Kc/s	World- wide	Allocation to Services		
		Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 300-2 850		2 300 - 2 498 a) Fixed b) Mobile ex- cept aero- nautical mobile (R) c) Broadcast- ing 36)	2 300 - 2 495 a) Fixed b) Mobile c) Broadcast- ing 36)	2 300 - 2 495 a) Fixed b) Mobile c) Broadcast- ing 36)
		29e) 30)	2 495 - 2 505 Standard frequency (2 500 kc/s)	2 495 - 2 505 Standard frequency (2 500 kc/s)
		2 498 - 2 502 Standard frequency (2 500 kc/s)		
		2 502 - 2 625 a) Fixed b) Mobile ex- cept aero- nautical mobile (R)	2 505 - 2 850 a) Fixed b) Mobile	2 505 - 2 850 a) Fixed b) Mobile
(cont'd)		30)	(cont'd)	(cont'd)

50 NOC 36)

151 SUP 37)

152 SUP 38)

Frequency Band kc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-Wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 300-2 850 (continued)		2 625-2 650 a) Maritime mobile b) Maritime radio- navigation 8)	2 505-2 850 (continued)	2 505-2 850 (continued)
		2 650-2 850 a) Fixed b) Mobile ex- cept aero- nautical mobile (R) 39)		

153 NOC 39)

Special arrangements will determine the conditions of operation of stations of the fixed and mobile services in order to protect these services from mutual harmful interference having special regard to the difficulties of operation of the maritime mobile service and also to the needs of the fixed service in certain areas.

117 NOC 8) By special arrangement - see Document No. 408, Second report by Working Group 4B to Committee 4)

Frequency Band kc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-Wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 850-3 025	Aeronautical mobile (R)			
3 025-3 155	Aeronautical mobile (OR)			
3 155-3 200	a) Fixed b) Mobile ex- cept aero- nautical mobile (R)			
3 200-3 230	a) Fixed b) Mobile ex- cept aero- nautical mobile (R) c) Broadcast- ing 36)			
3 230-3 400	a) Fixed b) Mobile ex- cept aero- nautical mobile c) Broadcast- ing 36)			
3 400-3 500	Aeronautical mobile (R)			

Frequency Band kc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-Wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
3 500-4 000		3 500-3 800 a) Amateur b) Fixed c) Mobile except aeronautical mobile	3 500-4 000 a) Amateur b) Fixed c) Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	3 500-3 900 a) Amateur b) Fixed c) Mobile 39a) 39b)
		3 800-3 900 a) Fixed b) Aeronautical mobile (OR) c) Land mobile		
		3 900-3 950 Aeronautical mobile (OR)		3 900-3 950 a) Aeronautical mobile b) Broadcasting
		3 950-4 000 a) Fixed b) Broadcasting		3 950-4 000 a) Fixed b) Broadcasting

153a) ADD 39a)

In Australia, the frequency band 3 500-3 700 kc/s is allocated exclusively to the amateur service and the frequency band 3 700-3 900 kc/s is allocated exclusively to the fixed and mobile services.

153b) ADD 39b)

In India, the frequency band 3 500-3 890 kc/s is allocated exclusively to the fixed and mobile services and the frequency band 3 890-3 900 kc/s is allocated exclusively to the amateur service.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 522-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
16 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7CORRIGENDUM

to

Report of Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7 (Doc. 522)
concerning
Appendix 9, Q Code and Miscellaneous Abbreviations

1. Insert the following item in alphabetical order on page 4:

ADD	QRJ	How many radiotelephone calls have you to book?	I have radiotelephone calls to book.
-----	-----	---	---

2. Delete the entries referring to QRK and QSJ and substitute the following (pages 4 and 6 respectively):

MOD	QRK	What is the intelligibility of my signals (or those of)?	The intelligibility of your signals (or those of) is 1. bad 2. poor 3. fair 4. good 5. excellent
MOD	QSJ	What is the charge to be collected to including your internal charge?	The charge to be collected to including my internal charge is francs.

3. Insert the following item in alphabetical order on page 16:

ADD	XQ	Prefix used to indicate an operating communication in the fixed service.
-----	----	--

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 522-E
5 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

APPENDIX 9

The Annex submitted herewith consists of a re-draft of Appendix 9, excluding Section IB.

This was approved by Sub-Committee 7B at its thirteenth meeting on 13 October.

R. M. Billington
Chairman, Sub-Committee 7B

Annex : 1



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A N N E X

APPENDIX 9

MOD Miscellaneous Abbreviations and Signals to be used
 in Radiotelegraphy Communications

(See Article 29)

SECTION I. Q CODE

Introduction

- MOD 1. The series of groups QRA to QVZ is for use by all services.
- NOC 2. The QAA to QNZ series are reserved for the aeronautical service and the QOA to QQZ series are reserved for the maritime services. These series are not listed in these regulations.
- MOD 3. Certain abbreviations may be given an affirmative or negative sense by sending YES or NO respectively, immediately following the Q code abbreviation.
- NOC 4. The meanings assigned to Q code abbreviations may be amplified or completed by the addition of appropriate other groups, call signs, place names, figures, numbers, etc. It is optional to fill in the blanks shown in parentheses. Any data which is filled in where blanks appear should be sent in the same order as shown in the significations.
- NOC 5. Abbreviations are given the form of a question when followed by a question mark. When an abbreviation is used as a question and is followed by additional or complementary information, the question mark should follow this information.
- NOC 6. Abbreviations, with numbered alternative significations, must be followed by the appropriate figure to indicate the exact meaning intended. This figure should be sent immediately following the abbreviation.
- NOC 7. All time should be given in Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) unless otherwise indicated in the question or reply.

Abbreviations Available for All Services

A. List of Abbreviations in alphabetical order

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QRA	What is the name of your station?	The name of my station is ...
NOC	QRB	How far approximately are you from my station?	The approximate distance between our station is ... nautical miles (or kilometres)
NOC	QRC	By what private enterprise (or State Administration) are the accounts for charges for your station settled?	The accounts for charges of my station are settled by the private enterprise ... (or State Administration).
NOC	QRD	Where are you bound and where are you from?	I am bound for ... from ...
MOD	QRE	What is your estimated time of arrival at/over ... (place)?	My estimated time of arrival at/over ... (place) is ... hours.
NOC	QRF	Are you returning to ... (place)?	I am returning to ... (place) or Return to ... (place).
NOC	QRG	Will you tell me my exact frequency (or that of ...)?	Your exact frequency (or that of ...) is ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
NOC	QRH	Does my frequency vary?	Your frequency varies.
NOC	QRI	How is the tone of my transmission?	The tone of your transmission is ... (1. Good; 2. Variable; 3. Bad).
NOC	QRK	What is the readability of my signals (or those of ...)?	The readability of your signals (or those of ...) is ... (1. Unreadable; 2. Readable now and then; 3. Readable, but with difficulty; 4. Readable; 5. Perfectly readable).
NOC	QRL	Are you busy?	I am busy (or I am busy with ...). Please do not interfere.

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
MOD QRM	Are you being interfered with?	I am being interfered with 1. Extremely 2. Severely 3. Moderately 4. Slightly 5. Nil
MOD QRN	Are you troubled by static?	I am troubled by static 1. Extremely 2. Severely 3. Moderately 4. Slightly 5. Nil
MOD QRO	Shall I increase transmitter power?	Increase transmitter power.
MOD QRP	Shall I decrease transmitter power?	Decrease transmitter power.
NOC QRQ	Shall I send faster?	Send faster (... words per minute).
NOC QRR	Are you ready for automatic operation?	I am ready for automatic operation. Send at ... words per minute.
NOC QRS	Shall I send more slowly?	Send more slowly (... words per minute).
NOC QRT	Shall I stop sending?	Stop sending.
NOC QRU	Have you anything for me?	I have nothing for you.
NOC QRV	Are you ready?	I am ready.
NOC QRW	Shall I inform ... that you are calling him on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)?	Please inform ... that I am calling him on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
NOC QRX	When will you call me again?	I will call you again at ... hours /on ... kc/s (or Mc/s) /.
NOC QRY	What is my turn? (Relates to communication)	Your turn is Number ... (or according to any other indication.) (Relates to communication.)
NOC QRZ	Who is calling me?	You are being called by ... /on ... kc/s (or Mc/s) /.

Abbre- viation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QSA What is the strength of my signals (or those of ...)?	The strength of your signals (or those of ...) is ... (1. Scarcely perceptible; 2. Weak; 3. Fairly good; 4. Good 5. Very good).
NOC	QSB Are my signals fading?	Your signals are fading.
NOC	QSC Are you a cargo vessel? (See Article 33, Section V)	I am a cargo vessel.
NOC	QSD Is my keying defective?	Your keying is defective.
ADD	QSE What is the estimated drift of the survival craft?	The estimated drift of the survival craft is ... (figures and units).
ADD	QSF Have you effected rescue?	I have effected rescue and am proceeding to ... base (with ... persons injured requiring ambulance)
NOC	QSG Shall I send ... telegrams at a time?	Send ... telegrams at a time.
ADD	QSH Are you able to home on your D/F equipment?	I am able to home on my D/F equipment (on station ...).
NOC	QSI I have been unable to break on your transmission	or Will you inform ... (call sign) that I have been unable to break in on his transmission (on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)).
NOC	QSJ What is the charge to be collected per word to ... including your internal telegraph charge?	The charge to be collected per word to ... including my internal telegraph charge is ... francs.
MOD	QSK Can you hear me between your signals and if so can I break in on your transmission?	I can hear you between my signals; break in on my transmission.
NOC	QSL Can you acknowledge receipt?	I am acknowledging receipt.
NOC	QSM Shall I repeat the last telegram which I sent you, or some previous telegram?	Repeat the last telegram which you sent me (or telegram(s) number(s) ...).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QSN	Did you hear me /or ... (call sign)/ on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)?	I did hear you /or ... (call sign)/ on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
NOC	QSO	Can you communicate with ... direct or by relay?	I can communicate with ... direct (or by relay through ...).
NOC	QSP	Will you relay to ... free of charge?	I will relay to ... free of charge.
NOC	QSQ	Have you a doctor on board /or is ... (name of person) on board/	I have a doctor on board /or ... (name of person) is on board/.
ADD	QSR	Shall I repeat the call on the calling frequency?	Repeat your call on the calling frequency; did not hear you (or have interference).
ADD	QSS	What working frequency will you use?	I will use the working frequency kc/s (normally only the last three figures of the frequency need be given).
NOC	QSU	Shall I send or reply on this frequency /or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/ (with emissions of class ...)?	Send or reply on this frequency /or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/ (with emissions of class ...).
NOC	QSV	Shall I send a series of V's on this frequency /or ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/?	Send a series of V's on this frequency /or ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/.
NOC	QSW	Will you send on this frequency /or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/ (with emissions of class ...)?	I am going to send on this frequency /or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/ (with emissions of class ...).
NOC	QSX	Will you listen to ... /call sign(s)/ on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)?	I am listening to ... /call sign(s)/ on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
NOC	QSY	Shall I change to transmission on another frequency?	Change to transmission on another frequency /or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/.
NOC	QSZ	Shall I send each word or group more than once?	Send each word or group twice (or ... times).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
MOD	QTA	Shall I cancel telegram number ... ?	Cancel telegram number ...
NOC	QTB	Do you agree with my counting of words?	I do not agree with your counting of words; I will repeat the first letter or digit of each word or group.
NOC	QTC	How many telegrams have you to send?	I have ... telegrams for you (or for ...).
ADD	QTD	What has the rescue vessel or rescue aircraft recovered?	.... (identification) has recovered 1. ... (number) survivors 2. wreckage 3. ... (number) bodies
NOC	QTE	What is my TRUE bearing from you? or What is my TRUE bearing from ... (call sign)? or What is the TRUE bearing of ... (call sign) from ... (call sign)?	Your TRUE bearing from me is ... degrees (at ... hours) or Your TRUE bearing from ... (call sign) was ... degrees (at ... hours) or The TRUE bearing of ... (call sign) from ... (call sign) was ... degrees at ... hours.
MOD	QTF	Will you give me the position of my station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which you control?	The position of your station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which I control was ... latitude ... longitude (or other indication of position) class ... at ... hours.
NOC	QTG	Will you send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by your call sign (repeated ... times) /on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/? or Will you request ... to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated ... times) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)?	I am going to send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by my call sign (repeated ... times) /on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)/ or I have requested ... to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated ... times) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QTH	What is your position in latitude and longitude (or according to any other indication)?	My position is ... latitude ... longitude (or according to any other indication).
NOC	QTI	What is your TRUE track?	My TRUE track is ... degrees.
MOD	QTJ	What is your speed? (Requests the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.)	My speed is ... knots (or ... kilometres per hour or ... statute miles per hour). (Indicates the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.)
MOD	QTK	What is the speed of your aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth?	The speed of my aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth is ... knots (or ... kilometres per hour or ... statute miles per hour).
MOD	QTL	What is your TRUE heading?	My TRUE heading is ... degrees.
ADD	QTM	What is your MAGNETIC heading?	My MAGNETIC heading is degrees.
NOC	QTN	At what time did you depart from ... (place)?	I departed from ... (place) at ... hours.
NOC	QTO	Have you left dock (or port)? or Are you airborne?	I have left dock (or port) or I am airborne.
NOC	QTP	Are you going to enter dock (or port)? or Are you going to alight (or land)?	I am going to enter dock (or port). or I am going to alight (or land).
NOC	QTQ	Can you communicate with my station by means of the International Code of Signals?	I am going to communicate with your station by means of the International Code of Signals.
NOC	QTR	What is the correct time?	The correct time is ... hours.
MOD	QTS	Will you send your call sign for tuning purposes or so that your frequency can be measured now (or at ... hours) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)?	I will send my call sign for tuning purposes or so that my frequency may be measured now (or at ... hours on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
ADD	QTT		The identification signal which follows is superimposed on another transmission.

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QTU	What are the hours during which your station is open?	My station is open from ... to ... hours.
NOC	QTV	Shall I stand guard for you on the frequency of ... kc/s (or Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours)?	Stand guard for me on the frequency of ... kc/s (or Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours).
ADD	QTW	What is the condition of survivors?	Survivors are in ... condition and urgently need ...
NOC	QTX	Will you keep your station open for further communication with me until further notice (or until ... hours)?	I will keep my station open for further communication with you until further notice (or until ... hours).
ADD	QTY	Are you proceeding to position of incident and if so at what time do you expect to arrive?	I am proceeding to the position of incident and expect to arrive at ... hours on (date).
ADD	QTZ	Are you continuing the search?	I am continuing the search for ... (aircraft, ship, survival craft, survivors or wreckage).
NOC	QUA	Have you news of ... (call sign)?	Here is news of ... (call sign).
MOD	QUB	Can you give me in the following order information concerning the direction in degrees TRUE and speed of the surface wind, visibility, present weather and amount, type and height of base of cloud above surface elevation at ... (place of observation)?	Here is the information requested (NOTE: The units used for speed and distances should be indicated).
NOC	QUC	What is the number (or other indication) of the last message you received from me /or from ... (call sign)/?	The number (or other indication) of the last message I received from you /or from ... (call sign)/ is ...
NOC	QUD	Have you received the urgency signal sent by ... (call sign of mobile station)?	I have received the urgency signal sent by ... (call sign of mobile station) at ... hours.
ADD	QUE	Can you use telephony in (language) with interpreter if necessary: if so on what frequencies?	I can use telephony in (language) on kc/s (or Mc/s).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QUF	Have you received the distress signal sent by ... (call sign of mobile station)?	I have received the distress signal sent by ... (call sign of mobile station) at ... hours.
MOD	QUG	Will you be forced to alight (or land)?	I am forced to alight (or land) immediately or I shall be forced to alight (or land) at ... (position or place) at (time).
NOC	QUH	Will you give me the present barometric pressure at sea level?	The present barometric pressure at sea level is ... (units).
NOC	QUI	Are your navigation lights working?	My navigation lights are working.
MOD	QUJ	Will you indicate the TRUE track to reach you (or)?	The TRUE track to reach me (or ...) is ... degrees at ... hours.
NOC	QUK	Can you tell me the condition of the sea observed at ... (place or coordinates)?	The sea at ... (place or coordinates) is ...
NOC	QUL	Can you tell me the swell observed at ... (place or coordinates)?	The swell at ... (place or coordinates) is ...
MOD	QUM	May I resume normal working?	Normal working may be resumed.
NOC	QUN	Will vessels in my immediate vicinity [(or in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude) (or of ...)] please indicate their position, TRUE course and speed?	My position, TRUE course and speed are ...
NOC	QUO	Shall I search for ... (1. Aircraft; 2. Ship; 3. Survival craft) in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude (or according to any other indication)?	Please search for ... (1. Aircraft; 2. Ship; 3. Survival craft) in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude (or according to any other indication).
NOC	QUP	Will you indicate your position by... (1. Searchlight; 2. Black smoke trail; 3. Pyrotechnic lights)?	My position is indicated by... (1. Searchlight; 2. Black smoke trail; 3. Pyrotechnic lights).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QUQ	Shall I train my searchlight nearly vertical on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if your aircraft is seen, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (or land) to facilitate your landing?	Please train your searchlight on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if my aircraft is seen or heard, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (or land) to facilitate my landing.
NOC	QUR	Have survivors ... (1. Received survival equipment; 2. Been picked up by rescue vessel; 3. Been reached by ground rescue party)?	Survivors ... (1. Are in possession of survival equipment dropped by ...; 2. Have been picked up by rescue vessel; 3. Have been reached by ground rescue party).
NOC	QUS	Have you sighted survivors or wreckage? If so, in what position?	Have sighted ... (1. Survivors in water; 2. Survivors on rafts; 3. Wreckage) in position ... latitude ... longitude (or according to any other indication).
MOD	QUT	Is position of incident marked?	Position of incident is marked by 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. ... (specify other marking)
MOD	QUU	Shall I home ship or aircraft to my position?	Home ship or aircraft ...(call sign) 1. to your position by transmitting your call sign and long dashes on ... kc/s (or Mc/s); 2. by transmitting on ... kc/s (or Mc/s) TRUE track to reach you.
SUP	QUV		

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
ADD	QUW	Are you in the search area designated as ... (designator or latitude/longitude)?	I am in the ... (designation) search area.
SUP	QUX		
ADD	QUY	Is position of survival craft marked?	Position of survival craft was marked at hours by: 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. (specify other marking).

SECTION II. MISCELLANEOUS
ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNALS

Abbreviation or Signal		Definition
NOC	AA	All after ... (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
NOC	AB	All before ... (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
SUP	ABV	
NOC	ADS	Address (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
NOC	AR	End of transmission (.-.-. to be sent as one signal).
NOC	AS	Waiting period (.-... to be sent as one signal).
NOC	BK	Signal used to interrupt a transmission in progress.
NOC	BN	All between ... and ... (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
NOC	BQ	A reply to an RQ.
SUP	C	
NOC	CFM	Confirm (or I confirm).
NOC	CL	I am closing my station.
NOC	COL	Collate (or I collate).
NOC	CP	General call to two or more specified stations (see article 32).
NOC	CQ	General call to all stations (see article 31).
NOC	CS	Call sign (used to request a call sign).
SUP	DB	
SUP	DC	
MOD	DE	From (used to precede the call sign of the calling station).
NOC	DF	Your bearing at ... (time) was ... degrees, in the doubtful sector of this station, with a possible error of ... degrees.
SUP	DG	
SUP	DI	
SUP	DJ	
NOC	DO	Bearing doubtful. Ask for another bearing later <u>for</u> at ... (time) <u>for</u> .
SUP	DP	
SUP	DS	

Abbreviation or Signal		Definition
SUP	DT	
SUP	DY	
SUP	DZ	
ADD	E	East (Cardinal)
NOC	ER	Here ...
NOC	ETA	Estimated time of arrival.
NOC	ITP	The punctuation counts.
SUP	JM	
NOC	K	Invitation to transmit.
MOD	MIN	Minute (or Minutes).
ADD	MPH	Statute miles per hour.
NOC	MSG	Prefix indicating a message to or from the master of a ship concerning its operation or navigation.
MOD	N	North (Cardinal).
NOC	NIL	I have nothing to send to you.
ADD	NO	No.
NOC	NW	Now.
NOC	OK	We agree (or It is correct).
ADD	OL	Ocean Letter.
NOC	P	Prefix indicating a private radiotelegram.
NOC	PBL	Preamble (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
SUP	PTR	
NOC	R	Received.
NOC	REF	Reference to ... (or Refer to ...).
NOC	RPT	Repeat (or I repeat)(or Repeat...).
NOC	RQ	Indication of a request.
ADD	S	South (Cardinal).
NOC	SIG	Signature (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
ADD	SLT	Radiomaritime Letter.
NOC	SOS	Distress Signal (...- - -...to be sent as one signal).
NOC	SS	Indicator preceding the name of a ship station.

Abbreviation or Signal	Definition
NOC	SVC Prefix indicating a service telegram.
NOC	SYS Refer to your service telegram.
NOC	TFC Traffic.
MOD	TR Used by a land station to request the position and next port of call of a mobile station (see 700); used also as a prefix to the reply.
NOC	TTT This group when sent three times constitutes the safety signal (see 943).
NOC	TU Thank you.
NOC	TXT Text (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
NOC	VA End of work (...-- to be sent as one signal).
MOD	W West (Cardinal).
NOC	WA Word after (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
NOC	WB Word before (used after a question mark to request a repetition).
ADD	WD Word(s) or Group(s).
NOC	XXX This group when sent three times constitutes the urgency signal (see 934).
ADD	YES Yes.

SECTION III

SINPO AND SINPFEMO CODES

SINPO signal reporting code

Rating scale	S	I	N	P	O
	Signal strength	Degrading effect of			Overall readability (QRK)
		Interference (QRM)	Noise (QRN)	Propagation disturbance	
5	Excellent	Nil	Nil	Nil	Excellent
4	Good	Slight	Slight	Slight	Good
3	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Fair
2	Poor	Severe	Severe	Severe	Poor
1	Barely audible	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Unusable

SINPFEMO signal reporting code

Rating scale	S	I	N	P	F	E	M	O
	Signal strength	Degrading effect of			Frequency offading	Modulation		Overall rating
		Inter- ference (QRM)	Noise (QRN)	Propaga- tion dis- turbance		Quality	Depth	
5	Excellent	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Excellent	Maximum	Excellent
4	Good	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slow	Good	Good	Good
3	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Fair	Fair	Fair
2	Poor	Severe	Severe	Severe	Fast	Poor	Poor or Nil	Poor
1	Barely audible	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Very fast	Very poor	Continu- ously overmodu- lated	Unusable

Special remarks :

- a) A signal report shall consist of the code word SINPO or SINPFEMO followed by a five or eight figure group respectively rating the five or eight characteristics of the signal code.

Special remarks (cont.)

- b) The letter X shall be used instead of a numeral for characteristics not rated.
- c) Although the code word SINPFEMO is intended for telephony, either code word may be used for telegraphy or telephony as may be desired.
- d) The overall rating for telegraphy shall be as indicated in tables I and II

TABLE I

	Mechanized Operations
5. Excellent	4-channel time-division multiplex
4. Good	2-channel time-division multiplex
3. Fair	Marginal single start-stop printer
2. Poor	BK's, XQ's and call signs readable
1. Unusable	Unreadable

TABLE II

	Morse Operation
5. Excellent	High speed
4. Good	100 wpm
3. Fair	50 wpm
2. Poor	BK's, XQ's and call signs readable
1. Unusable	Unreadable

- e) The overall rating for telephony shall be as indicated in Table III.

TABLE III

	Operating condition	Quality
5. Excellent	Signal quality unaffected	} Commercial
4. Good	Signal quality slightly affected	
3. Fair	Signal quality seriously affected. Channel usable by operators or by experienced subscribers	} Marginally commercial
2. Poor	Channel just usable by operators	
1. Unusable	Channel unusable by operators	} Not commercial

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 523-E
5 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Twenty-second meeting - Sub-Committee 7A(General operating conditions)

Monday, 26 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman: Mr. Martín Flores Cantore (Mexico)

1. The Chairman said that he would not be present at the second part of the meeting, since he had to go to International Radio Consultative Committee Study Group XI.
2. The Delegate of India, who had withdrawn Proposal No. 1455 at the previous meeting, said that, as a result of the decisions taken concerning definitions, he would have to go back on that withdrawal. The Chairman replied that the Drafting Group would get in touch with the Chairman of Committee 6 on that point and that it would take any necessary amendments into account.
3. The Sub-Committee began its consideration of No. 453 of the RR. Proposal No. 1469 by Australia was supported by Indonesia. Proposal No. 1471 by India was withdrawn, and Proposal No. 1472 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was supported by the Belgian Congo. The proposals by the United States of America were also to be considered. Mr. J. A. Kunz, (Secretariat) drew attention to the comments in the Secretariat's Circular No. 766, pointing out that all Members of the I.T.U. were not Members of I.C.A.O. The Delegate of Australia wished to avoid the duplication of information. He thought it was an interesting proposal to include in the List of Special Services, the information for the maritime services. The Delegate of the United Kingdom also considered that the information on aeronautical services should not be published. The Delegate of the United States said that the information in List VI could be put in the List of Coast Stations, and pointed out that the information on radiolocation stations often had to be changed. Mr. Kunz said that it would be possible to publish supplements so as to keep the List more up to date. The Delegate of Australia said that if List VI was of no value to either aeronautical or maritime services, the United States proposals should be adopted. He was not in favour of its suppression, for in the maritime services the information on radiobeacons did not change as quickly and the List was a reference for the national Lists. It was essential to have a world centre for information. The Delegate of the United States said that the ship owners in his country did not think it necessary



to keep the List. The Delegate of China pointed out that many of the aeronautical radiolocation stations were used for maritime navigation and it was a question of making the List more useful, adapting it more quickly to changes and modernizing its form. Belgium, Portugal and Denmark supported Proposal No. 1472 by the United Kingdom. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the List was used in maritime and aeronautical stations and that it was valuable to Administrations, especially to those which were not Members of I.C.A.O. He considered that it was an essential publication and that it should be kept up to date. The Delegate of Canada wondered whether the information on time signals and standard frequencies should be included in List VI and if the points mentioned in Circular No. 776 would be maintained. The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested only that aeronautical radiobeacons should be omitted, but wished to retain in the List all the information of value to shipping. The Chairman proposed that the questions raised should be referred to Working Group 7A7. Mr. Kunz asked that the Working Group should also decide on the frequency of publication. The Chairman put to the vote the question of maintaining the List which was approved by twenty-nine votes to one with three abstentions. He then asked whether information on aeronautical radionavigation should be deleted from the List. It was agreed to do so by twenty-one votes to five with nine abstentions. The Delegates of Portugal, China and the U.S.S.R. nevertheless wished to include in the List information on stations used both for aeronautical and maritime navigation. The Chairman referred the study of that problem to Working Group 7A7.

4. After the meeting had been suspended, the chair was taken by Mr. M. F. Cantero, Vice-Chairman.
5. All the proposals concerning Nos. 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, and 459 were referred to Working Group 7A7.
6. The Sub-Committee went on to consider the proposals concerning No. 460 of the RR. A discussion arose as to whether the List of Call Signs should be divided into two volumes, one containing call signs used for maritime navigation and the other containing all other call signs. After the Delegates of Portugal, Belgium, Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia (and Mr. Kunz) had spoken, the Chairman put the question to the vote. It was decided, by twenty-two votes to zero with ten abstentions that List VIII should be divided into two.
7. There was a discussion as to what should be published in each List. On a proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, it was decided to ask the trilingual drafting group to work out a text on the basis of Proposals Nos. 1477 by Belgium, 1478 by France, the French Overseas Territories and Morocco, and 1479 by the United Kingdom, taking into account, also, Proposals Nos. 1480 by Belgium, 1481 and 1482 by France, the French Overseas Territories and Morocco and 1483 by the United Kingdom, concerning the first of the two Lists.
8. In regard to the second of the two Lists, the Sub-Committee was to return to the problem at one of its next meetings.

9. The Chairman announced the Agenda for the next meeting and the meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

P. Bouchier
Chairman

M. F. Cantero
Vice-Chairman

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

CHAPTER VIII

Article 20

Service documents

- 460 (VIII) List VIII. Alphabetical list of call signs from the international series of coast stations, ship radiotelegraph stations, radiolocation stations, used by the maritime mobile service and the maritime special service stations. The list is preceded by the table of allocation of call signs, given in Article 19.
- 460a (VIII) List VIIla. Alphabetical list of call signs from the international series of all stations included in Lists I to VII (?), excluding stations published in List VIIla. This List is preceded by the table of allocation of call signs given in Article 19 and by a table indicating the form of call signs assigned by each administration to its amateur and experimental stations.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 524-E
5 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORDTwenty-third meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General operating conditions)

Wednesday, 28 October, at 9 a.m.

Chairman: M.P. Bouchier (Belgium) absentDeputy Chairman: Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. In the absence of Mr. P. Bouchier, the Deputy Chairman, Mr. M.F. Cantero, took his place and submitted the agenda in Document No. DT 610. This agenda was adopted.
2. Document No. 398, the summary record of the 13th meeting, was adopted without change.
3. Document No. 399, the summary record of the 15th meeting, was adopted without change, but the Delegate of Portugal noted that the official title of the Federal German Republic was the Federal Republic of Germany.
4. The Annex to Document No. 398 was adopted without change.
5. The Annex to Document No. 399 was adopted with change.
6. The Sub-Committee continued the study of Article 20. Proposals 4046 by the United States and 1484 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland required that the practice of printing the charts mentioned in No. 461 of the RR should be discontinued. The proposals were supported by the Netherlands, Israel, Australia, and Canada. As proposal 1485 by the U.S.S.R. did not receive any support, it could not be brought up for discussion. Mr. J.A. Kunz (Secretariat) stressed the usefulness of some charts and in particular the chart provided for in 462a) of which 5000 copies had been made. The Australian Delegation found the charts useless; the information they gave was provided by other sources. The Chairman put the matter to the vote and it was decided to abolish the chart of coast stations 462a), by 21 votes. At that moment the voting was interrupted and a discussion arose in which the U.S.S.R., Portugal, Canada, the United States, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Spain, Australia, India, Belgium and Mr. Kunz took part. Mr. Kunz explained that the price of the publications was calculated according to subscriptions and that the only charge to administrations was for the routine delivery of a specimen copy. Moreover each administration could refuse that delivery. The cost of personnel employed to prepare the documents was covered by the sale



thereof and an extra 1% was added to the calculation of the cost price in order to cover the cost of delivering the documents. The Delegation of Israel raised an important question of principle when it asked if the publication of a document was governed by considerations as to their commercial value or as to their use. The Delegate of Portugal said that a decision to stop the publication of an I.T.U. document should not be made on the result of a vote because if even one country thought the document useful, that should be taken into consideration insofar as the preparation of the contents of the document did not require any special research on the part of the administrations and the country concerned was prepared to pay for publication. The Delegate of Belgium supported paragraph 2, Article 3 of the Convention and said that the publication should be justified by a general need and not by particular requirements. Finally on a suggestion by Canada supported by Australia the first vote was quashed. A second vote was taken, with 11 for the abolition of the chart provided for in 462a) and 9 against; there were 7 abstentions.

7. The Chairman put No. 463b) to the vote. Mr. Kunz remarked that a vote was not necessary on account of the decisions that had been taken since it was no longer possible to prepare the chart as the List of Aeronautical Stations had been abolished.
8. The Chairman brought up No. 464c) for discussion. The Belgian Delegation wanted the publication to continue but it should be brought up to date more regularly. Norway supported that view. A vote was taken, with 17 for abolition and 4 against and 7 abstentions.
9. After a break, the chairmen of the Sub-Committees communicated their requirements for meetings during the following week.
10. The Chairman brought up for discussion proposal 4054 by the United States together with proposal 4586 by the same country (page 723 rev. 1 in the Yellow Book). The wording of proposal 4956 was adopted; in the Spanish text the word "asignaciones" should be replaced by "distribuciones" and in the French text of No. 465 "graphique" should be put in the singular.
11. The Chairman brought up for discussion proposals 4046 and 4587 by the United States. After a short discussion in which the United States and Canada said that statistics could not be blamed for insufficient information and Norway, Indonesia and Japan stressed the usefulness of the document, even if it were issued in a reduced format in accordance with proposal 2787 (page 726 Rev. 1 in the Yellow Book) by France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco, it was decided that No. 466 should remain unchanged by 12 votes to 7 with 9 abstentions.

12. The Chairman brought up for discussion the proposals concerning No. 467. The Delegation of the United States recalled the existence of proposals Nos. 4051 and 4053. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recalled that the decision concerning proposal 4051 by the United States would depend on the decisions of Working Group 5B4. With regard to proposal 4053 (the List of Monitoring Stations), the Delegation of the United Kingdom wondered whether it was necessary to enter that publication of the I.F.R.B., together with the List provided for by proposal 4051, in Article 20. Why in that case, were there no arrangements for publication of monitoring results by the I.F.R.B. in the same Article? The Delegation of the United States remarked that monitoring results were to be found in a monthly publication of the I.F.R.B. and the List provided for in its proposal 4052 for broadcasting stations was not a specialized List like the one provided for in 4051. In the course of the discussion the Delegation of the Union of South Africa recalled that the List of Monitoring Stations was the concern of Committee 6. The Delegate of Switzerland pointed out that Committee 6 had taken a decision on the matter and remarked that it was simply a matter of settling the question of principle to find out if the proposed List in 4053 would be included in Article 20. The Delegation of Belgium pointed out that a document should have been forwarded to Sub-Committee 7A by Committee 6 on the matter. Finally after speeches by the U.S.S.R., Portugal, India, France, Japan, the United States and Indonesia, the rest of the discussion was postponed until the following meeting.
13. The Chairman recalled that the discussion concerning No. 460 had not been finished and suggested that the rest of it should be entrusted to Working Group 7A7. The Reporter recalled that the trilingual group had only been instructed to draft a text for the first of the Call Sign Lists provided for in No. 460 and the Delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that a question of principle should be decided in the Sub-Committee, namely that of finding out if frequencies would be included in the second List of Call Signs.
14. The Chairman gave the agenda of the following meeting and the meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

Rapporteur
R. Monnat

Deputy Chairman
M.F. Cantero

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A N N E X

CHAPTER VIII

Article 20

- 465 (X) Coloured Chart showing international allocations of the radio frequency spectrum.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 525-E (Rev.)
17 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4REPORTAd Hoc Group of Committee 4

FUTURE POLICY RELATING TO THE RADIO SPECTRUM 4 - 27.5 Mc/s

1. The Ad Hoc Group set up at the 20th Meeting of Committee 4 with terms of reference (Document No. 507, paragraph 8) to analyse the problems contained in paragraph 14 of Document No. 270, taking into account also Document No. 423 and the various discussions which had taken place on this document, reports as follows:
2. The Group comprised the Delegations of Australia, Argentine, Ceylon, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America and the U.S.S.R., and the I.F.R.B. was also invited to participate in the work.
3. As was agreed by Committee 4, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of that Committee shared the responsibility of chairing the Ad Hoc Group. The Ad Hoc Group held four meetings on 28th and 29th October and 3rd and 5th November.
4. After thorough discussion the Ad Hoc Group agreed that the principal contribution which this Conference could make to the solution of the frequency problems confronting Administrations would be to devise some means by which the pressures on the radio spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s could be relieved. It was further agreed that progress in this direction would necessarily be made slowly.
5. As to the means by which this objective could best be obtained, it was concluded that certain basic policies would have to be formulated and accepted by Administrations before any long term program could be instituted.
6. As to the nature of such policy decisions, the Ad Hoc Group considered matters such as the following:
 - a) There are uses of the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s spectrum which could, from a technical and operational point of view, be accommodated by means other than the use of the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s spectrum.
 - b) The eventual transfer of such operations to other parts of the radio spectrum or their accommodation by means other than the use of radio will necessarily be a slow process.

c) The willingness of Administrations to undertake such a long term program would probably be dependent upon the outlining of clear policy criteria and the agreement on certain policy decisions in this respect by all Administrations.

d) The ability of Administrations to undertake such a program is intimately linked to the financial implications involved. This is because it is cheaper and more convenient in many cases to use frequencies between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s rather than the alternate means now available.

e) Unless these financial implications can be taken into account in such a way as to enable Administrations generally to satisfy some of their requirements by means other than frequencies between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, it is the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Group that the present trends towards congestion and saturation in the radio spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s will continue. If this estimate of the situation is correct, the Ad Hoc Group then envisages that the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s portion of the spectrum will become progressively less useful to Administrations generally for purposes for which it is indispensable.

f) On the assumption that Committee 4 would desire the Ad Hoc Group to formulate a specific proposition for discussion in Committee 4 for the purpose of arresting the increase in the congestion, the Ad Hoc Group has concluded that the first step in the direction of reform should be a review of possibilities before taking the necessary policy decisions.

g) Since the time available at this Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference would not even permit the formulation of a detailed agenda for study by Administrations, it is the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Group that this Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference take steps to have such an agenda prepared. This could be done by a panel of experts or other appropriate body which would be assigned the task of preparing a comprehensive study and detailed agenda of matters to be discussed at an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference convened for this purpose. The agenda so prepared by the aforementioned panel of experts or other appropriate body could be submitted to the Administrative Council, together with the recommendations of the Panel which prepares the agenda, to decide whether or not such an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should be convened. It would have to be understood that such an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference would concentrate on the task of finding ways and means to relieve the pressures on the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.

h) Annex 1 constitutes the Terms of Reference for the aforementioned panel of experts or other appropriate body which would draw up the detailed agenda for the aforementioned E.A.R.C.

i) These terms of reference are intended to prepare the way for ultimate decisions by Administrations. The Panel would be prohibited from actually recommending that any Administration transfer any usage from the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s portion of the spectrum; this would be for Administrations to decide after the factual findings of the Panel are available and have been fully considered, first by the Administrative Council, and then by whatever body E.A.R.C. or otherwise would take the actual decisions.

7. The Ad Hoc Group also gave consideration to other fundamental aspects of the existing and future frequency problems in other parts of the radio spectrum. It was concluded that the program recommended above for the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s would not necessarily be applicable for other portions of the radio spectrum and it is believed that these matters should be given separate consideration. However, this Group does not consider that it should take up this work.
8. It was also concluded that there are significant improvements in techniques, equipment standards, operational practices and other matters which can and should be made in the present uses of radio between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s, and that in view of the difficult situation all Administrations should make every practicable effort to make improvements. It was the consensus of the Ad Hoc Group, however, that the Convention and the Radio Regulations already give guidance to Administrations in these matters.
9. Included among the improvements in utilization which could be made by Administrations in these matters are the following:
 - a) Paying more heed to Nos. 234 and 235 of the Radio Regulations.
 - b) The need to employ the most modern equipment and techniques with a view to maximum spectrum economy.
 - c) The formulation of operational solutions, especially where grouping or consolidation can be effected.
 - d) The transfer by Administrations (pending the formulation of agreed policies as outlined above) whenever practicable of operations to portions of the radio spectrum other than the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band or the introduction of facilities which do not require the use of radio.
 - e) The satisfaction of new requirements whenever practicable by means other than the use of the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s. (In other words, slowing down the present continued increase in saturation of the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s))
10. In submitting this Report the Ad Hoc Group invites the attention of Committee 4 to the fact that the present pressures (which are continuing to increase) will not be reduced merely by the adoption of regulations such as Nos. 234 and 235 and other similar Regulations, Recommendations and Resolutions unless a realistic method can first be found for agreeing as to the categories of usage requirements which should be satisfied by means other than frequencies between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.
11. It is further concluded that a program for the installation of such alternate facilities must actually be instituted before there can be any significant reduction in the pressures on the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.

12. Annex 2 contains recommendations for inclusion in the final acts of this Conference which are intended to be of an interim nature pending the instituting of the broader and more basic program referred to in Annex 1.
13. The Ad Hoc Group recommends that Committee 4 adopt Annexes 1 and 2.

Acting Chairman,

E. J. Stewart

- Annexes :
- 1 - Terms of Reference for panel of experts or other appropriate body/ which will be organized for the sole purpose of devising ways and means to relieve the pressures on the radio spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.
 - 2 - Recommendations

A N N E X 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR /PANEL OF EXPERTS OR OTHER
APPROPRIATE BODY/ WHICH WILL BE ORGANIZED FOR THE
SOLE PURPOSE OF DEVISING WAYS AND MEANS TO RELIEVE
THE PRESSURES ON THE RADIO SPECTRUM BETWEEN 4 -

27.5 Mc/s.

(It is considered that the decision as to the composition and organization of this Panel of experts or other appropriate body should be taken by the Conference only after the following Terms of Reference have been agreed upon; if Committee 4 approves the following terms of reference, it could then consider this matter.)

1. The /Panel/ shall with the collaboration of the I.F.R.B. tabulate all existing uses of radio between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s and group these into appropriate categories for study purposes. It shall not consider any amendment of the Table of Frequency Allocations.
2. The /Panel/ shall study each such category of use with a view to determining those categories which could be satisfied by means other than the use of frequencies between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.
3. Thereafter, the /Panel/ shall obtain the necessary information from Administrations and then itemize the technical, operational, economic and other implications involved in such transfers. However, it shall not be the responsibility of the /Panel/ to recommend that any specific transfers actually should be put into effect.
4. The /Panel/ shall, through the Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union, consult the appropriate organ of the United Nations with a view to obtaining all pertinent facts for rendering economic assistance to countries which would require it for inclusion in the report of the /Panel/.
5. Having discharged the above tasks, the /Panel/ shall prepare a Report to the Administrative Council together with recommendations as to the further steps that should be taken for the purpose of relieving the pressures on the radio spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s. In any event, the recommendations of the /Panel/ shall include a detailed and specific agenda which, when approved by the Administrative Council, would be the agenda of whatever body (E.A.R.C. or otherwise) would consider the policy decisions necessary to relieve the pressures on the radio spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

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A N N E X 2

RECOMMENDATION No.1

The Administrative Radio Conference:

recognising that

- a) there is an urgent necessity to reduce the pressure on the high frequency bands of the radio frequency spectrum;
- b) the utilisation of modern development in telecommunications technique such as VHF and microwave techniques, coaxial cables, etc. can contribute to this end;
- c) the utilisation of these improved and alternative techniques would mean considerable expenditure while the continued use of High Frequency techniques would be less expensive and therefore some administrations would find it more difficult to introduce these new techniques than other administrations more favourably placed;

recommends that

- 1. all administrations take necessary steps to relieve the pressure on the High Frequency bands by adopting the new techniques to the maximum extent possible;
- 2. the international organisations giving aid be requested to give special consideration to the supply of equipment to administrations which are not in a position to procure it themselves due to economic difficulties, for the purpose of changing over to the alternative means of communication thus contributing towards greater economy in the high frequency spectrum.

RECOMMENDATION No.2

The Administrative Radio Conference:

considering

- a) the ever-increasing need of frequencies particularly in the band from 4 000 kc/s to 27 500 kc/s;
- b) the present structure of national and international networks of radio circuits in this frequency range;

- c) the relatively light traffic load on some of these circuits;
- d) the provisions of the Convention concerning the rational use of frequencies and spectrum space (Art. 43);

and taking into account

- a) the fact that the efficiency of a group of circuits is higher than that of the total number of single circuits;
- b) that, in consequence of the principle mentioned under a) the total number of frequencies needed may be reduced;
- c) that in certain parts of the world there are areas and countries interconnected by several circuits both radio and cables;

recommends

- 1) that, wherever possible, Administrations should contribute to reducing the pressure on the high frequency bands of the radio frequency spectrum by greater consolidation of lightly-loaded radio circuits;
- 2) that countries, interconnected by appropriate telecommunications networks, should, whenever practicable, conclude special arrangements on the common use of international radio circuits, operating in the high frequency bands;
- 3) that, as a general rule, such arrangements as envisaged under 2) above should give equal benefit with regard to operational and financial conditions to each country, party in such an arrangement;
- 4) that Administrations in planning new radio circuits or the extension of existing radio circuits should as far as possible take into account the principles stated under 1) - 3) above.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 525-E
5 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4REPORTAd Hoc Group of Committee 4

FUTURE POLICY RELATING TO THE RADIO SPECTRUM 4 - 27.5 Mc/s

1. The Ad Hoc Group set up at the 20th Meeting of Committee 4 with terms of reference (Document No. 507, paragraph 8) to analyse the problems contained in paragraph 14 of Document No. 270, taking into account also Document No. 423 and the various discussions which had taken place on this document, reports as follows:
2. The Group comprised the Delegations of Australia, Argentina, Ceylon, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America and the U.S.S.R., and the I.F.R.B. was also invited to participate in the work.
3. As was agreed by Committee 4, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of that Committee shared the responsibility of chairing the Ad Hoc Group. The Ad Hoc Group held four meetings on 28th and 29th October and 3rd and 5th November.
4. After thorough discussion the Ad Hoc Group agreed that the principal contribution which this Conference could make to the solution of the frequency problems confronting Administrations would be to devise some means by which the pressures on the radio spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s could be relieved. It was further agreed that progress in this direction would necessarily be made slowly.
5. As to the means by which this objective could best be obtained, it was concluded that certain basic policies would have to be formulated and accepted by Administrations before any long term program could be instituted.
6. As to the nature of such policy decisions, the Ad Hoc Group considered matters such as the following:
 - a) There are uses of the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s spectrum which could, from a technical and operational point of view, be accommodated by means other than the use of the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s spectrum.
 - b) The eventual transfer of such operations to other parts of the radio spectrum or their accommodation by means other than the use of radio will necessarily be a slow process.

- c) The willingness of Administrations to undertake such a long term program would probably be dependent upon the outlining of clear policy criteria and the agreement on certain policy decisions in this respect by all Administrations.
- d) The ability of Administrations to undertake such a program is intimately linked to the financial implications involved. This is because it is cheaper and more convenient in many cases to use frequencies between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s rather than the alternate means now available.
- e) Unless these financial implications can be taken into account in such a way as to enable Administrations generally to satisfy some of their requirements by means other than frequencies between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, it is the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Group that the present trends towards congestion and saturation in the radio spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s will continue. If this estimate of the situation is correct, the Ad Hoc Group then envisages that the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s portion of the spectrum will become progressively less useful to Administrations generally for purposes for which it is essential.
- f) On the assumption that Committee 4 would desire the Ad Hoc Group to formulate a specific proposition for discussion in Committee 4 for the purpose of arresting the increase in the congestion, the Ad Hoc Group has concluded that the first step in the direction of reform should be a review of possibilities before taking the necessary policy decisions.
- g) Since the time available at this Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference would not even permit the formulation of a detailed agenda for study by Administrations, it is the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Group that this Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference take steps to have such an agenda prepared. This could be done by a panel of experts or other appropriate body which would be assigned the task of preparing a comprehensive study and detailed agenda of matters to be discussed at an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference convened for this purpose. The agenda so prepared by the aforementioned panel of experts or other appropriate body could be submitted to the Administrative Council, together with the recommendations of the Panel which prepares the agenda, to decide whether or not such an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should be convened. It would have to be understood that such an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference would not consider the amendment of the Table of Frequency Allocations but rather would concentrate solely on the task of finding ways and means to relieve the pressures on the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s without amendment of the Table.
- h) Attachment 1 constitutes the Terms of Reference for the aforementioned panel of experts or other appropriate body which would draw up the detailed agenda for the aforementioned E.A.R.C.

7. The Ad Hoc Group also gave consideration to other fundamental aspects of the existing and future frequency problems in other parts of the radio spectrum. It was concluded that the program recommended above for the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s would not necessarily be applicable for other portions of the radio spectrum and it is believed that these matters should be given separate consideration. However, this Group does not consider that it should take up this work.
8. It was also concluded that there are significant improvements in techniques, equipment standards, operational practices and other matters which can and should be made in the present uses of radio between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s, and that in view of the difficult situation all Administrations should make every practicable effort to make improvements. It was the consensus of the Ad Hoc Group, however, that the Convention and the Radio Regulations already give guidance to Administrations in these matters.
9. Included among the improvements in utilization which could be made by Administrations in these matters are the following:
 - a) Paying more heed to Nos. 234 and 235 of the Radio Regulations.
 - b) The need to employ the most modern equipment and techniques with a view to maximum spectrum economy.
 - c) The formulation of operational solutions, especially where grouping or consolidation can be effected.
 - d) The transfer by Administrations (pending the formulation of agreed policies as outlined above) whenever practicable of operations to portions of the radio spectrum other than the 4 - 27.5 Mc/s band or the introduction of facilities which do not require the use of radio.
 - e) The satisfaction of new requirements whenever practicable by means other than the use of the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s. (In other words, slowing down the present continued increase in saturation of the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s))
10. In submitting this Report the Ad Hoc Group invites the attention of Committee 4 to the fact that the present pressures (which are continuing to increase) will not be reduced merely by the adoption of regulations such as Nos. 234 and 235 and other similar Regulations, Recommendations and Resolutions unless a realistic method can first be found for agreeing as to the categories of usage requirements which should be satisfied by means other than frequencies between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.
11. It is further concluded that a program for the installation of such alternate facilities must actually be instituted before there can be any significant reduction in the pressures on the spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.

12. Annex 2 contains recommendations for inclusion in the final acts of this Conference which are intended to be of an interim nature pending the instituting of the broader and more basic program referred to in Annex 1.
13. The Ad Hoc Group recommends that Committee 4 adopt Annexes 1 and 2.

Acting Chairman,

E. J. Stewart

- Annexes : 1 - Terms of Reference for panel of experts or other appropriate body/ which will be organized for the sole purpose of devising ways and means to relieve the pressures on the radio spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mo/s.
- 2 - Recommendation.

A N N E X 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR /PANEL OF EXPERTS OR OTHER
APPROPRIATE BODY/ WHICH WILL BE ORGANIZED FOR THE
SOLE PURPOSE OF DEVISING WAYS AND MEANS TO RELIEVE
THE PRESSURES ON THE RADIO SPECTRUM BETWEEN 4 -
27.5 Mc/s.

(It is considered that the decision as to the composition and organization of this Panel of experts or other appropriate body should be taken by the Conference only after the following Terms of Reference have been agreed upon; if Committee 4 approves the following terms of reference, it could then consider this matter.)

1. The /Panel/ shall not consider the question of the allocation of radio frequencies.
2. The /Panel/ shall with the collaboration of the I.F.R.B. tabulate all existing uses of radio between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s and group these into appropriate categories for study purposes.
3. The /Panel/ shall study each such category of use with a view to determining those categories which could be satisfied by means other than the use of frequencies between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.
4. Thereafter, the /Panel/ shall obtain the necessary information from Administrations and thereafter itemize the technical, operational, economic and other implications involved in such transfers.
5. The /Panel/ shall not recommend that any category of use should be accommodated by means other than the use of frequencies between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.
6. The /Panel/ shall, through the Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union, consult the appropriate organ of the United Nations with a view to obtaining all pertinent facts for rendering economic assistance to countries which would require it for inclusion in the report of the /Panel/.
7. Having discharged the above tasks, the /Panel/ shall prepare a Report to the Administrative Council together with recommendations as to the further steps that should be taken for the purpose of relieving the pressures on the radio spectrum between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s. In any event, the recommendations of the /Panel/ shall include a detailed and specific agenda which, when approved by the Administrative Council, would be the agenda of whatever body (E.A.R.C. or otherwise) would consider the policy decisions necessary to relieve the pressures on the radio spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s without amendment of the 1959 Table of Frequency Allocations.

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A N N E X 2

RECOMMENDATION

The Administrative Radio Conference:

recognising that

- a) there is an urgent necessity to reduce the pressure on the high frequency bands of the radio frequency spectrum;
- b) the utilisation of modern development in telecommunications technique such as VHF and microwave techniques, coaxial cables, etc. can contribute to this end;
- c) the utilisation of these improved and alternative techniques would mean considerable expenditure while the continued use of High Frequency techniques would be less expensive and therefore some administrations would find it more difficult to introduce those new techniques than other administrations more favourably placed;

recommends that

- 1. all administrations take necessary steps to relieve the pressure on the High Frequency bands by adopting the new techniques to the maximum extent possible;
 - 2. the international organisations giving aid be requested to give special consideration to the supply of equipment to administrations which are not in a position to procure it themselves due to economic difficulties, for the purpose of changing over to the alternative means of communication thus contributing towards greater economy in the high frequency spectrum.
-

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 526-E
5 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT

of the Ad Hoc Group of the Plenary Assembly

The Ad Hoc Group of the Plenary Assembly of the Administrative Radio Conference was established by that Assembly during its Sixth meeting on 28 October, 1959 to examine all matters of substance pertaining to the communication from the Plenipotentiary Conference contained in Document No. 470, and to make recommendations thereon to the Plenary Assembly.

The Group held five meetings under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles J. Acton, Chairman of the Administrative Radio Conference, at which were present:

Mr. Gunnar Pedersen, Chairman of Committee 4
Dr. M. Joachim, Chairman of Committee 5
Mr. M.N. Mirza, Chairman of Ad Hoc Group of Committee 5
Mr. G. Searle, Chairman of Working Group 5A
Mr. J.A. Autelli, Chairman of Working Group 5B

and representatives of:

Bulgaria
Colombia
United States of America
France
Ghana
India
Japan
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. Clifford Stead, Deputy Secretary of the Conference, acted as Secretary to the Group.

In its consideration of the matter, the Group took into account, in addition to the Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting, the following documents:



- a) the report of the Administrative Council to the Conference (Document No. 1);
- b) the report of the I.F.R.B. to the Conference (Document No. 20);
- c) a memorandum from the Chairman of Committee 4 (Document No. 423).

The Group also took note of two documents being examined by Working Group 5A relating to Articles 10 and 11 of the Radio Regulations (Document Nos. DT 632 and DT 649), it being understood that these texts had not yet been approved by Working Group 5A.

During its work it became evident that, although there was considerable unanimity of views as regards the answer which should be given to Question 1, there were two clearly defined opinions regarding Question 2.

The majority view, expressed by thirteen members of the Group, was that the basic structure of the International Frequency Registration Board should be maintained. As regards the number of members of such a Board, eight members of the Group were in favour of maintaining the present number of eleven, three considered that it might be possible to reduce this number, and two were of the opinion that the number might be increased.

The minority view expressed by three members of the Group was that, in order to improve efficiency and reduce expenses, the Board should be replaced by an International Frequency Registration Bureau, under a director and two vice-directors, with a technical staff recruited on a geographical basis.

Under these conditions, the Group forwards the attached Appendix containing draft replies to Questions 1 and 2 based on the majority opinion, and a draft preamble for the transmission of the final replies to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The minority view is also attached for such action as the Plenary Assembly may decide.

Charles J. Acton,
Chairman, Ad Hoc Group.

A N N E X

DRAFT PREAMBLE FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF REPLIES BY THE
ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE TO QUESTIONS PUT BY
THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE IN ITS DOCUMENT NO; 76 REV. 1

The Administrative Radio Conference has carefully considered the questions addressed to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference as contained in Document No. 76 Rev. 1.

In addition to the considerations listed in that document, it took into account, inter alia, the Reports of the Administrative Council and of the I.F.R.B. to the Administrative Radio Conference.

During its consideration of this matter, it became evident that, although there was considerable unanimity of views as regards the answer which should be given to Question 1, there were two clearly defined opinions relating to Question 2.

Under these conditions, the Administrative Radio Conference forwards herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference its replies to Questions 1 (see Appendix 1) and 2 (see Appendix 2), based on the majority opinion, and the minority opinion (see Annex 3).

The Minutes of the Sixth and Seventh Plenary Meetings of the Administrative Radio Conference (Document Nos. 486 and) contain details of the discussion on this matter.

Appendices: 3

Appendix 1

REPLY TO QUESTION 1 BASED ON THE MAJORITY OPINION

Question 1. Would it be necessary to introduce modifications or additions to the essential duties and functions of the I.F.R.B., and what would they be?

The Administrative Radio Conference is of the opinion that the duties of the I.F.R.B. as presently laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention, and its functions as stipulated in 287 - 295 of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, should remain substantially unchanged.

However, the functions and procedures of the Board should be amplified to emphasize the following:

- a) the provision of more effective assistance to administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization, in particular to those administrations in need of special assistance;
- b) a more effective determination of the actual usage being made of each notified frequency assignment, particularly in the unplanned H.F. bands;
- c) the achievement, by means of special procedures, of a more effective accommodation of the high frequency broadcasting requirements of all administrations;
- d) the study, on a long-term basis, of the use of the radio spectrum, particularly concerning the H.F. range, with a view to making recommendations for its more effective use;
- e) the technical planning for radio conferences with a view to reducing their duration.

The Administrative Radio Conference has under consideration appropriate modifications to Articles 10 and 11 of the Radio Regulations to this end.

Appendix 2

REPLY TO QUESTION 2 BASED ON THE MAJORITY OPINION

Question 2: Would it be necessary to introduce modifications to the present structure of the I.F.R.B. in view of the considerations resulting from the answer to Question 1, bearing in mind the need to ensure that the tasks entrusted to this organ are carried out in the most efficient and economical manner?

The Administrative Radio Conference considers:

- a) that the basic structure of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) should be maintained;
- b) that the Board should be composed of eleven co-equal and independent persons, all nationals of different countries, chosen so as to ensure an equitable distribution among the various parts of the world, who should be thoroughly qualified by technical training and experience in the field of radio and, more especially, in radio spectrum management;
- c) that the specialized secretariat under the direction of the Board should be adequate to enable the Board members to discharge efficiently all of the duties and functions stipulated in the Convention and Radio Regulations (Geneva 1959);
- d) that the Administrative Council, having - after taking into account the recommendations of the I.F.R.B. - determined the magnitude of this specialized secretariat, should be given the authority to ensure its establishment and maintenance at an adequate level.*

* The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to consider the possible adoption of an appropriate Protocol to deal with the financial aspects.

Appendix 3

MINORITY OPINION

Question 1. Would it be necessary to introduce modifications or additions to the essential duties and functions of the I.F.R.B. and what would they be?

The Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria consider that the main tasks and obligations of the frequency registration body of the I.T.U. in the future must, generally speaking, remain those provided for in Article 6 of the Convention and Article 10 of the Radio Regulations. However, when an analysis is made of the work carried out by the I.F.R.B. over the last ten years, it must be admitted that the Board was in a position to carry out only one duty more or less satisfactorily. This was an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries (Article 6, paragraph 1a) of the Convention).

With regard to the other two duties mentioned in Article 6, paragraphs 1b) and 1c) of the Convention, the I.F.R.B. was unable to make any practical contribution towards their fulfilment. The Board has shrunk from the obligation to furnish advice to Members and Associate Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur. The Board has also been unable to perform any additional duties concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies, prescribed by a competent conference of the Union and the Administrative Council.

The fact that the Board abstained from its obligation to furnish advice to Members of I.T.U. and recommendations on frequency utilisation and was unable to draw up a list for the fixed service and draft plans for the high-frequency broadcasting service as it was instructed to do in Articles 10 and 11 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement are sufficiently convincing examples of the above statement.

We partially admit that the reasons why the I.F.R.B. has not been in a position to carry out the main duties ascribed to it in Article 6 of the Convention may be explained to some extent by present conditions of spectrum utilisation, in particular in the fixed service and high frequency broadcasting bands in the range between 3 950 (4 000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27 500 kc/s which are far away from the ideas of Atlantic City.

If it be borne in mind that the present situation will remain the same for the next five or six years, it may be pointed out that the main activity of the I.F.R.B. or of any similar body in the course of the next few years will essentially be limited to the registration of frequency

assignments. This factor must be taken into consideration when deciding the question of the future structure of the I.F.R.B.

With regard to registration procedure itself, past experience has shown that under present conditions the so-called technical examination (Article 11 of the Radio Regulations and Article 33 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement) still does not in any way represent a regularization of the use of the spectrum. Technical examination is exceedingly theoretical and is far removed from actual conditions in the use of radio communications.

The analysis of the statistical data given in the Report of the I.F.R.B. to the Administrative Radio Conference (document No. 20) compels us to conclude that in reality no technical examinations were carried out especially in the fixed and high-frequency service bands, because the final results of the registration procedure with the use of technical examinations hardly differ from those of the procedure of the free registration of frequencies. It is clear from the report on the matter that most frequency notifications presented by Administrations were in fact recorded in the Master Radio Frequency Record.

Such a position with regard to registration procedure for frequencies based on the "technical examination" of frequency assignments can hardly be considered normal. Moreover, if a technical examination is carried out, the registration of frequencies is unjustifiably delayed and this has important economic results for the International Telecommunication Union.

As a result of this the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria consider that the procedure for the registration of frequencies should be changed and that in particular it is necessary to stop the "technical examination". The Soviet Delegation has already submitted to the Conference for its consideration the proposal that in future the registration of frequencies should be carried out by the I.F.R.B. according to the following principles:

- conformity to the Table of Frequency Allocations;
- conformity to the other provisions of the Convention and Radio Regulations which deal with the notification and use of frequencies;
- conformity to previously accepted lists and plans of frequency allocations;
- the provision of full particulars for every frequency notification in accordance with Appendix 1 to the Radio Regulations.

If the above-mentioned principles are observed, this will allow each frequency assignment to receive registration status and international recognition. At the same time, this guarantees the priority use of frequencies brought into use in accordance with agreed lists and plans.

In the opinion of the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the technical staff of the I.F.R.B., which was previously busy making calculations for technical examinations, could be more effectively employed on the tasks laid down in Article 6, paragraph 1b), of the Convention.

In the course of this Conference the delegates of many countries have expressed a wish to receive recommendations from an authoritative international body on questions concerning the use of their radio communications and the choice of frequencies required. This duty can be entrusted to the future organ of the I.T.U. However, it should be taken into account that the solution of questions concerning the actual use of this or that particular frequency will always be the subject of a direct agreement between the administrations concerned, and the future I.T.U. organ will be able to act as a negotiator in such agreements.

Question 2: Would it be necessary to introduce modifications to the present structure of the I.F.R.B. in view of the considerations resulting from the answer to Question 1, bearing in mind the need to ensure that the tasks entrusted to this organ are carried out in the most efficient and economical manner?

In view of the considerations adduced above, the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria consider that the existing structure of the I.F.R.B. can be simplified. The International Frequency Registration Board could be reorganized as an International Frequency Registration Bureau, headed by a director and two deputies.

The staff of the International Frequency Registration Bureau should be composed of highly qualified specialists recruited from widely different countries and well versed in the organizational and operating conditions of radio communication in specific parts of the world, for the more efficient performance of the functions set out in Article 6 1b) of the Convention.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 527-E
5 November, 1959PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7
(SUB COMMITTEE 7A)

VENEZUELA

Proposal

ARTICLE 24

Number of
Proposal

Replace the present text by the following

- 5562 513.(3) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any ship station, provided that:
- the power in the antenna of the unmodulated carrier wave does not exceed 50 watts; or
 - the operations of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustments of frequency determining elements, with the stability of the frequencies maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified by Appendix 3, and the power in the antenna of the unmodulated carrier wave does not exceed watts.

and add the following new sub-paragraph:

- 5563 (3bis) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any aircraft stations operating on frequencies allocated to the aeronautical mobile service, provided that:
- the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, and with the stability of the frequencies maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified by Appendix 3.

Reasons:

(See Document No. DT 534) We feel that the above wording brings out more clearly the distinction recognised by all the members of Working Group 7A2.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 528 FES
CORRIGENDUM N° 1
7 novembre 1959

COMMISSION 4
COMMITTEE 4
COMISION 4

En titre lire : REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE.

Proposition N° 5564

Add at the beginning : FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Proposal No. 5564

Agréguese el título : REPUBLICA FEDERAL ALEMANA

Proposición N.º 5564



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 528-E
5 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

The Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,
considering

- a) the ever-increasing need of frequencies particularly in the band from 4000 kc/s to 27500 kc/s
- b) the present structure of national and international networks of radio circuits in this frequency range
- c) the relatively light traffic load on some of these circuits
- d) the provisions of the Convention concerning the rational use of frequencies and spectrum space (Art. 43)

and taking into account

- a) the fact that the efficiency of a group of circuits is higher than that of the total number of single circuits
- b) that, in consequence of the principle mentioned under a) the total number of frequencies needed may be reduced
- c) that in certain parts of the world there are areas and countries interconnected by several circuits both radio and cables

recommends

- 1) that, wherever possible, Administrations should contribute to reducing the pressure on the high frequency bands of the radio frequency spectrum by greater consolidation of lightly-loaded radio circuits
- 2) that countries, interconnected by appropriate telecommunications networks, should, whenever practicable, conclude special arrangements on the common use of international radio circuits, operating in the high frequency bands,
- 3) that, as a general rule, such arrangements as envisaged under b) above should give equal benefit with regard to operational and financial conditions to each country, party in such an arrangement
- 4) that Administrations in planning new radio circuits or the extension of existing radio circuits should as far as possible take into account the principles stated under 1) - 3) above.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 529-E
6 November, 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDFifteenth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Tuesday, 3 November, 1959 at 9 a.m.

Reference : Agenda of 31 October, 1959, Document No. DT 669.1. Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting (Document No. 487)

The Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting (Document No. 487) was approved, subject to the following changes :

- 1) Page 1, paragraph 2 -- delete the second sentence.
- 2) Page 1, paragraph 3, RR 70a, third line, French text -- change "la dérive" to read "l'écart".
- 3) Page 2, paragraph 3, RR 70b, third line, French text -- change "la dérive" to read "l'écart".
- 4) Page 2, paragraph 5, fourth line -- change "Committee 6" to read "Working Group 6A".
- 5) Page 5, number 60, fourth line -- change "(P)" to read "(Pc)".
- 6) Page 5, "NOTE", last two lines -- delete "already approved and included on the Provisional List".
- 7) Page 5, number 32, French text, second line -- change "utilisé pour" to read "utiles à" and add a comma after "météorologie".

With respect to the reservation of the Delegate of India concerning the definition for Meteorological Aids Service, referred to in paragraph 6, page 3, and the question whether "radiocommunication" includes "radiolocation" or not, the opinion of the Group was that it did, and there was no support for reopening the debate on this point.

2. Report of Sub-Working Group 6A4 (Document No. DT 569)

It was noted that the first six definitions set forth in Document No. DT 569 had been considered and approved by the Working Group as set forth in Document No. 487. Forwarding them to Committee 6 had been deferred pending consideration of their consistency with relevant definitions adopted by the I.C.A.O. The Delegate of the Union of South Africa reported that there was no need to change any of these definitions because of I.C.A.O. definitions, and the Working Group agreed



to include them in the Annex (attached) for forwarding to Committee 6.

The Chairman of Sub-Working Group 6A4 reported that the definitions for "Port Operation Service" and "Port Station" appeared to be necessary and they were approved by the Working Group as set forth in the attached Annex.

3. Remaining terms to be defined (Documents Nos. DT 536, DT 111, 326 and 326 Add. 1)

In considering the remaining terms listed in Document No. DT 536, the Working Group agreed not to include the terms "Radio-television Station" and "Ionospheric Station" in the Provisional List, since it had been decided at a previous meeting not to include definitions for "Radiotelevision Service" and "Ionospheric Service".

The definition for "Land Station", "Aircraft Station" and "Standard Frequency Station" were adopted as set forth in the attached Annex.

With respect to a proposed definition for "Radio Emission", it was noted that Working Group 6B, in connection with its work on emission designators, had suggested the adoption of a Resolution that the C.C.I.R. be requested to study the matter, and it was agreed that the Chairman of 6A request Committee 6 to add a paragraph to that proposed resolution requesting the C.C.I.R. also, if practicable, to define "Radio Emission".

It was also agreed not to include a definition for the term "Radio Transmitter" in the Provisional List, and to refer the proposed new definitions for "Main Transmitter", "Reserve Transmitter" and "Emergency Transmitter" to Committee 7 for its consideration, since it was felt that if definitions of these terms are necessary at all, it is only for regulatory purposes in marine matters. For this reason, it was also suggested that Committee 7 be urged to remove the generality from the titles of these three terms, and indicate specifically that they are applicable only to ships.

The Chairman noted that this completed the initial study of all the terms listed in Document No. DT 536, except for those with respect to which consideration was deferred due to work now in progress in Committee 7.

4. Formation of Sub-Working Group on Coordination of Definitions

The Working Group accepted the Chairman's suggestion that a small Ad Hoc coordinating group of 6A be established to work with the Chairman on coordinating definitions with the work of other committees. The Ad Hoc group will include delegates from the United Kingdom, France, Argentina and Spain.

5. Proposal No. 2697, page 671, Rev. 2 (India)

The Delegate of India called attention to Recommendation No. 143 of the C.C.I.R. that Administrations be encouraged to make use of the M.K.S. system of units, and suggested the inclusion, as one of the A, B, C, D Series, of the following Resolution:

"Recognizing the wide use of the Rationalized M.K.S. system (also known as the rationalized Giorgi system) by radio engineers and the authors of radio propagation and its wide use in C.C.I.R. and other permanent organs of the I.T.U., the countries, Members of the Union, shall endeavour to gradually adopt that system in their relations with the I.T.U. and its permanent organs."

This proposal was discussed at length, with several delegations expressing doubt as to the necessity or the appropriateness of including it in the Radio Regulations. A show of hands on one question indicated 4 in favour, 6 opposed, and 4 abstentions. The Delegate of India requested that the Summary Record reflect the discussion and vote and that the proposal be discussed and voted on in Committee 6.

6. Other Matters

The Delegate of France called attention to Document No. DT 351, page 2 paragraph 4, which discusses the proposal of France, French O.P.T.A. and Morocco to adopt the cymomotive force concept with respect to appropriate definitions in the Radio Regulations. The proposal was discussed, but was not supported by the Working Group, and terms 64a and 64b (Annex to Document No. 326) are therefore cancelled.

The Delegate of Canada called attention to Document No. DT 634 produced by Committee 5A, page 10 of which includes two definitions carried over from the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. One of these differs in substance from a definition adopted by Committee 6A and one differs only in language. The need for coordination between Committees 5A and 6A on this matter was suggested. The Chairman indicated that this was the type of problem which would be considered by the Ad Hoc group of Committee 6, mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

7. The meeting adjourned at 12.45.

E. W. Allen

Chairman

Ann Mooney

Rapporteur :

Annex : 1

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A N N E XPROVISIONAL LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(Approved by Working Group 6A on 3 November, 1959)

- RR 53 NOC Radiobeacon Station: A radionavigation station the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.
- RR 70 MOD Instrument Landing System (ILS): A radionavigation system which provides aircraft with horizontal and vertical guidance just before and during landing and, at certain fixed points, indicates the distance to the reference point of landing.
- RR 70a ADD Instrument Landing System Localizer: A system of horizontal guidance embodied in the Instrument Landing System which indicates the horizontal deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent along the axis of the runway.
- RR 70b ADD Instrument Landing System Glide Path: A system of vertical guidance embodied in the Instrument Landing System which indicates the vertical deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent.
- RR 70c Marker Beacon: A transmitter in the aeronautical radionavigation service placed on the ground which radiates vertically a distinctive pattern for providing position information to aircraft.
- RR 70d ADD Radio Altimeter: A radionavigation equipment on board an aircraft which makes use of the reflection of radio waves from the ground to determine the height of the aircraft above the terrain.

- RR 24a ADD Port Operation Service: A mobile service between port stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in or near a port, in which messages are restricted to those related to the movement of ships and their safety.
- RR 43a ADD Port Station: A coast station in the port operations service.
- RR 40 MOD Land Station: A station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion.
- RR 46 MOD Aircraft Station: A mobile station in the aeronautical mobile service on board an aircraft.
- RR 54 NOC Standard Frequency Station: A station in the standard frequency service.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 530-E
6 November, 1959COMMITTEE 7SUMMARY RECORDEleventh Meeting of Committee 7(Operations Committee)

Friday, 30 October, 1959

Chairman: Mr. A. J. Ehnle (Netherlands)Agenda: Document No. DT 641.

The Agenda, Document No. DT 641 was accepted.

1. Summary Record of Ninth Meeting (Document No. 446)

The following typing error was noted:

Page 3, 3rd paragraph, 4th line, replace:

"B.M.R.C." by "B.N.R.C."

Subject to the above amendment the Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting, Document No. 446, was adopted.

2. Reports of Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B, 7C and Working Group 7ESub-Committee 7A

Mr. Bouchier, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A said that his report would be a very brief one. His Sub-Committee was at present concerned with the Proposals in Article 20. They had, in the course of the last week, approved a certain number of reports and minutes. The present meeting would consider the First Report of Sub-Committee 7A and Mr. Bouchier hoped that the Sub-Committee would now be able to submit texts regularly for the approval of Committee 7.

Sub-Committee 7B

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, Mr. Billington, said his Sub-Committee had met twice since the last report. It had now completed



its review of the entire agenda allocated to it in Document No. 2. The report of Working Group 7B2 had been accepted. Working Groups 7B4 and 7B5 had completed their tasks and the Sub-Committee awaited their reports. The other two Working Groups, 7B6 and 7B7, hoped to complete their work in the forthcoming week. Sub-Committee 7B had already produced its first texts for consideration by Committee 7 and others would be submitted in the course of the next week.

Sub-Committee 7C

Captain Graves, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C, said he had nothing of general interest to report. His Sub-Committee was still continuing on its last agenda. He hoped that at its meeting during the next week it would complete all of its tasks including consideration of the Recommendations and Resolutions of the B.N.R.C. and Hague Agreements.

The reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees 7A, 7B and 7C were accepted. It was agreed that the report of Working Group 7E would be covered by consideration of Document No. 463.

3. Report of Working Group 7E (Document No. 463)

It was noted that the heading of the English text should be amended to read: "Report of Working Group 7E to Committee 7" and that Brazil should be included in the list of Delegates taking part.

The Chairman invited Mr. Caruso (Chairman of Working Group 7E) to assist him in the consideration of Document No. 463. In introducing his report, Mr. Caruso said that after very careful consideration the Working Group had prepared and now submitted a Draft Resolution to deal with General Proposal No. 13, but some further work was needed to prepare the two Annexes required for that Resolution. He also drew attention to Proposal No. 15 which the Working Group had considered to be of great importance and for which a Draft Resolution was submitted as Annex 2 to Document No. 463. He recalled also that in view of the importance of Proposals Nos. 17 to 20, the Working Group had decided that these should be considered by Committee 7 itself. In conclusion, he thanked the Delegations and Delegates who had participated in the work of Working Group 7E for their collaboration in completing its task.

Annex 1 to Document No. 463

In opening the discussion of the report, the Chairman invited Delegates to accept the principles of the Resolutions proposed in Annex 1 to Document No. 463. The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked whether approval was asked in principle or if the approval would refer to the wording of Annex 1, and the Chairman explained that what was desired was approval of the principle on which Proposal No. 13 was

being handled. It would be possible to discuss the wording of the Draft Annex later.

The Delegate of Indonesia expressed the view that the proposed revision should be carried out by the General Secretariat and referred to Administrations for their approval. He was particularly concerned about the possibility that changes in substance might be introduced if a Manual were produced by a panel of experts. This view was shared by the Delegates of India and Pakistan. The Delegate of Israel asked what would be the status of a Manual produced as a result of this Resolution. He would have no objection to the production of such a Manual if there were no change in it whatsoever from the Regulations as adopted by the Conference, but he would like to be reassured on this point. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his Delegation would not accept a re-editing which involved any changes in substance. What he envisaged was that the Committee of six experts would verify carefully what had been done to extract the Regulations and make sure that they had in no way lost their meaning, or had the meaning altered by being taken out of context. The general idea proposed in Annex 1 to Document No. 463 was favoured by the Delegate of Australia and in his view six experts from the leading maritime countries would be better fitted for the task of examining the final re-edited Regulations than the General Secretariat.

The Chairman of Working Group 7E said that the final objective was producing a Manual which would be submitted for acceptance by the next Administrative Radio Conference. In view of the fact that new texts for Articles, which might have been radically changed, would not be available until the end of the Conference, it had seemed clear to the Working Group that the best line of action was to plan the production of a Manual and then for the committee of experts to examine the work which had been done by the General Secretariat. He emphasized that re-arrangement only was envisaged without any change of substance and that it would be for the next Radio Conference to approve the book in its new form.

In discussion of the status of the Manual, the Delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the view that it should be something more than a guide to the Regulations, which would have little purpose and be of little use to operators. What he thought was intended was to produce in one volume, all of the Regulations which would be required for the operation of a mobile station. In this way Administrations and operating agencies would not have to bear the expense of supplying their stations with a full volume of Radio Regulations and it would be easier for radio operators to find the instructions they required. This view was supported by the Delegate of the United States of America but he felt that the extracted Manual should be circulated to Administrations, and he thought the I.T.U. was perfectly competent to carry out the task of re-arrangement. The Delegate of Colombia was not greatly convinced of the usefulness of

the Manual, and he was concerned at the possible cost to Administrations of setting up a panel of experts to carry out the work of producing it.

Replying to the Delegate of Colombia, the Chairman of Working Group 7E said that he did not think that a great deal of expense would be involved in meetings of the panel of experts and so far as the possibility of changes in substance were concerned, he pointed out that about 80% of the same layout and typographic plates could be used in the preparation. This would reduce both the expense and the possibility of changes in substance since with type which had already been set up there was no possibility of changes being introduced. The Proposals were wholeheartedly supported by the Delegate of the Philippines who saw advantage in the production of a Manual not only as a means of facilitating reference to the Regulations by radio operators but also in its use as a somewhat simplified textbook for the training of radio operators. The Resolution contained in Annex 1 was also supported by the Delegate of the Netherlands who saw great advantage in the Proposals and who felt it would be wrong to wait another five years before taking positive action. He thought that the production of a Manual by the General Secretariat with the assistance of experts should be available at low cost and would be a most economical way of achieving the desired result. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the publication of a Manual was an attractive proposition although there were some disadvantages, for example, that many countries had to produce their own copies of Regulations because of language difficulties and in doing so they generally incorporated national Regulations. However, he thought the re-grouping and reviewing the texts of the Regulations was worthwhile but that the work could be undertaken by the staff of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. without it being necessary to convene a group of experts. The Delegate of Portugal also supported the Proposal to produce a Manual but thought the work could be undertaken by the Secretary-General.

After some further discussion in which no new factors emerged, the Chairman said that he proposed to close the discussion and he asked Delegations to indicate whether they favoured the principles in Document No. 463. Twenty-six Delegations voted in favour of the adoption of Annex 1 in principle, there being four votes against and eight abstentions. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested that it should be recorded in the Minutes that his Delegation could not support paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Draft Resolutions in Document No. 463. His Delegation felt that this re-arrangement could be done by the regular staff of the Secretary-General and for this reason could not accept the need for the expense of additional experts. The Delegate of Colombia said he wished to make a similar reservation on paragraphs 5, 6 and 7. Similar reservations were also made by the Delegates of India and Indonesia.

The Chairman of Working Group 7E said that he felt that the greatest part of the work could be undertaken by a group of experts during

the life of the present Conference, for example, by the continuance of Working Group 7E, and that if this were done it might be necessary to have only as few as one meeting of the panel of experts to examine the work of the Secretary-General before putting the new Manual into print. The Delegate of India said that he could support this Proposal by the Chairman of Working Group 7E and if it were accepted he could withdraw his reservation, and the Delegate of Indonesia agreed. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that in the light of this latest Proposal, if a group of experts could make some Proposals during the present Conference, his Delegation would also withdraw its reservation. However, he pointed out that there would have to be a re-drafting of Annex 1. The Delegate of the Argentine said that he was pleased that Mr. Caruso had made this Proposal. He had been thinking on similar lines and, referring to the necessary qualifications of the experts, he said he believed that they should preferably be people who were at the Conference or had been at it, as proposed by the Chairman of Working Group 7E. This would guarantee that they understood the discussions and reasons which had led to the texts produced by the Conference, and would obviate the risk of related numbers in the Radio Regulations being taken out of context and so losing their meaning. The Delegate of Israel also supported the Proposal on the understanding that the Manual would be purely an extract and would in no way be changed, and that the panel of experts would work within the framework of the Conference. The Delegate of Malaya, who had shared in the views of the Delegates of India and Indonesia, said that he felt he could go along with the present Proposal. The Chairman then suggested that the experts to form the re-constituted Working Group 7E (under the Chairmanship of Mr. Caruso) should be drawn from the following Delegations:

France, Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and
the United States of America.

There being no objection, this was agreed. However, the Delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the view that this Working Group could only be constituted by Committee 7 to act during the life of the Conference. Experts to take part after the Conference had finished, he felt, should be nominated by the Heads of Delegations in Plenary Assembly. The Chairman agreed that this point would be borne in mind, and he also said that the actual wording of Annex 1 would be re-examined in detail when Annexes 1 and 2 to the Draft Resolution had been prepared.

Annex 2 to Document No. 463

Mr. Caruso explained that the Working Group considered Proposal No. 15 (Page 3) to be of great importance since it might well lighten the burden of the Radio Regulations. After a long discussion, his Working Group had unanimously agreed that the best course would be to suggest that Administrations should study this Proposal and make concrete Proposals for the next Administrative Radio Conference. A Recommendation to this effect

was included as Annex 2 to the Report of the Working Group. There being no objection, the Draft Resolution in Annex 2 to Document No. 463 was adopted.

Proposals Nos. 17 - 20

The Chairman pointed out that it had already been agreed that these Proposals could only be dealt with after the Sub-Committees had reported on the Proposals concerning the Regulations relating to safety procedures. It was, therefore, agreed that no further discussion was necessary at this stage.

Proposal No. 8

On page 2 of its Report, the Working Group had requested the Delegation of Australia to give further details of what it had in mind. The Delegate of Australia said he thought the Proposal was self-explanatory. The object was to achieve an alignment of the symbols used by I.C.A.O. and the I.T.U. It was the feeling of his Delegation that there was a need for general alignment of these symbols. In reply, the Chairman of Working Group 7E said that it did not appear that this Proposal was one which could be dealt with by Working Group 7E but it would, no doubt, be taken into account when Appendix 7 was studied.

4. Approval of the First Report of Sub-Committee 7A (Document No. 448)

Mr. Bouchier was invited to the platform to assist the Chairman and in introducing the First Report of his Sub-Committee, he explained that in order to assist in the tracing of Proposals his report would contain for each Article a Table in the form appearing in Annexes 1 and 2 of Document No. 448.

Article 21

RR 485 - 487

There being no objection, the texts in Annex 1 to Document No. 448 were approved.

(A Proposal by the Delegate of Ireland that in RR 485 "bind themselves to take" should be replaced by "shall take", was not supported).

Article 23

RR 493 and 494

There being no objection, the texts in Annex 2 to Document No. 448 were adopted.

RR 495

A Proposal by the Delegate of Ireland to delete "Governments or Administrations may inspect the " was not supported. There being no objection, the text in Annex 2 to Document No. 448 was adopted.

RR 496

There being no objection, the text in Annex 2 to Document No. 448 was adopted.

RR 497

A Proposal by the Delegate of Ireland that "is followed" should be replaced by "shall be followed" was defeated by sixteen votes to two, there being eleven abstentions.

RR 498

It was agreed to delete the word "it" in the first line of the English text. There being no objection, the text in Annex 2 to Document No. 448, as amended, was adopted.

RR 499

A Proposal by the Delegate of Ireland to replace "Air Navigation" by "Aeronautical Services" was not supported.

5. Setting-up of Working Group 7F

Mr. Bouchier, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A, explained that due to the very heavy work programme which confronted his Sub-Committee he had come to the conclusion that they would not be able to complete their task within the scheduled dates for the Conference, and he had reported accordingly to the Chairman of Committee 7. After discussions with the Chairman of the Conference they had come to the conclusion that the best solution would be to set up a Working Group to take over those items which had not yet been considered by Sub-Committee 7A, thus avoiding the need to keep Summary Records. The Chairman agreed with the report made by Mr. Bouchier and said that he had approached Mr. de Mesquita, of the Delegation of Portugal, who had agreed to take over the Chairmanship of this new Working Group, if Committee 7 decided that such a Group should be set up. There being no objection, the Proposal to set up a new Working Group was adopted, its terms of reference being to consider Articles 15, 42 and 44 and Appendices 2, 8, 15 and B.

Mr. de Mesquita, in accepting the Chairmanship, said he hoped, and was sure, that he would have the full co-operation of all Delegations participating in the new Working Group.

6. Any Other Business

The Chairman announced that:

- i) in the forthcoming week, there would not be the usual Friday meeting of Committee 7. This would enable Delegates who were also involved in the Plenipotentiary Conference to go to Zurich, and would, at the same time, give some relief to the other members. There would, however, be a meeting of Committee 7 on Monday as well as Friday of the succeeding week;
- ii) advance details were given of the work schedule for the coming week.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur

G. F. Wilson

Chairman

A. J. Ehnle

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 531-E

6 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7CSUMMARY RECORDFifteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress and Safety)

Tuesday, 3 November, at 3 p.m.

1. Drafting Group ReportsDocument No. DT 489

The texts for RR 902, 903, 906, 910, 911 and 912 were approved with the changes shown in the Annex hereto. There was lengthy discussion of proposals by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Norway, Portugal, France, Argentina, and by the Chair to amend the language for RR 912. After a show of hands, which revealed that the Sub-Committee had a slight preference for the proposal of the Delegate of Portugal, this proposal was accepted.

2. E.A.R.C. Agreement (Article 24 and Section 294)

It was agreed that those items need only be noted.

3. Final Acts of the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone CommitteeResolutions Nos. 2, 6 and 9; Recommendation No. 10; Supplementary Radio Regulations Nos. 25 to 43

It was agreed that these items had been taken into consideration in the work of the Sub-Committee and that no further action would be required.

4. Final Acts of the International Maritime VHF Radiotelephone Conference (The Hague, 1957) (Supplementary RR No. 27)

It was noted that this item was being dealt with in Working Group 7B6.

5. Other Business

The Delegate of Argentina drew attention to the Sub-Committee's decision to use two different pronunciations of the word "SILENCE" and reserved the right to bring up this question at a later meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 4.20 p.m.

D. Mitchell
RapporteurG. Van A. Graves
ChairmanAnnex : 1

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A N N E X

Proposals 4441-4442

902 § 23 bis. (1) If it believes it to be essential, any station of the mobile service near the ship, aircraft or other vehicle in distress, may also impose silence. It uses for this purpose :

- (a) In radiotelegraphy, the abbreviation "QRT" followed by the word "DISTRESS" and its own call sign;
- (b) In radiotelephony, the word "SILENCE" pronounced in the French way followed by the word "DISTRESS" and its own call sign.

903 (3) Preface by "In radiotelegraphy".

Proposal 4443

903 (3) bis. In radiotelephony, the use of the word "SILENCE" followed by the distress signal "MAYDAY" must be reserved for the mobile station in distress and for the station controlling distress traffic.

Proposals 2494-4447-2495-2496-4448

906 (3) Until they receive the message indicating that normal working may be resumed (see Nos. 911-912), all stations which are aware of this traffic, and which are not taking part in it, are forbidden to transmit on the frequencies on which the distress traffic is taking place.

Proposals 4698-4453

910 § 25 A land station receiving a distress message must, without delay, take the necessary action to advise the appropriate authorities responsible for providing for the operation of rescue facilities.

Proposals 2500-2501-4454

911 § 26 (1) When distress traffic has ceased or when silence is no longer necessary on a frequency which has been used for distress traffic the station which has controlled this traffic shall transmit on that frequency a message addressed to "all stations" indicating that normal working may be resumed.

Proposals 4455-2502-4556-4457-2504

912 (2) In Radiotelegraphy, this message takes the following form :

- distress signal SOS;
- call "to all stations" CQ, (three times);
- the word DE;
- call sign of the station sending the message (once);
- time of handing in of the message;
- name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress
- service abbreviation QUM;

In Radiotelephony, this message takes the following form :

- distress signal, MAYDAY;
 - call to "all stations" (three times);
 - the words THIS IS;
 - call sign or other identification of the station sending the message (once);
 - time of handing in of the message;
 - name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress;
 - the words "SILENCE FINISHED".
-

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 532-E
6 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

Memorandum by the Chairmen of the Conferences

ELECTIONS

During its meeting on 4 November the Joint Steering Committee of the Conferences examined the question of the elections of Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council and of the members of the I.F.R.B., and it was agreed that these elections should take place during the week 7 to 12 December.

For this to be possible it will be necessary to call for candidacies not later than 17 November and to request that such candidacies be submitted not later than 1 December.

The relative procedures will therefore have to be established by the Conferences by 16 November at the latest.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 533-E
6 November, 1959COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

Ninth Meeting - Committee 6

Wednesday, 28 October, 1959 at 15.00 hours - Room C

Agenda: Document No. DT 616 (Rev.)

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and the agenda was adopted.
2. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A

The Chairman of Working Group 6A reported that at the last Working Group meeting 18 terms and definitions had been considered. Final action had been withheld on some terms for which inclusion in the provisional list was undecided. 21 terms and definitions remained to be considered by the Working Group and those were to be found in Document No. DT 536. Arrangements had been made for those terms and definitions in Documents Nos. 407, 418 and 447 which had been approved by Committee 6 to appear as an addendum to the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions, Document No. 326. He suggested that terms which already existed in the Regulations and which had been approved by Committee 6 with no change or with modification could be referred to the Drafting Committee for their preliminary consideration but pointed out that the order of appearance might be changed and a complete draft Article 1 could not be prepared until Working Group 6A had completed its review of the definitions.

The Chairman said that a letter had to be sent to the Chairman of Committee 8 to bring to the attention of that Committee the terms and definitions contained in Document No. 326 and subsequent addenda and explaining the position with regard to the need for a further review in Committee 6.

3. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6B

The Chairman of Working Group 6B reviewed the progress of the Working Group and reported that there were two main items remaining to be considered at its next meeting, Appendix A and a draft Recommendation relating to the I.F.R.B. Technical Standards. It had been necessary to set up a new Sub Group for which Mr. Basu (India) had kindly accepted to be Chairman. It was expected that nearly all the tasks of the Working Group would be completed by the end of the week.



4. Article 2. Preamble and Section 1

The Chairman of Working Group 6B introduced Document No. 409 (Rev.). He said that the draft text for the preamble, Regulation No. 74, as adopted at an early meeting of Committee 6, has been included for completeness with a slight change in the text to align with the definition of necessary bandwidth as adopted by Committee 6. He pointed out that on pages 5 and 6 of the Document No. 409 (Rev.) in the French text the term 'composite' should be deleted to align with the English version which had been adopted by Working Group 6B.

The Delegate of Japan proposed a minor amendment to the classification system to include two additional letters for supplementary characteristics to cater for carrier level information relating to single sideband and independent sideband characteristics. He pointed out that in the draft Article 16 (Document No. 382) adopted by the Committee, Regulation No. 396B indicates that single sideband transmission should be used to the maximum extent possible in accordance with the relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations, and the use of suppressed and reduced carrier levels can be expected to increase rapidly.

The Chairman said that as the basis of the scheme had already been decided it would be necessary for the meeting to consider whether this amendment should be discussed.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that before giving his views he would like to know if the meeting considered the amendment to be a minor change. The scheme adopted by Committee 6 was based on a U.K. proposal not to include a fourth series of characters for carrier level information. In view of the small majority obtained in the vote on this proposal the Delegation of the United Kingdom would not wish to take advantage of a change which if it had been proposed before the vote was taken might have influenced the decision. Because of this if the proposed amendment was taken to a vote the Delegation of the United Kingdom would abstain.

The Delegate of India said that in his view the amendment involved only a very minor change and did not affect the decision. The Delegate of the United States of America said that the I.F.R.B. and the U.S.A. had supported the alternative scheme which included provision for carrier level information. He considered that the additional symbols proposed would go some way towards meeting his views and he supported the proposal of Japan. The Delegate of the Philippines also supported the proposal. The Representative of I.F.R.B. pointed out that the use of the letter I would not be very suitable because of the possible confusion with the letter Z and the figure 1 and suggested that the two additional symbols should be H and J. There were no objections to the addition of these two symbols in the supplementary characteristics and the proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of South Africa proposed that on page 4 of Document No. 409 (Rev.) in item 3 (a) the words 'full carrier' should be deleted, as there was no scope for anything but full carrier levels for double sideband transmissions. The Delegate of the Argentine supported this proposal. The Representative of the I.F.R.B. said that he was in disagreement with this view and considered that the words 'full carrier' were desirable to align with the item for single sideband full carrier. A vote was taken with the following result:

In favour of proposal	14
Against	0
Abstentions	7

The Delegate of France said that on page 3 of Document No. 409 (Rev.) in item 77 (2) (f) in the French text for 'vision' should be read 'image'. The need for aligning the French and Spanish versions with the English text was also mentioned particularly regarding the table relating to A2 and F2 emissions. It was agreed that this would be brought to the notice of the linguist group.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B proposed a number of amendments in the table of typical emissions. These were agreed and with these amendments the proposed draft text in Document No. 409 (Rev.) was adopted for the preamble and Section 1 of Article 2.

5. Proposed New Format for Appendix 3

The Chairman of Working Group 6B introduced Document No. DT 584 and recalled that at the eighth meeting of Committee 6 a vote had been taken in favour of the new format. This was now reproduced in the Document No. DT 584 and there were two details requiring correction. In item 2 of the preamble following the heading the words 'of the transmitter' should be added after the words 'mean power'. In the 3rd column of frequencies the number "40" should read "4.0". He said that the Working Group, after considering the new format as reproduced in the final form and size were of the unanimous view that it would be unsuitable as a page of the Radio Regulations because the size of print and the reading of the table would present difficulties.

It has been suggested that the dashes should be replaced by figures where this could be arranged to enable users of the table to know precisely the tolerances that were applicable to each range of power. However the Working Group was of the opinion that the original format should be adhered to and that the new format would be of value in a larger size, either as a supplementary page in a pocket in the Radio Regulation or as a supplement which might be purchased separately. If Committee 6 agreed to this course of action it would be necessary for Sub-Group 6B2 to

consider, in conjunction with the I.F.R.B., a number of details in the presentation of the table in the new format.

The Chairman put this proposal to the meeting. There were no objections and it was agreed that Annex 3 should be included in the Regulations in the form presented in Document No. 414 and that Working Group 6B should study the presentation of the new format further in conjunction with the I.F.R.B.

6. Appendix 5

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that the draft Appendix 5 had been prepared by Sub-Group 6B3 and, after consideration at two meetings of Working Group 6B, it was adopted as shown in Document No. 461 (Rev. 1) with the following amendments:

In the French text the term "c/s" should be replaced by the term "Hz",

Throughout the text in each version the term "Bn" should appear as "B_n",

On page 4, column 3 the figure 2,027.5 should read 2,027

On page 3 the last item should appear as follows:

Television (vision and sound)	Refer to C.C.I.R. Documents for the bandwidths of the commonly used television systems	Total vision bandwidth = 6,25 Mc/s	
A5		FM sound bandwidth including guard bands = 0.75 Mc/s	6250 A5.
F3		Total bandwidth = 7 Mc/s	750 F3.

After discussion in which the Delegates of Japan, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Spain took part, the Chairman of Working Group 6B proposed the following amendments: On page 2 of Document No. 461 (Rev. 1); delete the heading;

for "Commercial Telephony" read "Telephony";

for "Broadcasting" read "Sound Broadcasting".

There were no objections and these amendments were adopted.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B also proposed that on page 4 of Document No. 414 (Rev. 1): "Commercial Telephony and Sound Broadcasting" should read "Telephony".

After this item a new item should be added as follows:

Sound Broadcasting	$B_n = 2M + 2DK$	$D = 75,000$	
	Assume $K = 1$	$M = 15,000$	
F3		Bandwidth = 180,000 c/s	180 F3

The Delegates of the Argentine and Portugal, considered that in the new example, a value greater than 1 for K might be required because of the reference to a higher value for K for high fidelity transmission in the original item. The Delegates of Spain, Japan, and the U.S.A. considered the value of K in the proposed new item was appropriate. The Delegate of China proposed an example using a value of 2.5 for K resulting in a bandwidth of 225,000 c/s.

To resolve the difficulty the Chairman of Working Group 6B referred to his earlier proposal and suggested the following additional amendments:

Re-insert "Commercial", delete "For commercial telephony $K = 1$. For high fidelity transmission higher values of K may be necessary." and add "K is normally 1 but in certain cases a higher value may be necessary."

A vote was taken on the proposal of the Chairman of Working Group 6B as amended. The result of the vote was as follows:

For the Proposal	17
Against	0
Abstentions	2

The proposal was adopted and the draft Appendix 5 with the foregoing amendments was adopted without further discussion.

7. Standard Frequency and Time Signal Services

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the Chairman of Working Group 6C, introduced Document No. 462 and said that on page 1, paragraph 1, line 7 'regulations' should read 'regulation' and on page 3, paragraph 2, line 2, 'a' should be deleted. He said that

as no agreement could be reached in the Working Group as to whether the draft Article in Annex 1 or the revised Appendix B in Annex 2 should be recommended the matter was brought to Committee 6 for a decision. He said that seven Delegations were in favour of the new Article and seven shared the view that the matter should be passed to Committees 6 and 7 for further consideration.

The Chairman asked for the views of Delegates.

The Delegate of India said that the Appendix B had been unchanged since 1947 and it was recognised that the Standard Frequency and Time Signal service was useful on a world wide basis. The C.C.I.R. were continuing their studies on the matter, Administrations were continuing to develop the service and the I.F.R.B. was being notified of the frequency usage but no provision existed in the Regulations. The C.C.I.R. wanted the service co-ordinated and the I.F.R.B. wanted to prove its merits. The new Article would be required because if new stations continue to be established without proper co-ordination the functioning of the existing stations would be affected.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the revised Appendix was adequate and said that no Recommendation for a new Article had been received from the C.C.I.R. He proposed that a decision should be reached as to which alternative Committee 6 preferred and that both should be forwarded to Committee 7 with the stated preference.

The Delegate of the Argentine supported the views of the Delegate of India because it was necessary to give force to the work of the C.C.I.R. and I.F.R.B. and to encourage more complete development and the cooperation of international bodies.

The Delegate of France supported the views of the Delegate of the United Kingdom and said that he considered that the revised Appendix B was more satisfactory. He maintained that an Appendix is a part of the Regulations and considered that it was appropriate for Committee 7 to make the final decision.

A vote was taken with the following result:

In favour of the draft Article	11
Against	7
Abstention	1

The wording of the draft Article was discussed. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the last sentence of paragraph 2 of Annex 2 should be incorporated with paragraph 6 of the draft Article and that the last part of paragraph 6 after 'Bureau' should be deleted to avoid confusion. The Delegate of South Africa proposed that paragraph 6

should be deleted and the last sentence of paragraph 2 of Annex 2 should be incorporated with paragraph 2 of the draft Article.

A vote was first taken on the proposal to delete paragraph 6 with the following result :

For the proposal	13
Against	4
Abstentions	2

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said that there would be complication if the I.F.R.B. settled the question of coordination and proposed an amendment that Administrations should coordinate with the C.C.I.R. This proposal was not supported and could not be accepted.

A vote was then taken on the proposal to incorporate the last sentence of paragraph 2 of Annex 2 with paragraph 2 of the draft Article.

The result of the vote was as follows :

For the proposal	14
Against	0
Abstentions	4

The proposal was therefore adopted.

The Delegate of Canada said that paragraph 2 of the draft Article was too broad and proposed that the words 'in the standard frequency band' should be added after the word 'transmitter'. With this amendment the Delegation of Canada could support the new Article. The Delegate of India said that he did not oppose this proposal but pointed out that some stations worked outside of the standard frequency bands. The Delegate of South Africa supported the proposal and said that stations working outside of the standard frequency bands would be operating on other assignments which would have been co-ordinated. The Delegate of the United Kingdom also supported the proposal.

A vote was taken with the following result:

For the proposal	12
Against	0
Abstentions	3

The amendment was therefore adopted.

The Delegate of France proposed that in paragraph 3 of the draft Article the phrase 'new standard frequency or time signal station' should be amended to read 'new frequency assignment to a station' as a more correct wording for the procedure intended.

After a brief discussion this amendment was accepted. With the foregoing amendments the text in Document No. 462 for the draft Article was adopted and it was agreed to forward to Committee 7 the draft Article as adopted and the revised Appendix B.

The Delegate of South Africa pointed out an editorial amendment that throughout the draft Article a small 'a' for administration should be used where appropriate. The Delegate of Canada asked that the two Annexes should be reproduced.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. said that he could not agree with the draft Article.

Other Matters

The Delegate of India referred to proposal No. 2697 (India) on page 671 rev. 2 of the proposals and said he was not aware that it was being dealt with. He agreed to look further into this matter.

There were no other matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 18.40 hours.

Rapporteur
G.C. Benton.

Chairman
M.N. Mirza.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 534-E
6 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

R E P O R T

by Sub-Committee 7B

to Committee 7

The following texts are submitted by Sub-Committee 7B to
Committee 7 for approval:

Article 30. RR 681 to 703

R.M. Billington
Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B

Annex: 1



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A N N E XARTICLE 30

TITLE	MOD	<u>Radiotelegraphic calls</u>
681	MOD	^S 1. (1) In the aeronautical mobile service the procedure contemplated in this Article is applicable, except in the case of special arrangements by agreements between the governments concerned.
682	MOD	(2) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service must use the procedure laid down in this Article.
683	MOD	^S 2. (1) As a general rule, it rests with the mobile station to establish communication with the land station. The mobile station may call the land station for this purpose only when it comes within the service area such that by using an appropriate frequency the mobile station can be heard.
684	MOD	(2) However, a land station having traffic for a mobile station may call this station if it has reason to believe that the mobile station is keeping watch and is within the service area of the land station.
685	NOC	(1) In addition, every coast station must, so far as practicable, transmit its calls in the form of "traffic lists" consisting of the call signs in alphabetical order of all mobile stations for which they have traffic on hand. These calls are made at specified times fixed by agreement between the administrations concerned and at intervals

of at least two hours and not more than four hours during the working hours of the coast station.

- 685a ADD (1a) Continuous or frequently repeated emissions of its call sign or of enquiry signal CQ by a coast station should be avoided (see No. 372).
- 686 MOD (2) Coast stations shall transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequencies in the appropriate bands.
- 867 MOD (3) They may, however, announce this transmission by the following brief preamble sent on a calling frequency :
- CQ (not more than three times)
 - the word DE
 - call sign of the calling station (not more than three times)
 - QSW followed by the indication of the working frequency or frequencies on which the traffic list is about to be sent.
- In no case may this preamble be repeated.
- 688 MOD (4) The provisions of No. 687 are obligatory where the frequency 500 kc/s is involved.
- 689 NOC (5) They do not apply to the bands of frequencies between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s.

- 690 NOC (6) The hours at which coast stations transmit their traffic lists and the frequencies and classes of emission which they use for this purpose must be stated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.
- 691 MOD (7) Mobile stations should as far as possible listen to the transmissions of traffic lists, made by coast stations. On hearing their call sign during such a transmission they must reply as soon as they can do so.
- 692 NOC (8) When the traffic cannot be sent immediately, the coast station informs each mobile station concerned of the probable time at which working can begin, and also, if necessary, the frequency and class of emission which will be used for working with it.
- 693 MOD § 4. When a land station receives calls from several mobile stations at practically the same time it decides the order in which these stations may transmit their traffic. Its decision shall be based on the priority of the radiotelegrams or radiotelephone calls (see No. 950) mobile stations have on hand and on the need for allowing each calling station to clear the greatest number possible.
- 694 NOC § 5. (1) When a station called does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, the calling must cease and must not be renewed until after an interval of fifteen minutes.

- 695 NOC (2) However, in the case of a communication between a station of the maritime mobile service and an aircraft station, calling may be renewed after an interval of five minutes.
- 696 NOC (3) Before renewing the call, the calling station must ascertain that the station called is not in communication with another station.
- 697 MOD (4) If there is no reason to believe that harmful interference will be caused to other communications the provisions of Nos. 694 and 695 need not apply. In such cases the call, sent three times at intervals of two minutes may be repeated after an interval of less than fifteen minutes but not less than three minutes.
- 697a ADD § 5a. Mobile stations shall not radiate a carrier wave in the interval between calls.
- 698 SUP Deleted
- 699 MOD § 6. (2) When the name and address of the administration or private operating agency controlling a mobile station are not given in the list of stations or are no longer in agreement with the particulars given therein, it is the duty of the mobile station to furnish as a matter of regular procedure, to the land station to which it transmits traffic, all the necessary information in this respect.
- 700 MOD § 7. (1) The land station may, by means of the abbreviation TR, ask the mobile station to furnish it with the following information:
- 701 MOD a) Position and, whenever possible, course and speed.
- 702 NOC b) Next place of call.

- 702a ADD (1a) The information referred to in Nos. 700-702, preceded by the abbreviation TR, should be furnished without request by mobile stations whenever such a measure seems appropriate.
- 703 MOD (2) The information referred to in Nos. 700 and 702a is furnished on the authority of the master or the person responsible for ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 535-E
6 November 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDTwenty-fourth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7A

(General Operating Conditions)

Friday, 30 October 1959 at 3 o'clock

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium) absent;Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. Mr. Bouchier was away, so Mr. Flores Cantero (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair instead. The agenda was adopted without modification.
2. On page 3, paragraph 18, of Document No. 401 (Summary Record of the sixteenth meeting), read "Federal Republic of Germany". Thus amended, Document No. 401 was adopted.
3. Document No. 444 (Summary Record of the seventeenth meeting) was adopted without change.
4. Document No. 451 (Summary Record of the eighteenth meeting) was adopted subject to the following changes:

Page 2, paragraph 5 : statement attributed to Indonesia : "..... to prohibit the use of the five-letter call sign by aircraft stations, as that type of call sign was also used for national registration of aircraft."

Page 2, paragraph 5 : add, on request by the Portuguese Delegation :
"The Portuguese Delegation asked for the following addition :
The Portuguese Delegation drew attention to the reasons for the proposal on page 33.4".

Page 2, paragraph 6 : "The Delegation of Indonesia thought that after making a study of the proposals submitted by various Administrations, and assuming that the requirements for more call signs series were accepted by the Conference, there were not enough call signs to meet future requirements. Hence it proposed that

Working Group 7A4 take into consideration, too, the recommendation made at the Administrative Radio Conference of Atlantic City, based on the proposal submitted by the Delegate of the Republic of the Philippines to that Conference, appearing in the List of Recommendations of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, page 12-E."

The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany called for a change to be made in the name of its country on page 1.

5. Document No. 465 (Summary Record of the nineteenth meeting), was adopted unchanged.
6. The Chairman thereupon submitted the Annex to Document No. 401. The new texts of Nos. 556 and 560 were adopted without change.
7. The Chairman submitted the Annex to Document No. 444. The texts of Nos. 555 bis, 527 h), 536 h), 537, 538 and 506, together with the footnote to No. 506, were adopted without change. In the English text, however, "No." should be added before each reference number.
8. The texts of Nos. 851 and 858 in the Annex to Document No. 465 were adopted without change.
9. The Chairman opened the discussion on the proposals concerning No. 460 of the RR. The Delegation of Australia asked whether Working Group 7A7 was to discuss the List of Call Signs, or whether that question was to be dealt with by Sub-Committee 7A. The Chairman recalled that the Sub-Committee had to give guidance to Working Group 7A7. During the discussion, the Delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, the Union of South Africa and France opposed the inclusion of frequencies in the List of Call Signs, while the Delegations of India and Indonesia spoke in favour of their inclusion. Mr. J.A. Kunz (Secretariat) explained that the inclusion of the frequencies would be of little value, but that the List should mention the service corresponding to the call sign. There was no objection to that conclusion, and the Chairman asked the trilingual Drafting Group to prepare a document taking the decision into account.
10. The Sub-Committee went on to consider Document No. DT 595, the report of Working Group 7A5. Mr. de Mesquita (Portugal) presented the report. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed that No. 857 should be improved by redrafting the end of the first paragraph to read : " ... until finishing : " and then deleting the word "finishing" at the beginning of sub-paragraphs 1), 2) and 3). The Delegation of France supported that amendment. The Delegation of Spain pointed out that the Spanish version of No. 856 was incorrect, and the Chairman read out an amended version. Mr. de Mesquita, Chairman of Working Group 7A5, explained exact significance of the document and the delegate of Spain gave his assent. A discussion arose on the substance of No. 857 between the Delegations of the Union of South Africa, Portugal, Belgium, China and Spain. Since the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., whose proposals had been used in the drafting of Nos. 857 and 857 bis, was away, the Delegation

of the United States proposed that consideration of Document No. DT 595 should be deferred until the next meeting. The Argentine Delegation supported this proposal, insisting that the Soviet Delegation should be able to attend the discussion.

11. The Sub-Committee resumed its consideration of Article 20 of the RR. The Delegate of the United States asked whether the discussion of No. 449 of the RR had ended, and the Chairman confirmed that Proposal No. 1454 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which concerned that number, had been adopted by 19 votes to 2 with no abstentions. The Delegation of the United States then asked whether all the fixed stations, for the whole spectrum, would appear in List II, or whether only the stations between 4 and 30 Mc/s would be mentioned, and also whether the thousands of internal traffic stations would appear in the List. Australia supported the United States. After a long discussion, the Sub-Committee decided that the vote at the previous meeting had concerned two different subjects, and the Chairman suggested that the discussion should be adjourned until the members had seen the Summary Record of the twenty-third meeting.
12. The Delegation of Belgium proposed that the Chairman should open the discussion on Document No. 428 concerning the inclusion of monitoring stations in the List. Since, however, most delegations did not possess the document in question, the discussion was adjourned until a later meeting, as was consideration of the proposals on No. 470 of the RR.
13. The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Rapporteur :

R. Monnat

Vice-Chairman :

Martín Flores Cantero

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 536-E
6 November, 1959COMMITTEE 6SUMMARY RECORDTenth Meeting - Committee 6

Friday, 30 October, 1959 at 09.00 hours - Room C

Agenda: Document No. DT 648 (Rev.)

1. The Vice-Chairman opened the meeting and mentioned that the Chairman of Committee 6 was unable to be present. The Vice-Chairman introduced the agenda and proposed that, as Document No. 428 had been issued only the previous evening, this item might be left until later in the meeting to allow delegates an opportunity for further study of it after short recess. The Delegate of India welcomed this opportunity and supported the proposal. With these comments the agenda was adopted.
2. Summary Record of Sixth Meeting of Committee 6 (Document No. 429)

The following amendments were made to the Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting of Committee 6, Document No. 429:

On page 9, in Regulation No. 85, the words "The preamble to read" and the quotation marks outside the preamble should be deleted in the English text.

On page 11, Regulation No. 403, an asterisk should be placed against the number 403, in the English text.

On page 12, Regulation No. 407a should read
"407a ADD Results of measurements forwarded to the I.F.R.B. or to other administrations should be as contained in Appendix particular attention being paid to the estimated accuracy at the time the measurements were made."

On page 4, Section 4, between the words 'data' and 'symbols' add the word 'the'.

It was pointed out that there were a number of inaccuracies in the French and Spanish versions and it was agreed that a meeting of an Ad Hoc Group would be arranged to align these versions with the English text.

Subject to the above amendments the Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting, Document No. 429 was adopted.



3. Definitions (Document No. 481)

The Chairman of Working Group 6A introduced Document No. 481 and proposed that the 17 Definitions contained in the Annex should be adopted. There were no comments or objections and these definitions were adopted for inclusion in the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions.

4. Additional Definitions (Document No. 242 (Rev.))

The Vice-Chairman referred to a letter from the Chairman of Committee 4 requesting that Committee 6 should consider the inclusion of two additional definitions as indicated on page 7 of Document No. 242 (Rev.).

It was agreed that these two definitions should be placed on the agenda of Working Group 6A.

5. Appendix 4 (Document No. 485)

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that his Working Group had virtually finished the work assigned to it and he wished to place on record his appreciation to all members of Working Group 6B for the hard work which had been so well done and which had enabled the tasks of the Working Group to be completed.

He said that the draft Appendix 4 in Document No. 485 was a compromise reached in a spirit of give and take which had enabled the main difficulties to be overcome. However one relatively minor problem still unresolved was that some members wished the title to read "Table of Maximum Permissible Levels of Spurious Emissions".

As draft texts for Appendices 3, 4 and 5 had now been completed the final wording could now be agreed for certain paragraphs in Article 16 which had been provisionally adopted by Committee 6 and the revised text for Article 16 (Document No. 382 (Rev.)) had been placed next on the agenda of this meeting. As Delegate of the United Kingdom he said that his Delegation would have preferred the column B figures to be mandatory as from 1 January, 1966 for all equipment. There had been considerable support for this view but there had also been considerable opposition. The text of item 5 of the Appendix 4 had been finally adopted with a date of 1 January, 1970 but with an exhortation to all administrations on the question of earlier implementation. The Delegation of the United Kingdom had agreed with reluctance to this provision but had done so in order to achieve an acceptable compromise. With regard to the title of Appendix 4 he formally proposed that the title should read "Table of Maximum Permissible Levels of Spurious Emission" because of the ambiguity of the word 'Tolerance' which had a different meaning in connection with frequency tolerances.

The Vice-Chairman said that it was a remarkable achievement to produce an acceptable compromise on this very difficult work and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Working Group. He asked for comment on the proposed change to the title. The Delegates of the U.S.A. and the Federal Republic of Germany supported the proposal. The Delegate of India opposed the change because the word 'Tolerance' had been used for so long, its meaning was well known, and a change of title would require changes in the preamble. The Delegates of Canada, France and Argentina also opposed the change. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the proposed change would not require changes to the preamble which was self-explanatory.

A vote was taken with the following results:

For the proposal	9
Against	10
Abstentions	1

The proposal was therefore rejected.

The Delegate of India referred to the comments by the Delegate of the United Kingdom with regard to the date of implementation and said that India and some other countries had some difficulty in meeting the date of 1 January, 1966. He was very grateful for the spirit of compromise and said that his country while accepting the date of 1 January, 1970 would certainly ensure that the necessary changes are made to all transmitters as early as possible.

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that one Delegation who had indicated a difficulty in meeting the requirements for high power transmitters had withdrawn a reservation on this point and he was very grateful that this had enabled a compromise to be achieved that was acceptable to all.

The following minor amendments to Document No. 485 were agreed.

On page 1, item 1, the French text should be aligned with the English and Spanish texts

On page 2, in Notes 2 and 4 the word 'Watts' should read 'watts'

With these amendments Document No. 485 was adopted.

6. Article 16 (Document No. 382 (Rev.))

The Chairman of Working Group 6B introduced Document No. 382 (Rev.) and after discussion in which the Delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Argentina, the United Kingdom, South Africa, France and Spain took part, the following amendments were agreed:

On page 3, in the first line of Regulation No. 396A, after equipment should be added "intended to be used in a given region of the frequency spectrum" and in the last line the word "frequency" should be deleted.

On page 3, after Regulation No. 397A should be added "397B Moreover every effort should be made to keep frequency tolerances and levels of spurious emissions at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permits."

On page 3, in the first line of Regulation No. 398, after emissions should be added the word "also".

With these amendments the draft text for Article 16 in Document No. 382 (Rev.) was adopted.

7. Draft Recommendation - Frequency Tolerances (Document No. 484)

The Chairman of Working Group 6B introduced Document No. 484 and said that the C.C.I.R. had not previously indicated those cases in which further tightening of the frequency tolerances might be unnecessary. There were some cases which the Delegation of the U.S.A. considered might be already as tight as necessary. The draft Recommendation invited the C.C.I.R. to consider what were the necessary targets to be achieved under present conditions and did not replace the present C.C.I.R. Question No.1 and associated Study Programme for the continued study of necessary tighter tolerances.

After discussion in which the Delegates of the U.S.A., India, the United Kingdom, France, Portugal and Spain took part the following amendments to Document No. 484 were agreed:

On page 1, in the second line of item c) the word "art" should be replaced by the word "technique".

On page 2, in the last two lines of item ii) the phrase "the state of the art" should be replaced by the phrase "the current state of the technique".

On page 2, in the third line of item iii) the words "and state" should be replaced by the words "and, to state".

On page 4, in the second line of item iv) the words "taking account of" should be replaced by the words "consistent with".

It was also agreed that in page 2, the French text should be amended to avoid the expression "bande nécessaire" and that in the Spanish text on page 2 an amendment should be made to avoid the repetition of the first word in the items i) to v).

With these amendments Document No. 484 was adopted.

8. Draft Recommendation in Designation of Emission (Document No. DT 624 (Rev.))

The Chairman of Working Group 6B introduced Document No. DT 624 (Rev.) and said that in the present provisions for the Designation of Emission there were some items which required further study.

After discussion in which the Delegates of Spain, Mexico and France took part the following amendments were agreed:

On page 1, in the second line of item e) the word 'in' should be replaced by the word 'into' in the English text.

On page 1, in the first line of item i) after the word 'receives' should be added the words 'or requires' and in the third line after the word 'not' should be added the word 'fully'.

On page 1 in item j), the words 'is not wholly logical neither' should be deleted, and in the last line the word 'it' should be replaced by the word 'not' and after the word 'enable' should be added the word 'all'.

It was also agreed that some amendments were necessary in the Spanish and French texts to align properly with the English text.

With these amendments Document No. DT 624 (Rev.) was adopted

9. Appendix A (Annex 1 to Document No. DT 640)

The Chairman of Working Group 6B asked that the following modifications be made to Annex 1 of Document No. DT 640:

In the seventh and eighth lines commas should be inserted before and after "by the best means possible".

In the ninth line delete "where appropriate".

In the thirteenth line delete "therein" and add "contained therein" at the end of the sentence.

The word "rapid" in the eighth line had been omitted from the French text.

He said that all the amendments had been agreed at Working Group 6B.

The Delegate of France suggested that he should provide a French translation.

He also suggested replacing "efficient" in the first line by "optimum". After discussion it was agreed that the word "maximum" should be used.

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa suggested replacing "direction and organization of future work" in the thirteenth line by "planning of future studies". After consideration by a small Drafting Group during a short recess this was agreed.

With these amendments the draft text in Document No. DT 640 for Appendix A was adopted.

10. Draft Recommendation - Radio Propagation, Noise and I.F.R.B. Technical Standards (Annex 2 to Document No. DT 640)

The Chairman of Working Group 6B thanked Mr. Basu and members of the the Sub-Group who had worked very quickly to draft this Recommendation. He was not sure whether a list of subjects to be studied should be added to paragraph 2 and suggested that the draft Recommendation should be submitted to Committee 5.

The following amendments to the English text were agreed:

After the title add "(This replaces Recommendation No. 1)".

In (b) delete "in certain bands".

In (c) insert commas before and after "through the medium of C.C.I.R. "

In (d) insert "a" before "programme".

"Requests the C.C.I.R." to read "Invites the C.C.I.R."

In (1) delete "the" before "radio propagation".

In (2) replace "the following" by "those".

In (4) insert "the" before "maximum possible".

With these amendments the draft Recommendation was provisionally agreed until the status of the I.F.R.B. was known.

11. Regulations 81 to 84 (Document No. 488)

The Chairman of Working Group 6B drew attention to the reservation made by the Federal Republic of Germany in Document No. 219. He said that No. 82 had been deleted as it now formed part of No. 83 and that No. 84 had been deleted as there were sufficient examples of designations in Appendix 5.

The Vice-Chairman said that several amendments were required in the Spanish text but that he would submit them to the Ad Hoc Drafting Group of Committee 6.

The new Regulations were adopted.

12. Regulations 232 and 271 (Oral Statement by Chairman of Working Group 6B)

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that in Document No. 269 a new version of RR 232 had been adopted by Sub-Committee 7C. The Regulation had been referred to Committee 6 to ascertain whether the symbol B was still required in the designation of emissions. As the new RR 232 referred to Class B emissions the symbol B had been retained.

RR 271 referred to special frequency tolerances for certain radio-telephony emissions. The substance of this Regulation had been transferred to Appendix 3 and RR 271 could now be deleted.

These statements were agreed for inclusion in the Summary Record.

13. Requirement for Further Meeting of Sub-Group 6B2

The Chairman of Working Group 6B said that Sub-Group 6B2 was now concerned with the new format for the table of frequency tolerances which it was proposed should be reproduced separately from the Radio Regulations. As Mr. Skrivseth, Chairman of Sub-Group 6B2 had returned home he asked if Mr. Haydon (U.S.A.) would undertake the task. Mr. Haydon accepted.

The Vice-Chairman thanked the Chairman of Working Group 6B and congratulated him on the excellent work on these difficult and complicated Regulations.

14. Summary Record of Fifth Meeting (Document No. 428)

The following amendments were made to the Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting of Committee 6, Document No. 428:

On page 5, in the definition of "Television" the indefinite article should be deleted in the French text.

On page 5, in the definition of "Radio Waves or Hertzian Waves" for "3 000 Mc/s" read "3 000 Gc/s" and in the French text read "3 000 GHz".

On page 5, in the definitions of "Radio" and "Radiocommunication" the word "Radio" in the English text should commence with a lower case letter.

On page 5, in the definition of "Radio" the French text should commence "Préfixe" instead of "Terme Générale" and for "radio" in the text read "radioélectriques". It was agreed that, as there was no word 'radio' in French, it was permissible for the French text not to be a literal translation of the English text.

On page 7, at the fifth and sixth lines from the bottom, the brackets should be removed from the asterisk.

On page 8, Item 9, in the fourth line "base" should read "case" in the English text.

On page 9, in the third line "art." should read "technique" in the English text.

On page 11, in the bottom line the letter "s" should be deleted from "indicates" in the English text.

Adoption of the Summary Record was postponed to the next meeting.

15. Other Matters

The Delegate of India asked if consideration could be given to Proposal No. 2697 of India (Yellow Book page 671 revision 2) as this had not been allocated to a working-group.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that this proposal was related to the work of 6A and that he would accept it onto his agenda.

There were no other matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 13.45 hours.

Rapporteur

G.C. Benton

Vice-Chairman

D.L. Barajas.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 537-E
9 November, 1959COMMITTEE 5
WORKING GROUP 5A

MEXICO

Constitution of a network of monitoring stations
controlled by the I.F.R.B.

Pages 825.4 to 825.8 of the "Yellow Book" contain the proposal by the Mexican Administration for the constitution of an International Monitoring Network to carry out specific duties designated by the I.F.R.B. enabling the Board to take positive action in order to ensure the best possible use of frequencies by the Administrations, namely to give them appropriate advice when they request it in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, 1 of the Convention, or to offer suggestions where there are complaints of interference or where unfavourable findings are issued after technical examination of a notification. Should such a network be set up, thus complying with the desire expressed by the I.F.R.B. to be supplied with the fullest and most useful monitoring information for the more effective performance of its functions, the Mexican Administration proposed certain substantial modifications to Article 11 of the Radio Regulations, in the hope that the Frequency List would in time reflect the actual position with regard to the utilization of frequencies notified.

Unfortunately, this proposal has not been dealt with in full detail. Committee 5 referred it to Working Group 5A, which gave its consideration to the Proposal on more than one occasion, but studied it only from certain aspects of its application for the purposes of Article 11. Some members of the Working Group even came to feel that the Proposal should be referred to Committee 6 when it studied Articles 14 and 18 and Appendix C of the Radio Regulations. When Committee 6 considered those parts of the Radio Regulations, on the other hand, it noted that the new texts are provisional (particularly in those cases where the I.F.R.B. is concerned), until Committee 5 has decided on the matter.

Thus, although various Delegations are favourably disposed to the Proposal, they have certain reserves to its open adoption in as far as it applies to Article 11, the principle of the constitution of such a network not having been adopted. Some delegates, and even certain individual members of the I.F.R.B., suggested that the Conference might adopt the Proposal if it were presented in the form of a resolution. Therefore, it is



hereafter presented in such form, after the general considerations preceding the text of the Proposal. In the mass of the enormous "Yellow Book", the original Proposal is scarcely known despite the repeated mention of it by the Mexican Delegation.

The Mexican Delegation has therefore felt it appropriate to set out the different stages it regards as appropriate for examination of the Proposal, and the actual text of the Proposal is annexed for that purpose.

1. WORKING GROUP 5A

One of the purposes of Article 11 is the establishment of a list giving a true picture of the actual situation. If the I.F.R.B. still wishes to have fuller and more practical monitoring information than is supplied to it at present by the Administrations (in an excellent spirit of good will, but without a definite programme in tune with the I.F.R.B.'s requirements) and if Working Group 5A agrees that such information is useful, then it only needs to tell Committee 5 so.

2. COMMITTEE 5

In the light of Working Group 5A's report, Committee 5 should finally undertake complete and detailed study of the Proposal, using appropriate information supplied by the I.F.R.B. to decide on those parts of the world where monitoring stations should be installed (and their importance, i.e. the location of primary and secondary stations), in order to have monitoring information for those areas where it says it has none or very little. This information should be supplemented by estimates of the type and quantity of equipment necessary at each station.

3. COMMITTEE 6

Once this plan of requirements is drawn up, it could be passed to Committee 6 for consideration and, in particular, for determination of the technical characteristics of equipment.

4. I.F.R.B.

Together with the above information, the draft could be submitted for consideration to the I.F.R.B., which would estimate the cost of equipment.

5. PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE CONFERENCE

Committee 5 could then pass the draft to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

6. PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

It is to be hoped that the Plenary Assembly of the Conference would adopt the draft, in which case it would have to pass it on to the Plenipotentiary Conference, allowing it, if so required, to consult delegations and probably draw up the general lines for negotiations with

Administrations, organs, etc. which would cooperate in running the network, as provided for in paragraphs j) to l) of the Proposal (invitation to collaborate). The Conference itself would take the necessary measures for the gradual development of the Network, when it decides on the ceiling figures for the 1960-1965 budget, acting in accordance with requests by the I.F.R.B., as laid down in the draft instructions in paragraphs m) and n).

7. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

As a complement to the above action of the Conference, the Administrative Council would be instructed to allow the necessary credits in the ordinary annual budget it prepares in detail at each of its sessions. It would further be authorized to conduct the necessary negotiations with Administrations, organs, agencies, etc. or to empower the Secretary-General to initiate or continue such work.

(It might be convenient to clarify the point that the Plenipotentiary Conference would alone be able to give authority to the Administrative Council, in both financial and political respects, since the investment required for the installation of a monitoring station in any given country would depend on the cost of materials, manpower, wages, etc. in the different regions; on the degree of cooperation by the Administration - land, premises, equipment, etc.-, and on the operating details - proportion of time given over to the service of the I.F.R.B., operators and technicians wholly or partly on the payroll of the Administration, etc. -, and on various individual details that can only be decided through negotiations with the Administration, which will naturally want some sort of benefit in compensation for its collaboration).

8. REFERENDUM OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS

Wherever it proved necessary to review the tasks assigned to the Council in this connection or the total of credits to be included in the budgets, the Council itself or the General Secretariat could only act on the basis of the Administrations' instructions obtained by means of a referendum.

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A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Number of
proposal

4606

relative to the constitution of a network of monitoring
controlled by the I.F.R.B.

Considering:

- a) that the progress made in the implementation of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations (1947) corresponds to the elimination of a high percentage of "out-of-band" operations;
- b) that although the proportion of stations still operating out of band is relatively small, the latter find increasing difficulty to accommodate themselves in bands under the existing procedure;
- c) that the existing method of seeking a useful frequency on the exclusive basis of registered assignments now offers few opportunities of accommodation not only of out-of-band assignments but of the growing requirements of new radio services, since protection must be given to stations which in many cases do not operate at all, or operate during short periods of the year, or operate without conforming to the characteristics notified;
- d) that on the other hand when a space is found in the Master Record, it is very frequently discovered that in reality it is occupied by unregistered stations which are sometimes difficult to identify;
- e) that although the technical standards used to determine the protection of properly registered stations which are in operation, are kept up to date with technical progress, the margin which they leave in predictions is very generous, for experience shows that there is no close relationship between these predictions and practical conditions and that in any case the said margin is inconsistent with present frequency usage requirements;
- f) that on the other hand, and more appropriately as a supplement for theoretical calculations, monitoring offers very useful information to ascertain what facilities are available.

Recognizing:

- g) that the monitoring provided in the past by different administrations represents a great effort and is a symbol of international co-operation;
- h) that in spite of being incomplete and unco-ordinated, it has nevertheless proved to be very useful as a means of information both for the administrations and for the I.F.R.B.;

i) that the usefulness of monitoring would be very great if it could be extended, supplemented and directed to provide, in addition, specific information relating to notifications of changes in frequency usage and of actual frequency usage.

Invites:

j) the administrations wishing to co-operate with the Board to inform the latter of the hours during which they would be prepared to operate their monitoring stations under the control of the said Board and, if so, under what conditions, informing it of the position of the stations, the characteristics of the equipment available, staff, etc.;

k) international or regional monitoring organisations to inform the Board of the time and conditions under which they would be prepared to place the operation of their stations under the control of the I.F.R.B.;

l) private monitoring organisations to inform the Board of the conditions under which they could operate exclusively for the I.T.U., under the control of the I.F.R.B., during the time they may consider feasible;

Instructs the I.F.R.B.:

m) to establish the general lines of a monitoring network which would adequately cover requirements in the whole world, basing itself on the information supplied spontaneously or at its request by the administrations, international organisations or private institutions, stating specifically the places where the service must be on the widest scale, including radio direction-finding facilities, and in which places a simple observation and, as necessary, measuring service is considered essential;

n) to state, if the facilities mentioned under j), k) and l) are inadequate to cover the minimum requirements of the Board, the places and type of facilities necessary, and to prepare an estimate for the installation of the corresponding equipment, which it shall submit for consideration by the Administrative Council so that the necessary measures may be taken.

Instructs the Administrative Council;

o) to proceed as follows when the I.F.R.B. submits concrete requests regarding facilities which are required for the best functioning of the monitoring service, and subject to consultations with the I.F.R.B.:

1. Study the request with a view to informing the General Secretariat if appropriate, of the political or administrative measures to be taken to satisfy the request by the Board;

2. Make the estimates of credits it considers necessary to meet the Board's request for inclusion in the budget of the General Secretariat for the year in which the request is submitted or in that of the following year, according to the circumstances.
3. If the requirement can be met only by exceeding the budget limit laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the year in question, submit the extra credits to the approval of the administrations by means of a referendum.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 538-E
9 November 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

ARTICLE 29

Proposed Texts for Article 29 in accordance with the decisions of
Sub-Committee 7B up to and including the Twentieth Meeting.

R. M. Billington

Chairman



TITLE	NOC	<u>ARTICLE 29</u>	
TITLE	NOC	<u>General Radiotelegraph Procedure in the</u>	Proposal No. 1747
		<u>Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile Services</u>	(43OR1) Withdrawn.
TITLE	NOC	<u>Section I. General Provisions</u>	
602	MOD	§1. (1) In the maritime mobile and aeronautical mobile services the procedure detailed in this Article is obligatory, except in the case of distress urgency or safety traffic, to which the provisions of Article 37 are applicable.	Editorial: Proposal No. 4169 (43OR1) Modified: Proposal No. 1748 (43OR1)
603	(MOD)	(2) However, in the aeronautical mobile service the procedure contemplated in Sections III, IV and V is applicable only in the absence of special arrangements to the contrary made by agreements between the governments concerned.	Editorial: Proposal No. 4170 (43OR1) No change.
604	MOD	(3) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service must use the procedure laid down in this Article.	Editorial: Proposal No. 4171 (43OR1) No change.
605	NOC	§2. The use of the Morse code signals specified in the Telegraph Regulations shall be obligatory in the maritime and aeronautical mobile services. However, for radiocommunications of a special character, the use of other signals is not precluded.	Proposal No. 1749 (43OR1) Withdrawn.

- 606 (MOD) §3. (1) In order to facilitate radiocommunications, stations of the mobile service use the service abbreviations given in Appendix 9. Editorial: Proposal No. 4172 (430R1)
No change.
- 607 (MOD) (2) In the maritime mobile service, only the service abbreviations given in Appendix 9 are to be used. Editorial: Proposal No. 4173 (430R1)
No change.
Proposals Nos. 1750 (430.1), 1751 (431R2) and 4676 (431R2) not adopted.
- 608 SUP Delete. Proposal No. 1754 (431.1R1)
- TITLE NOC Section II. Preliminary Operations
- 609 (MOD) §5. In areas where traffic is congested ship stations must take into account the provisions of No. 721. Editorial: Proposal No. 4175 (432R1)
Proposal No. 1755 (432R1) Withdrawn.
- 610 MOD §6. (1) Before transmitting every station shall take precautions to ensure that its emissions will not interfere with communications already in progress; if such interference is likely the station awaits an appropriate break in the working. Proposal No. 1756 (432R1) as amended at Fifteenth Meeting.
- 611 NOC (2) If, these precautions having been taken, the emissions of the station happen to interfere with a radio transmission already in progress the following rules are to be applied:

612 MOD a) The mobile station whose emission causes interference to the correspondence of a mobile station with a coast station or aeronautical station must cease sending at the first request of the said coast station or aeronautical station. Modified: Proposal No. 1757 (432R1)

613 NOC b) In the case where radiocommunication already in progress between mobile stations is interfered with by the emissions of another mobile station, this station must cease sending at the first request of one of the other stations.

614 NOC c) The station which requests this cessation must indicate the approximate waiting time imposed on the station whose emission it suspends.

TITLE
615 MOD Delete the number which refers to a sub-heading. Modified: Proposal No. 1758 (433)

Section III. Calls, Reply to Calls and
Signals Preparatory to Traffic

616 NOC §7. Method of Calling.

617 NOC (1) The call is made as follows: Proposals Nos. 1761 (433), 1762 (434R1) and 4178 (442.1R1) withdrawn.

- call sign of the station called, not more than three times;
- the word DE;
- call sign of the calling station, not more than three times.

- 618 MOD (2) However, in the bands of frequencies between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, when the conditions of establishing contact are difficult, the call signs may be transmitted more than three times but not more than ten times each. In this case, the call signs of the called and the calling station should be transmitted in alternate sequence up to a total of twenty call signs altogether (e.g. ABC ABC de WXYZ WXYZ or ABC ABC de WXYZ WXYZ WXYZ). This call may be sent three times at intervals of two minutes. Then it must not be renewed until after an interval of fifteen minutes.
- TITLE
619 NOC §8. Frequency to be Used for Calling and for Preparatory Signals. Proposal No. 1772 (437) withdrawn.
- 620 MOD (1) For making the call and for transmitting preparatory signals, the calling station shall use a frequency on which the called station keeps watch. Modified: Proposals Nos. 1773 (437) and 5484 (Doc. No. 226)
- 621 NOC (2) A ship station calling a coast station in any of the frequency bands allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s must use a frequency in the calling band specially reserved for this purpose. Proposal No. 1774 (437) not adopted.
- TITLE
622 NOC §9. Indication of the Frequency to be Used for Traffic. Proposal No. 1785 (439) withdrawn.

- 623 (MOD) (1) The call, as described in No. 616, must be followed by the service abbreviation indicating the working frequency and, if useful, the class of emission which the calling station proposes to use for the transmission of its traffic. Editorial: Proposal No. 4177 (44OR1). Modified: Proposal No. 1786 (44OR1).
- 624 NOC (2) When, as an exception to this rule, the call is not followed by an indication of the frequency to be used for the traffic: Proposal No. 1787 (44OR1) not adopted.
- 625 NOC a) If the calling station is a land station:
it indicates that this station proposes to use for traffic its normal working frequency indicated in the list of stations.
- 626 NOC b) If the calling station is a mobile station:
it indicates that the frequency to be used for traffic is to be chosen by the station called from amongst the frequencies on which the calling station can transmit.
- TITLE
627 NOC §10. Indication of the Number of Radiotelegrams or of Transmission in Series.
- 628 NOC (1) When the calling station has more than one radiotelegram to transmit to the station called, the above mentioned preparatory signals are followed by the service abbreviation and the figure giving the number of such radiotelegrams.

629 NOC (2) Moreover, when the calling station wishes to send its radiotelegrams in series, it indicates this by adding the service abbreviation for requesting the consent of the station called.

TITLE
630 NOC §11. Form of Reply to Calls. Proposals Nos. 4178, 1797, and 1798 (442.1R1) withdrawn. Proposal No. 4678 (442.1R1) not adopted.

The reply to calls is made as follows:

- call sign of the calling station, not more than three times;
- the word DE;
- call sign of the station called.

TITLE
631 NOC §12. Frequency for Reply. Proposal No. 1801 (443) withdrawn.

632 NOC (1) For transmitting the reply to calls and to preparatory signals, the station called uses the frequency on which the calling station must keep watch, unless the calling station has specified a frequency for the reply.

633 NOC (2) As an exception to this rule:

634 MOD a) When a mobile station calls a coast station on the frequency 143 kc/s, the coast station shall transmit the reply to the call on its normal working frequency in the bands between 110 and 160 kc/s, as indicated in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations. Modified: Proposal No. 1802 (443). To be re-examined when Article 20 has been considered (Proposal No. 1803, Page 444 R1 refers.)

635	MOD	b)	When a mobile station calls a coast station in one of the bands authorized for radiotelegraphy between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, the coast station shall transmit the reply to the call on its normal working frequency in the same band, this frequency being indicated in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.	Modified: Proposal No. 1804 (444R1). Proposal No. 1805 deferred until Article 20 has been examined.
TITLE 636	NOC	§13.	Agreement on the Frequency to be Used for Traffic.	Proposal No. 1815 (446R2) withdrawn.
637	NOC	(1)	If the station called is in agreement with the calling station, it transmits:	
638	NOC	a)	the reply to the call;	
639	MOD	b)	the service abbreviation indicating that from that moment onwards it will listen on the working frequency announced by the calling station;	Modified: Proposals Nos. 1816 and 4680 (446R2)
640	(MOD)	c)	if necessary, the indications referred to in No. 643;	Editorial: Proposal No. 4179 (446R2) - No change.
641	NOC	d)	the letter K if the station called is ready to receive the traffic of the calling station;	

642 (MOD) e) if useful, the service abbreviation and figure indicating the strength and/or readability of the signals received (see Appendix 9). Editorial: Proposal No. 4180 (446R2) - No change.

643 MOD (2) If the station called is not in agreement with the calling station on the working frequency to be employed it transmits: Modified: Proposals Nos. 1817 and 4681 (447R2)

644 NOC a) the reply to the call;

645 MOD b) the service abbreviation indicating the working frequency and, if useful, the class of emission proposed; Modified: Proposal No. 1818 (447R2)

646 (MOD) c) if necessary, the indications specified in No. 648. Editorial: Proposal No. 4182 (447R2) - No change.

647 MOD (3) When agreement is reached regarding the working frequency which the calling station shall use for its traffic, the station called transmits the letter K after the indications contained in its reply.

TITLE

648 (MOD) §14. Reply to the Request for Transmission by Series.

The station called, in replying to a calling station which has proposed to transmit its radiotelegrams by series (No. 629), indicates, by Editorial: Proposal No. 4183 (448R1)

means of the service abbreviation, its acceptance or refusal. In the former case it specifies, if necessary, the number of radiotelegrams which it is ready to receive in one series.

TITLE

649 NOC §15. Difficulties in Reception.

650 (MOD) (1) If the station called is unable to accept Editorial: Proposal traffic immediately it replies to the call as indicated in No. 636, but it replaces the letter K by No. 4184 (449R2) the signal . - ... (wait), followed by a number Modified: Proposal No. 1832 (449R2). indicating in minutes the probable duration of the Proposal No. 4682 waiting time. If the probable duration exceeds (449R2) not adopted. 10 minutes (5 minutes in the case of aircraft stations communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service), the reason for the delay must be given.

651 NOC (2) When a station receives a call without Proposal No. 4683 being certain that such a call is intended for it, (449R2) not adopted. it must not reply until the call has been repeated and understood. When, on the other hand, a station receives a call which is intended for it, but is uncertain of the call sign of the calling station, it must reply immediately, using the service abbreviation in place of the call sign of this latter station.

TITLE NOC Section IV. Forwarding (Routing) of Traffic

TITLE

652 NOC §16. Traffic Frequency.

- 653 MOD (1) Every mobile station shall use in principle, for the transmission of its traffic, one of its working frequencies for the band in which the call has been made. Modified: Proposal No. 1837 (450R2) as amended at Sixteenth Meeting.
- 654 (MOD) (2) In addition to its normal working frequency, printed in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations, every coast station may use one or more supplementary frequencies in the same band, in conformity with the provisions of Article 33. Editorial: Proposal No. 4185 (450R2) Modified: Proposal No. 1838 (450R2) To be reviewed when Article 20 has been examined.
- 655 (MOD) (3) The use of frequencies in the bands reserved for calling is forbidden for traffic with the exception of distress traffic (see Article 33). Editorial: Proposal No. 4186 (450R2) Proposal No. 1839 (450R2) not adopted.
- 656 NOC (4) If the transmission of a radiotelegram takes place on a frequency and/or class of emission other than that on which the call has been made the transmission of the radiotelegram is preceded by:
Proposals Nos. 1840 and 1841 (450.1) withdrawn.
- call sign of the station called, not more than three times;
 - the word DE;

- call sign of the calling station, not more than three times.

657 NOC (5) If the transmission is made on the same frequency and class of emission as the call, the transmission of the radiotelegram is preceded, if need be by :

- the call sign of the station called;
- the word DE;
- call sign of the calling station.

TITLE

658

MOD

§17.

Numbering in Daily Series.

Modified : Proposal

As a general rule radiotelegrams of all kinds

No. 1849 (452)

transmitted by ship stations and radiotelegrams in the service of public correspondence trans-

Proposal No. 1848

mitted by aircraft stations are to be numbered

(452) not adopted.

in a daily series, number 1 being given to the

first radiotelegram sent each day to each separate station.

TITLE

659

NOC

§18.

Long Radiotelegrams.

Proposal No. 1850

(452) withdrawn.

660

NOC

(1) In principle, any radiotelegram

containing more than 100 words is regarded as

forming a series, or terminates a series

already in course of transmission.

661

MOD

(2) In cases where both stations are able

to change from sending to receiving without

manual switching, the sending station may

continue to send until completion of the

Modified: Proposal No.

1851 (452) not pressed.

Amendment agreed at

Sixteenth Meeting.

message or until the receiving station breaks in on the transmission with the service abbreviation BK. Before commencing, both stations normally agree on such a method of working by means of the abbreviation QSK.

662 MOD (3) If this method cannot be employed, long radiotelegrams, whether in plain language or in secret language are, as a general rule, to be transmitted in sections, each section containing 50 words in the case of plain language and 20 words or groups if secret language is used.

Modified : Proposal No. 1852 (453) as amended at Sixteenth Meeting.

663 NOC (4) At the end of each section the signal ..---..(?) meaning "Have you received the radio-telegram correctly up to this point?" is transmitted. If the section has been correctly received, the receiving station replies by sending the letter K and the transmission of the radio-telegram is continued.

TITLE

664 NOC §19. Suspension of Traffic.

Proposal No. 1853

When a station of the mobile service transmits on a working frequency of a land station and so causes interference with the transmission of such land station, it must suspend working at the first request of the latter.

(453) not adopted.

- TITLE NOC Section V. End of Traffic and Work. Proposal No. 1854
(453) withdrawn.
- TITLE
665 NOC §20. Signal for the End of Transmission. Proposal No. 1855
(453) withdrawn.
- 666 MOD (1) The transmission of a radiotelegram Modified. Proposal No.
is terminated by the signal .-.-. (end of trans- 1856 (454) Proposal No.
mission), followed by the letter K. 1857 (454) not adopted.
- 667 MOD (2) In the case of transmission by Modified. Proposals
series, the end of each radiotelegram is Nos. 1858 and 1859
indicated by the signal .-.-. (end of trans- (454)
mission) and the end of the series by the
letter K.
- TITLE
668 NOC §21. Acknowledgment of Receipt. Proposal No. 1862
(455 R1) withdrawn.
- 669 NOC (1) The acknowledgment of receipt of a Proposals Nos. 4187
radiotelegram is given by transmitting the (455R1) and 4188
letter R, followed by the number of the radio- (455.1) withdrawn.
telegram. Such acknowledgment of receipt is
preceded by the following formula :
- call sign of the station which has
been sending;
 - the word DE;
 - call sign of the station which has
been receiving.

- 670 (MOD) (2) The acknowledgment of receipt of a series of radiotelegrams is given by transmitting the letter R, followed by the number of the last radiotelegram received. Such acknowledgment of receipt is preceded by the above formula given in No. 669. Editorial : Proposal No. 4189 (455.1) Proposals Nos. 1863 and 4190 (455.1) withdrawn.
- 671 MOD (3) The acknowledgment of receipt shall be transmitted by the receiving station on the traffic frequency (see No. 652). Editorial : Proposal No. 4191 (456R1) Modified: Proposal No. 1864 (456R1) Proposal No. 1865 not adopted.
- TITLE
672 NOC §22. End of Work. Proposal No. 1870 (457) withdrawn.
- 673 MOD (1) The end of work between two stations is indicated by each of them by means of the signal ...-- (end of work). Modified : Proposals Nos. 1871 (457) and 1874 (458R1). Proposal No. 1872 (457) withdrawn and Proposal No. 1873 (457) not adopted.
- 674 SUP Delete. Proposal No. 1877 (458R1) Proposals Nos. 1875, 1876 and 4684 (458R1) not adopted.

675	NOC	(3) The signal ...-- (end of work) is also used:	Proposals Nos. 1878 and 1879 (459) withdrawn.
		- when the transmission of radiotelegrams of general information, meteorological information and general safety notices is finished, and	
		- when transmission is ended in long distance radiocommunication services with deferred acknowledgment of receipt or without acknowledgment of receipt.	
TITLE	MOD	<u>Section VI. Control of Work</u>	Modified: Proposal No. 1880 (459).
675a	ADD	The provisions of this section are not applicable in case of distress, urgency or safety traffic (see No. 602).	Proposal No. 1881 (459)
676	SUP	Delete.	Proposals Nos. 1882 and 1883 (459) and deferred Proposals Nos. 1964 and 4207 (478R1). RR 719 to be amended accordingly. (See Doc. No. 287, Page 6)
677	NOC	§24. In communication between land stations and mobile stations, the mobile station shall comply with the instructions given by the land	Proposals Nos. 1884, 1885 and 1886 (460R1) not pressed.

station, in all questions relating to the order and time of transmission, to the choice of frequency and of the class of emission, and to the duration and suspension of work. This provision does not apply to cases of distress.

678 MOD §25. In communication between mobile stations, the station called controls the working in the manner indicated in No. 677. However, if a land station finds it necessary to intervene, these stations shall comply with the instructions given by the land station.

Proposals Nos. 4192, 1887 (460R1) and 1888 (Page 461R1) amended by proposal by Sweden at Seventeenth Meeting (Doc. No. 504, Page 4)

TITLE NOC Section VII. Tests

679 NOC §26. Where it is necessary for a mobile station to send signals for testing or adjustment which are liable to interfere with the working of a neighbouring coast or aeronautical station, the consent of the station must be obtained before such signals are sent.

680 NOC §27. When it is necessary for a station in the mobile service to make test signals, either for the adjustment of a transmitter before making a call or for the adjustment of a receiver, they must not continue for more than 10 seconds and must be composed of a series of VVV followed by the call sign of the station emitting the test signals.

Proposals Nos. 1889 and 4685 (461R1) withdrawn.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 539-E
9 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

PROPOSED TEXTS

for Article 28 in accordance with the decisions of Sub-Committee 7B up to and including the Twentieth Meeting.

J. Bès
Acting Chairman
Sub-Committee 7B



ARTICLE 28

TITLE NOC Conditions to be observed by mobile stations

TITLE NOG Section I. General Provisions

573 MOB § 1. (1) Mobile stations must be established in such a way as to conform as regards frequencies and class of emission to the provisions of Chapter III.

574 MOD (2) For the use of class B emissions on board ships, see No. 711.

575 NOC § 2. The frequencies of emission of mobile stations shall be checked as often as possible by the inspection service to which these stations are subject.

576 NOC § 3. The energy radiated by receiving apparatus must be reduced to the lowest possible value and must not cause harmful interference to other stations.

576a ADD § 3a. Administrations shall take all practicable and necessary steps to ensure that the operation of any electrical or electronic apparatus installed in mobile stations does not cause harmful interference to the essential radio services of those stations which are operating in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

577 NOC § 4. (1) Changes of frequency in the sending and receiving apparatus of any mobile station must be capable of being made as rapidly as possible.

- 578 NOC Deferred until RR 809, Article 34 is considered,
see Document No. 236, page 3.
- 579 MOD § 5. The performance of a broadcasting service (see
Nos. 21 and 22) by mobile stations at sea and over the sea
is prohibited.
- 580 MOD § 6. Mobile stations must be provided with the documents
enumerated in the appropriate section of Appendix 8.
- TITLE ADD Section Ia. Special Provisions regarding Safety
- 580a ADD The Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea prescribes
which ships and which of their survival craft must be fitted
with radio equipment and which ships must carry portable radio
equipment for use in survival craft. It also prescribes
the requirements which must be complied with by such installa-
tions.
- 580b ADD The Convention on International Civil Aviation
prescribes which aircraft must be fitted with radio equipment
and which aircraft must carry portable radio equipment for
use in survival craft. It also prescribes the requirements
which must be complied with by such installations.
- 580c ADD The applicable provisions of the present Regulations
must, however, be observed in the use of all such installations.
- 580d ADD Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may
communicate for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronau-
tical mobile service.

580e ADD For these purposes only, they may use the aeronautical emergency frequency 121.5 Mc/s using class A3 emission. They must then comply with any special arrangements between the governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile service is regulated.

TITLE	NOC	Section II. Ship Stations	Proposals Nos.
581	MOD	<p>§ 7. When the transmitter itself cannot be controlled in such a way that its frequency satisfies the tolerance laid down, mobile stations must be provided with a device, having a precision at least equal to one-half of this tolerance, for measuring the frequency of emission.</p>	1677 (page 414) and 4118 (Page 424R1) Deferred
582	NOC	<p>§ 8. In ship stations all apparatus installed for the use of class A1 emissions on frequencies in the authorized bands between 110 and 160 kc/s must provide in addition to the frequency 143 kc/s at least two frequencies selected within these bands.</p>	
583	MOD	<p>§ 9. (1) Sending apparatus used in ship stations working in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be provided with devices readily permitting of a material reduction of power.</p>	
584	SUP		
585	MOD	<p>§ 10. All ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be able to:</p>	

- 586 MOD a) send and receive class A2 emissions on the frequency of 500 kc/s;
- 587 MOD b) send (in addition) class A1 and A2 emissions on at least two working frequencies;
- 587a ADD c) receive, in addition, class A1 and A2 emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.
- 588 SUP
- 588a ADD ^S510a (2a) Any radiotelegraph station installed on board a ship which uses the frequency 2 091 kc/s for call and reply must be provided with at least one other frequency in the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s in which radiotelegraph services are admitted. This provision is applicable in Region 3 only.
- 589 MOD ^S511. All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s must be able to:
- 589a ADD a) send and receive class A3 emissions on the frequency of 2 182 kc/s;
- 589b ADD b) send, in addition, class A3 emissions on at least two working frequencies;
- 589c ADD c) receive, in addition, class A3 emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.

- 589d ADD ^S12. The provisions of 10 b) and c) and 11 b) and c) do not apply to apparatus provided solely for distress and urgency purposes.
- 589b.1 ADD 1) In certain areas Administrations may reduce this requirement to one working frequency.
- 590 NOC ^S12. In ship stations, all apparatus installed for the use of class A1 emission on frequencies in the authorized bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s must satisfy the following conditions:
- 591 MOD a) In each of the bands necessary to carry on their service, they must be equipped with at least two working frequencies in addition to one frequency in the calling band (see Nos. 789 and 795);
- 592 NOC b) changes of frequency in transmitting apparatus must be effected within 5 (five) seconds if the frequencies are in the same band and within 15 (fifteen) seconds if the frequencies are in different bands;
- 593 MOD c) In the matter of frequency changing, receiving apparatus must be capable of a performance equal to that of the transmitting apparatus.
- 594 SUP
- 595 SUP

596 SUP

597 MOD (3) Ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus must be equipped with devices permitting change-over from transmission to reception and vice versa without manual switching. In addition, ship stations should also be capable of listening on the reception frequency during the course of periods of transmission.

598 MOD §14.(1) Any aircraft following a maritime course and required by national or international regulations to communicate, for safety purposes with stations of the maritime mobile service must be capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequency 500 kc/s, preferably class A2 emission or otherwise class A3 emissions on 2 182 kc/s.

Note: The need for RR 598 is to be reviewed in the light of later decisions.

599 MOD (2) Aircraft stations, when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service on frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service shall comply as far as possible with the provisions of this Article.

TITLE MOD Section IV. Survival Craft Stations

600 MOD Equipment provided for use in survival craft stations must, if capable of operating:

600a ADD - in the band 405 - 525 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 500 kc/s using class A2 emission, but see No. 712. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A2 emission on 500 kc/s;

600b ADD - in the band 1 605 to 2 850 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 2 182 kc/s using class A3 emission. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A3 emission on 2 182 kc/s;

600c ADD - in the band 4 000 to 23 000 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 8 364 kc/s using class A2 emission. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A1 and A2 emissions throughout the band 8 266 to 8 745 kc/s;

600d ADD - in the band 118 to 132 Mc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 121.5 Mc/s, preferably using amplitude modulated emissions. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive on 121.5 Mc/s, using amplitude modulated emissions;

600e ADD - in the band 235 to 328.6 Mc/s be able to transmit on the frequency 243 Mc/s.

601 SUP Delete.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 540-E
9 November, 1959

WORKING GROUP 6C

SUMMARY RECORD

Sixteenth Meeting of Working Group 6C

(Interference Monitoring)

Thursday, 22 October, 1959 at 09.00 hours

Reference: Agenda dated 20 October, 1959, Document No. DT 549

1. Summary Records

1.1 Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting, Document No. 383

On page 1, item 1.3, line 5, "Spetrum" should read "Spectrum".

On page 2, replace item 1.5 by:

"The Delegate of the United States said that the proposal to delete 'or by other organizations operating within the framework of the Union' was to ensure that all requests for monitoring from organizations not participating in the International Monitoring System should be directed through one central body, and whether the I.F.R.B. would continue to be that body would be influenced by the advice received from Committee 5".

Subject to the above amendments, the Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting was adopted.

1.2 Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting, Document No. 402

On page 2, item 4, in line 2 replace "had" by "may have" and add at end of sentence "if found necessary".

Subject to these amendments, the Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting was adopted.

1.3 Summary Record of the Fourteenth Meeting, Document No. 406

The Summary Record of the Fourteenth Meeting was adopted.

2. Report from the Chairman of Sub-Group 6C6, Document No. DT 551

Mr. Wilson introduced Document No. DT 551 as the final report of Sub-Group 6C6. He said that Annex 1 was a new Article and Annex 2 was a revised form of Appendix B. These were alternatives for inclusion in the Radio Regulations.

He said that Annex 1 had been written for a specialized service. The first paragraph gave the objective and the subsequent paragraphs gave the means of attaining that objective. Because of the specialized nature of the service, special means were required such as time sharing and frequency staggering.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Wilson and the members of Sub-Group 6C6 for their work.

2.1 New Article

The heading was agreed.

Paragraph 1

It was agreed to replace "system" by "service" in line 4.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo asked that the word "système" be retained in the French version.

Paragraph 2

It was agreed in line 1 to replace "with the I.F.R.B." by "with the assistance of the I.F.R.B." and in line 3 to replace "services" by "transmissions". The second sentence should commence: "On these matters the I.F.R.B. shall consult".

The Delegate of Bielorussia reserved his opinion on this paragraph until the status of the I.F.R.B. had been decided.

Paragraph 3

It was noted that Article 5 allocated frequencies to 'Standard Frequency Bands', and the words "and time signal service" were accordingly deleted.

Paragraph 4

It was agreed to delete "and time signal service".

Paragraph 5

It was agreed to insert "standard" before "frequencies".

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo suggested that the French text should end with "tous les ajustements" or better "tous les ajustements apportés à ces émissions".

Paragraph 6

It was suggested that this paragraph should refer only to time signals, but the Delegate of the U.S.A. pointed out that U.R.S.I. would have an equal interest in standard frequencies. It was agreed to commence the paragraph "As far as may be appropriate, administrations should ..." and otherwise to make no change.

Paragraph 7 was agreed without change.

The text of the new Article was agreed as amended above.

2.2 Revised Appendix B

Mr. Wilson said that the proposed revision of Appendix B included both the Czechoslovakian and United Kingdom proposals.

It was agreed to insert "and time signal" after "frequency" in the first line, to delete "for" in the fourth line, to add "and" after "I.T.U." to delete "Administrations also recognize" and to delete the last sentence of the first paragraph.

In paragraph 2, it was agreed to insert, in line 3, after "transmissions", the words "to co-operate in reducing mutual interference and where practicable", to delete: "This work C.C.I.R. which should seek" and replace by "This work will be co-ordinated by administrations with the assistance of the I.F.R.B. which shall co-operate with the Director of the C.C.I.R. on all questions relating to technical standards for this service. The C.C.I.R. should also continue to seek ...".

With the above amendments, the revised Appendix B was agreed.

2.3 Choice of New Article or Appendix B

The Chairman said that the two alternatives should be submitted to Committee 6 for submission to Committee 7 for a final decision, but that the Working Group should give a recommendation on the choice.

The Delegate of India said that the Atlantic City A.R.C. noted only the desirability of a system of standard frequency transmissions.

Since then, administrations had started this system and both C.C.I.R. and I.F.R.B. had done much work on co-ordinating and improving the system. Although there was co-operation, by mutual agreement, between administrations on measurements there was no co-operation on inserting new stations into the system at present. There should be guidance in the Radio Regulations to administrations and to the I.F.R.B., hence the Indian proposal for a new Article.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. supported the proposal for a new regulation to help in solving interference problems due to the increase in the number of stations in the standard frequency bands.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom remarked that the C.C.I.R. had not made any recommendation for changes in the Radio Regulations as a result of Recommendation No. 2 of Atlantic City.

On a show of hands, the meeting was equally divided on the choice and it was left to be decided at Committee 6.

Rapporteur:

C. E. Secker

Chairman:

A. Heilmann

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 541-E
9 November 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B
SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

SUMMARY RECORD

Twentieth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B

and

Fifteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C

Tuesday, 3 November 1959

Chairmen: Mr. R. M. Billington. (Sub-Committee 7B)

Captain G. Van A Graves (Sub-Committee 7C)

Agenda: Document No. DT 670

1. Report of Working Group 7B4 (Document No. DT 643)

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B recalled that the expanded terms of reference of Working Group 7B4 had impinged on the work of Sub-Committee 7C and it was therefore necessary to consider the report of this Working Group in this joint session of Sub-Committees 7B and 7C.

Before introducing the report of his Working Group, the Chairman, Mr. Prunieras, thanked all members of his Group for their co-operation in a rather difficult and complicated task. He explained that the provisions relating to survival craft were scattered throughout the Regulations and his Working Group had therefore set about the task of tidying up these provisions and regrouping them into the most appropriate places in the Regulations. This had necessitated the production of a definition for "survival craft stations" and some consequential changes in other definitions. The amendments needed in the definitions were listed in Annex 1 to the report of the Working Group and Annex 2 contained the changes that would be required in the Regulations themselves. Before asking the meeting to consider the report in Document No. DT 643, Mr. Prunieras drew attention to the following typing errors:

Page 3, 2nd paragraph, 5th line: Amend to read

"Confusion might arise...."

Page 5, 2nd section, 3rd line: Amend to read

"the provisions applicable to survival craft stations;"

Page 7, paragraph 4), 3rd line: Amend to read

"Equipment of survival craft stations...."

Report of Working Group - Pages 1 to 9

After some discussion of Recommendation a) it was agreed that Committee 4 should be advised that there was a need for survival craft stations to use the frequency 234 Mc/s and to request them to insert an appropriate Footnote after No. 207. It was also agreed that Recommendation b) would be dealt with in the consideration of Annex 2. The report of the Working Group contained in Document No. DT 643, pages 1 to 9, was then adopted.

Page 10 - Table of Action

It was agreed that Conclusion A was covered in the Annexes; that Conclusion B had already been covered in the work of Working Group 7E and no further action was required; that Conclusion C required no further action since the Proposal concerned had already been withdrawn and that, as had been concluded by the Working Group, Proposal No. 5447 (Document No. 186) was more appropriate to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention.

Approval of Texts in Annex 1

The texts in Annex 1 were approved subject to the following amendments.

24) Amend to read:

"A mobile service in which coast stations, ship stations and survival craft stations participate."

25) Amend to read:

"A mobile service in which aeronautical stations, aircraft stations and survival craft stations participate."

45) Ament to read:

After "vessel" insert "other than a survival craft"

It was agreed that the definitions contained in Annex 1 would be submitted to Committee 6 for their approval and inclusion in Article 1.

Approval of Texts in Annex 2

Article 9, Section IV, RR 277

There being no objection, the Proposal to delete RR 277 was adopted.

Article 28

It was agreed that the appropriate place for this new section would be to follow Section 1 under the title "Special Provisions regarding Safety"

Former RR 860

The text in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 643 was adopted subject to the following amendments:

In lines 2 and 3 replace "ship" by "ships".

Former RR 861

It was suggested by the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the first line of this Regulation be amended to read "The Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation prescribe...etc." This Proposal was supported by the Delegates of Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Germany. However, after some discussion it was agreed to delete the words "The Annexes to" so that the Regulation then read "The Convention on International Civil Aviation prescribes which aircraft...etc."

Former RR 861, as amended, was adopted.

Former RR 862

A proposal by the Delegate of Israel that "applicable" be replaced by "relevant" was not supported. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the words "as indicated in Nos. ... and ..." be deleted. This proposal was supported by the Delegate of the United States of America and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

New Regulation

A Proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom that the first sentence be amended to read "... may communicate, for safety purposes, with mobile stations of the aeronautical mobile service" was not supported. It was agreed that in the first line "utilise" should be replaced by "use". A proposal by the Delegate of Australia to amend the second sentence to read "They must then comply with any special arrangements....etc." was supported by the Delegate of New Zealand and a proposal of the Delegate of Israel that in the first sentence "emissions" be replaced by "emission" was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. The amended Regulation then read "Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronautical mobile service."

" For these purposes only they may use the aeronautical emergency frequency 121.5 Mc/s using Class A3 emission. They must then comply with any special arrangements between the Governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile service is regulated."

There being no objection, the text, as amended, was adopted.

RR 584

There being no objection, it was agreed that RR 584 should be deleted.

RR 585 to 589, RR 590 to 594, and RR 595 to 596

There being no objection, the proposals on page 13 of Document No. DT 643 were adopted.

RR 597

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that he would prefer the original text for this Regulation as it appeared in the Annex to Document No. 427. The Delegate of France said he was prepared to withdraw the amendment which he had proposed at the last meeting, but in view of the Regulations now being adopted it would be necessary to delete the last sentence of RR 597 as it appeared in the Annex to Document No. 427. There being no objection, RR 597 (as in Document No. 427) was adopted subject to deletion of the last sentence.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that it would be necessary to consider what amendment to the text would be needed to exclude transmitters provided solely for emergency purposes but it was agreed that this point could best be considered when Article 28 was reviewed as a complete Article.

Section 4

There being no objection, the amended title for Section 4 as it appears in Appendix 2 Document No. DT 643 was adopted.

RR 600 and 601

The new paragraphs on page 14 of Document No. DT 643 should be numbered as follows:

1st paragraph - No. 600

Remaining Sub-paragraphs - 600a, 600b, 600c, 600d and 600e.

RR 600

There being no objection the text in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 643 was adopted.

The Delegate of China suggested that throughout the Regulations RR 600a to 600e the word "send" should be replaced by "transmit". This proposal was supported by the Delegate of the United States of America and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

RR 600a

It was agreed to delete the brackets enclosing "but see 712" so that the end of the first sentence then read: "....A2 emission, but see No. 712"

RR 600b and 600c

The texts for RR 600b and 600c were adopted without further amendment.

RR 600d

The Observer for I.C.A.O. thought that the words "using amplitude modulated emissions" should be deleted in order that there would be no restriction on future development. The opinions of Delegations were equally divided as to whether these words should be included in the first sentence. A proposal by the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B that a suitable compromise might be to amend the first sentence to read: "preferably using amplitude modulated emissions" was supported by the Delegates of the Netherlands and Portugal and, there being no objection, this proposal was adopted.

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C pointed out that there would be merit in retaining the second sentence unaltered since at present amplitude modulated emissions only could be transmitted by stations providing service on this frequency. There being no objection, it was decided to retain the second sentence as it appeared in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 643 and RR 600d, as amended, was adopted.

RR 600e

A proposal by the Delegate of Portugal that the second sentence should be deleted was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and there being no objection this amendment was agreed.

A proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom that provision should be made for the use of 156.8 Mc/s by survival craft stations was not supported.

Article 33

Section 1 RR 714 and 714a

A proposal by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that the words "their normal working frequency or" should be deleted was supported by the Delegate of Portugal who also suggested that "exceptionally" should be replaced by "however". These proposals were also supported by the Delegate of Australia and, there being no objection, the text in Annex 2 to Document DT 643, as amended, was adopted.

The Delegate of China said that although he was willing to accept the majority view he wished it to be recorded in the minutes that it was the opinion of his Delegation that the order of preference should be expressed in this Regulation and he felt that the amended wording downgraded the Regulation and would tend to encourage the use of frequencies which were only loosely guarded.

Section 5 RR 752

It was agreed to defer consideration of this Regulation until the report of Working Group 7B5 was available.

RR 780

The following typing error was noted:

In penultimate line amend to read "aeronautical mobile services,".

There being no objection, the amended text in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 643 was adopted.

Section 6 RR 802

There being no objection, the text in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 643 was adopted.

Article 34

Section 2 RR 813 and 813a

There being no objection, the Proposals in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 643 were adopted noting that 813a should be amended to align with 714a i.e. that "exceptionally" should be replaced by "however" and the words "their normal working frequency or" should be deleted.

Section 4

There being no objection, the proposals in Section 4 were adopted.

Section 5 RR 871

There being no objection, the text in Annex 2 to Document No. DT 643 was adopted.

The Chairman of Working Group 7B6 was requested to take note of the proposal in regard to Sections II, IV, and V and to include them in the completed text to be produced by his Working Group.

Article 36

There being no objection, it was agreed that this Article should be deleted.

Article 37

There being no objection it was agreed that Section 2 of Article 37 should be deleted and the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7C took note of this decision.

Any Other Business

(i) Summary Record of 16th Meeting (Document No. 471)

The following errors were noted:

The date of the meeting i.e. Thursday, 22 October, 1959 had been omitted.

Page 6 Under RR 662 in the 3rd line of the statement by the Delegate of China delete the word "are".

The Summary Record of the 16th Meeting Document No. 471 was adopted, subject to these amendments, and noting that the Delegation of the United States of America might wish to refer to this record at a subsequent meeting since they had not had adequate time to study Document No. 471.

(ii) Approval of Text annexed to Document No. 471 Article 30 RR 683

After some discussion it became clear that the first sentence of the existing RR 683 had inadvertently been omitted from this Regulation and it was agreed that it should be reinserted.

A proposal by the Delegate of Israel to amend the text to read "within its service area" was not supported but it was agreed to replace "in using" by "by using".

With these amendments the text in the Annex to Document No. 471 was adopted.

RR 684

There being no objection the text in the Annex to Document No. 471 was adopted.

Article 28

RR 576a

A proposal by the Delegate of Sweden to delete the words "operation of any" and "installed in mobile stations" was not acceptable to the Delegates of the Argentine Republic, France, South Africa and the United Kingdom and in view of their comments the Delegate of Sweden did not press his proposal.

There being no objection, the text in the Annex to Document No. 471 was adopted.

RR 588a

There being no objection, the proposal for RR 588a was adopted.

(iii) The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B announced that the meeting scheduled for Friday was cancelled.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur
G. F. Wilson

Chairmen
R. M. Billington
G. van A. Graves

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 542-FES
10 novembre 1959

SEANCE PLENIERE
COMMISSION 7

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

SESION PLENARIA
COMISION 7

AUSTRALIE

Retrait de proposition

Vu les débats qui ont eu lieu à la Sous-Commission 7A au sujet des documents de service, il ne paraît plus justifié de poursuivre l'examen de la Proposition N° 8. En conséquence, cette proposition est retirée.

AUSTRALIA

Withdrawal of proposal

In view of discussions in Sub-Committee 7A concerning Service Documents there seems no justifiable reason to proceed with Proposal No. 8 and it is, therefore, withdrawn.

AUSTRALIA

Proposición retirada

En vista de los debates sostenidos en la Subcomisión 7A sobre los Documentos de servicio, no parece que existan razones que justifiquen el mantenimiento de nuestra Proposición N.º 8 que, en consecuencia, retiramos.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 543-E
10 November 1959COMMITTEE 6SUMMARY RECORDEleventh Meeting - Committee 6

Wednesday, 4 November 1959 at 0900 hours - Room C

Agenda: Document No. DT 677 (Rev.)

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and with the exception of Document No. 483, which had not been distributed the agenda was adopted.
2. Summary Record of Fifth Meeting (Document No. 428)

The Chairman recalled that Document No. 428 had been discussed at the tenth meeting of Committee 6 and a number of amendments had been agreed. He asked if there were any further comments. The Delegate of Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that on page 7, section 8, in the first line "Document DT 287" should be read for "Document 287". There were no further comments and with the agreed amendments the Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting of Committee 6 Document No. 428 was adopted.

3. Definitions (Documents Nos. 407, 487 and 502)

The Chairman of Working Group 6A introduced Document No. 487 and proposed that the nine definitions on pages 1, 2 and 5 and the footnote 61.1 on page 5 should be adopted provisionally. He pointed out that the footnote applied to definition 63a on page 5 and also to definition 61 and 63 in Document No. 407. He proposed that these two definitions in Document No. 407 should also be adopted provisionally.

The Delegate of Mexico pointed out that a correction to the title of definition 70(a) on page 1 of Document No. 487 should be made in accordance with the amendment adopted in Document No. 569, that the abbreviation "S.A.I." in the Spanish text should read "I.L.S." The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that it had been agreed that the abbreviation should be used only in the title of definition No. 70. This was accepted.

The Delegate of France proposed that in Document No. 487 in the third line of definitions Nos. 70a and 70b "dérive" should read "écart" in the French text and that in definition No. 32 the words 'used' should be added between 'service' and 'for' in the English text to line up with the French and Spanish texts. These amendments were agreed.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that definition No. 32 was approved in Working Group 6A on 27 October. It was discussed further on 3 November and the Delegate of India had suggested that the scope should be broadened to include a radiolocation service. The Working Group decided however that reference to a radiocommunication service was broad enough. There were no further comments and the nine definitions and footnote 61.1 in Document No. 487, and the definitions 61 and 63 in Document No. 407 were adopted for inclusion in the Provisional List of Terms and Definitions.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to definitions No. 33, 33c, 35 and deletion of No. 36 which had been approved by the Working Group as in Document No. 502. As this document was not available to all delegates discussion on these definitions was deferred.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A referred to Section 4 page 2 of Document No. 487 and paragraph 2 of Document No. 407, and said that it had been decided that the Working Group was not able to discuss matters of procedure. Committee 5 should therefore be asked to consider the definitions set forth in paragraph 4 of Document No. DT 516, which had been approved in the Sub Group for use only in connection with Proposal No. 3705 (Mexico) on page 292.4 of the Yellow Book. Committee 5 should be asked whether these definitions were required and if so whether they were satisfactory in substance. He also referred to definitions 69i, 69j, 69k and 69l in Document No. DT 536 and said that Committee 7 should be asked to consider whether these definitions are required in the Regulations and whether they are consistent with the proposed provisions of the Regulations and the provisions of SLS Convention. The Chairman proposed that Committees 5 and 7 should be approached accordingly and this course of action was agreed.

The Chairman of Working Group 6A said that the Working Group expected to complete its study of the remaining terms and definitions before it, and may go into temporary recess until it gets responses from other Committees. A sub-group for coordinating definitions had been established, consisting of the Chairman of Working Group 6A and a representative of the Delegations of Argentine, France, Spain and U.K., to help expedite the work of coordinating the definitions. This group will assist the linguist group of Committee 6 and the Drafting Committee in harmonizing the texts in the three languages, will examine the terms of reference of 6A to prevent neglect of any of them, and will endeavour so far as it can, to coordinate the terms and definitions with the provisions of other Articles. It must however depend upon other Committees and upon delegates who are interested in the work of Committee 6 and other Committees to call attention to matters of mutual concern. He said that he wished to place on record the appreciation due for the fine cooperation and constructive performance of all members of the Sub groups. The Chairman joined in this expression of appreciation and thanked the Chairman of Working Group 6A for the excellent work done.

In answer to a question put from the floor the Chairman of Working Group 6A said that he hoped to have a comprehensive list of terms and definitions distributed before the next meeting of the Working Group on 10 November. This would be for the use of the drafting sub group and would enable definition which had been deferred to be kept under review.

4. Linguist Group Meetings

The Chairman said that the texts which had been adopted by Committee 6 would need to have the Spanish and French versions correctly aligned with the English version. There had been a number of proposals from delegates for editorial amendments to the French and Spanish texts and he invited those delegates to participate in the meetings of the linguist group. The Delegates of Spain, U.S.A., France, Argentine and South Africa and the Representative of the I.F.R.B. offered to join with the linguist group in these meetings.

It was agreed that any changes in the text which might change the substance in any way would be referred to Committee 6.

5. Guard Band for 2,182 kc/s (Document No. 508)

The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group introduced Document No. 508 and the following amendments were agreed:

In paragraph 3, at the beginning of the third sentence the words "A figure" should be replaced by the words "A minimum figure",

In paragraph 3, after 'emissions' in the last sentence add "(including sideband emissions)",

In paragraph 4, the word 'clearing' in the third line should be replaced by the word 'adjustments',

In paragraph 4, the last two lines should be replaced by the words "reduction of only 4 kc/s in the width of the guard band".

The Delegate of India said that Committee 6 had been asked to consider the guard band necessary from a technical aspect but the report in Document No. 508 referred also to operational and practical aspects. He asked for clarification of the broad technical factors which had led to the figure of ± 10 kc/s.

The Delegate of U.K. said that although the U.K. accepted the majority feeling of the ad hoc group on the guard band for 2,182 kc/s, it was with some reluctance. Owing to lack of data on which to base a technical assessment, the decision was based more on practical experience. When the guard band of ± 12 kc/s was originally agreed, ships were using, for the 2,182 kc/s alarm, simple equipment which was not very stable compared with that used in some services. He said that the U.K. feels that

with the closer transmitter tolerances now imposed in the adjacent channels, the ability to reduce emitted bandwidths to more reasonable figures and the advances in receiver design, that a guard band of ± 6 kc/s should be adequate. He suggested that the C.C.I.R. be invited to recommend a suitable guard band and to recommend practicable receiver characteristics suitable for the particular service. In the meantime the U.K. felt that a figure of ± 12 kc/s might better be retained until the next Administrative Radio Conference.

The Delegate of Canada said that he considered a reduction of the guard band desirable. He did not feel strongly about this but supported the views of the U.K. regarding a Recommendation to the C.C.I.R. He said that those who listened on 2,182 kc/s complained if unwanted emissions were heard. The best way to review the difficulties was to list the types and details of emissions heard in the band and to analyse the results. A hypothetical or theoretical examination was unsatisfactory and it was necessary to obtain very many practical observations taken over a very long time. He considered a figure of ± 10 kc/s acceptable but a narrower band would lead to too many complaints.

The Delegate of South Africa said that one important technical aspect which had to be taken into consideration was receiver performance for which the necessary technical characteristics are not fully known. He said that with ships' existing equipment there were difficulties due to receiver blocking. This was a practical technical aspect and he asked the Chairman's ruling on the question of limiting the Committee 6 consideration to purely technical aspects.

The Chairman said that it was essential to take into account the practical technical aspect as well as the purely technical aspects. He asked if there were any objections to the acceptance of the figure of ± 10 kc/s as a minimum.

The Delegate of India said that it was true that all the necessary technical characteristics were not fully known but he considered that a guard band of ± 5 kc/s would provide a certain margin and that a figure of ± 6 kc/s could be accepted to provide an additional margin. He said that India would abstain from giving any opinion on the adoption of a figure of ± 10 kc/s.

A vote was taken with the following result:

For adoption of figure of ± 10 kc/s	14
Against	0
Abstention	2

It was agreed that Committee 7 should be advised of the discussions and should also be asked to invite C.C.I.R. to study the problem if further technical information is required in this connection.

The Chairman of the ad hoc group said that although operational aspects had been taken into account available technical information had also been considered. He said that the Delegate of Federal Republic of Germany, Chairman of C.C.I.R. Study Group II (Receivers), was present at the discussion, had provided some firm technical information and had advised that a further reduction in the guard band was undesirable.

The Delegate of Federal Republic of Germany said that his Delegation favoured a guard band of 12 kc/s and he shared the view of the Delegate of South Africa. He said that present receiver characteristics did not allow a guard band of less than ± 10 kc/s.

The Delegate of India said that he assumed that the report to Committee 7 would mention that practical aspects had been taken into account. The Delegate of U.K. suggested that the attention of Committee 7 should be brought to the appropriate sections of the Summary Record. This was agreed.

6. Other matters

There were no other matters raised for discussion and the meeting closed at 1040 hours.

G. C. Benton
Rapporteur

M. N. Mirza
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 544-E
13 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

by Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

The following texts are submitted by Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7 for approval :

Article 30a - Calls by Radiotelephony.

R. M. Billington
Chairman Sub-Committee 7B

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

ARTICLE 30a

Heading ADD Calls by Radiotelephony

1. ADD §1. (1) The provisions of this Article are applicable to the aeronautical mobile service, except in the case of special arrangements by agreements between the governments concerned.
2. ADD (2) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service must use the procedure laid down in this Article.
3. ADD § 2. (1) As a general rule, it rests with the mobile station to establish communication with the land station. The mobile station may call the land station for this purpose only when it comes within the service area such that by using an appropriate frequency the mobile station can be heard.
4. ADD (2) However, a land station having traffic for a mobile station may call this station if it has reason to believe that the mobile station is keeping watch and is within the service area of the land station.
5. ADD § 3. (1) In addition, every coast station must, so far as practicable, transmit its calls in the form of "traffic lists" consisting of the call signs in alphabetical order of all mobile stations for which they have traffic on hand. These calls are made at specified times fixed by agreement between the administrations concerned and at intervals of at least two hours and not more than four hours during the working hours of the coast station.

6. ADD (2) Coast stations shall transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequencies in the appropriate bands.
7. ADD (3) They may, however, announce this transmission by the following brief preamble sent on a calling frequency :
- "Hullo all stations" (not more than three times);
 - the words "this is";
 - ".... Radio" (not more than three times);
 - "Listen for my traffic list onkc/s".
- In no case may this preamble be repeated.
8. ADD (4) The provisions of No. 7 are obligatory where the frequencies 2 182 kc/s and 156.80 Mc/s are involved.
9. ADD (5) The hours at which coast stations transmit their traffic lists and the frequencies and classes of emission which they use for this purpose must be stated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.
10. ADD (6) Mobile stations should as far as possible listen to the transmissions of traffic lists, made by coast stations, On hearing their call sign during such a transmission they must reply as soon as they can do so.

11. ADD (7) When the traffic cannot be sent immediately, the coast station informs each mobile station concerned of the probable time at which working can begin, and also, if necessary, the frequency and class of emission which will be used.
12. ADD §4. When a land station receives calls from several mobile stations at practically the same time, it decides the order in which these stations may transmit their traffic. Its decision shall be based on the priority of the radiotelegrams or radiotelephone calls (see No. 950) mobile stations have on hand and on the need for allowing each calling station to clear the greatest number possible.
13. ADD §5. (1) When a called station does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, the calling must cease and must not be renewed until after an interval of fifteen minutes.
14. ADD (2) However, in the case of a communication between a station of the maritime mobile service and an aircraft station, calling may be renewed after an interval of five minutes.
15. ADD (3) Before renewing the call, the calling station must ascertain that the station called is not in communication with another station.
16. ADD (4) If there is no reason to believe that harmful interference will be caused to other communications, the provisions of Nos. 13. and 14. need not apply. In such cases the call, sent three times at intervals of two minutes, may be repeated after an interval of less than fifteen minutes but not less than three minutes.
17. ADD §5a. Mobile stations shall not radiate a carrier wave in the interval between calls.

18. ADD §6. When the name and address of the administration or private operating agency controlling a mobile station are not given in the appropriate list of stations or are no longer in agreement with the particulars given therein, it is the duty of the mobile station to furnish as a matter of regular procedure, to the land station to which it transmits traffic, all the necessary information in this respect.
19. ADD §7. (1) The land station may ask the mobile station to furnish it with the following information:
20. ADD a) Position and, whenever possible, course and speed.
21. ADD b) Next place of call.
22. ADD (2) The information referred to in Nos. 19. - 21. should be furnished without request by mobile stations whenever such a measure seems appropriate.
23. ADD (3) The information referred to in Nos. 19. and 22. is furnished on the authority of the master or the person responsible for ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 545-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 2
23 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 5
WORKING GROUPS 5A & 5B

CORRIGENDUM

At the end of paragraph 2.1 on page 1. delete from:

"and therefore without any previous technical examination"
to the end of the sentence.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 545-E

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

11 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

WORKING GROUPS 5A and 5B

C O R R I G E N D U M

Page 1 - para. 2, third line: Add a bracket after "Sub-Working Group 5B1".

last para.: Add an asterisk after "paragraph 9" and before the Note at the bottom of the page.

Page 3 - the first paragraph should read:

"..... based on the Copenhagen Plan and on the application of Article 11 by the I.F.R.B., in connection with the Plan, although the I.F.R.B. is not empowered to do this. It should beetc."

Page 3 - para. 6: fifth line, instead of "this Area", read: "the latter Area".

Page 4 - para. f: the last sentence should be deleted and replaced by:

"Of course, previous entries appertaining to the African Area will also be taken into account for this examination".

Page 5 - para. 1: fifth line, instead of "little more than a formality." read "for information purposes only".

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 545-E
10 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 5
WORKING GROUPS 5A and 5B

SPAIN

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW MASTER INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY
REGISTER FOR THE 415 - 1605 kc/s BAND AND THE PROCEDURE
FOR NOTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF FREQUENCIES FOR THAT BAND

1. The Delegation of Spain wishes to draw the attention of Committee 5 and Working Groups 5A and 5B to the decision by Sub-Working Group 5B1 that frequency assignments in the band between 525 kc/s (535 kc/s in Region 2) and 1605 kc/s are to be treated in a totally different manner in Region 1 (European Area) and Region 2.
2. For Region 2, the appropriate paragraph relating to band 535 - 1 605 kc/s is quoted from Document No. DT 274 (Rev) (Report by Sub-Working Group 5B1 - Region 2 to Sub-Working Group 5B1, together with the modifications with which it was adopted by Sub-Working Group 5B1 :

"The recording of frequency assignments in the band 535 - 1 605 kc/s. It was unanimously decided that the entries in the Master Radio Frequency Record be transferred to the Master International Frequency Register and that the provisions of Article 6, Section II of the E.A.R.C. Agreement should be incorporated in a new Section of the new Radio Regulations, Chapter III, Article 9, "Special Rules Relating to Particular Services", with minor drafting amendments to paragraph 58 to be made by Committee 8. The first sentence of paragraph 228 of Article 33 of the E.A.R.C. agreement should also be included with the foregoing."

2.1 The provisions of the E.A.R.C. agreement mentioned in the above paragraph are reproduced in Annex 1. Briefly, they mean that the International Frequency List is adopted for purposes of information only, that broadcasting in the band concerned is governed exclusively by special arrangements, and that in the new Master Register entries are made without any date in columns 2a and 2b and therefore without any previous technical examination for those bands, as laid down in No. 329 of the RR.

3. The ruling for Region 1 is contained in the following paragraph taken from section 12 of the report by Sub-Working Group 5B1 - Region 1 (Document No. DT 499), adopted by Sub-Working Group 5B1 :

"It is accordingly recommended that, subject to paragraph 9 above, the entries which appear in the Master Radio Frequency Record on

Note by the Spanish Delegation : Section 9 of the Report by Sub-Working Group 5B1 - Region 1 does not refer to the broadcasting band.



a date to be determined by Working Group 5B in respect of the bands 150 - 2 850 kc/s in Region 1 should be transferred to the Master International Frequency Register and constitute the initial Master Register for these bands. The dates to be entered in Column 2 of the Master Register should be those appearing in Column 2 of the Master Radio Frequency Record."

Thus, all initial entries in the new Master Register relating to the broadcasting band in Region 1 will be given a date in Column 2a or 2b. Although Working Group 5A has not reached any decision, it is implied that the new assignments will be submitted to technical examination as provided for in No. 329 of the RR and that a date will be allotted to them in column 2a or 2b according to the results of such examination.

4. The Spanish Delegation wishes to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that whilst the E.A.R.C. adopted a Frequency List for the band with which we are concerned in Region 2, although this was the basis of information only, no list has yet been adopted by the Union for this band with reference to the European Area of Region 1. Likewise, as Sub-Working Group 5B1 has had to concede, no procedure has yet been established for the recording and registration of frequencies in these bands and this area, although the I.F.R.B. has on its own initiative applied Article 11 of the Regulations.

4.1 The signatory countries to the European Broadcasting Convention, Copenhagen, 1948, claim that in virtue of this Convention an adopted List exists. The Spanish Delegation wishes to point out that although the Delegates to the Copenhagen Conference were plenipotentiaries and were to establish agreements between their respective countries, they were by no means to impose their agreements on the other Members of the Union and in particular on the other Members of the European Area. In the eyes of the Union the Copenhagen Conventions can only represent private arrangements established in accordance with Article 41 of the International Telecommunication Convention.

4.2 In these circumstances there is no reason why the present Radio Conference applies totally different criteria to the frequency lists drawn up for the 535 - 1 605 kc/s band (or 525-1 605 kc/s) by the Region 2 Conference (Washington 1949) and by the European Conference (Copenhagen 1948). (The problem is quite different with regard to Region 3 and also for the African area of Region 1, because lists exist which have been duly adopted by the E.A.R.C. and also Article 11 of the Regulations is clearly in force).

4.3 It is clear that this Administrative Conference is authorized to adopt any new Frequency List and in particular it can adopt as such a List for the 525 - 1 605 kc/s bands in the European area, using the entries which at the present time figure in the Master Radio Frequency Record,

based on the Copenhagen Plan and also on Article 11 of the Regulations which is enforced by the I.F.R.B. , although it is not empowered to do this. It should be remembered, however, (see Document No. 40 submitted by Spain) that the Copenhagen Plan which was ratified by only 24 countries out of the 40 in the European area,

- a) is clearly unjust to many non-signatory countries of the European area (and in particular to Spain, which was not allowed to participate in the Copenhagen Conference and whose operating assignments in 1947 were not respected, in contravention of No. 87 of the Regulations);
- b) has not been observed by the very countries which signed it;
- c) includes clauses running counter to the Radio Regulations, especially the procedure set forth in Article 11, and
- d) does not reflect, even remotely, the present position with regard to European broadcasting.

5. Hence the Delegations of the countries which signed the Copenhagen Convention ought to display some sense of international collaboration (it has been invoked often enough at this Conference). They should give up trying to impose a patently unjust frequency list (a list that neither they nor anybody else will in practice abide by) on other countries.

5.1 Even the delegations of other Union Members - despite the fact that the matter is of no direct concern to them - ought to be anxious to see that this Conference does not adopt anything which might constitute a dangerous precedent, that it should not sanction procedures applied in the past without any basis in the regulations, and that it should not finally adopt a list by which nobody in the area concerned is going to abide. Otherwise an exceedingly unfortunate precedent would be set at a time when the Union is making desperate efforts to produce a realistic list.

6. The Spanish Delegation proposes that for the European Area of Region 1 a course should be taken similar to that adopted for Region 2 by Working Group 5B1 - albeit with some differences, due to the need to make allowance for assignments made to the European Area and those made to the African one - so as to ensure that the assignments made in this Area should go on enjoying the same rights to international protection as heretofore. Here, then, is what we suggest :

- a) The assignments now appearing in the Master Radio Frequency Record should be transferred to the new International Register.

The dates of effective use, as reported by the Administrations concerned, would appear in Column 2c, but Columns 2a and 2b would be left empty. Copenhagen Plan assignments would be marked CPHG in the remarks column. And an appropriate symbol would appear in the remarks column for such assignments as were not provided for in the Copenhagen Plan but have been the subjects of favourable findings by the International Frequency Registration Board as a result of its examination with regard to No. 329.

- b) For assignments or changes in assignments reported after the effective date of the Regulations, or as may be decided by this Conference, the Board would apply its technical examination, and the findings would appear in the remarks column. A distinction would be made between cases in which the finding is unfavourable in relation to entries made by African countries and cases in which the findings is unfavourable solely in relation to other assignments in the European Area.
- c) Should Working Group 5A decide to adopt a fourth column of dates (and it has so decided, in principle), namely, a column shewing the date on which the assignment notice was received, this column could be used for the date of first notification of every assignment. For assignments made in accordance with the Copenhagen Plan, the date on which the Copenhagen Convention was signed would be included.
- d) Administrations of countries in the European Area would be asked to solve any interference problems by mutual agreement.
- e) Entries for stations in the African Area with dates in Column 2a would be entitled to international protection.
- f) For assignment notices relating to the African Area (525 - 1 605 kc/s), received by the Board after the new Regulations have come into force, the technical examination would be done in the light of entries in the Copenhagen Plan and others in the European Area in connection with which the Board has received no complaints of interference suffered by any African Area station previously notified. This would of course apply, too, for previous entries appertaining to the African Area.
- g) Entries for the European Area in accordance with the Copenhagen Plan, or the subject of a not unfavourable finding by the Board with respect to African Area entries, would be entitled to International protection against interference caused by stations in the African Area.

What this procedure amounts to, of course, is maintenance of the existing procedure as far as the rights and duties of countries lying in separate areas are concerned (European and African), as well as those between countries of the African Area. But this procedure, if kept at all between countries of the European Area, would be little more than a formality. Relations between European Area countries would be governed by the Copenhagen Convention, for those countries which signed it, and for any other agreements that may be entered into as problems arise between non-signatories and between signatories and non-signatories.

7. Lastly, the Delegation of Spain wishes to put on record that in the European Area, for the band 415-525 kc/s, allocated for maritime mobile purposes, the position is just like that for the broadcasting band (525-1 605 kc/s) in the same Area. For this band all the arguments adduced in paragraphs 3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 5.1. and 5.2 could be repeated, without any need to change even the name of the Copenhagen Convention and Plan, because the conference which dealt with maritime radio matters in the European Area met at the same time as, and in the same place as, the broadcasting conference, as everybody knows. Hence, and despite the fact that there is no analogy between this and the position with regard to Region 2 in the same band, the Delegation of Spain proposes that a procedure closely similar to that set forth in paragraph 6 above be adopted for the new Master Register in the band 415-525 kc/s, as far as the European Area is concerned, for the future entry of assignments, and for changes in assignments made in this band and this Area.

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A N N E X

PROVISIONS OF THE E.A.R.C. AGREEMENT QUOTED IN PARAGRAPHS 2.1 AND 2.2

ARTICLE 6

(New International Frequency List for Region 2 in the bands 150-2 850 kc/s,
3155-3400 kc/s and 3500-4000 kc/s)

Section II (band 535-1605 kc/s)

No. 58. For this band, in Region 2, the new International Frequency List appearing in Annex 3, Section II, has been prepared for information.

No. 59. This List has been prepared in accordance with the Radio Regulations and has taken into account Resolution 1 of the I. T. U. Conference for Region 2 (Washington, 1949). It represents a communication to the I.F.R.B. and illustrates the existing situation. Attention is invited to the fact that in certain cases no sub-regional agreements are in force. Administrations will acquaint the I.F.R.B. with the details of any future agreements made in accordance with 332 of the Radio Regulations. In the meantime the I.F.R.B. will not be called upon to consider the question of interference between assignments in this band.

No. 60. Bandwidths shall be computed either according to any existing sub-regional arrangements or in accordance with the example given in Appendix 5 to the Radio Regulations.

No. 61. Column 8 of the List indicates carrier power for all assignments.

ARTICLE 33

(recording of frequency assignments by the I.F.R.B.)

No. 228:

In the case of a new assignment in the band 535-1605 kc/s in Region 2, no date shall be entered in Columns 2a or 2b.

N.B. This is Annex 3 to the E.A.R.C. Final Acts.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 546-E
10 November, 1959WORKING GROUP 6BSUMMARY RECORDTwelfth Meeting of Working Group 6B

26 October, 1959 at 15.00 hours.

Reference:- Agenda of 23 October, 1959 Document No. DT. 579

The following amendments were made to the Agenda as shown in Document No. DT. 579;

Item 6 read "DT. 589" for "DT. 510"

Item 7 read "Document No. 461" for "Document No. 409"

1. Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting. Document No. 420

At the request of the Chairman of 6B3, Mr. Secker, the following amendments were made.

Item 2. paragraph 2, delete "it was not the intention of the Sub-Group to delete this note".

Page 2. last paragraph, next to the last line, after the word "areas" add "and during anomalous propagation conditions the possibility of interference, which might be difficult to identify if not carrying modulation", before "the Sub-Group.... etc".

Page 3, Item 2 last sentence, it was agreed to delete all after "Working Groups" and that "Appendix 4 Document No. DT. 280" should be added to the heading of this item.

Subject to the above amendments Document No. 420 was adopted.

2. Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting of Working Group 6B. Document No. 441

The summary record was adopted without comment.

3. Radio Regulations 74 - 80. Designations of Emissions. Document No. 409

The following deletions were necessary in view of the action taken at Committee 6,

Page 4 Para. (b) sub-paras. (i), (ii), (iii)



Para. (c) sub-para. (i), (ii).

After some discussion it was decided to omit the reference in the table on page 4 to Single sideband, suppressed carrier, A2 AS, and it was deleted.

- Page 4. Para. (b), delete "with" and add under the symbol column on the same line the letter "A".

Para. (c), delete "with" and add the symbol "B".

Subject to the above amendments page four was adopted. During the discussion relating to the necessity for retaining symbols to indicate full carrier and suppressed carrier operation, the Delegate of Japan suggested that symbols H and I might be employed for this purpose. Since it had previously been agreed in Committee 6 to drop any reference to carrier suppression in this annex the Chairman ruled that this question could not be dealt with in Working Group but could, if desired, be raised again at Committee 6.

Page 5.

Column 3. 2nd line, delete "full carrier"
4th line, delete "reduced carrier"
6th line, delete "suppressed carrier"

Column 4. 3rd line, delete "R" from "A3AR".
5th line, delete "S" from "A3BS".

Amplitude Facsimile column 3 delete "suppressed carrier" and in column 4 delete "S" from "A4AS".

Multichannel Voice Frequency Telegraphy

Column 3. delete "suppressed carrier" and in column 4 delete "S" from "A7AS".

There was some discussion as to the necessity of modifying the entry in columns 2 and 3 for a type of transmission designated by the symbol A9BR. It was decided to delete the word "composite" from column two and amend column three to read "Two independent sidebands e.g. Telephony and Telegraphy".

The symbol was also amended to read "A9B".

Page 5 was then adopted as amended above.

Page 6.

Four frequency diplex telegraphy

The Delegate of Japan suggested the deletion of the words "or frequency exchange". At this point the Delegate for South Africa pointed out that Working Group 6A had already defined four frequency diplex telegraphy and consequently he thought the wording contained by the brackets was unnecessary. It was agreed to delete all after "Four frequency diplex telegraphy".

It was decided also to delete the word "composite" at the beginning of the next type of transmission indicated by the symbol F9.

Page 6 was adopted as mended.

Page 7 was adopted without comment

Para. 80

The Representative of the I.F.R.B. (Mr. Glinz) drew attention to paragraph 80 where "of typical emissions" appears in the text, this wording was a change from the existing text and he wished to know if this change had been intentional. The Chairman stated that the table was not intended to be a comprehensive one and therefore the proposed wording of this paragraph was appropriate.

Page 1. para. 77 Section 2 (d)

"Telephony and sound broadcasting" was considered to be incorrect by the Delegate of Japan. After some discussion it was agreed to amend the text to read "Telephony (including sound broadcasting)" as originally suggested by the Delegate of the United Kingdom

Page 74.

The Chairman drew attention to the omission of paragraph 74 from the document and stated that at the first meeting of the Working Group 6B Proposal No. 293 submitted by the United States of America had been adopted. The Delegate of India, however, pointed out that as a definition of necessary bandwidth was now available Proposal No. 293 should preferably be amended to take this into account. This was agreed.

The Delegate of France was not satisfied with the French text particularly on Pages 5, 6 and 7 but agreed that the English text could be used as a basis for translation.

4. Draft Recommendation to C.C.I.R. re Designations of Emissions

Consideration of this item was deferred until later.

5. Appendix 3 - Document No. DT 584

Discussion took place about the new format of Appendix 3 which was intended to be included in the Radio Regulations in the form of a folded page. After careful consideration it was agreed to recommend that Committee 6 retain the format used in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and make available, as a supplementary issue, the table of frequency tolerances using the new format. Among reasons put forward for rejecting the inclusion of the table of tolerances in the new form within the Radio Regulations, were the following:

- a) it was considered that the printing was too small;
- b) the difficulty of reading tolerance values in columns 4 or 5 due to the lack of continuous horizontal lines;
- c) the folded page was not satisfactory due to the probability of it being torn off during the course of daily use.

An improvement to the wording was suggested by the Delegate of Japan in which the words "of the transmitter" were to be added after "mean power" in section two of the preamble; this was agreed.

R.R. 397

Attention was drawn to the necessity of giving final approval to the text of R.R. 397, now that Appendix 3 had been approved. The final text of this paragraph was then agreed without amendment.

6. Recommendation to C.C.I.R. on Frequency Tolerances - Document No. DT 589

Paragraph (a) This was agreed without comment.

Paragraph (b) Last line, delete "a" and substitute "further"; for "reduction" read "reductions"; and for "tolerance" read "tolerances".

Paragraph (c) Second line. after "from" read "a number of points of view, e.g. increase in signal-to-noise ratio, improvement of intelligibility, reduction of errors" in place of existing text.

Paragraph (d) Delete "some" and substitute "certain"; add "would not in practice increase the number of available channels" to replace the present text.

Paragraph (e) Third line, for "know" read "be advised of" before "those frequency etc."

" " Fourth line, for "services" read "stations".

Paragraph (g) After some discussion it was agreed to retain the reference to economic limitations in this paragraph which was modified as follows, after "limitations to" read "the application of some reductions of frequency etc."

The above-mentioned paragraphs were adopted as amended.

Under the heading of invites C.C.I.R. the paragraphs were then numbered from one to six.

Paragraph 1. Add "the" after "to" at the end of the first line, add "the" after "of" and before "frequency" in the second line of this paragraph.

Paragraph 2. First line to read "to determine those categories of stations for which it" in place of the present text.

Paragraphs 3 and 4. There was some discussion as to whether or not the values of tolerance to be quoted by C.C.I.R. should be linked with the economic considerations involved in achieving these tolerances. The Chairman adjourned the meeting after agreeing to present an alternative text for paragraphs 3 and 4 in time for consideration at the next meeting.

J.K.S. Jowett
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 547-E
10 November 1959.

WORKING GROUP 6B

SUMMARY RECORD

Thirteenth Meeting of Working Group 6B

28th October 1959 at 0900 hours

Reference: - Agenda of 26th October 1959 Document No. DT 615.

1.

Recommendation to the C.C.I.R. on Frequency tolerances. Document No. DT 589

The Chairman submitted the following texts for paragraphs three and four of Document No. DT 589 for the approval of the Working Group.

Paragraph 3

"to consider whether or not in certain cases it is possible to predict ultimate values of tolerances, which it might not be necessary to improve upon under current conditions of operation and state what these tolerance values might be."

After some discussion it was agreed to make the following amendment to the proposed text; for "might be necessary to improve upon under current conditions of operation" read "would not be necessary to make more stringent under currently known conditions of operation". The paragraph was adopted as amended.

Paragraph 4

"to report upon the practicability of achieving such ultimate tolerances taking account of economic and design requirements."

The Delegate of India suggested the addition of "and other practical considerations" at the end of the sentence and this was agreed.

Paragraph 5

"to indicate which, if any, tolerances quoted in Appendix 3 of the Radio Regulations have already attained these ultimate values under present operating conditions".

It was the opinion of the Working Group that the word "operating" should be deleted to avoid any possible ambiguity.



Paragraph 6

The deletion of this paragraph was proposed from the chair and supported by the Delegate of South Africa. It was agreed to delete the paragraph.

2. The Examples of Necessary Bandwidths and Designation of Emissions Appendix 5 (Documents Nos. 461 and 461 revised)

The Chairman pointed out that the references to A7 and A7a in the revised document should be deleted.

Mr. Glinz the representative of the I.F.R.B. drew attention to the fact that "B_N" should have been used for the symbol of Necessary bandwidth on Page 1 not "B_n" as shown in the document. It was agreed by the Working Group that the bandwidth of four frequency duplex telegraphy should read "2027 c/s" not "2027.5 c/s" as indicated in the present text.

Page 3 Television A5

There was some discussion as to the best method of presenting the necessary bandwidth of a television broadcast transmission. It was decided to include both the sound and vision channels, for completeness, under the heading of "Television (vision and sound)". The following details were adopted by the Working Group :-

Column 1 to read "Television (vision and sound) A5.F3.

Column 2 was not changed

Column 3 After "video bandwidth = 5 Mc/s" add on the next line "Total vision bandwidth = 6.25 Mc/s". Commence a new line with the sound details as below: -

"F.M. sound bandwidth including guard bands = 0.75 Mc/s

"Total bandwidth = 7 Mc/s

Column 4 details to read. 6250 A5, 750 F3.

The document was then adopted as amended.

3. Table of Tolerances for the Intensity of Spurious Emissions Appendix 4 (Document No. DT 603)

The Chairman introduced the draft report and indicated the changes that had been made in the table, attention was drawn to the addition of a new footnote 5 referring to mobile stations operating in Region 1. The Chairman said he would prefer to have a common date of implementation which applied to all regions and, in view of all the previous discussions, suggested that paragraph five should be amended to read, "The final date by which all equipment shall meet the tolerances laid down in column B is 1st January 1970.

Nevertheless all administrations recognise the urgent need to implement Column B tolerances for all equipment at the earliest possible dates and will endeavour to ensure that necessary changes are made to all transmitters of their countries well before this date and whenever possible by 1st. January 1966."

The Delegate of France in supporting the proposal added that after examining Document No. DT 603 he would withdraw his previous reservation in respect of the fundamental frequency band 30 to 235 Mc/s. The Delegates of India, Argentine and Sweden stated they could accept the Chairman's proposal. The text of paragraph 5 was accepted as amended.

Paragraphs 3 and 4.

It was suggested by the Chairman that the order of these paragraphs should be reversed, and this was agreed by the Working Group.

Paragraph 6

The Delegate of Sweden pointed out that the present wording "as low as the state of the technique permits" in respect of frequencies above 235 Mc/s meant that a stricter tolerance would apply in this band than the tolerance laid down for the frequency band 30 Mc/s and 235Mc/s. To avoid this anomaly it was agreed to amend the text, as proposed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom to read "as low as practicable".

Paragraph 1

It was agreed to insert commas after "apply" and "date quoted"

The title was amended at the suggestion of the I.F.R.B. representative, "Intensity" was replaced by "Levels".

The Working Group adopted Page 1 as amended.

Page 2

The headings of Columns A and B were amended to ensure that 1st January 1970 applied to all regions. A brief discussion on the suitability of the word "tolerances" as used in the common heading for columns A and B then followed, as a result of which it was agreed that "shall not exceed the tolerances quoted in columns A and B below" should be amended to read "shall not exceed the values quoted as tolerances in columns A and B below".

There was a division of opinion as to whether the title of Appendix 4 should be changed to read "Table of Maximum Allowable Levels of Spurious Emissions". It was agreed to refer this question to Committee 6 in order to resolve the matter.

Frequency Band 30 Mc/s - 235 Mc/s

The Delegate of India suggested that "fundamental" should be deleted, this was agreed by the Working Group.

Column 1

Replace "Greater than 1 watt but not greater than 25 watts" by "25 watts or less", and delete the reference to "1 watt or less".

Column B

Delete the entry previously appropriate to transmitters of 1 watt or less and add after "25 microwatts" in Column B the following text "and without the necessity of reducing this value below 10 microwatts (4)".

Page 2 was adopted as amended.

Page 3. Footnote 1

At the beginning of the third line add "below 30 Mc/s" and for "but every effort should be made..... etc." substitute "but a minimum suppression of 60 decibels shall be provided and every effort should be made to keep within the 50 milliwatts limit". The footnote was adopted as amended.

Footnote 2

In the second line replace "10 kc/s to 30 Mc/s" by "below 30 Mc/s". At the suggestion of the Delegate of South Africa it was agreed to add the word "Limit" at the end of the present text.

Footnote 3

This footnote was not changed.

Footnote 4

The text was modified to read as follows; "The spurious emissions originating from frequency modulated maritime mobile radio-telephone equipment operating above 30 Mc/s, the mean power of any spurious emissions falling in any other international maritime mobile channel, due to the products of modulation, shall not exceed 10 microwatts and the mean power of any other spurious emission on any discrete frequency within the international maritime mobile band shall not exceed 2.5 microwatts. Where, exceptionally, transmitters of power above 20 watts are employed, these limits may be increased proportionally!"

Footnote 5

Consequent upon the previous amendment to paragraph 5 of page one of the document this footnote was no longer applicable and it was deleted.

This concluded the consideration of this document and as a result of the approval given to Appendix 4, the Radio Regulation 397 could now be finally approved. It was agreed to divide the existing draft RR, 397 into two parts; part one would refer to the frequency tolerances of transmitters, part two, to be numbered RR 397A, would refer to tolerances of the spurious emissions as set out in Appendix 4.

As a result of the above amendment to RR 397 it was necessary to modify RR 398 to ensure that the text now applied to the bandwidths of emissions only.

It was agreed to modify RR 397 and RR 398 accordingly and submit a report to Committee 6 for final approval.

The Chairman expressed his own appreciation and that of the whole Working Group to Mr. C. E. Secker, Chairman of Sub-Group 6B-3 for the excellent work that he and members of his Sub-Group had accomplished in reporting on Appendices 4 and 5.

The meeting was then adjourned.

J. K. S. Jowett.
Chairman.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 548-E
10 November, 1959WORKING GROUP 6B

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourteenth Meeting of Working Group 6B

Thursday, 29 October, 1959, at 09.00 hours

Reference : Agenda of 23 October, 1959, Document No. DT 579.

1. Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting of Working Group 6B (Document No. 468)

The Summary Record was adopted.

2. Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting of Working Group 6B (Document No. 479)

The Summary Record was adopted without comment.

3. RR 232

The attention of the Working Group was drawn to the fact that this regulation had been considered by Sub-Committee 7C; any action that had been required of Working Group 6B had been taken when the designation of emissions was considered.

4. Draft Recommendation to the C.C.I.R. to study methods of classifying emissions (Document No. DT 624)

The Chairman said that this Document was largely the result of work by Mr. G. C. Benton whom he wished to thank.

Paragraph (a) was adopted unchanged.

(b) for "types of transmission" read "classes of emission".

(c) for "types of transmission" read "classes of emission".

(d) was adopted unchanged.

(e) was adopted unchanged.

(f) in order to meet the growing need for uniformity in designating the channels of a multichannel telephone and telegraph system the following additional paragraph (g) was agreed, "that the increasing use of



multichannel telephone and telegraph systems makes it desirable to classify them in categories and to adopt, if possible, a uniform designation of channels in such systems".

The text of the existing paragraph (f) was adopted without change.

Paragraph (g) this paragraph was reclassified as (h) and the present paragraph shown as (h) in Document No. DT 624 was deleted.

- (i) in the first line add "or regions" after "receives" and in the third line read "which is not fully provided for" in place of the present text. The paragraph was adopted subject to these amendments.
- (j) in the first line delete "is not wholly logical neither" and in the second line read "does not enable all emissions ... etc." The paragraph was adopted subject to these amendments.

It was agreed to substitute "Invites the C.C.I.R." for "Requests the C.C.I.R." where it occurs in the text.

Paragraph 1. was adopted without change.

- 2. there was considerable discussion as to whether it was advisable to draw the attention of the C.C.I.R. to the need for a method of classifying emissions which would remain unchanged for a long period of time. The proposal was made by the Delegate of Argentine and supported by several members of the Working Group. It was decided to amend the present paragraph to include this proposal and at the same time make two drafting changes to the text.

The final text as agreed by the Working Group reads, "to study in conjunction with the I.F.R.B. various methods of designating and classifying emissions and to develop a method which could be used over a long period of time and which would provide all essential information".

- 3. second line, delete "as to the most practical system for future use".

It was agreed to submit the revised document to Committee 6 and for this purpose a revised Spanish and English text were made available to the secretariat to assist in the speedy publication of the revised document.

5. Report of Sub-Working Group 6B4 to Working Group 6B (Document No. DT 640)

The Chairman of Sub-Group 6B4, Mr. Basu, introduced the report and discussed Annex 1 to the document which was intended to replace in part Appendix A of the present Radio Regulations. Annex 2 was, the Chairman said, a recommendation to C.C.I.R. relating to the 'studies of radio propagation and radio noise'. He pointed out that in the case of Annex 2 the second request to the C.C.I.R. was incomplete because it still lacked the detailed list of studies mentioned in the text. The I.F.R.B. had agreed to supply a list of studies to be included in this request.

Discussion of Annex 1

In the ninth line it was agreed that the words "where appropriate" should not have appeared in the text and they were deleted. A number of delegates expressed some doubt as to the meaning of the last sentence of the annex and in an effort to clarify the meaning the following amendments were suggested. After "so far reached" at the beginning of the next to last line add a comma and delete "therein" also at the end of the present text delete the full stop and add "contained therein". Annex 1 was then adopted as amended.

Discussion of Annex 2

- Paragraph (a) second line for "and standards specially" read "and standards especially".
- (b) delete "in certain bands".
- (c) in the first line add a comma after "carried out" and also in the second line after C.C.I.R.
- (d) after "adopted" add the definite article "a" before "programme of studies".

Requests the C.C.I.R.

- Paragraph 1. delete the definite article before "radio propagation" in the first line.
2. after some discussion the Working Group considered it best not to limit the activities of the C.C.I.R. by specifying in detail the particular studies to be undertaken. The paragraph was thus amended to take account of this and now reads "to give particular attention to those studies which will lead to refinement in the Technical Standards of the I.F.R.B."
3. was adopted without change.

Paragraph 4. the definite article was added before "maximum possible degree" in the last line.

It was agreed by the Working Group to submit the amended document to Committee 6 for adoption.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Basu and the members of the Sub-Group 6B4 for their work which had been carried out most speedily and efficiently in connection with the presentation of their report.

The Chairman also announced that Sub-Group 6B2 would be revived to consider the format and presentation of the frequency tolerance table, which it was intended to publish as a supplementary issue to the Radio Regulations.

The meeting was then adjourned after the Chairman had expressed his appreciation to the members of the Working Group for their co-operation and assistance. The Working Group is now in recess until such time as it may be necessary to convene another meeting.

Chairman

J. K. S. Jowett

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 549-E
14 November 1959COMMITTEE 4

FIRST REPORT

of Working Group 4D to Committee 4

1. Working Group 4D was set up at the eleventh meeting of Committee 4 on 4 September 1959; its terms of reference being to consider the allocation of the frequency bands between 27.5 and 960 Mc/s.
2. The following delegations have taken part in the work of Working Group 4D :

Argentina	Finland	Philippines
Australia	France	Portugal
Austria	Greece	Portuguese Oversea Provinces
Belgium	India	Federal Republic of Germany
Bielorussia	Indonesia	Yugoslavia
Brazil	Iran	United Kingdom
Bulgaria	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
China	Mexico	Czechoslovakia
Korea	Norway	Turkey
Cuba	New Zealand	Union of South Africa
Denmark	Pakistan	U.S.S.R.
Spain	Paraguay	
United States of America	Netherlands	

Observers from the W.M.O., I.A.R.U., O.I.R.T., I.C.A.O., C.O.S.P.A.R., I.A.T.A., E.B.U. and I.A.U. have also attended meetings of the Working Group.

3. Mr. Leo J. Huntoon of the United States Delegation has been the Rapporteur of the Working Group and Mr. M. Chef of the French Delegation and Mr. A. O. Planas of the Argentine Delegation have respectively assisted with the French and Spanish texts.

At the invitation of the Working Group, Mr. John H. Gayer, member of the I.F.R.B. and Mr. M. S. Kari and Mr. R. L. Smith of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat assisted in the work of the meetings of the Working Group and of the Sub-Working Groups. They further assisted in the preparation of the reports of the various Groups.



4. The Sub-Working Groups which were set up by the Working Group together with their terms of reference and Chairmen are given below:

- Sub-Working Group 4D1: Allocation of the frequency bands 27.5 - 29.7 Mc/s - Miss Marie Huet (France)
- Sub-Working Group 4D2: Frequencies for Ionospheric-scatter - Mr. Hiroshi Shinkawa (Japan)
- Sub-Working Group 4D3: Allocation of the frequency band 41 - 47 Mc/s in Region 1 - Mr. Børge Nielsen (Denmark)
- Sub-Working Group 4D4, Region 1 Allocation of the frequency band 68 - 88 Mc/s in Region 1 - Mr. Eric Sharpe (United Kingdom)
- Sub-Working Group 4D4, Region 3 Allocation of the frequency band 68 - 108 Mc/s in Region 3 - Mr. W. H. Hatfield (Australia)
- Sub-Working Group 4D5: Allocation of the frequency band 100 - 108 Mc/s in Region 1 - Mr. Børge Nielsen (Denmark) with the assistance of Mr. U. Mohr (Federal Republic of Germany)
- Sub-Working Group 4D6: Revision of Footnote No. 198 - Mr. J. Houtsmuller (Netherlands)
- Sub-Working Group 4D7: Allocation of the band 174 - 235 Mc/s in Region 3 - Mr. J. M. Power (New Zealand)
- Sub-Working Group 4D8: Allocation of the band 216 - 235 Mc/s in Region 1 - Mr. U. Mohr (Federal Republic of Germany)
- Sub-Working Group 4D9: Allocation of the band 420 - 450 Mc/s - Mr. C. W. Sowton (United Kingdom)
- Sub-Working Group 4D10: Allocation of the band 585 - 960 Mc/s in Region 1 - Mr. Carlo Terzani (Italy)
- Sub-Working Group 4D/Special Allocation for radio astronomy in the band 27.5 - 960 Mc/s - Mr. Johan H. R. van der Willigen (Netherlands)

The Sub-Working Groups have dealt with the more difficult problems that have arisen during the deliberations of Working Group 4D and the Working Group would express its appreciation of the work of the Chairmen of the Sub-Working Groups.

5. The Working Group has met with considerable difficulties in reaching agreement on the allocations in the bands between 27.5 and 960 Mc/s. This appears to have been due to three main factors. Firstly, the requirements of new services, e.g. Space Research and Radio Astronomy, and the introduction of scatter propagation systems, which use extremely high effective radiated powers. Secondly, the long period - twelve years - that has elapsed since the allocations in this range of the spectrum were considered at an international radio conference. Thirdly, the developments of television and FM sound broadcasting, particularly where the bands used for broadcasting differ in adjoining countries.
6. This first report covers the frequency range 235 - 960 Mc/s. A second report covering the frequency range 27.5 - 235 Mc/s will be submitted later.
7. The allocations which have been agreed in the band 235 - 960 Mc/s are shown in the Annex to this report, in the accepted form of a Table of Frequency Allocations together with any necessary footnotes which, as far as possible, conform to the standards of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2).
8. In considering problems arising from the introduction of systems using ionospheric or tropospheric scatter, the Working Group agreed that in general such systems should be permitted only under agreements between the Administrations concerned and affected. For tropospheric scatter systems in the frequency band 790 - 960 Mc/s a footnote to this effect has been agreed. However, the Italian Delegation expressed itself in favour of including a paragraph in Article 4 of the Radio Regulations to cover the application of such agreements in all cases. In addition the Swedish Delegation was of the view that a procedure of notifications through the I.F.R.B. should be introduced. The Working Group was of the opinion that because of their wider implications these questions might best be discussed in Committee 4.
9. The Indian Delegation reserved its position with regard to footnote 97m) and desired that the frequency band 585 - 610 Mc/s should be allocated only on a permitted basis to the broadcasting service in the countries named in the footnote. The Delegations of Belgium and Italy reserved their right to comment on footnote 95d).

C. W. Sowton

Chairman

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
235 -328.6	a) Fixed b) Mobile 93c) 93d)			
328.6-335.4	Aeronautical radionaviga- tion (Instrument Landing Systems - Glide Path)			

207c ADD 93c) In British West Africa, the frequency band 216-251 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the broadcasting service.

207d ADD 93d) The frequency 243 Mc/s is the frequency in this band for use on board lifeboats, lifecrafts, survival craft and for equipment used for survival purposes.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
335.4-420	335.4-400 a) Fixed b) Mobile			
(cont'd)	400-401 a) Meteorolo- gical aids b) Space 95a) 95b)			

208 SUP 94

209 SUP 95)

209a ADD 95a) In Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 400-401 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

209b ADD 95b) In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 400-406 Mc/s is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis, and the frequency band 406-420 Mc/s is allocated additionally to that service.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
335.4-420 (cont'd)	401-406 a) Meteorological aids* b) Fixed c) Mobile except aeronautical mobile 95b) 95c) 95d)			
	406-420 a) Fixed b) Mobile except aeronautical mobile 95b) 95c)			

209c ADD
ex-95b)

95c) In France, the frequency band 401-406 Mc/s is allocated exclusively to the meteorological aids service.

209d ADD
x-95c)

95d) In Albania, Bulgaria, Greece Hungary, Iran, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 401-406 Mc/s is also allocated on a primary basis to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile services.

209e ADD
ex-95d)

95e)**

*The meteorological aids service is the primary service. The fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services are secondary services as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.2) paragraph 7A.

**Radio astronomy service.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
420-450		420-430 a) Fixed* b) Mobile except aeronautical mobile* c) Radiolocation 97b)	420-450 a) Radiolocation** b) Amateur	420-450 a) Radiolocation** b) Amateur 97c) 97d)
(cont'd)	97a)		(cont'd)	(cont'd)

210 SUP 96)

211 SUP 97)

211a ADD 97a) Radio altimeters may be temporarily employed additionally in the frequency band 420-460 Mc/s until they are moved to a frequency band allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service or until they are no longer required.

211b ADD 97b) In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 420-450 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the radiolocation service and on a secondary basis to the amateur service.

211c ADD ex-97e) 97c) In Indonesia the frequency band 420-450 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services on a secondary basis.

211d ADD 97d) In Australia, the frequency band 420-450 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed service until the assignments to the fixed service in this band are transferred to another band.

* In Region 1, the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.), paragraph 7A.

**In Regions 2 and 3, the radiolocation service is the primary service. The amateur service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev. 2), paragraph 7A.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
420-450 (cont'd)		430-440 a) Amateur b) Radiolo- cation 97b) 97e) 97f) 97g)	420-450 (cont'd)	420-450 (cont'd)
(cont'd)			(cont'd)	(cont'd)

- 211e ADD 97e) In Greece, Italy and Switzerland, the frequency band 430-440 Mc/s
ex-97g) is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical
mobile, services.
- 211f ADD 97f) In Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, Yugoslavia,
and Switzerland, the frequency 433.92 Mc/s is designated for industrial,
scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the
limits of $\pm 0.2\%$ of that frequency.
- 211g ADD 97g) In Norway, the frequency band 435-440 Mc/s is allocated additionally
ex-97h) to the fixed service.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
420-450 (cont'd)		440-450 a) Fixed* b) Mobile except aeronau- tical mobile* c) Radio- location 97b)	420-450 (cont'd)	420-450 (cont'd)
450-470	a) Fixed b) Mobile 97a)			

* The fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile services, are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev.), paragraph 7A.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
470-960		470-582 Broadcasting	470-890 Broadcasting	470-585 Broadcasting 97h)
(cont'd)			(cont'd)	(cont'd)

211h ADD
ex-97j)

97h) In Australia, the frequency band 470-500 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed and mobile services.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
470-960 (cont'd)		582-606 a) Broadcast- ing b) Radionavi- gation 97i) 97j) 97k) 97l)	470-890 (cont'd)	470-585 (cont'd) 585-610 Radionavi- gation 97m)
(cont'd)			(cont'd)	(cont'd)

- 211i ADD 97i) In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 582-606 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service, and on a secondary basis to the radiolocation service.
- 211j ADD 97j) In Italy, the frequency band 582-606 Mc/s is allocated additionally on ex-97k) to the fixed service until January, 1965.
- 211k ADD 97k) In France, the frequency band 582-606 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the broadcasting service and on a secondary basis to the radio- navigation service.
- 211l ADD 97l) In Belgium, the frequency band 582-606 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the radionavigation service and on a secondary basis to the broadcasting service.
- 211m ADD 97m) In Australia, China, Korea, Japan and the Philippines, the frequency band 585-610 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the broadcasting service. In Australia, the broadcasting service is a primary service.

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
470-960 (cont'd)		606-790 Broadcasting 97n) 97o) 97p)	470-890 (cont'd)	585-610 (cont'd)
(cont'd)			(cont'd)	610-890 a) Fixed b) Mobile c) Broadcas- ting 97q) 97r) 97s) (cont'd)

- 211n ADD 97n) The radionavigation service may continue to operate in the frequency band 606-610 Mc/s until the band is required for the broadcasting service.
- 211o ADD 97o) In Italy, the frequency band 606-685 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed service until January, 1965.
- 211p ADD 97p) In Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 606-960 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the aeronautical radionavigation service.
- 211q ADD 97q) In Australia, the frequency band 610-820 Mc/s is allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service, and the frequency bands 820-890 Mc/s and 942-960 Mc/s are allocated exclusively to the fixed service.
- 211r ADD 97r) In India and Pakistan, the frequency band 610-960 Mc/s is allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service.
- 211s ADD 97s)*

* Radioastronomy service 610 Mc/s?

Frequency band (Mc/s)	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
470-960 (cont'd)		790-890 a) Fixed b) Broadcasting 97p) 97s) 97t) 97u)	470-890 (cont'd)	610-890 (cont'd)
		890-942 a) Fixed* b) Broadcasting* c) Radiolocation 97p) 97t)	890-942 a) Fixed b) Radiolocation 98)	890-942 a) Fixed** b) Mobile** c) Broadcasting** d) Radiolocation 97q) 97r)
		942-960 a) Fixed b) Broadcasting 97p) 97t)	942-960 Fixed	942-960 a) Fixed b) Mobile c) Broadcasting 97q) 97r)

211t ADD 97t) In Region 1, stations using tropospheric scatter may be accommodated
ex.97r) in the frequency band 790-960 Mc/s under arrangements to be agreed between
the Administrations concerned and affected, and shall operate in the frequency band 790-860 Mc/s on a secondary basis to the broadcasting service.

211u ADD 97u) In Belgium, France and the Principality of Monaco, the frequency
ex.97s) band 790-860 Mc/s is allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service.

212 NOC 98) In Region 2, the frequency 915 Mc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 25 Mc/s of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

213 SUP 99)

214 SUP 100)

* In Region 1, the fixed and broadcasting services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev. 2), paragraph 7A.

**In Region 3, the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service as defined in Document No. 242 (Rev. 2), paragraph 7A.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 550-E
December, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE

CONFERENCE

Nos. 501 to 550

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
501	United States of America	Committee 4	Proposals Nos. 5559 and 5560: Art. 47
502	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record: 14th Meeting, 29 October, 1959 3 p.m.
503	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record: 15th Meeting, 15 October, 1959 9 a.m.
504	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record: 17th Meeting, 27 October, 1959
505	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record: 18th Meeting, 29 October, 1959
506	Working Group 4A	Committee 4	Second Report by Sub-Committee 4A
507	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record: 20th Meeting, 27 October, 1959 3 p.m.
508	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 6	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Committee 6, Width of the Guard-band around the frequency 2 182 kc/s
509	Belgian Congo	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5561: Art. 5
510	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record: 12th Meeting, 21 October, 1959 3 p.m.
511	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Summary Record: 19th Meeting, 30 October, 1959
512	Working Group 7B5	Sub-Committee 7B	Report - Working Group 7B5 Texts for the Art. 33 Appendices 10 and 12
513	Présidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 7th Plenary Meeting 10 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.



No.	Origin	Destination	Title
514	Committee C/3	Committee C Committee 3	Summary Record, 2nd Meeting 23 October 1959, 3.30 p.m.
515	Joint Working Group C2/3B	Committee C Committee 3	First Report of Joint Working Group C2/3B to Committees C and 3
516	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record 13th Meeting 27 October 1959, 3 p.m.
517	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record 14th Meeting 29 October 1959, 3 p.m.
518	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record 21st Meeting 30 October 1959, 3 p.m.
519	Working Group 4E	Committee 4	Summary Record 11th Meeting 23 October 1959.
520	Secretariat		Schedule of Meetings from 9 to 15 November
521	Working Group 4B	Committee 4	Fourth Report by Working Group 4B: Frequency bands 1.605 - 4 000kHz
521 Add.No.1	" " "	" "	" " "
521 Add.No.2	" " "	" "	" " "
522	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report Sub-Committee 7B: Appendix 9
522 Corr.No.1	"	"	" "
523	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record 22nd Meeting 26 October 1959 9 a.m.
524	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record 23rd Meeting 28 October 9 a.m.
525 Rev.	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 4	Future Policy relating to the Radio Spectrum 4 - 27.5 Mc/s

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
526	Ad Hoc Group	Plenary Meeting	Report - Ad Hoc Group of the Plenary Assembly: I.F.R.B.
527	Venezuela	Committee 7 Sub-Committee 7A	Proposals Nos. 5562 and 5563: Art. 24
528	Committee 4	Committee 4	Draft Recommendation - Ever-increasing need of fre- quencies in the bands 4 000 - 27 500 kc/s
528 CORR. No.1		Committee 4	Add at the beginning: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Proposal No. 5564
529	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record - 15th Meeting, 3 November, 1959
530	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record - 11th Meeting, 30 October, 1959
531	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record - 15th Meeting, 3 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
532	Chairmen of the Conferences	Plenary Meeting	Elections of the Administrative Council and of the members of the I.F.R.B.
533	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record - 9th Meeting, 28 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
534	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Art. 30
535	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record - 24th Meeting, 30 October, 1959, 3 p.m.
536	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record - 10th Meeting, 30 October, 1959, at 9 a.m.
537	Mexico	Committee 5 Working Group 5A	Constitution of a network of monitoring stations controlled by the I.F.R.B.
538	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Proposed texts: Art. 29
539	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Proposed texts: Art. 28
540	Working Group 6C	Working Group 6C	Summary Record - 16th Meeting, 22 October, 1959, 9 a.m.

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
541	Sub-Committees 7B & 7C	Sub-Committee 7B & 7C	Summary Record - 20th Meeting & 16th Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C 3 November 1959
542	Australia	Committee 7	Withdrawal of Proposal No. 8
543	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record - 11th Meeting, 4 November 1959 at 0900 hour
544	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report by Sub-Committee 7B: Art. 30a
545	Spain	Committee 5 Working Groups 5A & 5B	Constitution of the New Master International Frequency Register for the 415-1605 kc/s band and the procedure for notification and registration of frequencies for that band
545 Corr.No1	"	"	"
546	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record - 12th Meeting, 26 October, 1959 at 3.00 p.m.
547	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record - 13th Meeting, 28 October 1959 at 9.00 a.m.
548	Working Group 6B	Working Group 6B	Summary Record - 14th Meeting, 29 October, 1959, at 9.00 a.m.
549	Working Group 4D	Committee 4	First Report of Working Group 4D
550	Secretariat		List of the documents published by the Conference. Nos. 501 to 550

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 551-E
11 November 1959

SERIES 1

PLENARY MEETING

The Editorial Committee, after having examined the documents mentioned hereunder, submits the attached texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting.

SUMMARY

Source	Document No.	Reference	Page	Remarks
Com. 7	335	Art. 38 " 39 " 40 " 41 App. 14 " 14a	1—01 1—02 1—02 1—03 1—15 1—16	
	335	Additional Radio Regulations — Art. 1 to 12	1—20 to 1—43	Article 13 will be submitted later



Former reference

Chap.: XV
Art. : 38 to 41
Nos. : 950-999a

Source

Committee: 7
Doc. No.: 335

New reference

Chap.:
Art. :
Nos. :

CHAPTER XV

Title MOD

Radiotelegrams and Radiotelephone Calls**ARTICLE 38**

Title NOC

Order of Priority of Communications in the Mobile Service

950 MOD

The term "communication" as used in this Article means radiotelegrams as well as radiotelephone calls. The order of priority for communications in the mobile service shall be as follows :

1. Distress calls, distress messages, and distress traffic.
2. Communications preceded by the urgency signal.
3. Communications preceded by the safety signal.
4. Communications relative to radio direction finding.
5. Communications relating to the navigation and safe movement of aircraft.
6. Communications relative to the navigation, movements, and needs of ships, and weather observation messages destined for an official meteorological service.
7. Government radiotelegrams : *Priorité Nations*.
8. Government communications for which priority has been requested.
9. Service communications relative to the working of the radio communication service or to communications previously exchanged.
10. Government communications other than those shown in 7. and 8. above, and all other communications.

ARTICLE 39

Title NOC

Indication of the Station of Origin of Radiotelegrams

951 NOC

§ 1. When, because of duplication of names, the name of a station is followed by its call sign, the latter is separated from the name of the station by a fraction bar. Example : Oregon/OZOC (not Oregonozoc) ; Rose/DDOR (not Roseddor).

952 (MOD)

§ 2. When a coast or aeronautical station retransmits over the general network of telecommunication channels a radiotelegram received from a mobile station, it transmits, as office of origin, the name of the mobile station in which the radiotelegram originated as this name appears in the appropriate list of stations, followed by its own name. Where appropriate, the provisions of No. 951 shall also apply.

953 NOC

§ 3. In order to avoid any confusion with a telegraph office or a fixed station of the same name, the coast or aeronautical station may, if desirable, complete the indication of the name of the mobile station of origin by the word "ship" or "aircraft" placed before the name of the station of origin.

ARTICLE 40

Title NOC

Routing of Radiotelegrams

954 MOD

§ 1. (1) In routing radiotelegrams, a mobile station should, as a general rule, give preference to the coast or aeronautical station established on the territory of the country of destination, or the country likely to provide the most suitable transit route for radiotelegrams.

955 MOD

(2) However, to expedite or facilitate the routing of radiotelegrams to a coast or aeronautical station, a mobile station may transmit them to another mobile station. The latter shall dispose of such radiotelegrams in the same manner as if they originated with itself (see the Additional Radio Regulations, Article 9).

956 MOD*

§ 2. A mobile station, when using class A2 emission in the band 405 to 535 kc/s to transmit radiotelegrams to a coast or aeronautical station which is not the nearest to it, must cease working or must change frequency or class of emission upon the first request made by a coast or aeronautical station which is nearer to the mobile station than the coast or aeronautical station being worked, when this request is based upon interference which the working of the mobile station causes to the nearer coast or aeronautical station.

957 (MOD)

§ 3. If the sender of a radiotelegram handed in at a mobile station has indicated the coast or aeronautical station to which he desires his radiotelegram to be sent, the mobile station must, in order to effect this transmission to the coast or aeronautical station indicated, wait, if necessary, until the conditions specified in Nos. 954, 955 and 956 above are fulfilled.

958 NOC

§ 4. In order to facilitate disposal of traffic, and subject to such restrictions as individual governments may impose coast stations may, in exceptional circumstances and with discretion, without incurring additional charges, exchange radiotelegrams and service messages relating thereto.

ARTICLE 41

Title MOD

Accounting for Radiotelegrams and Radiotelephone Calls

Title MOD

Section I. General

959 MOD

§ 1. In principle, land station and ship and aircraft station charges shall not be entered in the international telegraph and telephone accounts.

960 MOD

§ 2. Administrations reserve to themselves the right to make, between themselves and with the recognized private operating agencies concerned, different arrangements with a view to the adoption of other accounting systems, more specifically the adoption as far as practicable, of the system by which the land station and ship

* Text to be reviewed if there should be a change of allocation in the 405-535 kc/s band.

and aircraft station charges follow the radiotelegrams and radio-telephone calls from country to country through the medium of the telegraph and telephone accounts.¹ Such arrangements are subject to previous agreement between the administrations concerned.

961 MOD

§ 3. In the absence of a different arrangement in accordance with the provisions of No. 960, the accounts relating to these charges are prepared monthly by the administrations to which the land stations are subject and are forwarded by them to the administrations or accounting authorities concerned.

962 MOD

§ 4. (1) Where the enterprise operating the land station is not the administration of the country, this enterprise may replace the administration of that country as far as accounts are concerned. In this event, the provisions of Nos. 964 to 999a shall apply to such enterprise in the same manner as to an administration.

963 MOD

(2) When the provisions of No. 699 are not followed, and the operating enterprise controlling the mobile station is not known, accounts should be sent to the administration to which the mobile station is subject, for forwarding to the appropriate accounting authority for settlement.

Title ADD

Section I a. Establishment of Accounts for Radiotelegrams

964 MOD

§ 5. (1) In the case of radiotelegrams originating in ship and aircraft stations, the administration to which the land station is subject debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject, (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with :

- the land station charges,
- the charges relating to transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels, which will hereafter be called telegraph charges,
- the total charges collected for prepaid replies, land station and telegraph charges made for collation,

960.1

¹ Canada and the United States of America request that this system be adopted to the greatest possible extent in relations between themselves and other countries.

- charges collected for delivery by express as well as the supplementary charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for delivery by post or by air mail,
- charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for copies of multiple telegrams.

965 MOD

(2) So far as concerns transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels, radiotelegrams are treated, from the point of view of accounting, in conformity with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations.

966 MOD

§ 6. (1) For radiotelegrams to a country other than that to which the land station belongs, the telegraph charges to be settled in accordance with the above provisions are the charges shown in the table of rates relating to international telegraph correspondence, or those fixed by special arrangements between the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies of adjacent countries and published by those administrations or recognized private operating agencies.

967 MOD

(2) However, account must be taken of the fact that a seven-word minimum charge is levied for every radiotelegram : for press radiotelegrams this minimum is fourteen words.

968 MOD

§ 7. (1) In the case of radiotelegrams addressed to ship and aircraft stations, the administration to which the office of origin is subject is debited direct by the administration to which the land station is subject, with the land station and ship or aircraft station charges plus the land station and ship or aircraft station charges applicable to collation and for copies of multiple telegrams, but only where the radiotelegram has been transmitted to the ship or aircraft station. In the case provided for in No. 2109, however, the administration to which the office of origin is subject is debited with the land station charge by the administration to which the land station is subject.

969 MOD

(2) Unless otherwise arranged, the administration to which the office of origin is subject is debited through the medium of the telegraph accounts, from country to country if necessary, by the

administration to which the land station is subject, with the telegraph charges and the total charges for prepaid replies.

970 MOD

(3) When the radiotelegram has been transmitted, the administration to which the land station is subject credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) :

971 (MOD)

a) with the ship or aircraft station charge ;

972 MOD

b) if occasion arises, with

- the charges due to intermediate ship or aircraft stations,
- the total charge collected for prepaid replies,
- the ship or aircraft station charge for collation,
- the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for copies of multiple telegrams.

973 MOD

§ 8. When the charge for a radiotelegram is paid for wholly or partly by means of a reply voucher, the radiotelegram shall be treated for accounting purposes as if the charge had been paid in cash.

974 NOC

§ 9. Radiotelegrams exchanged between stations in ships or aircraft

975 NOC

a) *without the intervention of land stations :*

except when other arrangements have been made, the enterprise to which the station of destination is subject debits the enterprise to which the station of origin is subject with all charges collected, less the charges due to this latter station ;

976 MOD

b) *through the medium of a single land station :*

the administration to which the land station is subject debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with all the charges collected, less the charges

- due to that mobile station, in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 964 and 965. Thereafter the provisions of Nos. 968 to 972 are applied ;
- 977 MOD
- c) *through the medium of two land stations :*
the administration to which the first land station is subject debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with all the charges collected, less the charges due to that mobile station, in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 964 and 965. The provisions of Nos. 968 to 972 are then applied, the first land station being regarded as the office of origin as far as the accounts are concerned.
- 978 NOC
- § 10. In the case of radiotelegrams which at the request of the sender, are forwarded through one or two intermediate ship or aircraft stations, each such intermediate station debits with the charge accruing to it for transit :
- 979 NOC
- a) the ship or aircraft station of destination, in the case of a radiotelegram originating on land and destined for a ship or aircraft station, or in the cases contemplated in Nos. 976 and 977 (second radiotelegraph transmission) ;
- 980 (MOD)
- b) the ship or aircraft station of origin, in the case of a radiotelegram originating on a ship or aircraft station and destined for the land, or in the cases contemplated in No. 975 and in Nos. 976 and 977 (first radiotelegraph transmission).
- Title ADD
- Section I b. Establishment of Accounts for Radiotelephone Calls
- 980a ADD
- § 10a. In the case of radiotelephone calls originating in ship or aircraft stations, the administration to which the land station is subject :

- debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with the land station charges, the charges relating to transmission over the telephone system of the country of the land station, and, where appropriate, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system,
- credits, where appropriate, through the international telephone accounts, the administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of destination, and the administrations or recognized private operating agencies of intermediate countries, if any, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system.

980b ADD

§ 10b. (1) In the case of radiotelephone calls destined for ship or aircraft stations and originating in the country to which the land station belongs, the administration to which the mobile station is subject credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with the ship or aircraft station charges.

980c ADD

(2) In the case of radiotelephone calls destined for ship or aircraft stations and originating in a country other than that to which the land station belongs :

980d ADD

- a) the administration to which the land station is subject :
 - debits the administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin with the land station and ship or aircraft station charges,
 - credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with the ship or aircraft station charges ;

980e ADD

b) the administration or recognized private operating agency of the country in which the calls originate credits, through the international telephone accounts, the administration of the country to which the land station is subject, and the administrations or recognized private operating agencies of intermediate countries, if any, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system.

980 f ADD

§ 10c. The provisions of Nos. 974 to 977 relative to the accounting for radiotelegrams exchanged between stations on ships or aircraft shall be followed in the case of radiotelephone calls exchanged between stations in ships or aircraft.

980g ADD

§ 10d. For accounting purposes, collect radiotelephone calls shall be regarded as originating in the country or mobile station of destination.

Title MOD

**Section II. Exchange and Verification of Accounts.
Payment of Balances**

981 MOD

§ 11. (1) In principle, radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls are entered individually, with all necessary particulars, in the monthly accounts which serve as a basis for the accounting mentioned in this Article. A specimen statement is given in Appendix 14. The accounts, in duplicate, are forwarded before the end of the third month following that to which the accounts relate.

981a ADD

(2) However, when by special agreement, the accounts cover a period of more than one month, these accounts shall be forwarded before the end of the third month following the last month of the period to which the accounts in question relate.

982 MOD

§ 12. The acceptance of an account is notified or observations thereon are made within a period of six months from the date of its despatch. An administration or recognized private operating agency which has not received any observations in this period shall be entitled to regard the account as admitted by right.

983 MOD

§ 13. The periods mentioned in Nos. 981 and 982 may be exceeded when exceptional difficulties occur in the transmission of the documents by post between the land stations and the administrations to which they are subject. However, the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency may refuse the settlement and adjustment of accounts presented more than eighteen months after the date of handing-in of the radiotelegrams or the date of establishment of the radiotelephone calls to which the accounts relate.

984 MOD

§ 14. Unless otherwise arranged, the following provisions are applicable to the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone accounts referred to in the present Article.

985 MOD

§ 15. (1) When there are differences between the accounts prepared by two administrations, two recognized private operating agencies, or an administration and a recognized private operating agency, the monthly accounts shall be admitted without revision in the following cases :

<i>Amount of the account of the creditor</i>	<i>Difference not exceeding</i>
less than 1,000 gold francs	10. gold francs
from 1,000 to 100,000 francs	1 % of the amount of the creditor's account
more than 100,000 gold francs	1 % of the first 100,000 gold francs, and 0.5 % of the remainder of the creditor's account.

986 MOD

(2) A revision which has been begun shall be stopped following the exchange of observations between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, as soon as the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by No. 985.

- 987 MOD § 16. (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter shall, unless otherwise arranged between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, be prepared by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency, which, after verification, shall return one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.
- 988 MOD (2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency with a view to a provisional settlement which shall become obligatory for the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency under the conditions fixed by No. 989.
- 988a ADD (3) Adjustments later agreed upon shall be included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.
- 989 MOD § 17. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency. Beyond this period, the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency shall have the right to charge interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.
- 990 MOD § 18. (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency to the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations and of such special monetary agreements as may exist between the countries of the administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

990a ADD

(1a) This payment must be effected, without cost to the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency¹ by one of the following methods :

991 MOD

a) at the choice of the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency, in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country ; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of Appendix 14a.

992 MOD

b) by agreement between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Basle ;

993 MOD

c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

994 MOD

(2) The currencies used for payment, and the rules for converting the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, shall be those shown in Appendix 14a.

995 MOD

(3) Any loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules :

996 MOD

a) any loss or gain arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in (3) a), (3) b) or (3) c) of § 2 of Appendix 14a and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned ;

990a. 1

¹ Taxes, clearing expenses, impositions and commissions which may be levied on the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency by the country in which they operate shall not be considered as expenses to be borne by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency.

997 MOD

b) when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the provisions indicated in No. 996 shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country ;

998 MOD

c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor administration and/or recognized private operating agency shall bear any loss incurred as a result of such delay ; any unreasonable period ¹ which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay ; if any gain is incurred as a result of such delay, one half must be made good to the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency ;

998a ADD

d) in any case provided for in Nos. 996 to 998, differences not exceeding five per cent shall be ignored ;

998b ADD

e) the provisions of Nos. 990a to 994 shall be observed for the settlement of differences ; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.

998c ADD

(4) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand (5,000) gold francs, the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount, must, upon a request by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency, be notified by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency by means of a service telegram.

998.1

¹ A period greater than four working days counted from the day of issue of the cheque or draft (but not including that day) until the day of forwarding of this cheque or draft.

Title NOC

999 MOD

999a ADD

Section III. Period of Retention of Accounting Records

§ 20. (1) The originals of radiotelegrams and documents relating to radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls retained by the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies are held, with all necessary precautions from the point of view of secrecy, until the settlement of the relative accounts and, in any case, for at least six months counting from the month in which the accounts were sent.

(2) However, should an administration or recognized private operating agency deem it desirable to destroy such documents before the above-mentioned period, and hence is not in a position to carry out an inquiry in respect of the services for which it is responsible, such administration or recognized private operating agency shall bear all the consequences both as regards refund of charges and any difference in the accounts in question which might otherwise have been observed.

**Specimen Form of Statement of Account
for Radiotelegrams and Radiotelephone Calls**
(See Article 41)

[illegible]

1-15

ADD

APPENDIX 14a

Payment of Balance of Accounts

§ 1. The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, referred to in Nos. 991 and 994 of the Radio Regulations, shall be the following :

A. Currencies of payment

§ 2. (1) The currencies used for the payment of the gold franc balances of international radiotelegraph and radiotelephone accounts shall be in accordance with the following :

(2) If the country to which the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs, the currency shall be as designated by that agreement.

(3) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this payment be made :

- a) in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the government (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency") ;
- b) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), the gold parity of which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund ;
- c) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency), the gold parity of which is determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house of that country ;

- d)* or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in *a)*, *b)* or *c)* of sub-paragraph (3), above ; in this case, the administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned must be in agreement.

(4) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in *a)*, *b)* or *c)* of sub-paragraph (3), above, the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B. Rules for Conversion

§ 3. (1) Conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules :

(2) If the administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made :

- a)* at the choice of the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund ; or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund ; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries ;
- b)* in the absence of a gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country, at the gold par rate of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in sub-paragraphs (3) *a)*, (3) *b)* or (3) *c)* of § 2., above ; the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into

the currency of payment, in conformity with the special monetary agreements ;

- c) at the choice of the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house, or through the currency of the debtor country and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house ; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in the currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with the special monetary agreements between the two countries.

(3) If the administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries which have not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows :

- a) if the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency, at the gold par rate of such currency ;
- b) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund, at the gold parity approved by the Fund, or at the gold par rate determined by domestic law, or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house ;
- c) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity, either at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house, or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund ; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

(4) If, by agreement between the two administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the currency in which payment is made is that specified in § 3. *d*) in § 2., above, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency ; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

Former reference

Chap.: RA
 Art. : 1 to 12
 Nos. : 2001-2139

Source

Committee: 7
 Doc. No.: 335

New reference

Chap.:
 Art. :
 Nos. :

Title NOC

Additional Radio Regulations**ARTICLE 1**

Title NOC

Application of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to Radiocommunications

2001 NOC

§ 1. The provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations and the Protocols annexed thereto are applicable to radiocommunications insofar as the provisions of the Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

2002 NOC

§ 2. (1) With the exceptions mentioned in the following articles, radiotelegrams are drawn up and treated in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations for telegrams.

2003 NOC

(2) The use of groups of letters from the International Code of Signals is permitted in radiotelegrams in the maritime mobile service.

2004 NOC

§ 3. Since the word RADIO or AERADIO, as the case may be, is always included in the list of stations and in the address of a radiotelegram, as part of the name of the land station, this word must not be given as a service indication at the beginning of the preamble in the transmission of a radiotelegram.

ARTICLE 2

Title NOC

Address of Radiotelegrams

2005 NOC

§ 1. (1) The address of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations must be as complete as possible and must include :

2006 (MOD)

a) the name or the designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary ;

2007 MOD

b) in the case of a ship station, the name of this station followed, when necessary, by its call sign, the latter separated from the name of the station by a fraction bar, as shown in the appropriate list of stations ;

- 2007a ADD *b a)* in the case of an aircraft station the call sign ;
- 2008 (MOD) *c)* the name of the land station through which the message is to be forwarded, as it appears in the appropriate list of stations.
- 2008a ADD (1a) If the ship does not yet appear in the appropriate list, the sender should, if possible, indicate the nationality and route followed by the ship.
- 2009 (MOD) (2) However, the name and call sign required under No. 2007 may be replaced, at the risk of the sender, by particulars of the passage made by such mobile station, indicated by the names of the ports or airports of departure and of destination, or by any equivalent indication.
- 2010 NOC (3) In the address, the name of the mobile station and that of the land station, written as they appear in the appropriate lists of stations are, in all cases and irrespective of their length, each counted as one word.
- 2011 NOC § 2. (1) Mobile stations not supplied with the International List of Telegraph Offices may add to the name of the telegraph office of destination,
- the name of the territorial subdivision, or
 - the country of destination, or
 - both of the above,
- if it is doubtful whether, without such addition, the message could be correctly routed without difficulty.
- 2012 NOC (2) In that case the name of the telegraph office and the supplementary particulars are counted and charged for as a single word. The land station operator receiving the radiotelegram retains, or deletes these particulars, or further amends the name of the office of destination as is necessary or sufficient for forwarding the radiotelegram to its proper destination.

ARTICLE 3

Title NOC

Time of Handing-in of Radiotelegrams

2013 NOC

§ 1. In the transmission of radiotelegrams originating in a mobile station, the date and time of handing-in at this station are given in the preamble.

2014 MOD

§ 2. The time of handing-in is indicated in Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) from 0 to 24 h. beginning at midnight, and is always expressed and transmitted by means of four figures (0001 to 2400).

2015 (MOD)

§ 3. Administrations of countries situated outside Zone A (Appendix 13 to the Radio Regulations) may, however, authorize ship stations passing along the coasts of their countries to use zone time for giving, in a group of four figures, the time of handing-in. In that case the group must be followed by the letter F.

ARTICLE 4

Title NOC

Charges for Radiotelegrams

Title NOC

Section I. General. Full-rate Radiotelegrams

2016 NOC

§ 1. The charge for a radiotelegram originating in and/or intended for a mobile station comprises, according to circumstances :

2017 NOC

a) the ship or aircraft charge or charges accruing to the mobile station of origin or destination, or to both of these stations ;

2018 (MOD)

b) the land station charge accruing to the land station or stations (see No. 2026) which participate in the transmission ;

2019 (MOD)

c) the charge for transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels, reckoned in accordance with the ordinary rules ;

2020 NOC

d) the charges for accessory services requested by the sender.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---|
| 2021 | MOD | <p>§ 2. (1) The land station charge and the ship or aircraft charge, as well as the charge for transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels are fixed on the basis of a word rate; for each full-rate radiotelegram, however, a minimum charge for seven words shall be made.</p> |
| 2021a | ADD | <p>(1a) In conformity with Article 40 of the Convention the rate shall be expressed in gold francs. The rate shall be the same in the two directions for radiotelegrams transmitted over the same route.</p> |
| 2022 | NOC | <p>(2) The maximum land station charge is sixty centimes (0 fr. 60) per word; the maximum ship or aircraft charge is forty centimes (0 fr. 40) per word. Administrations shall notify to the Secretary-General of the Union the rates fixed by them.</p> |
| 2023 | MOD | <p>(3) Each administration, however, reserves to itself the right to fix and authorize a land station charge higher than the maximum charge indicated in No. 2022 in the case of land stations which are exceptionally costly on account of their installation or working.</p> |
| 2024 | SUP | |
| 2025 | MOD | <p>§ 3. (1) When a single land station is used as an intermediary between mobile stations, only one land station charge is collected. If the land station charge applicable to traffic with the mobile station of origin is different from that applicable to traffic with the mobile station of destination, the higher of these two charges is collected. In addition, a land telegraph charge may be collected equal to that indicated in No. 2028 as applicable to transmission over the telecommunication network.</p> |
| 2026 | NOC | <p>(2) When, at the request of the sender, two land stations are used as intermediaries between two mobile stations, the land station charge of each station is collected and also the telegraph charge for the section between the two stations.</p> |
| 2027 | MOD | <p>§ 4. The retransmission service and charges are governed by Article 9 of these Regulations.</p> |
| 2028 | MOD | <p>§ 5. In the case of radiotelegrams originating in or destined for a country which pass through land stations of that country, the telegraph charge per word applicable to the transmission over the internal telecommunication system of that country is notified in gold francs to the Secretary-General of the Union by the administration to which the land stations are subject.</p> |

2029 SUP

2030 MOD

§ 6. Additional charges collected by offices of origin or mobile stations for multiple radiotelegrams (see No. 2091) and radiotelegrams to be delivered by post (direction ship or aircraft to land, see No. 2092) are the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations.

2031 NOC

§ 7. The country on whose territory is established a land station serving as intermediary for the exchange of radiotelegrams between a mobile station and another country, is considered, as far as the application of telegraph charges is concerned, as the country of origin or destination of the radiotelegrams, and not as a transit country.

2032 NOC

§ 8. (1) For the purpose both of transmission and of international accounting, the word count of the office of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations, and that of the mobile station of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations.

2033 NOC

(2) Nevertheless, when a radiotelegram is expressed wholly or partly either :

- in one of the languages of the country of destination (in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations), or
- in one of the languages of the country to which the mobile station is subject (in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations),

and when the radiotelegram contains combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of that language, the office or the mobile station of destination, as the case may be, has the right to recover from the addressee the amount of the charge not collected. Where payment is refused, the radiotelegram may be withheld.

2034 NOC

§ 9. The total charge for radiotelegrams is collected from the sender, with the exception of :

2035 MOD

- a) express charges to be collected on delivery (see No. 576 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958) ;

- 2035a ADD *aa)* charges applicable to radiotelegrams to be redirected at the request of the addressee as provided under No. 2098 (see Article 57 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958) ;
- 2036 MOD *b)* the charges applicable to inadmissible combinations or alterations of words, observed by the office or mobile station of destination (see No. 2033) which are collected from the addressee.
- 2037 NOC § 10. Mobile stations must be acquainted with the tariffs necessary for charging for radiotelegrams. However, they are authorized, where necessary, to obtain such information from land stations ; rates furnished by land stations are expressed in gold francs.
- 2038 (MOD) § 11. The land station or ship or aircraft station charges for radiotelegrams concerning stations not yet included in the appropriate list of stations are fixed, as part of its duties, by the office which collects the charge. The ship or aircraft station charges pertaining to radiotelegrams intended for mobile stations the names or call signs of which are replaced by the indication of the route followed or by any other equivalent indication (see No. 2009), are also fixed, as part of its duties, by the office which collects the charge. They are the normal rates notified by the administration in question or, in the absence of such notification, they are the maximum charges prescribed in No. 2022.
- 2039 MOD § 12. (1) No new rate and no modification, either general or of detail, relative to the tariff shall be effective for countries other than those which establish the new rate or rate modification until fifteen days after its notification by the Secretary-General of the Union, excluding the day of despatch, and it shall not be applied until the first of the month following the expiration of this period.
- 2039a ADD (1a) If there are several notifications, the date of the first only is to be considered in reckoning the interval.
- 2039b ADD (1b) The interval of fifteen days shall be reduced to ten days for modifications intended to equalize rates with those already notified for competing routes.

2040 (MOD)

(2) Nevertheless, for radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations, modifications of tariffs are not applicable until a month after the periods laid down in No. 2039.

2041 (MOD)

(3) No exceptions shall be made to the provisions of Nos. 2039, 2039a, 2039b and 2040.

Title NOC

Section II. Reduced-rate Radiotelegrams

Title NOC

A. Radiotelegrams of Immediate General Interest

2042 NOC

§ 13. No charge for radio transmission in the mobile service is made for radiotelegrams of immediate general interest, which fall within the following classes :

2043 NOC

a) distress messages and replies thereto ;

2044 MOD

b) messages originating in mobile stations notifying the presence of icebergs, derelicts, mines and other dangers to navigation, or announcing cyclones and storms ;

2045 NOC

c) messages announcing unexpected phenomena threatening air navigation or the sudden occurrence of obstacles at airports ;

2046 NOC

d) messages originating in mobile stations notifying sudden changes in the position of buoys, the working of lighthouses, devices connected with buoyage, etc. ;

2047 NOC

e) service messages relating to the mobile service.

Title ADD

Aa. Radiotelegrams Relating to Medical Advice

2047a ADD

§ 13. a No charge for radio transmission is made for messages relating to medical advice exchanged direct between mobile stations and land stations which are shown in the List of Special Service Stations as providing such a service. Such messages from mobile stations to any one of these land stations must be addressed in accordance with the conditions indicated in the List.

Title NOC

2048 NOC

B. Meteorological radiotelegrams

§ 14. (1) The term "meteorological radiotelegram" denotes a radiotelegram consisting solely of meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts, which is sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service, and addressed to such a service or to such a station.

2049 NOC

(2) Meteorological radiotelegrams must bear the paid service indication = OBS = before the address. This paid service indication is the only one admitted.

2050 NOC

(3) If requested, the sender must affirm that the text of his radiotelegram complies with the above conditions.

2051 MOD

§ 15. (1) Land station and ship or aircraft station charges applicable to meteorological radiotelegrams are reduced by at least 50 per cent in all relations. The minimum number of chargeable words in meteorological radiotelegrams shall be fixed at seven.

2052 NOC

(2) For land stations, the date on which this provision is put into force is fixed by agreement between the administrations and operating companies on the one hand, and the official meteorological services concerned on the other hand.

Title SUP

2053 SUP

2054 SUP

2055 SUP

2056 SUP

Title NOC

D. Press Radiotelegrams

2056a ADD

§ 17a. The minimum number of chargeable words for press radiotelegrams shall be fixed at fourteen.

2057 MOD

§ 18. (1) The land station and ship or aircraft charges are reduced by 50 per cent for press radiotelegrams originating in a ship or aircraft station and destined for places on land. These radiotelegrams are subject to the conditions of acceptance laid down in Articles 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva

Revision, 1958). For those radiotelegrams which are addressed to a destination in the country of the land station, the telegraph charge to be collected is one-half of the telegraph charge applicable to an ordinary radiotelegram.

2058 NOC

(2) Press radiotelegrams destined for a country other than that of the land station are subject to the press rate in force between the country of the land station and the country of destination.

Title ADD

Da. Radiotelegrams concerning Persons Protected in Time of War by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949

2058a ADD

§ 18a. (1) Radiotelegrams concerning persons protected in time of war by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949, are accepted under the conditions specified in Article 64 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958) and shall bear the paid service indication = RCT = placed before the address.

2058b ADD

(2) The land station charge and the ship or aircraft station charge for radiotelegrams bearing the paid service indication = RCT = shall be decreased in the same proportion as the charge for transmission on the general network of telecommunication channels (see Nos. 646 and 647 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958)).

ADD

ARTICLE 4a

Charges for Radiotelephone Calls in the Maritime and Aeronautical Mobile Service

Section I. Mobile station charge, land station charge, land-line charge

2058ca ADD

§ 1. Unless special arrangements between the administrations and/or the recognized private operating agencies concerned are in effect, the following rules shall be applied as regards charging for radiotelephone calls in the maritime and aeronautical mobile service.

2058cb ADD

§ 2. The charge for a radiotelephone call originating in and/or intended for a mobile station comprises, according to circumstances :

- 2058cc ADD
- 2058cd ADD
- 2058ce ADD
- 2058cf ADD
- 2058cg ADD
- 2058ch ADD
- 2058ci ADD
- 2058cj ADD
- 2058ck ADD
- 2058cl ADD
- a) the mobile station charge or charges accruing to the mobile station of origin or destination, or to both of these stations ;
- b) the land station charge or charges accruing to the land station or land stations which participate in the transmission ;
- c) the land-line charge or charges, i.e., the appropriate charge for transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels ;
- d) the charges for accessory services requested by the person who booked the call. (See Section II.)
- § 3. (1) The charge for a radiotelephone call is fixed on a time basis. Calls of a duration of three minutes or less are charged as for three minutes. In the case of calls whose duration exceeds three minutes, a charge per minute is made for the period in excess of three minutes, any fraction of a minute being charged as for one minute. The charge per minute is one-third of the charge for three minutes.
- (2) The mobile station charge will in principle be the same for ship stations and aircraft stations of the same nationality under like conditions of installation and working.
- (3) Administrations shall notify the Secretary-General of the Union the rates fixed by them.
- § 4. (1) When a single land station is used as an intermediary for a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations, only one land station charge is collected. If the land station charge applicable to traffic with the mobile station booking the radiotelephone call is different from that applicable to traffic with the mobile station called, the higher of these two charges is collected.
- (2) When at the request of the person booking the radiotelephone call, two land stations are used as intermediaries for a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations, the appropriate land station charge of each station is collected and also the land-line charge between the two land stations.
- § 5. (1) When handled through a land station the chargeable duration of a radiotelephone call will be fixed at the end of the

call by the land station ; if two land stations are participating in the handling of the radiotelephone call, the opinion of that land station will prevail which has accepted the call from the originating mobile station. The decision of this land station will also be valid for international accounting.

2058cm ADD

(2) The chargeable duration of a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations in direct communication with each other will be fixed by the mobile station in which the call originates.

2058cn ADD

§ 6. (1) When, through any fault of the service, the booking of a radiotelephone call is not followed by the calling and called stations being placed in communication, no charge shall be payable. If the amount of the charge has been paid, it shall be refunded.

2058co ADD

(2) When, through any fault of the service, the correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a radiotelephone conversation, the chargeable duration of the call shall be reduced to the total time during which speech conditions have been satisfactory, subject to a minimum charge as for three minutes.

2058cp ADD

§ 7. (1) When after onward transmission of the booking particulars of a radiotelephone call, it is cancelled at the request of the person booking the call, or when a correspondent refuses to accept a call, or when the caller does not answer the call though his station is not engaged, or when the caller has become unavailable a report charge will be collected.

2058cq ADD

(2) The report charge will be not more than one-third of the charge for an ordinary radiotelephone call of three minutes' duration between the two stations concerned.

2058cr ADD

§ 8. The total charge for a radiotelephone call is collected from the calling station with the exception of collect calls (if collect calls are admitted). For collect calls, the charge shall be payable by the called subscriber.

2058cs ADD

§ 9. Mobile stations must be acquainted with the tariffs applicable to radiotelephone calls. However, they are authorized, where necessary, to obtain such information from land stations ; rates

furnished by land stations are expressed in gold francs, or in any other currency by special arrangement between the respective administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies of the mobile and land stations.

2058ct ADD

§ 10. The rules prescribed in Nos. 2039, 2039a, 2039b and 2040 shall be applied as regards the interval before the application of new rates.

Section II. Supplementary Charge

2058cu ADD

§ 11. Unless special arrangements between the administrations and/or the recognized private operating agencies concerned are in effect, the following supplementary charges for préavis calls, avis d'appel calls, and collect calls, if admitted, shall be applied.

2058cv ADD

§ 12. (1) The charge for a préavis call (from ship or aircraft to land), a call with avis d'appel (from ship or aircraft to land) and a collect call, shall be the same as that for an ordinary call of the same duration, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to one-third of the charge for a radiotelephone call of three minutes' duration, between the two stations concerned.

2058cw ADD

(2) The préavis charge or avis d'appel charge is payable when the mobile station with which the call is booked transmits the particulars of this booking. This charge is, however, not collected, when because of a fault of the service, the call is not established or the station wanted has not been advised.

2058cx ADD

(3) The caller will, however, be required to pay the supplementary charge for a collect call if the called subscriber refuses to pay for the call and the call is not established.

2058cy ADD

(4) When the booking of a radiotelephone call which is liable to the payment of a supplementary charge (for example, a collect call) is accompanied by a préavis or an avis d'appel, only one supplementary charge shall be collected.

ARTICLE 5

Title NOC

Radiomaritime Letters and Radio Air Letters

2059 NOC

§ 1. Each administration may organize a service of radiomaritime letters between ships at sea and its coast stations, and radio air letters between aircraft in flight and its land stations. Such correspondence is transmitted by radio between the ships or aircraft and the land stations. They may be forwarded on the land section :

2060 NOC

a) wholly or partly by post (ordinary or airmail) ;

2061 NOC

b) exceptionally by telegraph, in which case delivery is subject to the periods of delay fixed for letter telegrams of the European or extra-European systems.

2062 (MOD)

§ 2. Radio retransmission of radiomaritime letters and radio air letters is not permitted in the mobile service.

2063 NOC

§ 3. Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters must be exchanged only with places in the country in which the land station is situated, unless other arrangements have been made with the administrations concerned. In that event, an additional charge may be collected in accordance with the agreement between these administrations.

2064 NOC

§ 4. Radiomaritime letters bear the paid service indication = SLT = and radio air letters the paid service indication = ALT =. These indications precede the address.

2065 MOD

§ 5. (1) Other paid service indications which may be admitted are : =RPx=, =PR=, =GP=, =GPR=, =PAV=, =PAVR=.

2066 (MOD)

(2) Where the transmission over the land section is performed exceptionally by telegraph, the only paid service indications which may be admitted are :

=RPx=, =GP=, =TR=, =LX=, =LXDEUIL=, =Réexpédié de x=.

- 2067 NOC § 6. The address must enable delivery to be effected without inquiry or requests for information. Registered or abbreviated addresses are admitted when, exceptionally, radiomaritime letters and radio air letters are forwarded telegraphically on the land section.
- 2068 MOD § 7. As a general rule, the text is subject to the regulations applicable to letter telegrams (see Article 70 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva, Revision, 1958).
- 2069 SUP
- 2070 SUP
- 2071 SUP
- 2072 SUP
- 2073 MOD § 8. (1) The ship or aircraft station charge for radiomaritime letters and radio air letters shall be 2 fr. 75 up to 22 words. For each word in excess of 22 : 0 fr. 125.
- 2074 MOD (2) The land station charge up to 22 words and the charge per word in excess shall be determined by the administrations concerned subject to a maximum of 4 fr. 40 for the first and 0 fr. 20 for the second. The land station charge shall include the postal charge (by ordinary letter) due for routing in the country to which the land station is subject.
- 2075 NOC (3) The following charges are added where applicable :
- 2076 (MOD) — charges due for authorized accessory services and, if necessary, the further charge mentioned in No. 2063,
- 2077 NOC — the telegraph charge when transmission on the land section is exceptionally by telegraph.
- 2078 NOC § 9. Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters rank for radio transmission after ordinary radiotelegrams on hand. Those which have not been transmitted within 24 hours of handing-in are sent concurrently with ordinary radiotelegrams.

- 2079 (MOD) § 10. The normal rules of accounting as regards radiocommunications are applicable to radiomaritime letters and to radio air letters, in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 2073 and 2074.
- 2080 NOC § 11. (1) When a radiomaritime letter or a radio air letter fails to reach its destination due to the failure of the postal service, only the charges in respect to the services not carried out are refunded.
- 2081 MOD (2) Reimbursement of charges is admitted when, through the fault of the telegraph or radiotelegraph service, a radiomaritime or radio air letter has not reached its destination, as well as in the cases provided for in Nos. 911, 912 and 913 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958).

ARTICLE 6

Special Radiotelegrams ; Paid Service Indications

- Title NOC
- 2082 NOC § 1. The following special radiotelegrams are admitted provided the administrations concerned accept them :
- 2083 (MOD) a) Press radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations and destined for the land.
- 2084 (MOD) b) Meteorological radiotelegrams (= OBS =).
- 2085 SUP
- 2086 MOD c) Paid service advices. These are forwarded, as far as practicable, by the same route as that of the original radiotelegram. In the case of diversion (for example, in case of interruption or where the mobile station proceeds beyond the service area of the land station which has acted as intermediary for the transmission of the original radiotelegram) they bear the indication "dévié" and particulars of the route followed by the original radiotelegram.
- 2087 MOD d) Urgent radiotelegrams, but only over the general network of telecommunication channels.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 2088 MOD | e) Radiotelegrams with prepaid reply. The reply voucher issued on board a mobile station gives the right to send up to its value a radiotelegram to any destination, but only from the mobile station which issued the voucher. When the charge for a radiotelegram paid for by voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge must be paid by the sender using the voucher. |
| 2089 (MOD) | f) Radiotelegrams with collation. |
| 2090 (MOD) | g) Radiotelegrams with notification of delivery destined for mobile stations, but only as far as concerns the notification to the telegraph office of origin of the date and time at which the land station has transmitted the radiotelegram to the mobile station of destination. |
| 2091 (MOD) | h) Multiple radiotelegrams. |
| 2092 (MOD) | i) Radiotelegrams to be delivered by express or by post (from ship or aircraft to land). |
| 2093 MOD | j) De luxe radiotelegrams (subject to the conditions laid down in the Telegraph Regulations, Article 60 (Geneva Revision, 1958)). |
| 2094 MOD | k) Radiotelegrams to be retransmitted by one or two mobile stations at the sender's request (= RM =). |
| 2095 (MOD) | l) Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters. |
| 2095a ADD | m) Radiotelegrams concerning persons protected in time of war by the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 (= RCT =). |
| 2096 (MOD) | n) Radiotelegrams to be delivered to the addressee in person. |
| 2097 SUP | |

- 2098 MOD § 2. In addition, the following paid service indications shall be permitted in radiotelegrams: = GP =, = GPR =, = TR =, = TFX = (from ship or aircraft to land), = TLXx = (from ship or aircraft to land), = Jx = (from land to ship or aircraft), = Réexpédié de x = (only when the charge for forwarding can be collected), = Jour =, = Nuit =, = Etat Priorité Nations =, = Etat Priorité =, = Etat =, = Remettre x = (from ship or aircraft to land).
- 2099 NOC § 3. Radiotelegrams are not admitted as letter telegrams. Radiotelegrams to follow the addressee at the request of the sender are also not admitted.

ARTICLE 7

- Title NOC **Period of Retention of Radiotelegrams at Land Stations**
- Section I. Radiotelegrams Destined for Ships at Sea**
- 2100 NOC § 1. (1) The sender of a radiotelegram destined for a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the coast station may hold the radiotelegram.
- 2101 NOC (2) In that case, the sender writes before the address the paid service indication = Jx = (x days) specifying the number of days (ten at the most) exclusive of the day of handing-in of the radiotelegram.
- 2102 MOD § 2. (1) When it has not been possible for a land station to transmit to a ship station
- a) a radiotelegram bearing the paid service indication = Jx = within the prescribed period, or
 - b) a radiotelegram not bearing this service indication within a period of three days following the date of handing-in,

the coast station informs the office of origin, which notifies the sender. The sender of the radiotelegram may then ask, by paid service advice, addressed to the coast station, either that his radiotelegram be

cancelled as regards the section between the coast station and the ship station or that further attempts at transmitting it to the ship station be made during a period of another seven days at the most. Failing such a request, the radiotelegram is treated as undelivered by the coast station three days after the dispatch of the advice of non-transmission. The office of origin shall be immediately advised, if the coast station transmits the radiotelegram during the last mentioned period of three days. The same shall apply, if the coast station transmits the radiotelegram during the additional period which may have been requested by the sender.

2103 SUP

2104 MOD

§ 3. On the morning of the day following that day on which a radiotelegram to a ship station is treated as undelivered by the coast station, the latter shall advise the office of origin which notifies the sender. The coast station and ship station charges, and the charges for the special services not performed may be refunded to the sender.

2105 MOD

§ 4. The periods mentioned in No. 2102 shall be ignored if the coast station is sure that the ship station will soon come within its service area.

2106 MOD

§ 5. (1) On the other hand, the lapse of those periods is not awaited when the coast station is sure that the ship station being in course of a voyage either has definitely left its service area or will not enter it. If there is reason to believe that no other coast station of the administration or of the private enterprise to which it is subject is or will be in touch with it, the coast station cancels the radiotelegram as far as concerns the section between itself and the ship station and informs the office of origin which notifies the sender. In the contrary case, the coast station forwards the radiotelegram to the coast station believed to be in touch with the ship station, provided, however, that no additional charge results therefrom.

2107 NOC

(2) The coast station which carries out the redirection by wire, alters the address of the radiotelegram by placing after the name of the ship station that of the new coast station charged with the transmission and inserting at the end of the preamble the service instruction "redirected from x Radio" which must be transmitted throughout the course of the radiotelegram.

2108 NOC

(3) If, within the limits of the requisite period of retention of radiotelegrams, the coast station which has redirected a radiotelegram to another coast station is subsequently in a position to transmit the radiotelegram direct to the mobile station of destination, it does so by inserting the service instruction "ampliation" before the preamble. It shall then transmit to the coast station to which the radiotelegram had been redirected a service notice informing the latter of the transmission of the said radiotelegram.

2109 NOC

§ 6. When a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to a ship station owing to the arrival of the latter in a port near the coast station, the latter station may, according to circumstances, forward the radiotelegram to the ship station by other means of communication, at the same time informing the office of origin by service advice of the delivery. In this case the coast station charge is retained by the administration to which the coast station is subject and the ship charge is refunded to the sender by the administration to which the office of origin is subject.

Title NOC

Section II. Radiotelegrams Destined for Aircraft Stations in Flight

2110 (MOD)

§ 7. (1) Radiotelegrams intended for aircraft in flight must be sent by land stations with the least possible delay. When the land station is certain that the aircraft station cannot be reached, it immediately informs the office of origin by service advice, so that the land station and aircraft station charges, and any charges for special services not performed, may be refunded to the sender.

2111 (MOD)

(2) When, however, a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to an aircraft station due to the latter's arrival at an airport (other than that where the land station is situated) and if the stay of the aircraft is prolonged, the land station may, if necessary, forward the radiotelegram to the aircraft station by other means of communication, and advise the office of origin of this transmission by a service message. In this case, the land station charge is retained by the administration to which the land station belongs, and the aircraft station charge is refunded to the sender by the administration to which the office of origin is subject.

2112 (MOD)

(3) The radiotelegram may be delivered to the aircraft station at the airport station where the land station, which should have made the transmission, is situated.

2113 (MOD)

(4) In this case, the land station notifies the office of origin of this delivery by service advice, and the office of origin refunds the land station and aircraft station charges to the sender.

ARTICLE 8

Title NOC

Doubtful Reception. Transmission by "Ampliation"**Long-distance Radiocommunications**

2114 NOC

§ 1. (1) In the mobile service, when communication becomes difficult, the two stations in communication make every effort to complete the radiotelegram in course of transmission. The receiving station may request not more than two repetitions of a radiotelegram of which the reception is doubtful. If this triple transmission is ineffective, the radiotelegram is kept on hand in case a favourable opportunity for completing its transmission occurs.

2115 NOC

(2) If the transmitting station considers that it will not be possible to re-establish communication with the receiving station within twenty-four hours, it proceeds as follows :

2116 NOC

a) *If the transmitting station is a mobile station*, it immediately informs the sender of the reason for the non-transmission of his radiotelegram. The sender may then request :

2117 NOC

— that the radiotelegram be transmitted through another land station or through other mobile stations ; or,

2118 NOC

— that the radiotelegram be held until it can be transmitted without additional charge ; or,

2119 NOC

— that the radiotelegram be cancelled.

- 2120 (MOD) *b) If the transmitting station is a land station, it applies the provisions of Article 7 to the radiotelegram.*
- 2121 (MOD) § 2. When a mobile station subsequently transmits a radiotelegram thus held to the land station which incompletely received it, this new transmission must bear the service instruction "ampliation" in the preamble of the radiotelegram. If the radiotelegram is transmitted to another land station subject to the same administration or the same private enterprise, the new transmission must bear the service instruction "ampliation via..." (insert here the call sign of the land station to which the radiotelegram was transmitted in the first instance) and the administration or private enterprise in question may claim only the charges relating to a single transmission. The "other land station" which thus forwards the radiotelegram may claim from the mobile station of origin any additional charges resulting from the transmission of the radiotelegram over the general network of telecommunication channels between itself and the office of destination.
- 2122 (MOD) § 3. When the land station designated in the address as the station by which the radiotelegram is to be forwarded cannot reach the mobile station of destination, and has reason to believe that such mobile station is within the service area of another land station of the administration or private enterprise to which it is itself subject, it may, if no additional charge is incurred thereby, forward the radiotelegram to this other land station.
- 2123 NOC § 4. (1) A station of the mobile service which has received a radiotelegram and has been unable to acknowledge its receipt in the usual way, must take the first favourable opportunity to give such acknowledgment.
- 2124 MOD (2) When the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram transmitted between a mobile station and a land station cannot be given direct, it is forwarded through another mobile or land station by the service advice if the latter is able to communicate with the station which has transmitted the radiotelegram in question. In any case, no additional charge must result.

2125 NOC

§ 5. (1) Administrations reserve the right to organize a long-distance radiocommunication service between land stations and mobile stations, with deferred acknowledgment of receipt or without any acknowledgment of receipt.

2126 NOC

(2) When there is doubt about the accuracy of any part of a radiotelegram transmitted under either of these systems, the indication "doubtful reception" is entered on the copy delivered to the addressee, and the doubtful words or groups of words are underlined. If words are missing, blanks are left in the places where these words should be.

2127 (MOD)

(3) In the long-distance radiocommunication service with deferred acknowledgment of receipt, when the transmitting land station has not, within a period of 5 days, received the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram sent by it, the station notifies the office of origin. The reimbursement of the land station and ship or aircraft station charges must be postponed until the office of origin has ascertained from the land station in question that an acknowledgment of receipt has not been received subsequently, within a period not exceeding one month.

2128 NOC

(4) Each administration designates the long-distance land station or stations for which its mobile stations keep watch.

ARTICLE 9

Retransmission by Mobile Stations

Section I. Retransmission at the Request of the Sender

Title MOD

Title NOC

2129 MOD

§ 1. Mobile stations must if the sender so requests serve as intermediaries for the exchange of radiotelegrams originated in or destined for other stations of the mobile service; the number of intermediary mobile stations is, however, limited to two.

2130 (MOD)

§ 2. Radiotelegrams forwarded as described in No. 2129 above must bear, before the address, the paid service indication = RM = (retransmission).

2131 MOD

§ 3. The transit charge, whether two intermediary stations are concerned or only one, is fixed uniformly at forty centimes (0 fr 40) per word, with the collection of a minimum charge for seven words. When two mobile stations have participated this charge is divided equally between them.

Title NOC

Section II. Routine Retransmission

2132 NOC

§ 4. (1) When a land station cannot reach the mobile station for which a radiotelegram is destined and no payment for retransmission of the radiotelegram has been deposited by the sender, the land station may, in order to forward the radiotelegram to its destination, have recourse to the help of another mobile station provided that the latter consents. The radiotelegram is then transmitted to this other mobile station. The help of the latter is given free of charge.

2133 NOC

(2) The same provision is also applicable to traffic from mobile stations to land stations, when necessary.

2134 (MOD)

(3) The station assisting in the free retransmission in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 2132 and 2133 must enter the service abbreviation QSP (name of the mobile station) in the preamble of the radiotelegram.

2135 NOC

(4) In order that a radiotelegram thus forwarded may be considered as having reached its destination, the station which has made use of this indirect route must have obtained the regular acknowledgment of receipt, either direct or by an indirect route, from the mobile station for which the radiotelegram was destined or from the land station to which it was to be forwarded, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 10

Title NOC

Advice of Non-Delivery

2136 NOC

§ 1. When, for any reason, a radiotelegram originating in a mobile station and destined for a place on land cannot be delivered to the addressee, an advice of non-delivery is addressed to the land station which received the radiotelegram. After checking the address, the land station forwards the advice, when possible, to the mobile station, if necessary, by way of another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, as far as existing conditions or special agreements permit.

2137 NOC

§ 2. When a radiotelegram received at a mobile station cannot be delivered, that station so informs the office or mobile station of origin by a service advice. In the case of a radiotelegram originating on land, this service advice is sent, whenever possible, to the land station through which the radiotelegram passed or, if necessary, to another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, as far as existing conditions or special agreements permit.

ARTICLE 11

Title NOC

Radiotelegrams Originating in or Destined for Aircraft

2138 NOC

In the absence of special arrangements the provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations are applicable generally to public correspondence radiotelegrams originating in or destined for aircraft.

ARTICLE 12

Title NOC

Radiocommunications for Multiple Destinations

2139 NOC

Radiocommunications for multiple destinations shall be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 552-E
11 November, 1959.COMMITTEE 5R E P O R Tof the Ad Hoc Group to Committee 5Introduction

The Ad Hoc Group was set up at the twelfth meeting of Committee 5, consisting of five members representing the countries having the largest number of frequency assignments recorded in the Master Record in the bands allocated exclusively to High Frequency Broadcasting between 5 950 kc/s and 27 500 kc/s, and five members representing the new and developing countries with Mr. M.N. Mirza as the Chairman. The terms of reference of the Group were as follows :

"To study the practical needs of the new and developing countries, so as, after completing this study, to make recommendations to Committee 5 which will, if necessary, pass those recommendations to other working groups with a view to satisfying these needs."

It might be pointed out that certain discretion in the matter of terms of reference was given to the Ad Hoc Group.

The Delegations of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., United Kingdom, India and France were nominated on the Ad Hoc Group as the five countries having the largest number of frequency assignments recorded in the Master Radio Frequency Record in the exclusive High Frequency Broadcasting Bands. Those elected to represent the new and developing countries were the Delegations of Albania, Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Paraguay.

After a discussion of the terms of reference, the Ad Hoc Group decided that it was not possible, in the available time, to determine precisely the actual needs of the new and developing countries in channel hours or circuit requirements. However, the Group devised a questionnaire to elicit information on the requirements and problems of the new and developing countries (Document No. DT 437 (Rev.)) which was employed by a Sub-Group in interviewing delegates who wished to express their points of view before the Sub-Group. The delegates of the following twenty-one countries were interviewed :

Belgian Congo	Greece	Pakistan
Burma	India	Paraguay - Bolivia
Canada	Iran	Saudi Arabia
Ceylon	Israel	Sudan
Ethiopia	Jordan	Tunisia
French Overseas	Korea	United Arab Republic
Territories	Libya	
Ghana	Malaya	

A. General Results of the Study

1. Relative importance of the Fixed and Broadcast Services;

Delegations from the new and developing countries who were interviewed by the Ad Hoc Group were asked to indicate the relative importance they attached to their fixed and broadcasting services. The responses, while not uniform, indicated that in a very general way the order of importance was as follows :

1. International Fixed Services
2. National Broadcast Services
3. National Fixed Services
4. International Broadcast Services

Some delegations, however, stated that they regarded all of these services to be of equal importance.

2. Comments on I.F.R.B. Draft Plans

Two-thirds of the delegations stated that the I.F.R.B. draft plans do not satisfy their high frequency broadcasting needs. However, a few delegations said they thought their needs might be satisfied if slight adjustments were made in the plans. A few others indicated that the plans satisfied their needs fully. The reasons given by the delegations for their statements were those which their countries had given in response to the request for comments. However, there was general support for the planned usage of the HF Broadcasting bands. It was suggested by numerous delegations that the draft plans be improved or that some procedure for frequency management of these bands be approved with a view to the ultimate evolution of planned usage.

3. Indicated Requirements for Broadcast Channel Hours

The delegates were asked to indicate their present minimum requirements for channel hours in the HF Broadcasting bands. Owing to the pressure of time, an exhaustive study of these requirements could not be made. These can be made available to I.F.R.B. for information if desired. Most delegates stated that their HF Broadcasting Services

suffered severely from interference. The extent of the interference was estimated variously between 50 to 100% of the channel time.

4. Observations of Delegates Regarding HF and Tropical Broadcasting

Most delegates interviewed attributed their difficulties with interference to the state of congestion in the radio frequency spectrum. This resulted in their inability to broadcast on clear channels, necessitated frequent changes in operating frequencies, and, in some cases, required stations to engage in out-of-band operations. Simultaneous broadcasting on more than one frequency to the same area, they said, aggravates this situation still further. A number of delegations recommended that the problem of intentional interference should be referred, if necessary, to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and stated that a solution must be found. A special requirement to cover large national territories with a minimum number of broadcast stations exists in some countries owing to the practical and economic difficulty of providing adequate coverage through the establishment of multiplicity of stations dictated by technical consideration.

Broadcasting in the bands below 5 Mc/s has not been found satisfactory in general. The very high atmospheric noise level in most cases seriously restricts the service areas of such stations.

5. Fixed Services

Most delegates complained that their national and international fixed services were subject to interference. The amount of interference, in general, is greatest in the morning and evening hours. Great concern was expressed over the inability to obtain interference-free frequencies over which to conduct national and international traffic.

Notification and recording procedures under present regulations were often not understood. Many delegates believed that an unfavourable finding of the I.F.R.B. on a frequency notification precluded them from employing the notified frequency, and they therefore attempted to find other frequencies for which favourable findings might be had. Unfavourable findings by the I.F.R.B. on notifications for changes in frequency usage were cited as ranging up to 90%. The I.F.R.B. has not been in a position to assist in finding the clear frequencies needed to satisfy urgent requirements.

Bilateral coordination of frequencies needed for international communications had not generally been employed by many of the countries under study, although some delegations stated that such coordination had been helpful. The formalities prescribed in the regulations for the resolution of interference cases were regarded by some delegations as too long and laborious to accomplish the desired results.

6. Observations of Delegations regarding their Fixed Services

The lack of interference-free frequencies was cited by most delegations as a deterrent to the operation and development of satisfactory national and international fixed services, leading in some cases, to the use of very long international circuits for communication between neighbouring countries. Two delegations pointed to the divided territories of their countries which required them to maintain adequate and reliable radio communication between the several parts. Some countries have difficulty from interference originating in countries not members of the Union.

7. Situation regarding other services

The Ad Hoc Group was apprised of the difficulty some countries were experiencing in obtaining frequencies for medium wave broadcasts. In general, interference on the medium waves is experienced, especially during the evening hours. Some delegations pointed out that they were forced to increase the power of their m/w transmitters solely to overcome interference in the primary service areas of their stations.

A few delegations indicated that they had requirements for additional frequencies for maritime mobile services, but in general, most delegations stated that no particularly serious problems were being experienced in other than the fixed and high frequency broadcasting services.

8. Requirements for Technical Assistance

The Group was impressed by the fact that in the case of several countries the prime requirement seemed to be for technical assistance in the form of advice on special problems concerning radio propagation, radio frequency engineering, and training facilities to provide essential staff for the radio services. It was obvious to the Group that some countries are not in a position to help themselves in regard to such matters. Several delegations stated that the programmes of their countries for the necessary development of their fixed services were being retarded owing to a lack of suitable frequencies. Those delegations were among those which require technical assistance. A few delegations offered to cooperate in an international monitoring programme by providing some of the necessary facilities for monitoring stations. However, they indicated that technical assistance would be required by them to equip and operate such stations. A point was made of the fact that great difficulty is experienced by some countries in obtaining the necessary crystals and the suggestion was offered that regional or sub-regional crystal grinding centres might be set up to assist countries which find themselves in difficulties in this regard.

B. Conclusions

1. Most new and developing countries whose delegations were interviewed attached greater importance to their international fixed and their national broadcasting services than to their national fixed and international broadcasting services.
2. The I.F.R.B. draft plans for the high frequency broadcasting bands were considered by most delegations to be unacceptable for the reasons given by their countries in their comments on these plans, and mainly because they do not satisfy present needs. However, the concept of making acceptable plans was generally supported.
3. If a frequency management procedure is adopted for the high frequency broadcasting bands, it should contain clear directives for the ultimate evolution of technically compatible planes.
4. In general, the broadcast service of new and developing countries is unsatisfactory because of serious interference due to the congestion in the spectrum.
5. The existence of intentional interference in the broadcast bands has added to the difficulty of operations in these bands.
6. The use by certain countries of several frequencies of the same order for broadcasting to the same area is further aggravating this situation.
7. The fixed services of the new and developing countries are of great importance in providing for effective internal communication and vital links with the rest of the world. These fixed services are in many instances subject to harmful interference, particularly in the morning and evening hours, which has in some cases precluded necessary expansion owing to the inability to obtain interference-free frequencies.
8. The procedures set forth in the Radio Regulations for the notification of frequency assignments and the significance of findings made by the I.F.R.B. are not fully understood in several new and developing countries. This results, in some cases, in unnecessary shifting of operating frequencies and a general dissatisfaction with present international procedures for the notification and use of frequencies in the fixed service.
9. Many of the difficulties in finding clear frequencies was also due to the fact that, to a large extent, the Master Radio Frequency Record does not at present actually represent the usage of the spectrum.

10. In some new and developing countries certain difficulties are being experienced in maintaining operations owing to a tendency on the part of administrations to over-emphasize the importance of dates appearing in the Master Radio Frequency Record.

11. There is a need to establish a procedure under which the I.F.R.B. could be authorized to suggest suitable frequencies, and adjustments in existing assignments in order to meet the essential needs of the new and developing countries (Document No. 302).

12. More effective bilateral coordination between the countries establishing and operating fixed services is necessary if new and developing countries are to improve their fixed services.

13. In some of the new and developing countries the use of frequencies below 5 Mc/s is generally unsatisfactory, particularly for broadcasting, because of the very high level of atmospheric noise.

14. The I.T.U. should be equipped to give Technical assistance to new and developing countries in such matters as radio propagation studies, for the selection of suitable frequency orders and radio frequency engineering to assist in selecting specific frequencies.

15. In some new and developing countries there is a need for better and more rapid facilities for the grinding of oscillator crystals and for the adjustment of the frequencies of existing crystals when necessary.

C. Recommendations

1. Broadcasting Services

- i) The number of frequencies used for identical programmes addressed to the same area should be the minimum practicable to provide satisfactory service in the intended service area.
- ii) Clear directives should be given to the I.F.R.B. to the effect that the frequency management procedure should be operated in a manner so as to evolve ultimately a technically compatible plan from the same.
- iii) Such frequency management procedure should provide that special consideration be given to the broadcasting needs of those new and developing countries which request such assistance.
- iv) To assist in relieving the congestion in the HF Broadcasting bands Administrations should be invited to employ medium wave and tropical broadcasting wherever possible.

- v) Attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference is to be drawn to the fact that deliberate interference exists in the HF Broadcasting bands in all violation of the Radio Regulations and that some suitable action in this matter is required to be taken.

2. Fixed Services

- i) With a view to accommodating the requirements of the new and developing countries which may not find it economically feasible to adopt alternative means of communication or to operate their services in bands other than those between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, countries with the necessary resources should, wherever possible, transfer their present fixed operations in these bands to other bands or other means of communications (cables, radio relay, etc.)
- ii) The I.F.R.B. should be directed to give special assistance to those new and developing countries which request such assistance in order to meet the frequency requirements of their national or international fixed services.
- iii) In view of the congestion in the high frequency spectrum, all Administrations should make every effort to reduce the number of their fixed circuits to a minimum and to employ the latest spectrum conservation techniques, e.g., single side band and multiplex systems.

3. General

- i) Within the framework of the I.T.U. Technical Assistance activities a small staff of engineers, under the guidance of I.F.R.B., should be established specifically to provide the necessary information and technical data including the detailed explanations of the Radio Regulations to the new and developing countries which will permit those countries to choose and obtain proper frequency assignments for their operations.
- ii) In the solution of interference problems;
 - a) all factors involved should be given due consideration,
 - b) Administrations should make every effort to resolve such cases through mutual cooperation at the operating level.
 - c) The I.F.R.B., when requested, should give special consideration to the resolution of cases of harmful interference to the services of new and developing countries.

- iii) In order that the M.R.F.R. will more accurately reflect actual spectrum usage and thus facilitate the selection of frequencies required by the new and developing countries for their services, all Administrations should delete from that record all unused assignments. The I.F.R.B. should be directed to implement procedures to achieve this objective.
- iv) The tendency on the part of Administrations to over-emphasize the importance of dates appearing in the M.R.F.R. should be discouraged.
- v) The principles stated in Document No. 302 should be incorporated in the future procedure for notifications and registration of frequencies in order to meet the needs of new and developing countries.
- vi) With a view to helping new and developing countries to obtain or adjust their quartz crystals, Administrations should be encouraged to establish their own facilities for processing such crystals, but, when assistance in this matter is requested, it should be provided under the technical assistance programme.
- vii) All Administrations should make special efforts to cooperate with the new and developing countries by furnishing monitoring information and such technical assistance as may aid these countries in obtaining proper frequency assignments for their operations. Furthermore, Administrations should be encouraged to establish at least basic monitoring facilities and, where assistance is requested in this matter, it should be provided under the technical assistance programme.

Maqbool Ahmad
Rapporteur
Ad Hoc Group

M.N. Mirza
Chairman
Ad Hoc Group

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 553-E
11 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

S W E D E N

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

Number of
Proposal

5566

419. Table of Allocation of Call Signs

Add:

Sweden 7SA - 7SZ

Sweden 8SA - 8SZ

Reasons:

Additional series of call signs required to meet
the increased needs of the Swedish telecommunications
services.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 554-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
(English only)
12 November, 1959

CORRIGENDUM

Submission of texts to the Drafting Committee

In Document No. 554-E, paragraph 3, second line, instead of :

" the abbreviations ADD, MOD, NOC, DEL "

read :

"the abbreviations ADD, MOD, NOC, SUP".

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 554-E
11 November, 1959

SUBMISSION OF TEXTS TO THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

1. As the result of the examination of the first series of texts by the Drafting Committee, it has become necessary to give the following details.
2. The Committee Chairmen are requested to hand in to Room 107 a signed copy of the French, English and Spanish texts approved by their Committee.

The changes will be entered in red.

3. Annex 1 to Document No. 223 shows how these texts should be presented. It is recalled that the abbreviations ADD, MOD, NOC, DEL should not be put in brackets.

The only exception to this is a simple drafting amendment which is indicated by (MOD), only in the language concerned. For example, if a drafting amendment is made in the English text only, the abbreviation (MOD) is used in the English text and NOC in the French and Spanish texts.

4. The same numbering of sections, paragraphs, sub-paragraphs and clauses should be kept.

If sections, paragraphs or clauses are to be added, extra numbers should be inserted by using letters, i.e. a, b, c,....

5. The texts should be forwarded to the Drafting Committee as soon as possible after their approval by the Committee.

There is no point in waiting for these texts to be rearranged; the Drafting Committee has adopted a method which enables it to study even texts that have been split up.

A. Henry
Chairman of Committee 8



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 555-E
11 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 7

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

Number of
proposal

5567 419 Add to the table of call signs :

United Arab Republic 6AA - 6BZ
(Egyptian Region)

United Arab Republic 6CA - 6CZ
(Syrian Region)

Reasons:

To satisfy requirements due to the rapid
growth of telecommunication services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 556-E
12 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 5
(WORKING GROUP 5B)

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA

Proposal

Number of proposal

5565 Delete Section III, Part III, in Document No. DT 631 (pages 20 and 21)

Reasons

In Part IV of this document, it is proposed that Appendix 16 b) should exactly reproduce Annex 9 in Volume VII of the E.A.R.C. (Geneva, 1951), where the frequencies mentioned in this Section are appropriately apportioned.

Hence the data given in the Section we propose to delete would be of academic interest only, whereas the document sets out to be useful.

Accordingly, the deletion of this Section would avoid any possibility of misunderstanding.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 557-E
12 November, 1959COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

Twelfth Meeting of Committee 7 (Operations Committee)

Monday, 9 November, 1959 at 3.0 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. A.J. Ehle (Netherlands)

Agenda: Document No. DT 705.

The Agenda (Document No. DT 705) was accepted.

1. Approval of Summary Record of Tenth Meeting (Document No. 490)

The following error was noted:

Page 2 - Report of Sub-Committee 7A, 4th sentence, replace
"Article 32" by "Article 22".

The Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting, Document No. 490, was adopted, subject to the above amendment.

2. Approval of Second Report of Sub-Committee 7A and texts therein
(Document No. 494)(i) Report of Sub-Committee 7A (Pages 1, 3, 5 and 9 of Document No. 494)

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A, Mr. Bouchier, was invited to the platform to assist in the examination of the Second Report of his Sub-Committee (Document No. 494). Introducing the Report, Mr. Bouchier said that it presented the results of the study of the proposals concerning Article 43 and Section I and the additional Section III of Article 45 in the same form as had been used in the First Report of Sub-Committee 7A.

The Delegate of the United States of America pointed out that on Page 9 under "Proposal No." the entries should be "1057a" and "1057b"
2680 2681.

With this amendment, the Second Report of Sub-Committee 7A was adopted.

(ii) Approval of Texts contained in Document No. 494 (Pages 4, 6, 7 and 10).

General

The Delegate of France said that his Delegation had noted a number of minor discrepancies between items marked "NOC" and the French texts in the present Regulations. If it could be confirmed that these "NOC" items should be exactly as in the Atlantic City Regulations, he proposed to hand the Rapporteur a list of the amendments so that they could be carried into the French texts before they were submitted to Committee 8. Mr. Bouchier confirmed that the Regulations marked "NOC" should be exactly as in the present Regulations and it was agreed that the necessary amendments should be made in the French texts.

The Delegate of Colombia pointed out that there were also a few editorial amendments needed in the Spanish texts and it was agreed that he should bring these to the notice of the Rapporteur.

Note by Chairman: These editorial amendments have been carried into the French and Spanish texts and, in addition, the English texts have been amended by inserting "No" or "Nos" in the references where appropriate, in conformity with the editorial proposals of the United States of America in this respect/.

Page 4

The Delegate of Colombia, who explained that he had not been able to attend all the meetings of Sub-Committee 7A, asked for some further information about 1010 MOD. He felt that there was an increasing tendency for experimentation to follow lines which did not require a morse qualification and that it was out-of-date to continue to include this requirement. Mr. Bouchier replied that, as indicated in the minutes, most Delegations agreed that less and less use was made of morse in experimental work. Nevertheless, it had been the view of the majority that the morse requirement should be retained. The Delegate of Colombia said his Delegation did not wish to press the question further in view of the decision of the majority.

There being no objection, the texts on Page 4 of Document No. 494 were approved, subject to the editorial amendments mentioned above.

Texts on Pages 6 and 7

The Delegate of Sweden pointed out that RR 1054 appeared to have been omitted from Page 7. Mr. Bouchier agreed and, subject to the reinstatement of RR 1054 NOC exactly as in the present Regulations, the texts on Pages 6 and 7 of Document No. 494 were approved.

Texts on Page 10

Mr. Bouchier pointed out that the texts on Page 10 should be re-numbered "1057a ADD" and "1057b ADD". The Delegates of Portugal and Israel also pointed out that in 1057a the title "List of Special Service Stations" would have to be altered in the light of the decisions in regard to the composition of the official Documents and it was agreed to bring this to the notice of Committee 8. Subject to these amendments and comment, the texts on Page 10 of Document No. 494 were approved.

3. Other Business

(i) Mr. Bouchier, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7A and Mr. Ron drew attention to the difficulties that had arisen during the current week because the needs of other Committees had been met before those of Committee 7. The Chairman agreed and said that for this reason he had come to the conclusion that it would be best if the Chairmen of Sub-Committees advised Mr. Morenso of their requirements in advance of the normal weekly meeting. He also announced that Committee 7 would meet on the morning of Wednesday, 18 November and on the afternoon of Friday, 20 November.

The Chairman agreed with a suggestion from Mr. Bouchier that when texts were available Committee 7 should, when possible, take over some of the time allotted to the Sub-Committee concerned to enable the texts to be approved quickly and submitted to the Drafting Committee without delay.

This concluded the business of the Meeting.

Rapporteur
G.F. Wilson

Chairman
A.J. Ehnle

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 558-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
19 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM

to the Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting

10 November, 1959, at 3.10 p.m.

Page 5. Last paragraph of the statement attributed to the Delegate of Mexico, read as follows:

"In general, a greater attempt should be made to combine conferences, because several were to be held over the next few years. Committee 4 would shortly be considering a document in which the Special Group by it established was proposing that a Special Radio Conference should meet, while the Working Group also proposed the convening of yet another International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference. To those conferences the conference now being proposed would have to be added, and the organ of the Union which ought to follow matters up with great care to decide on the right time for convening all the conferences, co-ordinating and combining them in adequate fashion for the benefit of all Administrations, was the Administrative Council."

Page 11. In the statement there attributed to the Delegate of Mexico, read:

"The Delegate of Mexico said it was wrong to speak of 'the establishment' of the special secretariat of the I.F.R.B., as was done in paragraph d) of Appendix 2, because that secretariat had been in existence for a very long time. Accordingly, the end of the paragraph, he would propose, should read: '..... its reinforcement and maintenance at an adequate level'."

Page 16. Last paragraph, read as follows:

"..... misinterpreted. He was far from claiming that what had happened in the Special Group should be in any way disguised; the report had to reflect realities, and, if a majority there had been, then the word should be used, and the reader should be told what the numbers were. But 'unanimity' was a word which (at least in Spanish) admitted of no qualification. If, by reason of what had happened in the Special Group (of which Mexico had not been a member), or because of the opposing views which had made themselves heard, 'majority' was the only word that could be used, he would not oppose it, indeed, rather the reverse."

Page 28. Second paragraph, read:

"The Delegate of Mexico said that in his country 'Hertz' (Hz) was preferred as a unit, because - quite apart from the fact that its use did

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CORRIGENDUM No. 1

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honour to the memory of a distinguished scientist - it was not open to incorrect use, as was 'cycles per second' and the multiples thereof, which were sometimes referred to, quite wrongly, as 'cycles', 'kilocycles', etc. The mistake was so exceedingly common that the existing unit was only properly used, and that not always, in written technical language."

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 558-E
13 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

10 November, 1959, at 3.10 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. Charles J. Acton (Canada)
Vice Chairmen : Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentine Republic)
Dr. M.B. Sarwate (Republic of India)
Deputy Secretary
of the Conference : Mr. Clifford Stead

Subjects discussed :

1. Adoption of the Agenda (Document No. 513)
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 486 and Corrigendum No. 1)
3. Third Report of Ad Hoc Group - Frequency Allocations for Space Research (Document No. 478)
4. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" (Document No. 480)
5. Report of the "Plenary Ad Hoc Group" (Document No. 526)
6. Proposals Nos. 4602 - High frequency transmission, 4603 - Frequency-modulation transmissions and 4604 - Manufacture of reasonably-priced radio receiving sets (Pages 825.2 and 825.3 of the Volume of Proposals)
7. Nomenclature of the unit of frequency in the three working languages. (Document No. 315)
8. Allocation of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations.



The following Delegations were present :

Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussina S.S.R.; Burma (Union of); Brazil; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City (State of the); Colombia (Republic of); Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Cuba; Denmark; Group of the Different States and Territories Represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Finland; France; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Kuwait; Libya (United Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of);

Associate Members :

British East Africa;

Private Operating Agencies :

Portuguese Marconi Radio Company;

Specialized Agencies :

International Air Transport Association; International Broadcasting and Television Organization; and World Meteorological Organization.

1. Adoption of the Agenda (Document No. 513)

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that the Drafting Committee which had just commenced work, needed instructions on the nomenclature that was to be used for the unit of frequency in the three working languages. He thus proposed that the meeting should, as item 7 of its Agenda, take up consideration of that question as set forth in Document No. 315.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman said that, under item 8 of its agenda, the meeting should also take a decision on which committee Article 47 of the Radio Regulations should be assigned to.

It was so agreed.

The agenda, as amended, was adopted.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 486 and Corrigendum No. 1)

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia asked that the International Broadcasting and Television Organization be added to the list of observers on page 2 of the Minutes.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that the word "plan" in the penultimate line of the first paragraph of his statement on page 8 of the Minutes should be replaced by the words "related bands of the radio spectrum".

The Delegate of Mexico said that the word "discrepancies" in the second paragraph on page 13 should be replaced by "deficiencies", and that in the third paragraph on page 14, the phrase "824.4 to 824.8" should be replaced by 825.4 ~~to~~ 825.8".

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that the words "considered by" in the first paragraph on page 26 should be replaced by "referred to".

The Chairman drew attention to the corrigendum to page 26 of the Minutes which had been issued as Corrigendum No. 1 to Document No. 486.

The Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting, as amended, were approved.

3. Third Report of the Ad Hoc Group - Frequency Allocations for Space Research (Document No. 478)

The Chairman said that he intended to take the three paragraphs of the Ad Hoc Group's Report with their relevant annexes one by one.

Paragraph 1 and Annex 1

The Chairman proposed that, since the question of frequency allocations and of bandwidths was under consideration by Committee 4, the meeting should simply take note of paragraph 1 and Annex 1.

It was so agreed.

Paragraph 2 and Annex 2

The Chairman drew attention to the First Report of the Ad Hoc Group, which had stated that it might be necessary to convene an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference within five years to make provision for new services and methods of telecommunications using space vehicles. A draft Resolution recommending that the Plenipotentiary Conference decide to convene such a Conference was contained in Annex 2. As Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, he wished to state that the draft Resolution had been adopted unanimously for consideration by the meeting. Although note would be taken of any recommendation by Committee 4, he would suggest that, in view of the shortage of time, the meeting might wish to consider adoption of the draft Resolution.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that he agreed with the Chairman that the meeting should take action on the draft Resolution. It had been pointed out at the first Plenary meeting of the Conference that a technological crossroads had been reached. The radio spectrum was so overcrowded that radio as a means of communication was in danger of being harmed. It was thus essential to make provision for new services and techniques, although all recognized that it would be expensive to do so and that the old techniques could not be abandoned overnight. The convening of an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to solve the problems was extremely necessary, and he believed that the Conference should adopt the draft Resolution in Annex 2 as an indication that the Union was alive to its responsibilities in the new technological world.

The Chairman of Committee 4 said that the draft Resolution had been discussed in Committee 4 on 30 October. There had been a general feeling that it should be adopted, but doubts had been expressed with regard to the advisability of setting a limit of four weeks to the duration of the proposed Conference. Speaking as the Delegate of Denmark, he felt that if the meeting were to approve Appendix 1 of the Annex to Document No. 526, that would serve to dispel doubts with regard to the adoption of the draft Resolution.

The Delegate of France pointed out that what had so far been referred to as the "draft Resolution" was called a "projet de recommandation" in the French version of Annex 2, and he believed that "recommandation" was the better term in the circumstances. He also thought that, four years before the proposed Conference was to take place, it was impossible to lay down a time limit, since the problems which it would have to solve were not exactly known.

The Chairman said that he agreed with the Delegate of France that the term "draft recommendation" would be more suitable, and proposed that the title of Annex 2 be amended accordingly.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that he supported the adoption of the draft Recommendation for the reasons that had been given by the Chairman and the Delegate of the United States. There was no doubt that in three or four years time it would be possible to plan effectively for new services and methods of telecommunications using space vehicles. So far as the duration of the proposed Conference was concerned, his Delegation had understood that it would be examining problems of space communications generally and believed that a long Conference should not be necessary. For that reason he believed that the draft Recommendation should state that the Conference would only last for a few weeks.

The Chairman said that the draft Recommendation would be considered in detail section by section.

The consideranda of the Recommendation were approved.

Operative paragraph 1 :

The Delegate of Denmark suggested that the word "approximately" be added before "four weeks" at the end of the first sentence of the paragraph.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic thought that the words "during the latter part of 1963" were too specific, since it might be necessary to convene the proposed Conference before that time. He also believed that no mention should be made of the duration of the Conference.

The Delegate of India said that he thought that the words "if possible" should be deleted from the first sentence of the paragraph. Since the C.C.I.R. was holding its plenary meeting in January and February of 1963, the latter part of the same year seemed an appropriate time for the convening of the Extraordinary Conference. In addition, C.C.I.R. Study Group 4 would be submitting its Report about that time.

The Delegate of Mexico said that his Delegation had no objection to the convening of the proposed Conference, but thought that it was premature at the present stage to lay down the date and duration of the Conference. The Plenipotentiary Conference should simply be recommended to instruct the Administrative Council to convene the Extraordinary Conference when circumstances seemed suitable and after consultation with Administrations.

In general, he felt that a greater attempt should be made to combine conferences. It had been suggested that a special Conference be held in the future on Aeronautical Radio Communications, and he believed that some Administrations might be apprehensive about plans to convene such a Conference at the present stage. The Administrative Council was the best body to work out a schedule of future conferences in the light of prevailing needs and circumstances.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Delegate of Mexico to operative paragraph 3 of the draft Recommendation where it was stated that the Administrative Council should review the situation during its 1962 and 1963 normal sessions and, if it decided that there was sufficient justification for the convening of the Extraordinary Conference in 1963, should recommend the date and place to Members and Associate Members of the Union.

The Delegate of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia said that his Delegation believed that the proposed Conference would be extremely useful. The necessary steps for convening it should be taken by the Administrative Council once it was in possession of all the necessary information. He believed that the procedure to be followed should in any event be settled by the meeting.

The Delegate of Colombia said that he had been going to draw attention to the same point as had been mentioned by the Chairman. However, it should be pointed out that there was a discrepancy between operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of the draft Recommendation, in that operative paragraph 1 recommended that the Plenipotentiary Conference should convene the Extraordinary Conference, while operative paragraph 3 recommended that it should be left to the Administrative Council to do so. The difficulty might be resolved by rewording the first sentence of operative paragraph 1 to read : "that the Plenipotentiary Conference recommends to Members and Associate Members of the Union that an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference be convened in the latter part of 1963 approximately in the following conditions and with the following agenda :", and by deleting the words "in 1963 it shall recommend to Members and Associate Members of the Union the date and place for the Conference" at the end of operative paragraph 3 and replacing them by "it shall make the necessary recommendation concerning its duration".

The Chairman pointed out that Article 10, paragraph 5, of the Convention provided that "an Extraordinary Administrative Conference may be convened :

- a) by a decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference ..."

The Administrative Council could review the situation and, if necessary, recommend a change in the date and place of the Conference.

The Delegate of Pakistan pointed out that sub-paragraph c) of paragraph 5 of Article 10 of the Convention provided that an Extraordinary Administrative Conference might be convened "on the proposal of the Administrative Council". Thus, such a conference could be convened either by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Administrative Council, as was recommended in the draft Recommendation, but he felt that such duplication of possible convenors was unnecessary. He agreed with the Delegate of Mexico that it would be better to leave the whole matter to the Administrative Council, which could decide on the date and place of the proposed Conference when it knew what that Conference was going to do.

The Chairman pointed out that the Plenipotentiary Conference could decide to convene an Extraordinary Conference without consulting the Members of the Union, but that a proposal by the Administrative Council to convene such a Conference required the approval of the majority of the Members. He thus believed that the Plenipotentiary Conference should take a decision in principle as to whether an Extraordinary Conference should be convened for the purposes mentioned.

The Delegate of France said that the problem under discussion was not a usual one. He did not believe there was any contradiction between operative paragraphs 1 and 3. The present Radio Conference was in a position to gauge the technological progress in radio which would take place in the few years to come, and the Plenipotentiary Conference should be advised of the fact that the Radio Conference felt it was necessary to provide for the convening of the proposed Extraordinary Conference in three or four years time. The Extraordinary Conference would be able to take into account new data and information which had come to light in the intervening period. He thought that the phrase "a duration of not more than four weeks" in the first sentence of operative paragraph 1 should be replaced by "a duration of approximately one month".

The Delegate of the United States of America said that he did not believe there was much difference in substance between the various views that had been expressed, and was prepared to accept the amendments proposed by the Delegate of Colombia.

The Chairman suggested that all points of view, including that of the Delegate of Colombia, might be met if operative paragraph 1 were reworded to begin as follows :

"that an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference be convened if possible during the latter part of 1963 with a duration of approximately one month and with the following agenda :".

The Delegate of Italy said that the agenda for the proposed Conference should be left flexible, in order to make it possible for the Administrative Council to draw up an agenda at a later stage in the light of recommendations it received, including those from the Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo and the Territory of Ruanda Urundi said that the words "if possible" in the Chairman's proposed wording should be replaced by "in principle".

The Delegate of Mexico believed that the view of the Delegate of Italy was sound and should be given expression in the text of the draft Recommendation. He suggested that the words "and with the following agenda" be replaced by "and with an agenda that would include the following basic items :".

It was agreed to adopt the following wording for the first sentence of operative paragraph 1 of the draft Recommendation :

"that an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference be convened in principle during the latter part of 1963 with a duration of approximately one month and with an agenda that would include the following basic items :".

Sub-paragraph (i) of operative paragraph 1 - approved without comment.

Sub-paragraph (ii) of operative paragraph 1 - approved without comment.

Sub-paragraph (iii) of operative paragraph 1

The Delegate of Cuba said that, in view of the length of time between I.T.U. Conferences, he believed that the agenda proposed for the Extraordinary Conference was too rigid. The I.T.U. was concerned with other frequency bands than those to be allocated for space telecommunication purposes, and he therefore felt that in general conferences to consider such problems should be convened more frequently.

The Delegate of India said that both sub-paragraph (ii) and sub-paragraph (iii) mentioned frequency allocations. That question was being studied by the Radio Conference, and it was expected that the new Table of Frequency Allocations would come into force about 1961. He hoped that consideration of frequency allocations for space telecommunication purposes at the Extraordinary Conference in 1963 would be confined to allocations for such purposes and would in no way affect the new Table.

Sub-paragraph (iii) was approved.

Sub-paragraph (iv) of operative paragraph 1 - approved without comment.

Operative paragraphs 2 and 3

The Delegate of Spain, referring to operative paragraph 2, said that it would be advisable to mention that once the Administrative Council and the relevant technical organs of the I.T.U. had been given all the necessary information by Members which had launched satellites, that information should be passed on to all other Members and Associate Members of the Union.

The Chairman said that such information would be included in the Reports of the Administrative Council.

He also suggested that the order of operative paragraphs 2 and 3 be reversed.

The Delegate of Italy said that the word "concerned" should be inserted after "Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference" in the second sentence of operative paragraph 3. He also thought that the words "and its agenda" should be added at the end of the sentence, and, in view of the fact that Associate Members of the Union did not have the right to vote, that the words "and Associate Members" be deleted from the same sentence.

The Chairman said that the information referred to in the second sentence of operative paragraph 3 had normally been given to Associate Members by the Administrative Council. However, the Secretariat could well carry out that function, so that it was quite possible to make the deletion suggested by the Delegate of Italy.

The Delegate of France did not think that it was possible to reverse the order of operative paragraphs 2 and 3 as they stood. He considered that the recommendatory part of the Draft Recommendation should consist of operative paragraphs 1 and 3, as amended, and that operative paragraph 2 should then follow, but in the form of an invitation - "and invites those Members and Associate Members of the Union which launch satellites... to keep the Administrative Council, and the relevant technical organs of the I.T.U., informed...."

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo and the Territory of Ruanda Urundi said that the present order of operative paragraphs 2 and 3 appeared to him the logical one. It was on the basis of the information to be supplied under operative paragraph 2 that the Administrative Council was to convene the Conference mentioned in operative paragraph 3.

The Chairman said that the order of the two paragraphs was not affected by the consideration raised by the last speaker. The Administrative Council would in any case make its recommendation for the Conference on the basis of information received. He proposed that the exact wording and order of operative paragraphs 2 and 3 should be left to the Drafting Committee.

It was so agreed.

The Draft Recommendation, as amended, and subject to drafting changes by the Drafting Committee, was adopted.

Paragraph 3 and Annex 3

The Chairman pointed out that the word "Ordinary" in the first line of the Draft Resolution in Annex 3 should be deleted.

The Delegate of Colombia, referring to operative paragraph 2 of the Draft Resolution, said that he thought it unlikely that Administrations would proceed to the launching of satellites and other space vehicles. He thus proposed that the words "of countries" be inserted after "Administrations".

It was so agreed.

The Draft Resolution in Annex 3, as amended, was adopted.

The meeting was suspended at 4.25 p.m. and resumed at 4.50 p.m.

4. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" (Document No. 480)

The Chairman drew attention to Document No. 480 and the letter contained in its Annex. He proposed that the meeting take note of it.

It was so agreed.

5. Report of the "Plenary Ad Hoc Group" (Document No. 526)

The Chairman drew attention to the Report of the Ad Hoc Group of the Plenary Assembly (Document No. 526).

The Report was adopted.

The Chairman drew attention to the Draft Preamble for the Transmission of Replies by the Administrative Radio Conference to questions put by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Document No. 76 (Rev. 1) contained in the Annex to the Report of the Ad Hoc Group.

The Delegate of Mexico questioned the use of the expression "considerable unanimity" in the third paragraph of the Draft Preamble. Either there was unanimity or there was not. Unanimity could not be qualified by adjectives such as "considerable".

The Chairman thought that the expression was permissible in English. However, to avoid confusion, it could be replaced in the present instance by "considerable agreement".

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that he thought that the Draft Preamble should be made more explicit, and to that end he proposed that paragraph 3 should be deleted and should be replaced by the three paragraphs on page 2 of the Ad Hoc Group's Report beginning, respectively, "During its work...", "The majority view...." and "The minority view...".

The Chairman pointed out that the three paragraphs referred to by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, expressed the views of the Ad Hoc Group, not that of the Radio Conference, and that, if they were to be included in the Draft Preamble, they would have to be amended accordingly. He proposed that approval of the Draft Preamble should be deferred until the three Appendices to the Annex in Document No. 525 had been considered.

The Delegate of Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, agreeing with the Chairman, said that he found the Draft Preamble quite satisfactory as it stood.

The Delegate of France said that the ideas contained in the three paragraphs of the Ad Hoc Group's Report to which the Delegate of Czechoslovakia had referred were all to be found in Appendices 1, 2 and 3 which gave the Majority and Minority Opinions. He supported the Chairman's proposal to defer consideration of the Draft Preamble until later.

The Delegate of Colombia agreed with what had been said by the Chairman and the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported what had been said by the Chairman and the two previous speakers.

It was agreed to defer consideration of the Draft Preamble until the three Appendices had been considered.

Appendix 1 - Reply to Question 1 based on the Majority Opinion.

Approved without comment.

Appendix 2 - Reply to Question 2 based on the Majority Opinion.

The Delegate of Mexico said that it was incorrect to speak of the "establishment" of the I.F.R.B.'s specialised Secretariat, as was done in paragraph d) of Appendix 2, since that Secretariat had already been established. He thus proposed that the words "establishment and" in paragraph d) be deleted.

It was so agreed.

The Delegate of Italy recalled that his Delegation had submitted a proposal to the Plenipotentiary Conference to the effect that the Members of the I.F.R.B. should be reduced to seven. For that reason, his Delegation reserved its position with regard to Appendix.2.

The Delegate of Greece recalled that his Delegation had proposed that the Members of the I.F.R.B. be reduced to nine, and that they be elected on an individual, not a geographical, basis.

The Delegate of Sweden said that his Delegation had also introduced a proposal to reduce the number of I.F.R.B. Members from 11 to 9, and to provide for the election of those Members on the basis of individual qualifications.

The Delegate of the Swiss Confederation said that the Swiss Administration wholly shared the view just expressed by the Delegate of Sweden.

Appendix 2, as amended, and taking into account the reservations expressed, was approved.

Appendix 3 - Minority Opinion

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that the Minority Opinion was given in the names of the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Were there any other Delegations which wished to be associated with the Minority Opinion?

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia then made the following statement :

"My Delegation associates itself with what is said in Appendix 3, on pages 6 to 8 of Document No. 526. Furthermore, we wish to explain why 'technical examination' of notifications, as at present practised, should be discontinued.

"As regards ionospheric propagation questions, the existing procedure is based on the documents published in 1947 by the C.R.P.L. At that time, these were the only documents available for practical calculations. The recent work done by the International Radio Consultative Committee shows that major corrections are needed therein. At the Plenary Assembly of this body, in Warsaw (1956), a United States proposal was published. This advocated the use of that well-known document called R.P.U. 8 for the calculation of maximum usable and optimum working frequencies, and another report, R.P.U. 9, for the calculation of field strengths with high frequencies.

"This is reflected in the report by the International Frequency Registration Board in Document No. 20 of this Conference, where it is stated that as soon as the Board could study the two proposals in detail, it realized that their adoption might very well require a major overhaul of its propagation standards, which latter comprised several thousand curves drawn in accordance with previous data.

"Nevertheless, three years after the International Radio Consultative Committee Assembly in Warsaw, the Board was obliged to acknowledge, in Document, that it was not considering any change in the existing standards, the more so in that the Administrative Radio Conference would be meeting very shortly.

"Field strength curves are of course calculated on curves for optimum working and maximum usable frequency. Should these latter not be accurately determined, the outcome of the calculations of field strength become exceedingly doubtful. This is clearly shown in Report 152, unanimously adopted at the IXth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee in Los Angeles, where we read that the figures given by the two methods tended to be greater than the values obtained by measurement, but the figures given by the method set forth in Report 9 tend

to be closer to the measured figures than those calculated by the method described in C.R.P.L. Circular 462. But, over various paths, the actual values of field strength differ from the theoretical ones by a different amount, and it cannot be affirmed that protection ratios are not affected by inaccuracies in the method of calculation.

" But we have to consider, not only the absolute values of field strengths, but the hours as well during which these figures are obtained, and this brings us back again to the curves for optimum working and maximum usable frequency. Now in Report 150, unanimously adopted by the IXth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee in Los Angeles, we observe that the forecast of maximum usable frequency is acknowledged as being a good deal more difficult than had been expected.

" The researches undertaken by this Consultative Committee and by certain Administrations, published in professional journals and published in this Conference have shown that the mean values calculated by I.F.R.B. methods and those calculated by more recent methods, or methods used in practice, reveal considerable differences. The real figures for the mean maximum usable frequency differ from the mean figures as calculated by the I.F.R.B. by no less than 50 to 200%. The mean figures for actual field strength differ from those calculated by the I.F.R.B. by as much as 30 db (thirty-two times), and for protection ratios the discrepancy is even graver. As regards the times during which the successful use of a particular frequency is probable, the difference is such that sometimes calculation shows that the frequency cannot be used, while in actual fact it can be used for considerable periods. This leads to very grave inaccuracies, or rather to entirely false conclusions as a result of 'technical examination'. For example, a finding based on the I.F.R.B. standards might well assume that a certain frequency cannot be propagated, whereas in fact this frequency may be very close to the actual maximum usable frequency and will be propagated with a minimum of attenuation, and hence with a maximum field strength, and will cause interference, which were entirely overlooked in the 'technical examination'. Obviously, the opposite, too, will occur.

" Far be it from us to claim that the difficulties encountered are attributable to some fault on the part of the I.F.R.B. or its members. The I.F.R.B. had to use whatever documents were to hand, and at the time it set to work there were no other documents available. But the important point is that a body responsible for the ordered recording of frequencies cannot devise technical standards and keep them up to date. We have already shewn the hesitation with which the I.F.R.B. greeted the new curves submitted to the International Radio Consultative Committee Plenary Assembly in Warsaw. But there were other difficulties too. Because Administrations insist on the inclusion of their assignments in the Radio Frequency Record and in the draft plans, the I.F.R.B. has had to lower certain basic standards. Thus, for example, the draft high-frequency broadcasting plans were based on a 5 kc/s separation, despite the fact that measurements, and the experience acquired by broadcasting organizations have shown that such a course offered no solution. It is true, of course, that the recommendation on this matter

was only adopted at IXth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee in Los Angeles. This is the famous Recommendation 262, unanimously adopted, which says that at least with the majority of receivers now in use, the ratio of the mean desired signal to mean undesired signal offering satisfactory reception, i.e., reception during which interference due to the undesired signal can be considered tolerable - when two transmitters use carriers 5 kc/s apart, must not be considered as less than that required when the transmitters use the same frequency to within 50 c/s.

" It is true, too, that this fact was familiar to engineers as early as 1933, as is readily seen from the curve attached to International Radio Consultative Committee Report 127, published in the series of I.R.C.C. documents appearing in Document No. 159 of our Conference.

" All hitherto said shows that we do not at present possess sufficiently accurate technical standards which can be used as the basis for calculations designed for the compulsory evaluation of probabilities of interference and for the issue of findings having a legal status. In the present state of radio engineering, these calculations can serve only to enable Administrations to assess things beforehand; Administrations have to supplement them with the results obtained in actual operation.

" Hence purely theoretical calculations cannot be used as a basis for the registration of frequencies and must be supplemented by the results obtained in actual operation.

" In future, the results of theoretical calculation of propagation will have to be carefully checked, especially in the high frequencies. To this end, statistical data will have to be evolved for long-distance circuits actually in use. But let it not be forgotten here that most operating organizations already use ionospheric propagation forecast curves and this fact may well lead to systematic deviations in their activities. Now there does exist a type of service for which we may consider that there are unknown factors which intervene in the setting-up of a circuit, namely, the long-distance amateur service. A statistical assessment of this traffic from the point of view of the verification of the maximum usable frequency curves could give some exceedingly interesting results.

" In brief, then : A central body should be entrusted with the task of devising single standards for the calculation of interference probabilities. But such a body must be entirely independent of the body responsible for making an orderly recording of assignments. Experience has shown the pernicious effect of calling on one body to do both tasks. When there is a clash between requirements and technical standards, requirements always win. Hence the International Radio Consultative Committee should be the body responsible for devising technical standards, not the organ responsible for the recording of assignments.

" The application of technical standards not proved trustworthy in practice is to be avoided. The laws of nature do not always lend themselves to simplified curves, even if these latter be adopted by the highest international authority."

The Delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic wished his Delegation to be associated with the Minority Opinion.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. also wished his Delegation to be associated with the Minority Opinion.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland said that his Delegation approved the form in which Document No. 526 had been drawn up and wishes to be associated with the Minority Opinion.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. also wished his Delegation to be associated with the Minority Opinion.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that, as the Chairman would be aware, his Delegation had been asked to represent the Roumanian People's Republic at the meeting. The Roumanian People's Republic was also desirous of being associated with the Minority Opinion.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said that the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania likewise wished to be associated with the Minority Opinion.

The Deputy Secretary of the Conference assured those delegations which had expressed a desire to be associated with the Minority Opinion that their names would appear in the new draft of Appendix 3.

Appendix 3, as amended, was approved.

The Delegate of Colombia suggested that Appendices 1 and 2, which gave the Majority Opinion on the replies to Questions 1 and 2, should be combined, and that the Minority Opinion should become a separate document accompanied, if necessary, by an account of the views that had been expressed at the meeting.

The Chairman agreed that it would be well to combine Appendices 1 and 2 in a single document. The Minority Opinion could then be made an appendix to that document or reflected in the Minutes of the meeting.

The Delegate of Mexico agreed with the Delegate of Colombia. The Majority Opinion should be made the main body of the document to be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the Minority Opinion could be added as an Annex.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that it was normal practice in radio organizations in the United States for a majority opinion to be given as the policy of the organization and the minority opinion to be annexed to it. Thus, in his view, the suggestion of the Delegate of Colombia was correct from a procedural point of view.

The Delegate of France believed that the Radio Conference's reply to the Plenipotentiary Conference should take into account the views expressed in the meeting. He proposed that the document containing it should be entitled "Replies by the Administrative Radio Conference to Questions Put by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Document No. 76 (Rev. 1)" and should consist solely of the replies based on the Majority Opinion given in Appendices 1 and 2. The Minority Opinion would then form an annex to that document.

The Chairman agreed with the proposals for the layout of the document made by the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of Colombia said that the reply to the Plenipotentiary Conference involved a more important question than that of layout. No. 305 of the Radio Regulations laid down that "Each Conference shall determine the numbers of the members of the Board and the method of their election ...". Was there not a danger that, having sent its reply to the Plenipotentiary Conference the Radio Conference might find contradictions arising when it later came to consider No. 305, and possibly No. 304, of the Radio Regulations?

The Chairman said that Committee D of the Plenipotentiary Conference would study the Radio Conference's replies, and that a plenary meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held on the following Saturday would then decide the whole question. He had been going to propose that, once that decision had been taken, there should be a further plenary meeting of the Radio Conference to consider the paragraphs in the Radio Regulations referred to by the Delegate of Colombia. He thus proposed that consideration of the point raised by the Delegate of Colombia be deferred until after a decision had been taken by the forthcoming plenary meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It was so agreed.

The proposal of the Delegate of France with regard to the layout of the replies to the Plenipotentiary Conference was adopted.

Draft Preamble.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that, provided there was no other amendment to paragraph 3 of the Draft Preamble, his Delegation would withdraw its amendment to replace it by the three paragraphs of the Ad Hoc Group's Report to which he had referred.

The Delegate of Mexico, recalling his earlier statement, said that he feared that he might have been misinterpreted. All that he had suggested was that the word "considerable" be deleted before the word "unanimity" in paragraph 3 of the Draft Preamble.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that, in view of the fact that a Minority Opinion had been presented, with which many delegations had expressed the wish to be associated, it could hardly be said that there had been unanimity in the Ad Hoc Group.

The Chairman, agreeing, said that that was why he had proposed "agreement" instead of "unanimity".

The Delegate of Mexico agreed that the Draft Preamble should reflect what actually took place and accepted the Chairman's proposal. There appeared to be some discrepancies between the English and Spanish texts.

The Delegate of Colombia pointed out that, as matters stood, the names of those upholding the Minority Opinion would be mentioned in the Conference's reply, but not those who formed the Majority Opinion.

The Delegate of Brazil, agreeing, said that if a vote were to be taken on the Majority Opinion, it would have to be by roll-call if the names of those who supported it were to be recorded. He thus called for a roll-call vote on the question.

The Delegate of Sweden recalled that his Delegation had proposed that the number of I.F.R.B. members be reduced to nine. In view of that fact, he wondered whether a vote by his Delegation in favour of the Majority Opinion, which considered that the Board should continue to be composed of 11 persons, would commit it not to raise the question of the number of members of the Board at a later stage in either the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Radio Conference.

The Chairman said that he would suggest to those delegations which were in favour of a reduction in the membership of the Board that they should indicate so after the vote had been taken, and should in the meantime exercise their own discretion as to whether to vote in favour of the Majority Opinion or to abstain.

In accordance with the proposal by the Delegate of Brazil, a roll-call vote was then taken on the Majority Opinion in Appendices 1 and 2.

The result was as follows:

For: 47 - Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Burma (Union of); Brazil; Canada; Ceylon; China; Vatican City (State of the); Colombia; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda Urundi; Korea (Republic of); Cuba; Denmark; Group of the Different States and Territories Represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; France; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Iceland; Israel (State of); Japan; Kuwait; Malaya (Federation of); Mexico; Monaco; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands,

Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Portugal; Portuguese Oversea Provinces; Federal Republic of Germany; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible; Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of);

Against : 9 - Albania (People's Republic of) (by proxy); Bielorussian S. S. R.; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; Poland (People's Republic of); Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian People's Republic (by proxy); Czechoslovakia; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Abstentions : 9 - Afghanistan; Finland; Greece; Italy; Morocco (Kingdom of); United Arab Republic; Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation.

Mr. Sundaram, Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that he wished to state, on behalf of the I.F.R.B., that the I.F.R.B. did not agree with a number of statements made in certain sections of Appendix 3 to Document No. 526.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said he wished to state that his Delegation believed that the membership of the I.F.R.B. should remain at 11, but reserved his Delegation's position with regard to the question of whether the members must necessarily be of different nationalities. In that connection he wished to refer to the proposal on the subject which the United Kingdom Delegation had submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Norway then made the following statement :

"The Norwegian Delegation voted in favour of Appendix 1 and 2; however, we reserve the position of our Delegation at the Plenipotentiary Conference with regard to the number of Board Members. Our Delegation is of the opinion that the number could be reduced to 9 without detriment to the international character of the Board."

The Delegates of Greece, Sweden and the Swiss Confederation recalled the statements they had made prior to the roll-call vote with regard to the reduction in the membership of the I.F.R.B. to 9 and the election of those members on the basis of individual qualifications.

The Delegate of Portugal explained that his Delegation had voted in favour of the Majority Opinion, but reserved its position with regard to the number of members of the I.F.R.B.

The Chairman said that he wished to inform the Delegate of Mexico that the Spanish text of the replies would be brought into line with the other texts. The replies would be redrafted to take account of views that had been expressed at the meeting.

6. Proposals Nos. 4602 - High-frequency transmission; 4603 - Frequency-modulation transmissions and 4604 - Manufacture of reasonably-priced radio sets.

The Delegate of Morocco made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

" I must apologise for having to speak about the three proposals at the same time.

" Proposal 4602 should, in our opinion, have been submitted at the beginning of this Conference before the different Committees had studied this problem. It requires no great gifts of prophecy to see that it would at least have had the effect of showing delegations the interest which an organization like UNESCO has in this question.

" Nor should I wish to prejudge the results already obtained in the different Committees and I leave the task to their respective Chairmen to submit them at what appears to them the suitable time. The present situation of high-frequency broadcasting is unfortunately far from being good. The number of stations continues to increase, as does the range of power used, although only the most powerful transmitters have much chance of being heard.

" It tends to be forgotten that the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s are not only used for international broadcasting. Many countries, especially the big new countries, are obliged to use these bands, especially the lower part, for national services.

" It seems that at this Conference there is a current of ideas in favour of satisfying the needs of the new and developing countries. Up to the present, the assistance to these countries has remained in the form of generalities, but their needs can only be met by one of the three following courses of action :

- 1) Reducing the number of frequencies assigned to the major frequency users;
- 2) Reducing technical standards;
- 3) Widening the bands reserved for broadcasting.

" With regard to the first point, both earlier Conferences and the present one have shown us that nobody seems willing to give a greater or lesser part of what he has obtained.

" The second point has been discussed for hours on end. It seems that a minimum has been reached which cannot be exceeded without danger.

" The widening of the bands reserved for broadcasting has been opposed vigorously on the grounds that this would necessarily be to the detriment of the amateur service. For our part, we believe that the broadcasting service is much more important than the amateur service, and we hope that other delegations are convinced of this.

" To sum up, the new countries have not so far been assisted in any way in this field. Since they are the principal countries using short waves for national services, it would be just that, for them, the broadcasting service should have priority.

" I have spoken as I have, Mr. Chairman, in an attempt to explain that, at least in this field, the drawing up of a plan for HF broadcasting would bring great assistance to certain countries, and the new countries could have their place in this plan.

" With regard to Proposal No. 4604, I should like first of all to make a correction in order to clarify matters for delegates. The Proposal, as drafted in French, may cause confusion, in that it may be believed that it is concerned with the construction of receivers by the International Radio Consultative Committee, while in fact it is concerned with requesting this body to study the design of a receiver, the construction of which is left to various Administrations. For that reason the word 'manufacturing' in sub-paragraph a) should be changed to 'designing'.

" I have had occasion, both in the exercise of my duties and in my contacts with different delegates from countries at several Conferences, to note the interest which a large number of countries attach to this question.

" The principal users of the receiver will undoubtedly be the new and developing countries where the number of receiving sets per capita is very low. Moreover, in many countries like my own, there are vast areas without electricity, where the use of sets worked off the mains is either impossible or very difficult. Also, the present development of transistor technique does not make it possible to produce cheap receiving sets.

" We have taken up the problem with certain manufacturers, but the costs of study and large-scale production for our country alone are considerable and would weigh heavily on the cost price of the receiving set.

" It is for this reason that we support the recommendation of UNESCO that the International Radio Consultative Committee should be asked to study this problem. We know that certain countries have already studied it, as have organizations such as the International Broadcasting and Television Organization, and they could undoubtedly assist this Committee greatly in its task.

" I should like to take up Proposal No. 4603 by referring to what I have just said. That is, in order that the receiving set to be studied may be reasonably-priced, it will probably have to have a single medium-wave band with low sensitivity. Therefore, countries which have provided such receiving sets for their populations will have to provide for a wide coverage of countries with medium waves, - hence the need for new frequencies. It would thus be necessary that countries which are sufficiently developed and which possess networks of frequency-modulated transmitters should give up frequencies in favour of new countries, or should reduce the power of their medium-wave transmitters, so as to enable the new countries to equip themselves. A proposal on these lines has already been made by the Delegation of Libya in Document No. 105.

" Although what is recommended by UNESCO and supported by ourselves may seem utopian to certain delegations, I place my entire hope on the spirit of cooperation and assistance which has been so frequently shown here."

Mr. Behrstock, Representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) then made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Before speaking about the proposals submitted by the Delegation of Morocco on the suggestion of UNESCO, I should like, with your permission, Sir, to say a word about UNESCO's general interest in the Administrative Radio Conference. May I first convey to the Conference the best wishes of our Director-General. These good wishes are not merely a matter of form, because the success of your Conference will in a very direct way advance the aims of our Organization.

" It will be clear, I think, that an organization like UNESCO, dedicated by its Constitution to promoting the free flow of ideas by word and image, has a very real stake in a conference concerned with the regulation of radio throughout the world. What you have been doing here in Geneva will determine to a large extent whether broadcasting, in the years ahead, will or will not be used fully and effectively as a vehicle of enlightenment, entertainment and mutual understanding for people everywhere. This is of course a commonplace, but perhaps it is one that needs to be stated after your three months of arduous and painstaking negotiation, and more ahead. At this juncture may we at UNESCO assume for a moment the mantle of the public interest and express the appreciation owing to you

for the hard work and good will which have characterized your meetings. We feel confident that the results of the Conference will more than justify the hopes it has raised for the achievement of international agreement in the broadcasting field.

" It is because UNESCO was so keenly aware of the public interest in your deliberations that we decided, a couple of years ago, to arrange for the preparation of a comprehensive study intended to set forth in a technically sound but popular way the issues confronting broadcasting today, and to have that study published on the momentous occasion of this Geneva Conference. The study was prepared for UNESCO by a former member of the I.T.U. Secretariat, Mr. George A. Coddington, and was published under the title of Broadcasting without Barriers. Copies of the English-language edition of this study have been distributed to heads of delegations. The French-language edition, La Radiodiffusion dans le Monde, I may add, will be issued shortly and distributed to the delegations concerned.

" As a further means of highlighting the public interest in your Conference, UNESCO also undertook to devote the entire September issue of its illustrated monthly magazine, the UNESCO Courier, to radio and specifically to the issues before your meeting. Copies of the magazine have also been distributed to all delegations.

" I hope you will pardon me, Mr. Chairman, for speaking about these somewhat extraneous points. I do so only to indicate the importance we in UNESCO attach to this Conference. We sincerely hope that the two publications will have contributed, in a modest way, to making more widely known the difficult and vital issues that you are grappling with here at Geneva.

" Let me now turn to the proposals. They are inspired by the same objective as the publications to which I have referred, namely to help you, as far as it is within our power to do so, to remove all barriers to broadcasting. Such is the interest of UNESCO in this matter that our General Conference - the sovereign body which, like your Plenipotentiary Conference, represents all our 82 Member States - authorized the Director-General to make suggestions as to proposals which might be submitted to the Administrative Radio Conference. The Delegation of Morocco was good enough to sponsor three of these suggestions, which are accordingly now before the Conference as Proposals Nos. 4602, 4603 and 4604. I should like to express our great gratitude to the Moroccan Delegation for having undertaken to submit these proposals and for having so ably presented them to the plenary session.

" There is little I can add to that presentation. I should like only to mention briefly the considerations which impelled UNESCO to suggest each proposal.

" The first Proposal - No. 4602 - gives expression to a view which will surely meet with no dissent. It merely emphasizes the indisputable fact that the public interest will be best served if agreement can be reached at this Conference on a plan for the distribution of high frequencies. I should like to stress that UNESCO has not subscribed to any particular method or proposal for solving this vexing problem. Our purpose rather has been to urge the overriding necessity that agreement must be reached. The study "Broadcasting without Barriers" to which I have referred contains an exhaustive account of the long and frustrating effort to reach agreement over the past eleven years, and of the disservice done to broadcasting by the inability to find a common ground. Since 1948, as the UNESCO study points out, something like 90 months of international conference time have been spent in the pursuit of agreement on a plan. I may note parenthetically that UNESCO itself is no newcomer to this collective effort. As long ago as the Atlantic City Conference we set forth our point of view on the urgency of agreement on an equitable high frequency broadcasting plan. We earnestly hope that the Geneva Conference will bring an end to the deadlock. If it does, it will have well served not only the I.T.U. but also UNESCO in permitting broadcasting at long last to play the tremendous role which is technically within the reach of this incomparable medium of communication.

" Turning now to Proposal No. 4603, this is a recommendation aimed at the wider use of frequency modulation (FM) by local broadcasting services. The technical implications of this proposal will be evident, as will the fact that it is no more than a recommendation, dealing as it does with a matter solely within the domain of national broadcasting services. One result of the greater use of FM, as the experience of a number of countries has shown, is to ensure reception conditions relatively free from interference - the kind of high quality reception essential to musical, dramatic and cultural programmes, which UNESCO, of course, would like to encourage. In addition, this recommendation, if widely followed, would permit allocations in the low and medium frequencies to be used only for national and regional broadcasting, while the high frequency bands could be reserved almost exclusively for long distance international broadcasting, thus contributing to the solution of the allocation problem as a whole.

" I now come to the third and last Proposal, No. 4604. Here it is suggested that a study might usefully be made of the possibility of designing low-cost, standardized radio receivers to meet the needs of the new and developing countries. I should emphasize, as has been done by the Delegation of Morocco, that what is proposed is only a study - a study that would seek to find the answer to a practical question. What kind of receiver do the under-developed countries want and what are its technical specifications?

" The need for such a receiver, as stated by the Delegate of Morocco, will be evident from the figures. In about 100 countries, with a total population of nearly 1,500 millions, there are fewer than five receivers per 100 persons. Most of these countries are in Asia and Africa. If it is assumed that each family is entitled to have one receiver, then some 350 million sets would have to be provided for the under-developed countries - a number equal to the existing total of receivers throughout the world.

" If the Conference should decide that a study might be undertaken, the I.T.U.'s role could be purely technical - that is, to determine the specifications of the low-cost standardized receiver. After the conclusion of this technical I.T.U. study, UNESCO would be glad, if so desired, to pursue the results of the study with the manufacturers and the Regional Economic Commission of the United Nations. This whole undertaking could, we feel, be an important step towards making radio more accessible to millions of people in the under-developed countries, at a time when it is greatly needed as an auxiliary to literacy campaigns and for economic and social advancement generally in these regions.

" Such are the three proposals, Mr. Chairman, which we hope will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Conference. Whatever may be the fate of these specific proposals, however, I should like to conclude by reaffirming UNESCO's great appreciation of the cooperation established with the I.T.U., not only in radio but in other telecommunication fields. We hope you find, as we do, that ours is a natural alliance of two Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, both devoted, in complementary ways, to ensuring the use of communication for the common good."

The Chairman thanked the Representative of UNESCO for the cooperation that Organization had shown towards the I.T.U. He also wished to express his appreciation for its having made available the results of Mr. Coddington's studies in the booklet entitled "Broadcasting without Barriers".

The Delegate of Pakistan said that he had listened with great interest to the statements by the Delegate of Morocco and the Representative of UNESCO. His Delegation supported the principles underlying the three Recommendations, which had been put forward with a view to improving the educational and cultural situation in new and developing countries, especially those in Asia and Africa, where broadcasting was just beginning to make its way, but where there was unfortunately a lack of receiving sets and power supplies.

With regard to Recommendation No. 1 (Proposal No. 4602), he pointed out that his Delegation had consistently supported a planned use of the spectrum. It was far from certain, however, that the object of Recommendation No. 1 could be attained by the present Conference, and his Delegation hoped that the problem would be solved on the basis of frequency management.

With regard to Recommendation No. 2 (Proposal No. 4603) he believed that those countries which had the resources to go into higher bands should do so. As the Delegate of Morocco had pointed out, new and developing countries were being prejudiced by the present situation. He pointed out that the problem referred to in Recommendation No. 2 was being studied in the Ad Hoc Group of Committee 5, where the problems of new and developing countries in particular were receiving consideration. He wished to draw special attention to the problem raised by the practice of intentional interference, which was an extremely important one. He hoped that the Radio Conference would recommend the Plenipotentiary Conference to take steps to put an end to the practice.

Finally, his Delegation supported Recommendation No. 3 (Proposal No. 4604). Many countries had already carried out studies relating to the manufacture of reasonably-priced receiving sets, and he was sure that the study recommended in the Recommendation would produce a wealth of useful information on the subject.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia then made the following statement :

"The Moroccan proposals, together with the statement made by the Representative of UNESCO, touch on matters of decisive importance, calling for a meticulous scrutiny by this Conference.

" The Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has repeatedly drawn attention to the requirements of the 'new and developing' countries, with an eye to the assignment of frequencies which will enable them to maintain and develop their radio and broadcasting systems.

" Besides which, the Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has repeatedly said how great is the need for broadcasting assignment plans, which alone can meet the needs of the 'new and developing' countries, provided always all Members of the Union are cooperative.

" The Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia takes this opportunity to announce its wholehearted support for the Moroccan proposal. Once more does it draw attention to the need for high-frequency broadcasting and fixed-service assignment plans."

The Delegate of Italy strongly supported Recommendation No. 1, but thought that it might be more usefully discussed in the relevant Committee.

The Delegate of India said that the basic idea contained in Recommendation No. 1 would certainly be acceptable to all delegations. However, the Conference had already devoted considerable time to the question of planning high frequency broadcasting and would no doubt continue to keep the matter in the forefront of its deliberations.

The subjects of Recommendations Nos. 2 and 3, on the other hand, were not before the Conference in a prominent way, and the Conference might thus wish to take action on the two Recommendations. Recommendation No. 2 involved financial considerations. Frequency-modulated transmissions were not possible for many countries, but he felt that countries which could afford them should undertake them. He therefore proposed that the Conference should consider taking action on Recommendation No. 2.

He supported the arguments that had been advanced by the Delegate of Morocco and the Representative of UNESCO in favour of Recommendation No. 3. In India, there was a proportion of about 250 listeners to each radio receiving set. Although much had been done towards producing moderately-priced receiving sets, he believed that the results of the study proposed in Recommendation No. 3 would be most welcome.

The Delegate of Iran said that he agreed with what had been said by the Delegate of Pakistan, especially with regard to the question of intentional interference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that his Delegation fully recognized the importance of broadcasting, whether on a local or international scale. In his view, however, Recommendation No. 1 contained nothing new. The problem of high frequency transmissions had been under constant consideration, especially by the present Conference, and he thus thought that no useful purpose would be served by adopting a further Recommendation on the subject.

With regard to Recommendation No. 2, the question of frequency-modulation transmissions had been discussed in Committee 4, but, as the Delegate of India had suggested, further emphasis might be given to it.

He understood the basic idea underlying Recommendation No. 3, but would prefer to see that Recommendation drafted in a more specific manner. It was clear that the role of the C.C.I.R. would have to be purely technical. It had not been the custom of the C.C.I.R. in the past to design specific pieces of equipment, but only to lay down required technical standards. It was thus essential to ensure that what was proposed in Recommendation No. 3 was within the scope of the C.C.I.R., and that it would in fact be of assistance to UNESCO and to the populations of the countries concerned.

The Chairman proposed that Recommendation No. 1 should be noted by the meeting, but that no action should be taken on it until Committee 5 had reached its decisions on high frequency transmissions, at which point the Delegate of Morocco could raise the matter again if he so desired.

It was so agreed.

The Chairman proposed that the meeting adopt Recommendation No. 2, subject to changes by the Drafting Committee.

Recommendation No. 2 (Proposal No. 4603) was adopted.

The Chairman said that as there was considerable support of the principle contained in Recommendation No. 3, possibly the C.C.I.R. should be requested to draft a more suitable Recommendation. Mr. Hayes of the C.C.I.R. had informed him that the C.C.I.R. would be prepared to undertake this task.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia, speaking as the Representative of the International Broadcasting and Television Organization, said that that Organization, at its second session in Sofia, had prepared recommendations for specifications for cheap receiving sets, and its study groups had also studied the same question. The I.B.T.O. was prepared to place all the resulting documentation at the disposal of the C.C.I.R. and to cooperate with that body in every way.

The Chairman proposed that the subject of Recommendation No. 3 should be referred to the C.C.I.R. in order that that body might draw up a draft Recommendation for consideration at a later Plenary.

It was so agreed.

7. Nomenclature of the Unit of Frequency in the three Working Languages.
(Document No. 315)

The Chairman pointed out that the work of the Drafting Committee was being held up due to the lack of an agreed nomenclature for the unit of frequency in the three working languages.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that the Drafting Committee needed definite instructions with regard to the nomenclature of the unit of frequency in order to prepare texts for the Radio Conference. He drew attention to the discussions at the third meeting of Committee 6 in the Summary Record of that meeting (Document No. 315), and in particular to the decision shown on page 3 of that record that the term "cycles per second (c/s)" be used in the English text, "Hertz (Hz)" in the French text, and either "Hertz (Hz)" or "cycles per second (c/s)" in the Spanish text. It would be helpful if the meeting could give its views with regard to that decision.

The Delegate of the Argentine Republic said that when the question had first been raised in Committee 6, it had been decided that, in view of the scarcity of Spanish-speaking delegates at present at the meeting, either "cycles per second (c/s)" or "Hertz (Hz)" could be used in the Spanish text. Subsequent consultations with other Spanish-speaking delegations, however, had revealed general agreement that "cycles per second c/s" only should be used.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that his Delegation wished to see only "cycles per second (c/s)" used in the English text.

The Delegate of Mexico said that his Delegation was strongly in favour of the use of "hertz (Hz)" in the Spanish text. For one thing, "Hertz (Hz)" was considerably easier to pronounce, and it also avoided the linguistic confusions of a technical nature which arose from the use of the term "cycles per second".

The Chairman said that he would call on French-speaking delegates to indicate their preference between "Hertz (Hz)" and "cycles per second (c/s)" so far as the French text was concerned.

It was decided, by 13 votes to 3 with 1 abstention, that the term "Hertz (Hz)" should be used in the French text.

The Delegate of Colombia explained that he had voted with the French-speaking delegates, since French was the Union's language of authenticity.

The Delegate of Cuba said that the terminology in question seemed to vary with different countries. He thought, however, that the Conference should adopt a solution on an international basis. Thus, since the French-speaking delegates had chosen the term "Hertz (Hz)", he believed that that decision should be followed for the other working languages.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that considerable time had been spent in working groups discussing the question of nomenclature. "Cycles per second (c/s)" in English and "Hertz (Hz)" in French represented a compromise. Of the three Spanish-speaking delegates who had been present at the third meeting of Committee 6, two had been in favour of "Hertz (Hz)" and one in favour of "cycles per second (c/s)".

The Delegate of Paraguay pointed out that in the Convention mention was made of "kilocycles" and "megacycles". The terminology used in the Conference was always "cycles per second", and he believed that to be an argument in favour of definitively adopting it for the unit of frequency.

The Chairman said that he would call on Spanish-speaking delegates to indicate their preference between "Hertz (Hz)" and "cycles per second (c/s)" so far as the Spanish text was concerned.

It was decided by the Spanish-speaking delegates, by 5 votes to 3, with no abstentions, that the term "cycles per second (c/s)" should be used in the Spanish text.

The Chairman said that the nomenclature in the three working languages would be put to the vote as a whole.

It was decided, by 41 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, that "cycles per second (c/s)" should be used in the English and Spanish texts and that "Hertz (Hz)" should be used in the French text.

8. Allocation of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations

The Chairman pointed out that Article 47 of the Radio Regulations ("Effective Date of the Radio Regulations") had not so far been referred to any Committee. He would therefore propose that it be referred to the Drafting Committee, which should deal with it on the basis of recommendations from other Committees.

It was so agreed.

The Meeting rose at 7.05 p.m.

C.K.F. Mackenzie
Rapporteur

C. Stead
Deputy Secretary of the Conference

Charles J. Acton
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 559-E (Rev. 2)
2 December 1959

GENEVA, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

M O R O C C O

MODIFICATION OF PROPOSAL NO. 4604

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

The Administrative Radio Conference of the I.T.U., Geneva, 1959,
considering

- a) that the advantages of broadcasting should be made more easily available to the populations of the countries where at present the density of receivers is particularly low due to economic, geographic or technical reasons;
- b) that to this end it is desirable that efficient broadcasting receivers should be available at prices low enough to secure their wide distribution in these countries;
- c) that general agreement on the performance of suitable broadcasting receivers would prove most useful to radio receiver manufacturers by assisting them to produce suitable receivers having an agreed adequate standard performance at the lowest possible cost;

invites the C.C.I.R.

- 1. to draw up performance specifications for one or more types of sound broadcasting receivers suitable for production in large quantities at the lowest possible cost, the receivers to meet the requirements of listeners in the countries mentioned in paragraph a) above.

The specifications should cover receivers for amplitude modulated transmissions in the low, medium, and/or high frequency bands (bands numbers 5, 6 and/or 7) as well as those for frequency modulated transmissions in the VHF band (band No. 8) according to the needs of the countries.

- 2. To complete the work in as short a time as possible, Collaboration should be maintained with other international bodies (such as the E.B.U (IBTO), I.E.C., etc.) working in this field with a view to avoiding duplication of effort,

and requests the Secretary-General

to communicate the result of this study, together with suggestions as to the action to be taken, to the Director-General of UNESCO.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 559-E (Rev.)
27 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

M O R O C C O

MODIFICATION OF PROPOSAL NO. 4604

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

The Administrative Radio Conference of the I.T.U., Geneva, 1959,
considering

- a) that the advantages of broadcasting should be made more easily available to the populations of the countries where at present the density of receivers is particularly low due to economic, geographic or technical reasons;
- b) that to this end it is desirable that efficient broadcasting receivers should be available at prices low enough to secure their wide distribution in these countries;
- c) that general agreement on the performance of suitable broadcasting receivers would prove most useful to radio receiver manufacturers by assisting them to produce suitable receivers having an agreed adequate standard performance at the lowest possible cost;

invites the C.C.I.R.

- 1) to draw up performance specifications for one or more types of sound broadcasting receivers suitable for production in large quantities at the lowest possible cost, the receivers to meet the requirements of listeners in the countries mentioned in paragraph a) above.

The specifications should cover receivers for amplitude modulated transmissions in the low, medium or high frequency bands as well as those for frequency modulated transmissions in the VHF bands according to the needs of the countries.

- 2) The work should be done by the C.C.I.R. in as short a time as possible. Collaboration should be maintained with other international bodies working in this field with a view to avoiding duplication of effort,

and requests the Secretary-General

to communicate the result of this study, together with suggestions as to the action to be taken, to the Director-General of UNESCO.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 559-E

12 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MOROCCO

Modification of Proposal No. 4604

Draft Recommendation

The Radio Administrative Conference of the I.T.U., Geneva, 1959

considering

- a) that the advantages of broadcasting should be made more easily available to the populations of the technically less well developed countries;
- b) that to this end it is desirable that efficient broadcast sets should be available at prices low enough to secure their wide distribution in these countries;
- c) that general agreement on the performance of a suitable broadcasting receiver would prove most useful to radio receiver manufacturers by assisting them to produce suitable receivers having an agreed standard performance at the lowest possible cost;

invites the C.C.I.R.

- 1) to draw up a performance specification for a broadcast receiver suitable for production in large quantities at the lowest possible cost, the receiver to be specially adapted to the needs of listeners in the technically less well developed countries; this should be done in as short a time as possible.
 - 2) to communicate this specification, together with suggestions as to the further action to be taken, to U.N. E.S.C.O. as soon as possible.
-

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 560-E (Rev)
16 November, 1959.

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Eighth Plenary Meeting

Thursday, 17 November, 1959, at 3 p.m. - Room A

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 558)
2. Draft recommendation, based on Proposal No. 4604 (Document No. 559)
3. Procedure for the election of the members of the International Frequency Registration Board.
4. Notes relative to the European Broadcasting Convention, Copenhagen 1948 and the European Regional Convention, for the Maritime Mobile Service. (Copenhagen, 1948) (Doc. No. 565).
5. First series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 551) *
6. Miscellaneous.

*) In order to expedite the work of the Plenary Assembly, delegates are urged to notify the Secretariat (Room 107) directly of any errors of a purely typographical nature appearing in the "blue" texts.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 560-E
12 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Eighth Plenary Meeting

Monday, 16 November, 1959, at 5 p.m. - Room A

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 558)
2. Draft recommendation, based on Proposal No. 4604 (Document No. 559)
3. Procedure for the election of the members of the International
Frequency Registration Board.
4. First series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee *)
5. Miscellaneous.

*) In order to expedite the work of the Plenary Assembly, delegates are urged to notify the Secretariat (Room 107) directly of any errors of a purely typographical nature appearing in the "blue" texts.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 561-E
13 November 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDSixteenth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Wednesday, 11 November 1959, at 09.00 - Room C

Reference: Agenda of 5 November 1959, Document No. DT 7081. a) Summary Record of the Fourteenth Meeting, Document No. DT 708

Document No. 502 was approved, subject to the addition in the French text of the words "at one terminal" after "required" in the definition of Station, term No. 35 in the Annex.

b) Summary Record of the Fifteenth Meeting, Document No. 529

Document No. 529 was approved subject to the following:

- 1) Change "(Pc)" to "(P_c)", page 1, paragraph 1, item 5).
- 2) Add "land" after "radionavigation" in the definition of Radiobeacon Station, term No. 53 in the Annex, and change "NOC" to "MOD".
- 3) Delete "placed on the ground" from the definition of Marker Beacon, term No. 70c in the Annex, and add "ADD" before 70c.
- 4) In the Spanish text, change "(SAI)" to "(ILS)" in term No. 70; delete "(SAI)" in terms Nos. 70a and 70b.
- 5) In the French text, change "voix" to "trajectoire" in the definition to term No. 70a. It was noted that the terms in the Annex have already been approved by the Committee, so that the substantive changes to terms Nos. 53 and 70c must be considered as tentative until approved by Committee 6.

2. Remaining terms to be defined, Document No. DT 531, Addendum No. 1

This document presents two draft terms and definitions, Aeronautical Mobile Frequencies (R) and Aeronautical Mobile Frequencies (OR), as a result of the request received by Committee 6 from Committee 7 for suitable terms and definitions covering these matters. (See Agenda, 11th meeting of Committee 6, Document No. DT 648, item No. 4, referring to Document No. 242, Rev., section 9, page 7). The discussion on these terms and definitions indicated a considerable doubt on the part of some delegates for their need. Other delegates were not sure whether definitions relating to "frequencies" or to "services" would be preferable.

Others felt that the scope of the (OR) frequencies was not clear. The Chairman pointed out that the definitions agreed in substance with RR Nos. 256 and 257, but agreed to contact the Chairman of Working Group 5B2 as to the need for and the scope of the terms and definitions.

3. Terms previously considered and deferred

These terms, included in the Annex to Document No. 326, received the following action, some by a majority show of hands. Because of the small number of delegations represented, a decision on each term should be taken by Committee 6.

- a) Deleted: Nos. 10a - Phototelegraphy;
10b - Remote Control;
166 - Radio Control;
17a - Telephone Call;
17b - Phototelegram;
18m - Wideband Radio Relay System.
- b) Deferred because of coordination with other Committees:
Nos. 22a - Tropical Broadcasting Service;
41 - Coast Station;
42 - Aeronautical Station;
45 - Ship Station;
69j - Main Transmitter;
69k - Reserve Transmitter;
69l - Emergency Transmitter;
69m - Radio Noise;
69n - Natural Radio Noise;
69q - Man-made Noise;

and the following from Document No. DT 516:

- Nos. 18.15 - Examination for Conformity;
18.55 - Prior Operation;
18.60 - Future Operation;
18.65 - Quasi-Conforming Operation;
18.70 - Monitoring.

- c) Adopted: No. 18a ADD Radiotelephone Call: A telephone call originating in or intended for a mobile station, transmitted on all or a part of its route over the radiocommunication channels of a mobile service.

4. Article 1, Section VI, Operating Terms

Proposals Nos. 31 and 279, at pages 41 and 94, respectively of the I.T.U. Yellow Book, were introduced by the Delegate of France, who explained the desirability of providing the additional section and called attention to the suggested list of terms to be included, in Proposal 279. A general discussion ensued, during which the Chairman referred to a draft proposal, which he had distributed. (In English only, but now reproduced as Document No. DT 749). This proposal would group the terms and definitions

in two sections, (1) Systems, Services and Stations, and (2) Technical Characteristics and Procedures. A general discussion followed as to the relative merits of an alphabetical list, (which would not be the same in all languages and would result in the separation of some related terms), two or more sections somewhat as in Document No. DT 749 and the six sections proposed by France as an extension of the present arrangement in the RR. No decision was attempted, but all delegates were requested to test the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various methods prior to the next meeting and, in particular, any new proposals which they intended to make in this regard.

5. Other Matters

The Delegate of Canada inquired as to the status of terms 69i, 69j, 69k and 69l which Committee 6 was requested to refer to Committee 7. (See Document No. 543, page 2, paragraph 3.) The Chairman agreed to obtain the information from the Chairman of Committee 6.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that since the formation of the Sub-Working Group on the coordination of definitions at the last meeting of Working Group 6A, that the Chairman of Committee 6 had expanded the terms of reference of the linguist group to include liaison with other committees, since the functions and to a great extent the members of these two groups are the same. He recommended that the Sub-Working Group of 6A be merged with the group organized by Committee 6. This was agreed.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.40 hours.

E. W. Allen
Chairman, Working Group 6A

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 562-E
12 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

MODIFIED FOOTNOTE 14) TO THE DRAFT NEW TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS,
as agreed in Committee 4, at its Twenty-third Meeting on
11 November, 1959, is reproduced hereunder for information ;

- 126 MOD 14) "In the U.S.S.R. and the Black Sea Zone of Bulgaria, Roumania and Turkey, the band 315-325 kc/s is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service under the following conditions :
- " a) The maritime radionavigation service will be operated so as not to interfere with the aeronautical radionavigation service in the North Sea area.
 - " b) In the Black Sea and White Sea areas, the maritime radio-navigation service is the main service and the aeronautical radionavigation service is a permitted service.
(Document No. 242 (Rev. 2), paragraph 7B)
 - " c) The assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the maritime and aeronautical radionavigation services in the Baltic Sea area will be subject to prior consultation between the interested Administrations."

Gunnar Pedersen
Chairman, Committee 4



CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS
GENEVE, 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 16 AU 22 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 16 TO 22 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 16 AL 22 DE NOVIEMBRE

Document N° 563-FES
14 novembre 1959

	16 Lundi Monday Lunes				17 Mardi Tuesday Martes				18 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				19 - Jeudi Thursday Jueves				20 Vendredi Friday Viernes				21 Samedi Saturday Sábado			
	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700
Assemblée plénière				A																				
Com. 1																E*)								
G.T. 3B													PW	PW										
Com. 4							A	A							A	A			B	B	A	A		
G.T. 4 Ad hoc	B	B	C																					
G.T. 4B	C	C									C	C	B	B										
G.T. 4D													E	E			F	F						
G.T. 4D Special									C	C														
S.G.T. 405			F																					
G.T. 4E	E	E			E	E					F	F												
G.T. 4G									E	E							C	C						
Com. 5											B	B												
G.T. 5A							F	F	B	B			F	F	E	E			F	F	F	F	A	A
G.T. 5B	F	F	A		F	F											B	B						

*) A 18 h. 30



	16 Lundi Monday Lunes					17 Mardi Tuesday Martes					18 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				19 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				20 Vendredi Friday Viernes				21 Samedi Saturday Sábado			
	0900	1100	1500	1700	2030	0900	1100	1500	1700	2030	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700	0900	1100	1500	1700
S.G.T. 5B3											F	F														
S.G.T. 5B6								E	E								F	F								
Com. 6															C	C										
G.T. Com. 6			G					G	G		G	G									G	G				
Com. 7											D	D											D	D		
S. Com. 7A	D	D											D	D					D	D						
G.T. 7A4					E*	D	D			E*							D	D						E*	E*	
G. T. 7A7					E*	C	C			E*														E*	E*	
S. Com. 7B			E					D	D						D	D										
S. Com. 7C																					D	D				
S. Com. 7E	L	L															H	H								
Com. 8	K	K	K			K	K	K	K		K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K

*) G.T. 7A4 on G.T. 7A7.

NOTE: Lectures: "Colour Television", Wednesday 18, at 2100; "Radio Propagation", Thursday, 19, at 2100; I.T.U. Banquet, Saturday, 21, at 1930.

Conférences: "Télévision en couleur", Mercredi, 18, à 21 h.; "Propagation radioélectrique", Jeudi 19, à 21 h.; Banquet de l'U.I.T., Samedi 21, à 19h.30.

Conferencias: "Televisión en color", miércoles, 18, a 21 h.; "Propagación radioeléctrica", jueves 19, a 21 h.; Banquete de la U.I.T., sábado 21, a 19 h.30.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 564-E
14 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

22nd Meeting of Committee 4

Monday, 9 November, 1959 at 15.00 hours

1. The first item of the Agenda, Document No. DT 701, was to approve the summary records of previous meetings. The record of the 19th meeting, Document No. 458, was approved without comments.

The summary record of the 20th meeting, Document No. 507, requires the following amendments:

On page 3 in line 4 the word "content" should be replaced by "intent".

In paragraph 5 delete the first part of the last sentence from the words "after a discussion" to the words "principles involved;" and replace by "after the work of the working groups of Committee 4 had been completed, Committee 4 would decide whether to set up an ad hoc group to consider the question of a resolution in respect of frequencies for Radioastronomy;".

The Delegate of Cuba asked for the following statement to be included in the summary record:

"We believe that the proposals for the exclusive astronomy bands are well founded and we are quite prepared to agree to them, since astronomical work benefits everyone, not only the more advanced countries. However, the Delegation of Cuba has carefully studied Document No. 452 and we see that the frequencies or parts of bands mentioned in this document are to some extent being used by our country and, therefore, we should like to take part in the work of the Special Group in the interests of co-ordination, and with a view to meeting the requirements of the astronomical service."

With these amendments Document No. 507 was adopted.

The summary record of the 21st meeting, Document No. 518, requires the following amendment:

In paragraph 3 in the first line on page 2 insert a period after "Document No. 270" and replace the remainder of that sentence and the next



sentence by the following text: "This opinion was expressed by several other delegates including Australia. The United States delegation felt that there should be a connection between the table of frequency allocations and the resolution, which could be obtained by a provision in Article 47 specifying the date and conditions of entry into force of the new allocations. This view was supported by the Delegates of South Africa, Canada, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay."

The Delegate of Cuba asked that the statement attributed to him near the end of page 2 should be replaced by the following text:

"The Delegation of Cuba, in connection with the Draft Resolution in Document No. 477, said that there was a discrepancy between paragraphs 2 and 4 since paragraph 2 recommended the existence of worldwide assignments in the band and paragraph 4 admitted sharing between broadcasting and amateurs.

" The Delegation of Cuba could not agree with the proposed text since it was its firm belief that the Conference should not accept proposals of that kind which contained such contradictions.

" The remarks of the Cuban Delegation on broadcasting in that band would be found in previous summary records of the Committee."

The Delegate of Cuba asked for the following statement to be included after sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 1:

"As regards the use of the bands between 1 700 and 2 300 Mc/s, the Delegation of Cuba explained that it was about to inaugurate a microwave network over the whole of the territory of Cuba, which would cost more than 12 million pesos. More than two thirds of the network were already in operation and therefore the Cuban Administration could not agree to sharing in those bands."

With these three amendments Document No. 518 was accepted.

2. The second item was concerned with the verbal reports of the Chairmen of the working groups. In the absence of M. Loyer, the Chairman said that he understood that Working Group 4A would be meeting on Thursday to consider its third and last report which could probably be available to Committee 4 early next week.

In the absence of Mr. Sastry who was unable to be present the Chairman said that he understood that Working Group 4B expected to hold its final meeting on Friday, during which the last report concerning the band 70 - 150 kc/s would be finalised; this report could be expected by Committee 4 some time next week.

Mr. Pressler reported that his Working Group 4C had completed their meetings last Thursday and their report would be available to Committee 4 shortly.

Mr. Sowton, Chairman of Working Group B, felt that in view of the scanty report made on his previous observations it was hardly worthwhile making these reports; he expected that his first draft report would be completed on Thursday this week and available to Committee 4 early next week. He hoped that the sub-working groups would be able to complete the remainder of their work so that Working Group 4D could approve the second report concerning the band 27.5 - 235 Mc/s in the week commencing 16 November, and that this report would be available to Committee 4 during the week commencing 23 November. In conclusion, without wishing to use the words "I told you so" he pointed out that this coincided with the forecast he had made seven weeks ago.

Colonel Braga said that his Working Group 4E had received all the reports from the sub-groups and hoped to be able to complete its task this week.

Mr. Myers regretted that the work of his Working Group 4G appeared to be making "reverse progress"; they had had to set up two sub-groups 4G1 and 4G2, and if these groups could complete their task within the next two days Working Group 4G might be able to complete its work by the end of this week.

A number of delegates expressed concern that the work of Committee 4 would not be completed by the target date established by the Conference, and various suggestions were made as to means of overcoming this difficulty; the Chairman said that he would take these views and suggestions into account, and take up in the Steering Committee the question of getting the work organised on the best possible basis.

3. Item 3 of the Agenda was to consider Corrigendum No. 2 to Document No. 361. After some discussion the following text was approved for an additional regulation No. 94a:

"Besides the action they can take in accordance with No. 92, if two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union co-ordinate the use of individual frequencies in any frequency band covered by Article 5 before notifying changes in frequency usage, they shall, in all appropriate cases, inform the I.F.R.B. of such co-ordination."

4. Item 4 of the Agenda was concerned with the draft resolution contained in Document No. 477 and the United States proposals in Document No. 501. After a short discussion it was agreed to replace the text on page 2 of Document No. 477 after the words "further resolves" by paragraph 4B of Annex 1 of Document No. 270.

In introducing the proposals in Document No. 501 the Delegate of the United States pointed out a typing error in which 73 000 kc/s should read 7 300 kc/s; he explained that the purpose of the proposal was to cover the hiatus between the Atlantic City Table of Allocations and the Geneva Table. The words "essential condition" in proposal No.

5559 was intended to mean that condition expressed in paragraph 4a of Annex 1 of Document No. 270. The Delegate of Italy was strongly opposed on the grounds that a) if the new Table is suspended so long as out of band services exist similar provisions must be made in all parts of the Table, and b) so long as any administration fails to observe the provisions of No. 327, the Geneva Table could not come into force. The two viewpoints were strongly supported, and on a show of hands there appeared to be equal numbers in favour and against. On a roll call vote the following result was obtained:

In favour of the U.S. proposal	22
Against	25
Abstentions	6

After this decision the Delegate of the United States said that he was unable to accept Annex 1 of Document No. 270 unless decisive action were taken to implement the provisions of that Annex; he, therefore, reserved his right to take later action in this matter. Similar views were expressed by the delegates of Argentina, South Africa, Columbia, Venezuela, Paraguay, Mexico, Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil and New Zealand. The Delegate of Cuba asked for the following statement to be recorded:

"We realise that many Administrations did not foresee the various proposals submitted during this Conference for changing the status quo in bands higher than 27.5 Mc/s. This has been the subject of much discussion in the various Working Groups and in Committee 4, since a new concept of priority in these bands was submitted for consideration: this does not guarantee the co-ordinated use of existing services for which it has not yet been possible to establish a procedure for the allocation of frequencies. This problem arises only between neighbouring countries, since the services which are claimed cannot be included on a world-wide basis.

" The Working Groups and Sub-Working Groups of this Committee study proposals for bands higher than 27.5 Mc/s. They have not yet submitted their reports to this Committee. We realise that a change in procedure with regard to these bands must be the subject of a detailed and thorough study of the complex problems which have arisen and yet we cannot ask this Conference to reach a final conclusion until it has thoroughly studied all the problems arising and contemplated future co-ordination between the services at present operating in these bands.

" Committee 4 has done brilliant work in the 4 to 27.5 Mc/s bands and, although we realise that some points still have to be settled, it deserves our sincere congratulations for having carried out such difficult work in such a short time. However, we do not feel that we can reach agreement in the bands above 27.5 Mc/s, since we feel that it is too early to make such a change and that careful study will be required

before a decision is taken on the bases which might, in future, lead to a fairer and more comprehensive decision."

The Chairman ruled there could be no further discussion on this subject, and that the question of implementation dates for this part of the Table must be considered with similar questions in the Plenary Assembly.

5. Item 5 of the Agenda was concerned with Document No. 492 together with the related proposal by Turkey appearing in Document No. 498. In introducing the proposed revision of No. 126 of the Radio Regulations contained in Document No. 492 Mr. Mortensen said that the new text had been aligned with that suggested in Document No. 242 and was much clearer than the old text; the proposal of Turkey had been considered to be one of substance and therefore not within the terms of reference of the ad hoc group. After some discussion on the proposal of Turkey it was agreed that the ad hoc group together with representatives of all States bordering on the Black Sea, would examine the problem and attempt to obtain an agreed text.
6. Item 6 of the Agenda was to consider the 3rd and 4th reports of Working Group 4B as contained in Documents Nos. 457 and 521. During the discussion in the short time remaining it was observed that there were a number of errors in the text of Document No. 457 and it was agreed that this document would be further considered from a corrected text at the next meeting.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Rapporteur

A. James Bourne

Chairman

Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 565-E
14 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

NOTES RELATIVE TO THE EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONVENTION, COPENHAGEN,
1948, AND THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE MARITIME
MOBILE SERVICE, COPENHAGEN, 1948

Committee 5 (Frequency registration procedure and International Frequency List), at its fourteenth meeting on 13 November 1959, approved the two notes appearing in Annex 1 hereto. These texts are submitted to the Plenary Assembly of the Administrative Radio Conference for approval.

Annex 2 hereto contains the text of a statement made by the Delegation of Spain relative to these two notes.

Dr. M. Joachim

Chairman of Committee 5

Annexes : 2



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ANNEX 1

I. Note relative to the European Broadcasting Convention, Copenhagen, 1948

The Administrative Radio Conference, considering Section I of Article 7 of the European Broadcasting Convention, Copenhagen, 1948, instructs the Secretary-General to make the requisite arrangements for convening a meeting of delegates of countries in the European broadcasting area and proposes for this meeting the following agenda :

1. Election of the Chairman.
2. Approval of the agenda.
3. Question of convening a Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries in the European broadcasting area within eighteen months of the close of the Administrative Radio Conference or at a subsequent date.
4. Directives for the European Conference.

II. Note relative to the European Regional Convention for the Maritime Mobile Service, Copenhagen, 1948

The Administrative Radio Conference, considering Section I of Article 8 of the European Regional Convention for the Maritime Mobile Service, instructs the Secretary-General to make the requisite arrangements for convening a meeting of delegates of countries in the European maritime area and proposes for this meeting the following agenda :

1. Election of the Chairman.
2. Approval of the agenda.
3. Question of convening a Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries in the European maritime area within eighteen months of the close of the Administrative Radio Conference or at a subsequent date.
4. Directives for the European Conference.

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A N N E X 2

STATEMENT BY THE SPANISH DELEGATION
CONCERNING THE NOTES PROPOSED IN ANNEX 1

The Spanish Delegation states that, by virtue of Articles 9 and 10 of the Buenos Aires Convention, there can be no other Plenipotentiary Conference in the Union than that mentioned in Article 9 and that the regional and service conferences should be named "special administrative conferences."

For this reason, the agenda referred to in Notes I and II should be amended by deleting the terms "Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of" in item 3 of Notes I and II. Any other procedure would infringe the provisions of the Convention.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 566-E
14 November 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

GUARD BAND FOR 2 182 kc/s

Document No. 356 was referred to Committee 6 for their consideration on 11 October 1959. This question has now been studied by an Ad Hoc Working Group of Committee 6 whose report was adopted at the 11th Meeting of that Committee subject to certain amendments. The report of the Ad Hoc Working Group is contained in Document No. 508 and the discussion and amendments are in the summary record of the 11th Meeting of Committee 6, Document No. 543, Item 5.

In drawing the attention of Committee 7 to these decisions the Chairman of Committee 6 has pointed out that during discussion of the report in his Committee some concern was expressed that the lack of technical data did not allow a value for the guard band to be determined purely from technical aspects and that practical and operational aspects also had to be taken into account in arriving at the conclusion in Document No. 508. His Committee also suggested that Committee 7 may need to draft a recommendation inviting the C.C.I.R. to carry out a further study of this problem.

The minimum figure of ± 10 kc/s was unanimously accepted by the Ad Hoc Working Group for the band within which emissions (including sideband emissions) other than those concerning distress traffic should be forbidden and it was also the opinion of the Working Group that the saving in spectrum space that could be achieved by using this figure taking into account implications in the adjustment of existing assignments might not warrant a reduction of only ± 2 kc/s in the width of the guard band.

A. J. Ehnle
Chairman of Committee 7

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 567-E
14 November 1959

COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

of Committee 6 Ad Hoc Group No. 4 to Committee 6

The Ad Hoc Group No. 4 was set up at the twelfth meeting of Committee 6, the terms of reference being to consider the problems contained in the letters of 9 November from Committee 7 and Working Group 5A to Committee 6. The group comprised delegates of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany and met on 12 November 1959. The results of the discussions are given in Annexes 1 and 2 and submitted to Committee 6.

W. Kronjäger
Chairman, Ad Hoc Group No. 4

Annex 1: Use of SSB Emissions in the Maritime Mobile Service

Annex 2: Types of Power to be used for Notification of Frequencies



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A N N E X 1

CONSIDERATION OF THE LETTER OF COMMITTEE 7,
RELATING TO DOCUMENT NO. 48
(USE OF SSB EMISSIONS IN THE MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE)

The request of Committee 7 refers to the technical characteristics of maritime mobile SSB-equipment and reads as follows:

".....The recommendation in Document No. 48 was adopted at the 18th Meeting of Committee 7B. However, it was the opinion of the meeting that Committee 6 should be invited to give its opinion on the technical aspects....."

The Ad Hoc Group came to the conclusion that, as the technical data given in Document No. 48 are in accordance with C.C.I.R. Rec. 258, there are no reasons against their use. However, it was felt premature to bring into a Recommendation of the RR detailed figures for technical characteristics. It is therefore suggested to replace items 3. to 3.3.3 inclusive and 3.7 on pages 3 and 4 by a general reference to the C.C.I.R.:

"3. that for SSB-equipment the technical characteristics recommended by the C.C.I.R. should be used as a guide."

Moreover, as Rec. (Document No. 48) is restricted to the Maritime Mobile Service, it is proposed to omit from pages 2 and 3 all five paragraphs under the heading "noting".

Further on the symbols A3 and A3a on page 1 under a) should be deleted and the abbreviations "MF" and "HF" should be replaced by the terms "band 6" and "band 7" in accordance with the new Article 2.

With regard to the footnote on page 4 attention is drawn to the fact that the two systems SSB and ISB are different and that there is a strong degree of incompatibility between them.

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A N N E X 2

CONSIDERATION OF THE LETTER OF WORKING GROUP 5A,
RELATING TO DOCUMENT NO. DT 634
(TYPES OF POWER TO BE USED FOR NOTIFICATION OF FREQUENCIES)

The request of Working Group 5A to Committee 6 refers to the specification of the kinds of power which should be used in Appendix 1 (a draft text of which appears in Document No. DT 634) and reads as follows:

- "1. Working Group 5A is currently examining the draft text of Appendix 1 which appears in Document No. DT 634 and which ~~concerns~~ the information to be included in the notice by which a frequency assignment will be notified to the I.F.R.B.
2. One of the items of information which has to be furnished in the notice is the power supplied to the antenna and, in this respect, it is necessary to specify in Appendix 1:
 - a) the kind of power which should be notified;
 - or
 - b) the different kinds of power which should be notified, together with the associated classes of emission, if the kind of power is not the same for all classes of emission (and types of transmission).
3. The problem may not, therefore, be the same as in other parts of Appendix 1, where it is merely a question of awaiting the adoption of certain definitions by Committee 6; and during the discussions in Working Group 5A it was considered that Committee 6 should be asked to give its advice....."

After some discussion on this problem the Ad Hoc Group came to the conclusion that the kind of power, which should be notified in Appendix 1, is not the same for all classes of emission and proposes to replace item 1 in Document No. DT 634, page 9, column 8, by the following wording:

- "1) The peak envelope power (P_p) supplied to the antenna transmission line shall be specified^p for all classes of emissions except
- a) carrier power (P_c) shall be specified for A0, A3 (Broadcasting) and all emissions using the symbol F;
 - b) mean power (P_m) shall be specified for all other amplitude modulated emissions using full carrier."

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 568-E
14 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

THIRD AND FINAL REPORT

by Sub-Committee 4A to Committee 4

1. Sub-Committee 4A was set up (Working Document No. 532) to consider Indian Proposal No. 5530 (Document No. 342), dealing with an amendment to No. 253 of the Radio Regulations.
2. What follows will be more readily understood if we reproduce the existing No. 253, together with Proposal No. 5530:

No. 253 - Within the Tropical Zone, the broadcasting service has priority over the other services with which it shares those bands listed in No. 244.

Proposal No. 5530 - Within the Tropical Zone, the broadcasting service operating in the bands listed in No. 244 is the main service and the other services sharing these bands are the permitted services.
3. As will be readily seen, this proposal makes use of the terminology proposed by Sub-Committee 4F (Document No. 242, paragraph 7B). This terminology was adopted by Committee 4, and the Committee's Sub-Committees are obviously bound to use it.
4. The subsequent discussion revealed many divergent opinions. However, in the interests of brevity only those of a fundamental nature are taken account of in the present report. For example, the following new draft text for No. 253, based on paragraph 7A of Document No. 242, was envisaged:

"In the Tropical Zone, broadcasting in the bands listed in No. 244 shall be the primary service, the services sharing these bands with the broadcasting service being secondary ones."
5. Moreover, certain delegations expressed the view that the present text of No. 253 should remain unchanged since it had never caused them any difficulties in organizing their broadcasting services in the tropical zone. However, certain other delegations did not share that view.
6. The discussions finally revealed that Sub-Committee 4A could not, on the basis of the definitions in Document No. 242, decide :



- 1) what measure of priority should be given in the future to the broadcasting service in the tropical zone;
- 2) what protection should be accorded at the present time to existing services and in particular to those to be operated in conformity with the lists and plans adopted by the present Conference, a question which is primarily being studied by Committee 5.

Consequently, Sub-Committee 4A suggests that No. 253 should provisionally remain unchanged and that the matter be raised again when Committee 5 has brought its work to an end.

7. In conclusion of the Sub-Committee's task, a summary of the present state of the documents prepared by the Sub-Committee and submitted to Committee 4 at an earlier stage, is given below :

- 1) Document No. 361 - First report by Sub-Committee 4A
Adopted by Committee 4 (17th meeting, Document No. 389) with two minor amendments and referred back to the Sub-Committee of No. 94a for the preparation of a new draft.
- 2) Document No. 361 - Corrigendum No. 2
New text for No. 94a - adopted by Committee 4 with a drafting amendment (see Summary Record of the 22nd meeting).
- 3) Document No. 506 - Second Report by Sub-Committee 4A
(31 October, 1959)

To be discussed in Committee 4.

8. Sub-Committee 4A held eight meetings in all. Mr. B. Iastrobov, and Mr. J. Gayer, members of the I.F.R.B., and Mr. A.A. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat took part in the work of the group, rendering extremely efficient assistance, for which the Sub-Committee is most grateful.

Submitting the present report to Committee 4, the Chairman would stress the efforts made by the delegations taking part to find unanimously acceptable solutions to a number of delicate matters, and in particular with regard to Nos. 252 b) and 253 of the Regulations.

Although the Sub-Committee has not succeeded in making a proposal on No. 252 b) acceptable to all its members, it is to be hoped that the Report by the Ad Hoc Working Group (Annex 1 to Document No. 506) under the Chairmanship of Mr. V.V. Rao will provide Committee 4 with the necessary bases for a decision.

C. Loyer

Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 569-E
13 November 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

of Working Group 4C to Committee 4

1. During the course of 12 meetings between 28 September, 1959, and 5 November, 1959, Working Group 4C considered all proposals within its terms of reference in the frequency band 4-27.5 Mc/s. Proposals involving the broadcasting service were not considered. Nor was any action taken on the frequency band 7 000-7 300 kc/s because Committee 4 had already adopted allocations for this band (Annex 1 to Document No. 270).
2. At its first meeting, Mr. L. Spangenberg (U.S.A.) was appointed Rapporteur and Mr. John A. Gracie, Vice-Chairman, Mr. John H. Gayer, Member of the I.F.R.B. and Mr. Arnold A. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat were invited to assist the Group.
3. Representatives of the following Delegations participated:

Argentina	Korea	Japan	(Portuguese Oversea
Australia	Denmark	Mexico	(Provinces
Austria	Spain	Norway	Yugoslavia
Belgium	United States of America	New Zealand	Ukraine
Bielorussia	France	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Brazil	Greece	Paraguay	Sweden
Bulgaria	India	Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Indonesia	Philippines	Czechoslovakia
China	Ireland	Poland	Turkey
Colombia	Italy	Portugal	Union of S. Africa
			U.S.S.R.
			Venezuela

together with the Observer of the I.A.R.U.

Note: It is considered that all countries listed in Document No. 329 participated because of their formal association with the Polish proposals Nos. 756 to 826 in the frequency band 4-27.5 Mc/s.



4. All proposals contained in Document No. DT 90 and within the terms of reference were considered by the various groups as shown:

Annex and Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. DT 90:
Fixed service

Working Group 4C

Addenda Nos. 4 and 5:
Aeronautical and maritime
mobile services

Sub-Working Group 4C1
S.R. Burbank (Canada)
Chairman

Addenda Nos. 6 and 7:
Mobile and amateur services

Sub-Working Group 4C2
S. Hase (Japan)
Chairman

Addenda Nos. 8 to 11 inclusive:
Standard frequencies, ISM,
space communication service and
radio astronomy

Sub-Working Group 4C3
W. Klein (Switzerland)
Chairman

Drafting:

Sub-Working Group 4C4
L. Spangenberg (U.S.A.)
Chairman

5. With respect to proposal 8 of Australia, it is suggested that this proposal requires the attention of Committees 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and even the Plenary Meeting because it deals with the use of standard symbols in all lists and documents of the I.T.U. and I.C.A.O.

6. The following changes, as shown by the Table in Annex 1, were adopted:

a) 4 063-4 438 kc/s - Delete footnotes 40 (RR 154) and 41 (RR 155).

b) Provide an appropriate and substitute footnote to designate that the fixed service is a secondary service in the frequency band 4 063-4 438 kc/s subject to the essential condition that no harmful interference is caused to the maritime mobile service by fixed stations communicating only within national boundaries, of mean power not exceeding 50 watts, except in the band allocated to coast telegraph stations where the mean power shall not exceed 500 watts.

c) 4 438-4 650 kc/s - Add, in Region 1 "mobile except aeronautical mobile R".

d) In all bands delete the footnote 35 (RR 149) referring to the definition of aeronautical mobile OR and R services and footnotes 42, 47, 52, 54 and 56 referring to the standard frequencies (RR 156, RR 161, RR 166, RR 168 and RR 170 respectively).

e) In the frequency bands 8 195-8 815 kc/s, 12 925-13 200 kc/s and 17 160-17 360 kc/s the footnotes 46, 49 and 53 (RR 160, RR 163 and RR 167) were retained subject to the provision that "... the I.F.R.B. is directed by this Conference to interpret and apply, from the date of entry-into-force of the Final Acts of this Conference, the provisions of these Regulations to a) coast station assignments of all countries and b) fixed station assignments of the U.S.S.R., on the basis of comparable technical examinations according to the provisions of Article 11 of the 1959 Radio Regulations."

For the information of Committee 4, Working Group 4C recognizes that existing problems between coast stations and fixed stations in the bands concerned should be considered in Committee 5.

f) In the frequency band 9 995-10 005 kc/s add the footnote "Transmissions for space research may take place on a frequency of 10 004 \pm 1 kc/s provided they do not cause harmful interference to the standard frequency service."

g) Delete note 48 (RR 162) in the frequency band 11 400-11 700 kc/s.

h) In the frequency band 19 990-20 010 kc/s, add the footnote "the guard-band 19 990-20 010 kc/s may be used for space research provided no harmful interference is caused to the standard frequency service."

i) In the frequency band 26 100-27 500 kc/s, change note 58 (RR 172) to read "In Region 2, Australia and New Zealand, the amateur service may operate within the frequency band 26 960-27 230 kc/s."

7. Although there was a majority opinion for the above changes - and no others - Working Group 4C recognizes that it has no right to foreclose further discussion in Committee 4 on any of the proposals. However, as requested by the various Delegations, Working Group 4C notes to Committee 4 the following reservations, in varying degrees, contained in its Summary Records.

a) Italy, Norway, the United Kingdom, Sweden and the U.S.S.R. with respect to the new footnote recommended as a substitute for footnotes 40 (RR 154) and 41 (RR 155).

b) Bielorussia (for the U.S.S.R.) on the matter of the 50 watt power limitation in footnote 43 (RR 157).

c) Italy concerning the sharing of the frequency band 4 438-4 650 kc/s in Region 1 with the mobile except aeronautical mobile service.

d) The United Kingdom observed that it had proposed the use of certain standard frequency guard-bands for space research but since the question of allocations for space was being dealt with by a special Ad Hoc Committee did not wish this proposal dealt with in the Sub-Group.

e) The U.S.S.R. concerning the deletion of footnote 48 (RR 162), proposals 967, 968, 971 and 972.

f) The U.S.S.R. with respect to the status quo in the frequency band 11 975-12 330 kc/s and more particularly in the section 12 320 kc/s to 12 330 kc/s and Argentina, Colombia, the U.S.A., Mexico, the United Kingdom and Venezuela with respect to the sharing of the frequency band 12 320-12 330 kc/s in the U.S.S.R.

g) Biellorussia, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. with respect to status quo in the frequency band 14 350-14 990 kc/s.

h) The U.S.S.R. with respect to status quo in the frequency band 15 450-16 460 kc/s and particularly the section 16 440-16 460 kc/s. The U.S.A. with respect to aeronautical mobile sharing in the frequency band 16 440-16 460 kc/s in the U.S.S.R.

i) Czechoslovakia concerning the recommendations affecting the frequency bands 17 160-17 360 kc/s and 23 200-23 350 kc/s.

j) Poland, the U.S.S.R. and others with respect to the non-acceptance of a proposed new footnote to the effect that the fixed and mobile services would have equal status with the aeronautical fixed and aeronautical mobile R services in the frequency band 21 850-22 000 kc/s.

k) The same general situation prevailed with respect to the frequency band 23 200-23 350 kc/s as in j) above.

8. Proposed exclusive world-wide allocation to the maritime mobile service in either of the frequency bands 25 010-25 600 kc/s or 26 100-27 500 kc/s

It was the majority opinion of the Working Group that, while proposals 489 and 490 of Belgium, France, the French OPTA, Italy and the Netherlands may have some merit, it would not be possible in the Group to reach a conclusion.

9. The draft new Table of Frequency Allocations shown in Annex 1 is recommended for adoption by Committee 4 insofar as Working Group 4C - within its terms of reference - dealt with all proposals in Document No. DT 90.

10. Working Group 4C also recommends the adoption by Committee 4 of the draft recommendations concerning the protection of the standard frequency bands as shown in Annex 2 to the present Report.

11. By the submission of the present Report, Working Group 4C considers its terms of reference completed. The Group paid special tribute to the Chairmen of the Sub-Working Groups, Group Captain S. Burbank (Canada), Mr. S. Hase (Japan), Mr. W. Klein (Switzerland) and Mr. C.W. Sowton (United Kingdom) for the successful and expeditious manner in which they completed the work in their respective Groups. The Group also expressed its deep appreciation to Mr. L.F. Spangenberg (U.S.A.) for his most valuable assistance to the Working Group both as Rapporteur and Chairman of the 4C Drafting Group. Finally, the Group expressed appreciation to the I.F.R.B. for its valuable guidance during meetings and for the considerable volume of behind-the-scenes activity, preparing the basic documentation used, without which the work of the Group could not have been completed in such a smooth manner.

H. Pressler
Chairman, Working Group 4C

Annexes: 2.

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A N N E X 1

Frequency band kc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
4 000-4 063				
NOC 4 063-4 438	Maritime mobile 41a)			
4 438-4 650		a) Fixed b) Mobile except aero- nautical mobile R	a) Fixed b) Mobile except aero- nautical mobile R	a) Fixed b) Mobile except aero- nautical mobile
NOC * 4 650-4 995				
4 995-5 005 42a)	Standard frequency (5 000 kc/s)			
NOC * 5 005-9 995				

154 SUP 40)

155 SUP 41)

155a ADD 41a) The frequency band 4 063-4 438 kc/s may be used, exceptionally and on the essential condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, by fixed stations communicating only within the national boundaries of the countries concerned; such fixed stations shall have a mean power not exceeding 50 watts except in the frequency band allocated to coast telegraph stations when the mean power shall not exceed 500 watts.

156 SUP 42)

156a ADD 42a) The standard frequency guard-bands at 2.5 Mc/s, 5 Mc/s, 10 Mc/s, 15 Mc/s, 20 Mc/s and 25 Mc/s may be used by the radio astronomy service on the basis that the degree of protection from extra-band radiations shall be that afforded other radio services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

157 NOC 43)

158 NOC 44)

159 NOC 45)

160 NOC 46)

* No change within the Terms of Reference of Working Group 4C.

	kc/s	World-wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	9 995-10 005 42a)	Standard frequency (10 000 kc/s) 47a)			
NOC *	10 005-14 990				
	14 990-15 010 42a)	Standard frequency (15 000 kc/s)			
NOC *	15 010-19 990				
	19 990-20 010 42a)	Standard frequency (20 000 kc/s) 54a)			

161 SUP 47)

161a ADD 47a) Transmissions for space research may take place on the frequency of 10 004 kc/s \pm 1 kc/s provided they do not cause harmful interference to the standard frequency service.

162 SUP 48)

163 NOC 49)

164 NOC 50)

165 NOC 51)

166 SUP 52)

167 NOC 53)

168 SUP 54)

168a ADD 54a) The guard-band 19 990-20 010 kc/s may be used for space research provided no harmful interference is caused to the standard frequency service.

* No change within the Terms of Reference of Working Group 4C.

	kc/s	World-wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
NOC *	20 010-24 990				
	24 990-25 010 42a)	Standard frequency (25 000 kc/s)			
NOC *	25 010-27 500				

169 NOC 55)

170 SUP 56)

171 NOC 57)

172 MOD 58) In Region 2, Australia and New Zealand, the amateur service may operate within the frequency band 26 960-27 230 kc/s.

* No change within the Terms of Reference of Working Group 4C.

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A N N E X 2

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION
CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF STANDARD FREQUENCY
GUARD-BANDS FOR USE BY RADIO ASTRONOMY

The Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959),

considering

- a) that an interference-free reception of standard frequency and time-signals in the frequency bands around (2.5), 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 Mc/s, allocated to the standard frequency service in the Table of Frequency Allocations, is of a world-wide interest;
- b) that these same frequency bands may be used most efficiently for the observation of cosmic radiations by radio astronomers only if they are free from any noticeable energy due to emissions of other services than the standard frequency service;
- c) that the frequency band 10 003-10 005 kc/s and the frequency band 19 990-20 010 kc/s may be used for space research;

recommends

that the Administrations adhering to the present Convention take all practicable measures to safeguard the standard frequency bands from any harmful interference.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 570-E
16 November 1959

GENEVA, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 5

BELGIAN CONGO

Number of
ProposalSTATEMENT AND PROPOSALS

5568

CONCERNING THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF COMMITTEE 5AND THE MEASURES WHICH SHOULD BE ADOPTED TO ASSIST NEW ANDDEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO SOLVE THEIR FREQUENCY PROBLEMS

I must first congratulate the members of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Committee 5 on the valuable work they have carried out, and particularly the Chairman, Mr. Mirza, on the way in which he guided the Group; also Mr. Loeber, of the U.S. Delegation, on the work done by the Sub-Working Group for study and drafting and on its efforts to produce a sincere and full Report.

As was pointed out by Mr. Mirza in submitting the Report, its recommendations represent a compromise formula - the best no doubt that the Group was able to arrive at.

That is to say that, in the Ad Hoc Group, there were delegates from new and developing countries who wished to reach constructive recommendations with the collaboration of other delegations, but there were also delegations whose only preoccupation was to ensure that the recommendations proposed could not adversely affect them in any way.

The result of this was that very important recommendations which derived directly from the study carried out by the Group were not adopted, since, as Mr. Mirza pointed out, only recommendations receiving unanimous approval are included in the Report.

Our Delegation considers that these recommendations are not sufficient to give new and developing countries the necessary means of satisfying their needs, and would like to see them supplemented by two additional, realistic, recommendations.

It appears from the inquiry:

- 1) that international broadcasting is the last priority of most of the new and developing countries, and that nearly all of them attach such importance to their national broadcasting that they believe the latter should have priority over the former.

No recommendation to this effect was adopted by the Ad Hoc Group.

- 2) that most delegations interviewed stated that the plans proposed by the I.F.R.B. were unacceptable since the number of frequency-hours allocated to them was insufficient. There is no recommendation by the Ad Hoc Group suggesting a solution to this state of affairs.

The problem to be solved if the needs of the new and developing countries are to be met is simply stated.

Room must be found in the frequency spectrum for HF broadcasting, and to that end:

- 1) what should not be there must be removed;
- 2) the fullest possible use must be made of the available bands;
- 3) the bands must be widened as far as possible.

1) The removal of what should not be there is recommended in a satisfactory fashion in the Ad Hoc Group's Report.

2) The fullest possible use of the available bands requires that priority be given to national broadcasting in the 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s bands, but this was not adopted.

However, it is essential that it should be adopted for countries in parts of the world where it is not possible to use either medium or tropical broadcasting frequencies due to the high level of atmospherics.

Since HF broadcasting in these bands is the only possible way of ensuring that these countries can carry on their national broadcasting, they have a right to international protection, which must be recognized by the I.T.U. This matter cannot be decided by a majority vote. It is a right of minorities which has to be recognized and which, moreover, forms the subject of Proposal 5554 by several countries mentioned in Document No. 455.

3) The widening of the bands as far as possible requires providing wherever possible for time-sharing as between the fixed and broadcasting services, in favour of new and developing countries which are either without frequencies or do not have enough of them. This would be limited to the fixed-service bands from 5 to 7 Mc/s and between 6 p.m. and midnight (local time).

Without being a general rule, this formula is very often practicable. It forms the subject of Proposal 5561 by the Belgian Congo (Document No. 509).

The Delegation of the Belgian Congo appeals to the Members of the I.T.U. to make the necessary gestures of understanding in the interests of the new and developing countries so that the latter may be given a place in the HF broadcasting bands and, when possible, in certain of the fixed service bands. It hopes that the following recommendations will be added to those of the Ad Hoc Group:

- 1) Priority in the 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s broadcasting bands should be granted to national broadcasting requirements;
- 2) time-sharing of bands reserved for the fixed services should be provided for whenever it would appear to be advantageous, in the 5 and 7 Mc/s bands at least, in favour of the national broadcasting of new and developing countries.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 571-E (Rev.)
24 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

by Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

In accordance with the decisions taken at the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B on 23 November, 1959, a revised layout for Article 28 is submitted for approval. It also includes the additional texts appearing in Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 571-E.

R.M. Billington

Chairman, Sub-Committee 7B

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

ARTICLE 28

TITLE NOC Conditions to be observed by mobile stations

TITLE NOC Section I. General Provisions

- 573 MOD § 1 (1) Mobile stations must be established in such a way as to conform to the provisions of Chapter III as regards frequencies and class of emission.
- 574 MOD (2) For the use of class B emissions by mobile stations, see No. 232.
- 575 NOC § 2 The frequencies of emission of mobile stations shall be checked as often as possible by the inspection service to which these stations are subject.
- 576 NOC § 3 The energy radiated by receiving apparatus must be reduced to the lowest possible value and must not cause harmful interference to other stations.
- 576a ADD § 3a Administrations shall take all practicable and necessary steps to ensure that the operation of any electrical or electronic apparatus installed in mobile stations does not cause harmful interference to the essential radio services of those stations which are operating in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.
- 577 NOC § 4 (1) Changes of frequency in the sending and receiving apparatus of any mobile station must be capable of being made as rapidly as possible.

- 578 NOC (2) Installations of any mobile station must permit, once communication is established, of changing from transmission to reception and vice-versa in as short a time as possible.
- 579 MOD § 5 The performance of a broadcasting service (see Nos. 21 and 22) by mobile stations at sea and over the sea is prohibited.
- 580 MOD § 6 Mobile stations must be provided with the documents enumerated in the appropriate section of Appendix 8.
- TITLE ADD Section Ia. Special Provisions regarding Safety
- 580a ADD The Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea prescribes which ships and which of their survival craft must be fitted with radio equipment and which ships must carry portable radio equipment for use in survival craft. It also prescribes the requirements which must be complied with by such installations.
- 580b ADD The Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation state which aircraft should be fitted with radio equipment and which aircraft should carry portable radio equipment for use in survival craft. They state also the requirements which should be complied with by such installations.
- 580c ADD The applicable provisions of the present Regulations must, however, be observed in the use of all such installations.
- 580d ADD Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

580e ADD For these purposes only, they may use the aeronautical emergency frequency 121.5 Mc/s using class A3 emission. They must then comply with any special arrangements between the governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile service is regulated.

TITLE SUP Section II.

581 MOD § 7 When the transmitter itself cannot be controlled in such a way that its frequency satisfies the tolerance specified in Appendix 3, ship stations must be provided with a device, having a precision at least equal to one-half of this tolerance, for measuring the frequency of the emission.

TITLE ADD Section IIa. Ship Stations using Radiotelegraphy

581a ADD § 7a Ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus intended to be used for normal traffic purposes must be provided with devices permitting change-over from transmission to reception and vice-versa without manual switching, and listening on the reception frequency during the course of periods of transmission.

TITLE ADD Authorized bands between 110 and 160 kc/s

582 NOC § 8 In ship stations all apparatus installed for the use of class A1 emissions on frequencies in the authorized bands between 110 and 160 kc/s must provide, in addition to the frequency 143 kc/s, at least two frequencies selected within these bands.

TITLE	ADD	Authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s
583	MOD	§ 9 (1) Sending apparatus used in ship stations working in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be provided with devices readily permitting a material reduction of power.
584	SUP	
585	MOD	§ 10 (1) All ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be able to:
586	MOD	a) send and receive class A2 emission on the frequency of 500 kc/s;
587	MOD	b) send, in addition, class A1 and A2 emissions on at least two working frequencies;
587a	MOD	c) receive, in addition, class A1 and A2 emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.
588	SUP	
588a	ADD	§ 10a The provisions of 587 and 587a do not apply to apparatus provided solely for distress and urgency purposes.
TITLE	ADD	Authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s
588b	ADD	§ 10 Any radiotelegraph station installed on board a ship which uses the frequency 2 091 kc/s for call and reply must be provided with at least one other frequency in the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s in which radiotelegraph services are admitted. This provision is applicable in Region 3 only.
589	SUP	

TITLE	ADD	Authorized bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s
590	NOC	§ 12 In ship stations, all apparatus installed for the use of class A1 emission on frequencies in the authorized bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s must satisfy the following conditions:
591	MOD	a) in each of the bands necessary to carry on their service, they must be equipped with at least two working frequencies in addition to one frequency in the calling band (see Nos. 789 and 795);
592	NOC	b) changes of frequency in transmitting apparatus must be effected within 5 (five) seconds if the frequencies are in the same band and within 15 (fifteen) seconds if the frequencies are in different bands;
593	MOD	c) in the matter of frequency changing, receiving apparatus must be capable of a performance equal to that of the transmitting apparatus.
594	SUP	
595	SUP	
596	SUP	
597	SUP	
TITLE	ADD	Section IIb. Ship Stations using Radiotelephony
TITLE	ADD	Authorized bands between 1 605 and 3 800 kc/s (4 000 kc/s Region 2)
597a	ADD	§ 13a All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s must be able to:

- 597b ADD a) send and receive class A3 emission on the frequency of 2 182 kc/s;
- 597c ADD b) send, in addition, class A3 emission on at least two working frequencies; 1)
- 597d ADD c) receive, in addition, class A3 emission on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.
- 597e ADD § 13b The provisions of 597c and 597d do not apply to apparatus provided solely for distress and urgency purposes.
- TITLE ADD Authorized bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s
- 597f ADD § 13c All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony to work in the authorized bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s must be able to send and receive F3 emission on:
- 597g ADD a) the calling and safety frequency of 156.80 Mc/s;
- 597h ADD b) the primary intership frequency of 156.30 Mc/s; and
- 597i ADD c) all the frequencies necessary for their service.
- TITLE NOC Section III. Aircraft Stations
- 598 MOD § 14 (1) Any aircraft following a maritime course and required by national or international regulations to communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the maritime mobile service must be capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequency 500 kc/s, preferably class A2 emission or otherwise class A3 emission on the frequency 2 182 kc/s.

597c.1 ADD 1) In certain areas Administrations may reduce this requirement to one working frequency.

599 MOD (2) Aircraft stations, when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service on frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service shall comply as far as possible with the provisions of this Article.

TITLE MOD Section IV. Survival Craft Stations

600 MOD Equipment provided for use in survival craft stations must, if capable of operating:

600a ADD - in the band 405 to 525 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 500 kc/s using class A2 emission, but see No. 232. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A2 emission on 500 kc/s;

600b ADD - in the band 1 605 to 2 850 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 2 182 kc/s using class A3 emission. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A3 emission on 2 182 kc/s;

600c ADD - in the band 4 000 to 23 000 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 8 364 kc/s using class A2 emission. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A1 and A2 emissions throughout the band 8 266 to 8 745 kc/s;

600d ADD - in the band 118 to 132 Mc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 121.5 Mc/s, preferably using amplitude modulated emission. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A3 emission on the frequency 121.5 Mc/s;

600e ADD - in the band 235 to 328.6 Mc/s be able to transmit on the
 frequency 243 Mc/s.

601 SUP Delete.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 571-E
ADDENDUM No. 1
23 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

The following text is submitted for approval in accordance with the decisions of the Fourteenth Meeting of Committee 7 :

597a ADD § 13a. All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony to work in the authorised bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s must be able to send and receive F3 emission on :-

597b ADD (a) the calling and safety frequency of 156.80 Mc/s;

597c ADD (b) the primary intership frequency of 156.30 Mc/s

and

597d ADD (c) all the frequencies necessary for their service

(See Appendix 12a)

The substance of the above texts was agreed at the Fifth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B (See Document No. 271, page 4).

R. M. BILLINGTON.

Chairman Sub-Committee 7B



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 571-E
16 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

by Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

The following texts are submitted by Sub-Committee 7B to
Committee 7 for approval :

Article 28. RR 573 to 601

R.M. Billington
Chairman, Sub-Committee 7B

Annex : 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 28

TITLE NOC Conditions to be observed by mobile stations

TITLE NOC Section I. General Provisions

573 MOD § 1 (1) Mobile stations must be established in such a way as to conform as regards frequencies and class of emission to the provisions of Chapter III.

574 MOD (2) For the use of class B emissions on board ships and survival craft see Nos. 232 and 711.

575 NOC § 2. The frequencies of emission of mobile stations shall be checked as often as possible by the inspection service to which these stations are subject.

576 NOC § 3. The energy radiated by receiving apparatus must be reduced to the lowest possible value and must not cause harmful interference to other stations.

576a ADD § 3a. Administrations shall take all practicable and necessary steps to ensure that the operation of any electrical or electronic apparatus installed in mobile stations does not cause harmful interference to the essential radio services of those stations which are operating in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

577 NOC § 4. (1) Changes of frequency in the sending and receiving apparatus of any mobile station must be capable of being made as rapidly as possible.

- 578 NOC (2) Installations of any mobile station must permit, once communication is established, of changing from transmission to reception and vice-versa in as short a time as possible.
- 579 MOD § 5 The performance of a broadcasting service (see Nos. 21 and 22) by mobile stations at sea and over the sea is prohibited.
- 580 MOD § 6 Mobile stations must be provided with the documents enumerated in the appropriate section of Appendix 8.
- TITLE ADD Section Ia. Special Provisions regarding Safety.
- 580a ADD The Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea prescribes which ships and which of their survival craft must be fitted with radio equipment and which ships must carry portable radio equipment for use in survival craft. It also prescribes the requirements which must be complied with by such installations.
- 580b ADD The Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation recommend which aircraft should be fitted with radio equipment and which aircraft should carry portable radio equipment for use in survival craft. They state also the requirements which should be complied with by such installations.
- 580c ADD The applicable provisions of the present Regulations must, however, be observed in the use of all such installations.
- 580d ADD Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

580e ADD For these purposes only, they may use the aeronautical emergency frequency 121.5 Mc/s using class A3 emission. They must then comply with any special arrangements between the governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile service is regulated.

TITLE NOC Section II. Ship Stations

581 MOD § 7 When the transmitter itself cannot be controlled in such a way that its frequency satisfies the tolerance specified in Appendix 3, ship stations must be provided with a device, having a precision at least equal to one-half of this tolerance, for measuring the frequency of the emission.

582 NOC § 8 In ship stations all apparatus installed for the use of class A1 emissions on frequencies in the authorized bands between 110 and 160 kc/s must provide, in addition to the frequency 143 kc/s, at least two frequencies selected within these bands.

583 MOD § 9 (1) Sending apparatus used in ship stations working in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be provided with devices readily permitting a material reduction of power.

584 SUP

585 MOD § 10 (1) All ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be able to :

- 586 MOD a) send and receive class A2 emissions on the frequency of 500 kc/s;
- 587 MOD b) send, in addition, class A1 and A2 emissions on at least two working frequencies;
- 587a ADD c) receive, in addition, class A1 and A2 emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.
- 588 SUP
- 588a ADD § 10 a Any radiotelegraph station installed on board a ship which uses the frequency 2 091 kc/s for call and reply must be provided with at least one other frequency in the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s in which radiotelegraph services are admitted. This provision is applicable in Region 3 only.
- 589 MOD § 11 All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s must be able to:
- 589a ADD a) send and receive class A3 emissions on the frequency of 2 182 kc/s;
- 589b ADD b) send, in addition, class A3 emissions on at least two working frequencies;¹⁾
- 589b.1 ADD 1) In certain areas Administrations may reduce this requirement to one working frequency.

- 589c ADD c) receive, in addition, class A3 emission on
all the other frequencies necessary for their
service.
- 589d ADD § 11a The provisions of 587, 587a, 589b and 589c do not
apply to apparatus provided solely for distress and urgency
purposes.
- 590 NOC § 12 In ship stations, all apparatus installed for
the use of class A1 emission on frequencies in the authorized
bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s must satisfy the
following conditions:
- 591 MOD a) in each of the bands necessary to carry on
their service, they must be equipped with at
least two working frequencies in addition to
one frequency in the calling band (see Nos. 789
and 795);
- 592 NOC b) changes of frequency in transmitting apparatus
must be effected within 5 (five) seconds if
the frequencies are in the same band and within
15 (fifteen) seconds if the frequencies are
in different bands;
- 593 MOD c) in the matter of frequency changing, receiving
apparatus must be capable of a performance
equal to that of the transmitting apparatus.
- 594 SUP
- 595 SUP

596 SUP

597 MOD (3) Ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus intended to be used for normal traffic purposes must be provided with devices permitting change-over from transmission to reception and vice versa without manual switching, and listening on the reception frequency during the course of periods of transmission.

TITLE NOC Section III. Aircraft Stations

598 MOD § 14 (1) Any aircraft following a maritime course and required by national or international regulations to communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the maritime mobile service must be capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequency 500 kc/s, preferably class A2 emission or otherwise class A3 emission on 2 182 kc/s.

599 MOD (2) Aircraft stations, when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service on frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service shall comply as far as possible with the provisions of this Article.

TITLE MOD Section IV. Survival Craft Stations

600 MOD Equipment provided for use in survival craft stations must, if capable of operating:

600a ADD - in the band 405 to 525 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 500 kc/s using class A2 emission, but see No. 712. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A2 emission on 500 kc/s;

- 600b ADD - in the band 1 605 to 2 850 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 2 182 kc/s using class A3 emission. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A3 emission on 2 182 kc/s;
- 600c ADD - in the band 4 000 to 23 000 kc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 8 364 kc/s using class A2 emission. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive class A1 and A2 emissions throughout the band 8 266 to 8 745 kc/s;
- 600d ADD - in the band 118 to 132 Mc/s, be able to transmit on the frequency 121.5 Mc/s, preferably using amplitude modulated emissions. If a receiver is provided for this band, it must be able to receive on 121.5 Mc/s, using class A3 emission;
- 600e ADD - in the band 235 to 328.6 Mc/s be able to transmit on the frequency 243 Mc/s.
- 601 SUP Delete.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 572-E
16 November 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

PROPOSED TEXTS FOR THE RADIO REGULATIONS

Article 6
Article 8
Article 36
Article 37
Appendix 5 a
Recommendation

G. van A. Graves
Chairman, Sub-Committee 7C

Annex: 1



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A N N E XArticle 6

TITLE NOC Special Rules Relating to Use of Classes of Emissions

232 MOD § 1. The use of Class B emissions is forbidden in all
stations, except that such emissions may be allow-
ed by existing stations until 1 January 1966 for
distress calls and distress traffic only.

Doc. No.

269

ARTICLE 8

TITLE	NOC	<u>Protection of Distress Frequencies</u>	
240	MOD	^S 1. No emission capable of causing harmful interference to distress, alarm, urgency or safety signals on the international distress frequencies of 500 kc/s or 2 182 kc/s shall be allowed (see Nos. 140, 718 and 814).	Doc. No. 215
241	SUP		

CHAPTER XIV

TITLE NOC Distress, Alarm, Urgency and Safety Signals

ARTICLE 36

TITLE SUP

860 SUP

861 SUP

Doc. DT 643

862 SUP

863 SUP

ARTICLE 37

TITLE NOC Distress Signal and Traffic Alarm, Urgency and Safety Signals

TITLE NOC Section I. General

- 864 MOD § 1. The procedure laid down in this Article is obligatory in the maritime mobile service and for communications between aircraft and stations of the maritime mobile service. The provisions of this Article are also applicable to the aeronautical mobile service except in the case of special arrangements by agreements between the governments concerned. Doc. No. 346
- 865 MOD § 2(1). No provision of these Regulations shall prevent the use by a mobile station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention, make known its position, and obtain help. Change of paragraph number.
- 865(a) ADD (2) No provision of these Regulations shall prevent the use by a land station, in exceptional circumstances, of any means at its disposal to assist a mobile station in distress. Doc. No. DT 409
- 865(b) ADD § 3. The distress call and message are sent only on the authority of the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station. RR 875 N C
- 866 MOD § 4. In cases of distress, urgency or safety, transmissions: 14th
- 866(a) ADD a) by radiotelegraphy, shall not in general exceed Minutes, 7C
a speed of 16 words a minute;

866(b)	ADD	b)	by radiotelephony, shall be made slowly and distinctly, each word being clearly pronounced to facilitate transcription.	
867	MOD	§ 5(1).	The characteristics of the radiotelegraph alarm signal are given in 920.	PRO. No. 2419
867(a)	ADD	(2)	The characteristics of the radiotelephone alarm signal are given in 921(a).	PRO. No. 2420
TITLE	SUP			Doc. No. DT 643
868	SUP			
869	SUP			Doc. No. DT 643
870	SUP			
871	SUP			
TITLE	MOD		Section II. <u>Distress Signals</u>	13th Minutes, 7C
872	MOD	§ 6(1).	The radiotelegraph distress signal consists of the group <u>SO S</u> transmitted as a single signal in which the dashes are emphasized so as to be distinguished clearly from the dots.	Doc. No. DT 473
873	MOD	(2)	The radiotelephone distress signal consists of the word MAYDAY pronounced as the French expression "m'aider".	Doc. No. DT 473

- 874 MOD (3) These distress signals indicate that a ship, air- Doc. No.
craft or other vehicle is threatened by grave and imminent DT 473
danger and requests immediate assistance.
- 875 SUP Transferred
to 865 (b)
- 876 SUP " 885 (b)
- 877 SUP " 885 (c)
- TITLE MOD Section III. Distress Call and Message
- 878 MOD § 7(1). The distress call sent by radiotelegraphy comprises: Doc. No.
- the distress signal, \overline{SOS} , sent three times; DT 473
- the word DE, sent once only;
- the call sign of the mobile station in distress,
sent three times.
- 879 SUP
- 880 MOD (2) The distress call sent by radiotelephony comprises:
- the distress signal, MAYDAY, spoken three times; Doc. No.
- the words, THIS IS, spoken once only; DT 473
- the call sign or other identification of the
mobile station in distress, spoken three times.
- 881 MOD § 8. The distress call has absolute priority over all Doc. No.
other transmissions. All stations which hear it must imme- DT 473
diately cease any transmission capable of interfering with
the distress traffic and must listen on the frequency used for
the emission of the distress call. This call must not be ad-
dressed to a particular station and acknowledgement of receipt
is not to be given before the distress message which follows it
is sent.

882 MOD § 9(1). The radiotelegraph distress message comprises:

- the distress signal, \overline{SOS} ;
- the name, or other identification, of the mobile station in distress;
- particulars of its position;
- the nature of the distress and the kind of assistance desired;
- any other information which might facilitate the rescue.

Doc. No.
DT 473

882(a) ADD (2) The radiotelephone distress message comprises:

- the distress signal, MAYDAY;
- the name, or other identification, of the mobile station in distress;
- particulars of its position;
- the nature of the distress and the kind of assistance desired;
- any other information which might facilitate the rescue.

Doc. No.
DT 473

883 MOD § 10(1) As a general rule, a ship signals its position in latitude and longitude (Greenwich), using figures for the degrees and minutes, together with one of the words NORTH or SOUTH and one of the words EAST or WEST. In radiotelegraphy the signal $\cdot-.-\cdot-$ is used to separate the degrees from the

14th
Minutes,
7C

minutes. When practicable, the true bearing and distance in nautical miles from a known geographical point may be given.

884 MOD (2) As a general rule, and if time permits, an aircraft shall transmit in its distress message the following information: 14th Minutes, 7C

- estimated position and time of the estimate;
- heading (state whether magnetic or true degrees);
- indicated air speed;
- altitude;
- type of aircraft;
- nature of distress and type of assistance desired;
- any other information which might facilitate the rescue (including the intention of the person in command, such as forced alighting on the sea or crash landing).

885 MOD (3) As a general rule, an aircraft in flight signals its position either in radiotelephony or radiotelegraphy: 14th Minutes,

- by latitude and longitude (Greenwich) 7C
using figures for the degrees and minutes,
together with one of the words NORTH or SOUTH
and one of the words EAST or WEST; or
- by the name of the nearest place, and its
approximate distance in relation thereto,

together with one of the words NORTH, SOUTH, EAST or WEST, as the case may be, or when practicable, by words indicating intermediate directions.

885a) ADD (4) However, the words NORTH or SOUTH and EAST or WEST, indicated in Nos. 883 and 885, may be replaced by the letters 'N' or 'S' and 'E' or 'W'. In radiotelephony, these letters may be spoken in accordance with the spelling table given in Appendix 11. Doc. No. 517

TITLE ADD Section IV. Distress Call and Message Doc. No. DT 473
Transmission Procedure

TITLE ADD A. Radiotelegraphy

885b) ADD §11(1) The radiotelegraph distress procedure consists of: Doc. No. DT 473

885c) ADD a) the alarm signal, followed by:

885d) ADD b) the distress call and an interval of two minutes;

885e) ADD c) the distress call;

885f) ADD d) the distress message;

886 MOD e) two dashes of 10 to 15 seconds duration each; Doc. No. DT 473

886a) ADD f) the call sign of the station in distress.

886b) ADD (2) However, when time is vital, (b) or even (a) and (b) may be omitted. (a) and (b) may also be omitted in circumstances where the alarm signal is considered unnecessary. Doc. No. DT 473

887 MOD §12(1) The distress message, preceded by the distress call, shall be repeated at intervals, especially during the periods of silence prescribed in No. 733 for radiotelegraphy, until an answer is received. Doc. No. DT 473

888	SUP		Moved to 889a)
889	MOD	(2) The intervals shall, however, be sufficiently long to allow time for stations preparing to reply to start their sending apparatus.	Doc. No. DT 473
889a)	ADD	(3) The alarm signal may also be repeated, if necessary.	Existing 888
89b)	ADD	§13. The transmissions under Nos. 886 and 886a), which are to permit direction-finding stations to determine the position of the station in distress, will be repeated at frequent intervals in case of necessity.	Doc. No. DT 473
890	MOD	§14. When the mobile station in distress receives no answer to a distress message sent on a distress frequency, the message may be repeated on any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.	Change of paragraph number.
891	MOD	§15. Immediately before a crash landing, a forced landing (on land or sea) of an aircraft, as well as before total abandonment of a ship or an aircraft, the radio apparatus should be set for continuous emission if considered necessary and circumstances permit.	14th Minutes, 7C
TITLE	ADD	B. <u>Radiotelephony</u>	
891a)	ADD	§16. The radiotelephone distress procedure consists of:	Doc. No.
891b)	ADD	a) the alarm signal (whenever possible), followed by:	DT 473

- 891c) ADD b) the distress call;
- 891d) ADD c) the distress message.
- 891e) ADD §17. After the transmission by radiotelephony of its Doc. No.
distress message, the mobile station may be requested to DT 473
transmit suitable signals followed by its call sign, to
permit direction-finding stations to determine its position.
This request may be repeated at frequent intervals in case of
necessity.
- 891f) ADD §18(1). The distress message, preceded by the distress Doc. No.
call, shall be repeated at intervals, especially during the DT 473
periods of silence prescribed in No. 826 for radiotelephony,
until an answer is received.
- 891g) ADD (2) The intervals shall, however, be sufficiently long Doc. No.
to allow time for stations preparing to reply to start their DT 473
sending apparatus.
- 891h) ADD (3) This repetition is, whenever possible, preceded Doc. No.
by the alarm signal. DT 473
- 891i) ADD §19. When the mobile station in distress receives no No. 890
answer to a distress message sent on a distress frequency, MOD
the message may be repeated on any other available frequency
on which attention might be attracted.
- 891j) ADD §20. Immediately before a crash landing, a forced land- No. 891
ing (on land or sea) of an aircraft, as well as before total MOD
abandonment of a ship or an aircraft, the radio apparatus
should be set for continuous emission if considered neces-
sary and circumstances permit.

892	SUP		
893	SUP		Doc. No.
894	SUP		DT 537
TITLE	MOD	Section V. <u>Acknowledgement of Receipt of Distress Message</u>	
895	^S 21(1)	Stations of the mobile service which receive a distress message from a mobile station which is, beyond any possible doubt, in their vicinity, must immediately acknowledge receipt.	Doc. No. DT 434
896	MOD	(2) Stations of the mobile service which receive a distress message from a mobile station which, beyond any possible doubt, is not in their vicinity, must allow a short interval of time to elapse before acknowledging receipt of the message, in order to permit stations nearer to the mobile station in distress to acknowledge receipt without interference.	Doc. No. DT 434
897	SUP		Doc. No. DT 434
897a)	ADD	^S 22. The acknowledgement of receipt of a distress message is given in the following form:	Doc. No. DT 434
897b)	ADD	a) Radiotelegraphy	
		- call sign of the station sending the distress message (three times);	Doc. No. DT 434
		- the word DE;	

- call sign of the station acknowledging receipt (three times);
- the group RRR;
- distress signal.

Doc. No.
DT 434

897c) ADD

b) Radiotelephony

- call sign or other identification of the station sending the distress message (three times);
- the words THIS IS;
- call sign or other identification of the station acknowledging receipt (three times);
- the word RECEIVE D;
- distress signal.

Doc. No.
DT 434

897d) ADD §23(1) Every mobile station which acknowledges receipt of a distress message must, on the order of the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle, transmit, as soon as possible, the following information in the order shown:

- its name;
- its position in the form prescribed in Nos. 883 and 885;
- the speed at which it is proceeding towards, and the approximate time it will take to reach, the mobile station in distress.

Doc. No.
DT 434

- 897e) ADD (2) Before sending this message, the station must RR 915
ensure that it will not interfere with the emissions of
other stations better situated to render immediate assist-
ance to the station in distress.
- TITLE NOC Section VI. Distress Traffic
- 898 MOD §24. Distress traffic comprises all messages relative Change of
to the immediate assistance required by the mobile station paragraph
in distress. number.
- 899 MOD §25. In distress traffic, the distress signal must be Change of
sent before the call and at the beginning of the preamble of paragraph
any radiotelegram. number.
- 900 MOD §26. The control of distress traffic is the responsibili- PRO. No.
ty of the mobile station in distress or of the mobile station 4435
which by the application of the provisions of Section VIII
has sent the distress message. These stations may, however,
delegate the control of the distress traffic to another
station.
- 901 MOD §27. The station in distress or the station in control 14th
of distress traffic may impose silence either on all stations Minutes
in the area or on any station which interferes with the dis- 7C
tress traffic. It shall address these instructions "to all
stations" or to one station only, according to circumstances.
In either case, it shall use:

- 901a) ADD - in radiotelegraphy, the abbreviation QRT, 14th
followed by the distress signal $\bar{S}\bar{O}\bar{S}$; Minutes
- 901b) ADD - in radiotelephony, the word "SEELONCE" (pro-
nounced as the French word "SILENCE"), follow-
ed by the distress signal MAYDAY
- 902 MOD §28. If it believes it to be essential, any station of 15th
the mobile service near the ship, aircraft or other vehicle Minutes
in distress, may also impose silence. It uses for this
purpose:
- 902a) ADD a) In radiotelegraphy, the abbreviation QRT followed
by the word "DISTRESS" and its own call sign;
- 902b) ADD b) In radiotelephony, the word "SEELONCE" pronounced
as the French word "SILENCE" followed by the words
"DISTRESS" and its own call sign.
- 903 MOD §29(1) In radiotelegraphy, the use of the service abbre- Doc. No.
viation "QRT $\bar{S}\bar{O}\bar{S}$ " must be reserved for the mobile station in 337
distress and for the station controlling distress traffic.
- 903a) ADD (2) In radiotelephony, the use of the word "SEELONCE" 15th
followed by the distress signal MAYDAY must be reserved for Minutes
the mobile station in distress and for the station controlling
distress traffic.
- 904 SUP PRO. No.
4445

- 905 MOD §30(1) Any station of the mobile service which has knowledge Doc. No.
of distress traffic and which cannot itself assist the station 337
in distress must nevertheless follow such traffic until it is
evident that assistance is being provided.
- 906 MOD (2) Until they receive the message indicating that 15th
normal working may be resumed (see No. 911), all stations Minutes
which are aware of this traffic, and which are not taking
part in it, are forbidden to transmit on the frequencies on
which the distress traffic is taking place.
- 907 SUP PRO. No.
4449
- 908 SUP Pro. No.
4450
- 909 MOD §31. A station of the mobile service which, while PRO. No.
following distress traffic, is able to continue its normal 4452
service, may do so when the distress traffic is well estab-
lished and on condition that it observes the provisions of
No. 906 and does not interfere with the distress traffic.
- 909a) ADD §32. In cases of exceptional importance and provided PRO. No.
that no interference or delay is caused to the handling of 2498
distress traffic, urgency and safety messages may be adver- Doc. No.
tised during a lull in the distress traffic - preferably by 430
coast stations - on the distress frequencies. This announce-
ment must be accompanied by the indication of the working

frequency on which the urgency or safety message will be transmitted. In this case, the signals provided for in Nos. 934, 935 and 943, 944 should only be sent once (e.g. XXX DE ABC QSW ...).

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 910 | MOD | ^S
§33. | A land station receiving a distress message must, without delay, take the necessary action to advise the appropriate authorities responsible for providing for the operation of rescue facilities. | 15th
Minutes |
| 911 | MOD | ^S
§34(1) | When distress traffic has ceased or when silence is no longer necessary on a frequency which has been used for distress traffic the station which has controlled this traffic shall transmit on that frequency a message addressed to "all stations" indicating that normal working may be resumed. | 15th
Minutes |
| 912 | MOD | (2) | In radiotelegraphy, this message takes the following form: | |
| | | - | distress signal \overline{SOS} ; | 15th |
| | | - | call "to all stations" CQ (three times); | Minutes |
| | | - | the word DE; | |
| | | - | call sign of the station sending the message (once); | |
| | | - | time of handing in of the message; | |
| | | - | name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress; | |
| | | - | service abbreviation QUM. | |

912a) ADD (3) In radiotelephony this message takes the following 15th
form: Minutes

- distress signal MAYDAY;
- call to "all stations" (three times);
- the words THIS IS;
- call sign or other identification of the station sending the message (once);
- time of handing in of the message;
- name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress;
- the words "SEELONCE FEENEE" pronounced as the French words "SILENCE FINI".

TITLE	MOD	Section VII. <u>Transmission of a Distress Message by a Station not itself in Distress</u>	Doc. No. DT 537
913	SUP		Moved to
914	SUP		897 (a)
915	SUP		through (e)
915a)	ADD	§35. A mobile station or a land station which learns that a mobile station is in distress must transmit a distress message in any of the following cases:	Doc. No. DT 537
915b)	ADD	a) when the station in distress is not itself in a position to transmit it;	Doc. No. DT 537
915c)	ADD	b) when the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle not in distress, or the person responsible for the land station, deems that further help is necessary;	Doc. No. DT 537

915d) ADD c) when, although not in a position to render assist- Doc. No.
ance, it has heard a distress message which has not DT 537
been acknowledged.

915e) ADD §36(1) The transmission of a distress message under the Doc. No.
conditions prescribed in Nos. 915b), 915c), 915d) is made on DT 537
either or both of the international distress frequencies (500
kc/s, 2 182 kc/s), or on any other frequency that may be used
in case of distress (see Nos. 714, 714a, 802, 805a, 813, and
813a).

915f) ADD (2) This transmission of the distress message is preceded by the radiotelegraph or radiotelephone alarm signal whenever possible and is always preceded immediately by the following call:

915g) ADD a) Radiotelegraphy

- the signal DDD SOS SOS SOS DDD sent once; Doc. No.

- the word DE; DT 537

- the call sign of the transmitting station,

sent three times

915h) ADD

b) Radiotelephony

- the signal MAYDAY RELAY (pronounced as the French expression "m'aider relais", spoken three times;
- the words "THIS IS" spoken once only;
- the call sign or other identification of the transmitting station, spoken three times.

Doc. No. DT 537

915i) ADD §37 When the radiotelegraph alarm signal is used an Doc. No.
interval of two minutes is to be allowed, whenever considered DT 537
necessary, before the transmission of the call mentioned in
No. 915g).

915j) ADD §38 When a station of the mobile service transmits a Doc. No.
distress message under the conditions mentioned in 915d), it DT 537
must take all necessary steps to notify the authorities who
may be able to render assistance.

916 SUP

917 SUP

Doc. No.

918 SUP

DT 537

919 SUP

TITLE MOD

Section VIII. Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone
Alarm Signals

920 MOD §39(1) The radiotelegraph alarm signal shall consist of a Doc. No.
series of twelve dashes sent in one minute, the duration of a DT 537
each dash being four seconds and the duration of the interval
between consecutive dashes one second. It may be transmitted
by hand but its transmission by means of an automatic instru-
ment is recommended.

921 MOD (2) Any ship station working in the band 405 to 535 Doc. No.
kc/s which is not provided with an automatic apparatus for the DT 537
transmission of the radiotelegraph alarm signal, must be per-
manently equipped with a clock, clearly marking the seconds,
preferably by means of a sweep hand completing one revolution
per minute. This clock must be placed at a point sufficiently

visible from the operator's table in order that the operator may, by keeping it in view, easily and correctly time the different elements of the alarm signal.

- 921a) ADD §40 (1) The radiotelephone alarm signal shall consist of two substantially sinusoidal audio frequency tones transmitted alternately. One tone shall have a frequency of 2 200 cycles per second and the other a frequency of 1 300 cycles per second, the duration of each time being 250 milliseconds. Doc. No. DT 537
- 921b) ADD (2) The radiotelephone alarm signal, when generated by automatic means, shall be sent continuously for a period of at least thirty seconds but not exceeding one minute; when generated by other means, the signal shall be sent as continuously as practicable over a period of approximately one minute. Doc. No. DT 537
- 922 MOD §41 The purpose of these special signals is:
- 922a) ADD a) in radiotelegraphy, the actuation of automatic devices giving the alarm to attract the attention of the operator when there is no listening watch on the distress frequency; Doc. No. DT 537
- 922b) ADD b) in radiotelephony to attract the attention of the person on watch or to actuate automatic devices giving the alarm.
- 922c) ADD §42(1) These signals must only be used to announce: Doc. No. DT 537
- 922d) ADD a) that a distress call or message is about to follow;
- 922e) ADD b) the transmission of an urgent cyclone warning. In this case they may only be used by the Coast Stations duly authorized by their Government;
- 922f) ADD c) the loss of a person or persons overboard. In this case they may only be used when the assistance of other ships is required and cannot be Doc. No. DT 537

satisfactorily obtained by the use of the urgency signal only. The alarm signal must not be repeated by other stations. The message must be preceded by the urgency signal (see Nos. 934 and 935).

923	MOD	(2)	In cases b) and c) above the transmission of the warning or message by radiotelegraphy must not begin until two minutes after the end of the radiotelegraph alarm signal.	Doc. No. DT 537
924	MOD	§ 43.	Automatic devices intended for the reception of the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone alarm signals must fulfil the conditions specified in Appendix 5a.	Doc. No. DT 537
925	SUP			
926	SUP			
927	SUP			Doc. No.
928	SUP			DT 537
929	SUP			
930	MOD	§ 44.	Before an automatic alarm receiver may be approved for use on ships, the Administration having jurisdiction over those ships must be satisfied by practical tests made under operating conditions equivalent to those obtaining in practice (including interference, vibration, etc.), that the apparatus complies with the provisions of these Regulations.	Change of paragraph number.
931	SUP			
TITLE	MOD		Section IX. <u>Urgency Signal</u>	

- 932 MOD §45(1) The urgency signal is sent only on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station. Change of paragraph number.
- 933 NOC (2) The urgency signal may be transmitted by a land station only with the approval of the responsible authority.
- 934 MOD §46(1) In radiotelegraphy, the urgency signal consists of three repetitions of the group XXX, sent with the letters of each group and the successive groups clearly separated from each other. It is transmitted before the call. PRO. No. 2550
- 935 MOD (2) In radiotelephony, the urgency signal consists of three repetitions of the word PAN pronounced as the French word "panne". It is transmitted before the call. PRO. No. 2551
- 936 MOD §47(1) The urgency signal indicates that the calling station has a very urgent message to transmit concerning the safety of a ship, aircraft or other vehicle or of a person. PRO. No. 4514
- 936a ADD (2) The urgency signal and the message following it shall be sent on one of the international distress frequencies (500 kc/s or 2 182 kc/s) or on one of the frequencies which may be used in distress (see Nos. 714, 714a, 802, 805a, 813 and 813a). PRO. No. 2552
- 937 MOD (3) The urgency signal has priority over all other communications, except distress. All mobile and land stations which hear it must take care not to interfere with the transmission of the message which follows the urgency signal. Change of paragraph number.

938	SUP		PRO. No. 4515
939	MOD	§48. Messages preceded by the urgency signal must, as a general rule, be drawn up in plain language.	PRO. No. 2555
940	MOD	§49(1) Mobile stations which hear the urgency signal must continue to listen for at least three minutes. At the end of this period, if no urgency message has been heard, they may resume their normal service.	Change of paragraph number.
941	NOC	(2) However, land and mobile stations which are in communication on frequencies other than those used for the transmission of the urgency signal and of the call which follows it may continue their normal work without interruption provided the urgency message is not addressed "to all stations" (CQ).	
942	MOD	§50. When the urgency signal has been sent before transmitting a message which is intended for all stations and which calls for action by the stations receiving the message, the station responsible for its transmission must cancel it as soon as it knows that action is no longer necessary. This message of cancellation must likewise be addressed "to all stations" (CQ).	Change of paragraph number.
TITLE	MOD	Section X. <u>Safety Signal</u>	
943	MOD	§51(1) In radiotelegraphy, the safety signal consists of three repetitions of the group TTT, sent with the letters of each group and the successive groups clearly separated from each other. It is sent before the call.	Change of paragraph number.

944. MOD (2) In radiotelephony, the safety signal shall consist of the word "SECURITY" pronounced clearly as in French, repeated three times and transmitted before the call. PRO. No. 2556
- 945 MOD §52(1) The safety signal indicates that the station is about to transmit a message concerning the safety of navigation or giving important meteorological warnings. Change of paragraph number
- 946 MOD (2) The safety signal and call are sent on the distress frequency or one of the frequencies which may be used in case of distress (see Nos. 714, 714a, 802, 805a, 813 and 813a). PRO. NO. 4518
- 946a ADD (3) The safety message coming after the safety signal shall if possible be transmitted on a working frequency, especially in zones of heavy traffic, to this end, an appropriate indication shall be given at the end of the call. PRO. NO. 4519
- 947 MOD §53(1) With the exception of messages transmitted at fixed times, the safety signal, when used in the maritime mobile service, shall be transmitted towards the end of the first available period of silence (see No. 733 for radiotelegraphy and No. 826 for radiotelephony), the message is transmitted immediately after the period of silence. PRO. No. 2560
- 948 NOC (2) In the cases prescribed in Nos. 1050, 1053 and 1056, the safety signal and the message which follows it must be transmitted as soon as possible, but must be repeated as just indicated, at the end of the first period of silence which follows.
- 949 MOD §54. All stations hearing the safety signal must listen to the safety message until they are satisfied that the message is of no concern to them. They must not make any transmission likely to interfere with the message (see No. 946). PRO No. 4524

Appendix 5a

AUTOMATIC RECEIVING EQUIPMENT FOR RADIOTELEGRAPH AND
RADIOTELEPHONE ALARM SIGNALS

Doc. No.

DT 537

Conditions to be observed

Radiotelegraph

- a) The equipment must respond to the alarm signal transmitted by the telegraphic emissions of at least class A2 or B (but see Nos. 232 and 711 of the Radio Regulations).
- b) The equipment must respond to the alarm signal through interference (provided it is not continuous) caused by atmospheric and powerful signals other than the alarm signal; preferably without any manual adjustment being required during any period of watch maintained by the apparatus.
- c) The equipment must not be actuated by atmospheric or by strong signals other than the alarm signal.
- d) The equipment must possess a minimum sensitivity such that with negligible atmospheric interference, it is capable of being operated by the alarm signal transmitted by the emergency transmitter of a ship station at any distance from this station up to the normal range fixed for this transmitter by the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, and preferably at greater distances.
- e) The equipment must give warning of any fault which would prevent the apparatus from performing its normal functions during watch hours.

Radiotelephone

- a) The equipment must respond to the alarm signal through intermittent interference caused by atmospherics and powerful signals other than the alarm signal, preferably without any manual adjustment being required during any period of watch maintained by the equipment.
- b) The equipment must not be actuated by atmospherics or by strong signals other than the alarm signal.
- c) The equipment must be effective beyond the range at which speech transmission is satisfactory and it should, as far as practicable, give warning of faults that would prevent the apparatus from performing its normal function during watch hours.

Recommendation
to the Governments Signatory to the
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea

The Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,
considering

- a) that the introduction of a radiotelephone alarm signal on a world-wide basis to be used in cases of distress would contribute to safety;
- b) that the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, includes in Article 37 operational instructions regarding the use of such a signal;

recommends

that the attention of the Safety of Life at Sea Conference to be held in London in 1960 be drawn to C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 219.

**ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959**

Document No. 573-E

17 November 1959

SERIES 2

PLENARY MEETING

The Editorial Committee, after having examined the documents mentioned hereunder, submits the attached texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting.

SUMMARY

Source	Document No.	Reference	Page	Remarks
Com. 6	409 488 429	Art. 2 (Sect. I) Art. 2 (Sect. II) Art. 2 (Sect. III)	2—01 2—06 2—07	
Com. 4	361 "	Art. 3 " 4	2—08 2—09	
Com. 6	382 Rev. "	Art. 16 } " 17 }	2—11	
Com. 7	448 " 476 489 " 494 "	Art. 21 " 23 " 27 " 31 " 32 " 43 " 45 (Sect. I)	2—13 2—14 2—16 2—17 2—17 2—18 2—20	
Com. 6	461 (Rev. I)	App. 5	2—23	
Plenary Assembly	478 "	Recommendation Resolution	2—29 2—32	
Com. 4	477	Resolution	2—33	



Former reference

Chap.: II
Art.: 2
Nos.: 74-85

Source

Committee: 6
Doc. No.: 409, 488
and 429

New reference

Chap.:
Art.:
Nos.:

CHAPTER II

ARTICLE 2

Title NOC

74 MOD

Designation of Emissions

§ 1. Emissions are designated according to their classification and their necessary bandwidth.

Title NOC

75 MOD

Section I. Classification

§ 2. Emissions are classified and symbolized according to the following characteristics ¹⁾ :

- (1) Type of modulation of main carrier
- (2) Type of transmission
- (3) Supplementary characteristics

76 MOD

§ 3. (1) *Types of modulation of main carrier :* *Symbol*

a) Amplitude	A
b) Frequency (or phase)	F
c) Pulse	P

77 MOD

(2) *Types of transmission :*

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Absence of any modulation intended to carry information | 0 |
| b) Telegraphy without the use of modulating audio frequency | 1 |
| c) Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission. (Special case: an unkeyed modulated emission) | 2 |

75.1 ADD

¹⁾ As an exception to the provisions of 76, 77 and 78, damped waves are designated by B.

			<i>Symbol</i>
		d) Telephony (including sound broadcasting)	3
		e) Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier) and phototelegraphy	4
		f) Television (vision only)	5
		g) Four-frequency duplex	6
		h) Multi-channel voice frequency telegraphy	7
		i) Cases not covered by the above	9
78	MOD	(3) <i>Supplementary characteristics :</i>	
		a) Double sideband	(none)
		b) Single sideband :	
		— reduced carrier	A
		— full carrier	H
		— suppressed carrier	J
		c) Two independent sidebands	B
		d) Vestigial sideband	C
		e) Pulse :	
		— amplitude modulated	D
		— width (or duration) modulated	E
		— phase (or position) modulated	F
		— code modulated	G

79 SUP

(See footnote 75.1 ¹⁾)

80 MOD

§ 5. The classification of typical emissions is tabulated below :

Type of modulation of main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary characteristics	Symbol
Amplitude Modulation	With no modulation	—	A0
	Telegraphy without the use of a modulating audio frequency (by on-off keying)	—	A1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of an amplitude-modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission amplitude modulated)	—	A2
	Telephony	Double sideband	A3
		Single sideband reduced carrier	A3A
		Single sideband, suppressed carrier	A3J
		Two independent sidebands	A3B
Amplitude Modulation	Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier)	—	A4
		Single sideband, reduced carrier	A4A
	Television	Vestigial sideband	A5C
	Multichannel voice-frequency telegraphy	Single sideband, reduced carrier	A7A
	A transmission not covered by the above, e.g. a combination of telephony and telegraphy		
		Two independent sidebands	A9B

Type of modulation of main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary characteristics	Symbol
Frequency (or Phase) Modulation	Telegraphy by frequency shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency: one of two frequencies being emitted at any instant	—	F1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a frequency modulating audio frequency or by the on-off keying of a frequency modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission, frequency modulated)	—	F2
	Telephony	—	F3
	Facsimile by direct frequency modulation of the carrier	—	F4
	Television	—	F5
	Four-frequency duplex telegraphy	—	F6
	Cases not covered by the above, in which the main carrier is frequency modulated	—	F9
Pulse Modulation	A pulsed carrier without any modulation intended to carry information (e.g. radar)	—	P0
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency	—	P1

Type of modulation of main carrier	Type of transmission	Supplementary characteristics	Symbol
Pulse Modulation	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier (special case: an unkeyed modulated pulsed carrier)	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the amplitude of the pulses	P2D
		Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the width (or duration) of the pulses	P2E
		Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the phase (or position) of the pulses	P2F
	Telephony	Amplitude modulated pulses	P3D
		Width (or duration) modulated pulses	P3E
		Phase (or position) modulated pulses	P3F
	Cases not covered by the above in which the main carrier is pulse modulated	Code modulated pulses (after sampling and quantization)	P3G
		—	P9

Title NOC

Section II. Bandwidth

81 MOD

§ 6. Whenever the full designation of an emission is necessary, the symbol for that emission, as given above, shall be preceded by a number indicating in kilocycles per second the necessary bandwidth of the emission. Bandwidths shall generally be expressed to a maximum of three significant figures, the third figure being almost always a nought or a five.

82 SUP

83 MOD

§ 8. The necessary bandwidths of various classes of emissions and for examples of the designation of emissions are given in Appendix 5.

84 SUP

Title MOD

Section III. Nomenclature of the Frequency and Wavelength Bands Used in Radiocommunication

85 MOD

§ 10. The radio spectrum shall be subdivided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following Table. Frequencies shall be expressed :

- in kilocycles per second (kc/s) up to and including 3 000 kc/s
- in megacycles per second (Mc/s) thereafter up to and including 3 000 Mc/s
- in gigacycles per second (Gc/s) thereafter up to and including 3 000 Gc/s.

However, where adherence to these provisions would introduce serious difficulties, for example in connection with the notification and registration of frequencies, the lists of frequencies and related matters, reasonable departures may be made.

Band number	Frequency Range (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)	Corresponding Metric Subdivision
4	3 to 30 kc/s (kHz)	Myriametric waves
5	30 to 300 kc/s (kHz)	Kilometric waves
6	300 to 3 000 kc/s (kHz)	Hectometric waves
7	3 to 30 Mc/s (MHz)	Decametric waves
8	30 to 300 Mc/s (MHz)	Metric waves
9	300 to 3 000 Mc/s (MHz)	Decimetric waves
10	3 to 30 Gc/s (GHz)	Centimetric waves
11	30 to 300 Gc/s (GHz)	Millimetric waves
12	300 to 3 000 Gc/s (GHz) or 3 Tc/s (THz)	Decimillimetric waves

Note 1 : " Band Number N " extends from 0.3×10^N to 3×10^N c/s (Hz)

Note 2 : Abbreviations:

cs/ = cycles per second, Hz = hertz

k = kilo (10^3), M = Mega (10^6), G = Giga (10^9), T = Tera (10^{12})

Note 3 : Abbreviations for adjectival band designations:

Band 4 = VLF

Band 8 = VHF

Band 5 = LF

Band 9 = UHF

Band 6 = MF

Band 10 = SHF

Band 7 = HF

Band 11 = EHF

Former reference	Source	New reference
<div> Chap.: III Art. : 3 and 4 Nos. : 86-96 </div>	Committee: 4 Doc. No. : 361	<div> Chap.: Art. : Nos. : </div>

CHAPTER III

Frequencies

ARTICLE 3

Title NOC

Title NOC

86 MOD

87 MOD

88 MOD

89 MOD

90 (MOD)

General Rules for the Assignment and Use of Frequencies

§ 1. The Members and Associate Members of the Union agree that in assigning frequencies to stations which are capable of causing harmful interference to the services rendered by the stations of another country, such assignments are to be made in accordance with the table of frequency allocations and other provisions of these Regulations.

§ 2. Any new assignment or any change of frequency or basic characteristic of an existing assignment (see No. 318. and Appendix 1), shall be made in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference to services rendered by stations using assigned frequencies in accordance with these Regulations, the characteristics of which are recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.

§ 3. Administrations of the Members and Associate Members of the Union shall not assign to a station any frequency in derogation of either the table of frequency allocations given in this chapter or the other provisions of these Regulations, except on the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to services carried on by stations operating in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and of these Regulations.

§ 4. The frequency assigned to a station of a given service shall be separated from the limits of the band allocated to this service in such a way that, taking account of the necessary bandwidth which has to be occupied by the station's emission, no harmful interference is caused to services to which frequency bands immediately adjoining are allocated.

§ 5. Where a band of frequencies is allocated to different services in adjacent regions or sub-regions, the basic principle is the

equality of right to operate. Accordingly, the station of each service in one region or sub-region must operate so as not to cause harmful interference with services in the other regions or sub-regions.

ARTICLE 4

Title NOC

Special Arrangements

91 (MOD)

§ 1. Two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention, conclude special arrangements regarding the sub-allocation of bands of frequencies to the appropriate services of the participating countries.

92 (MOD)

§ 2. Two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention, conclude special arrangements, as a result of a Conference to which all those Members and Associate Members of the Union affected have been invited, regarding the assignment of frequencies to those of their stations which participate in one or more specific services within the frequency bands allocated to these services by Article 5, either below 5 060 kc/s or above 27 500 kc/s but not between those limits.

93 (MOD)

§ 3. The Members and Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention, conclude, on a world-wide basis, and as a result of a Conference to which all Members and Associate Members of the Union have been invited, special arrangements concerning the assignment of frequencies to those of their stations participating in a specific service, on condition that such assignments are within the frequency bands allocated exclusively to that service in Article 5.

94 (MOD)

§ 4. Special arrangements concluded in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 91, 92 and 93 shall not be in conflict with any of the provisions of these Regulations.

94a ADD

§ 4a. If, besides the action they may take in accordance with No. 92, two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union co-ordinate the use of individual frequencies in any of the frequency

bands covered by Article 5 before notifying the frequency assignments concerned, they shall in all appropriate cases inform the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.).

95 MOD

§ 5. The Secretary General of the Union shall be informed, in advance, of any Conference to be convened to conclude such an arrangement; he shall also be informed of the terms of the arrangement when concluded; and he shall inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union of the existence of such arrangements.

96 MOD

§ 6. In accordance with the provisions of Article 10 the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) may be invited to send representatives to participate in an advisory capacity in the preparation of these arrangements and in the proceedings of the conferences, it being recognized that in the majority of cases such participation is desirable.

Former reference	Source	New reference
<div> Chap.: VI Art. : 16-17 Nos. : 395-400 </div>	Committee: 6 Doc. No. : 382 Rev.	<div> Chap.: Art. : Nos. : </div>

Title SUP

CHAPTER VI

ARTICLE 16 *

Title MOD

Technical Provisions Concerning Equipment and Characteristics of Emissions

395 MOD

§ 1. (1) The choice and performance of equipment to be used in a station and any emissions therefrom must satisfy the provisions of these Regulations.

396 MOD

(2) Also, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, the choice of transmitting, receiving and measuring equipment must be based on the most recent advances in the technique as indicated, inter alia, in the C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

396a ADD

§ 2. Transmitting and receiving equipment intended to be used in a given region of the frequency spectrum should be designed to take into account the technical characteristics of equipment likely to be employed in neighbouring parts of the spectrum.

396b ADD

§ 3. Single-sideband emissions should be used to the maximum extent possible in accordance with the relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

Title SUP

ARTICLE 17

397 MOD

§ 4. (1) Transmitting stations must conform to the frequency tolerances specified in Appendix 3.

397a ADD

(2) Transmitting stations must conform to the tolerances given for spurious emissions in Appendix 4.

397b ADD

(3) Moreover, every effort should be made to keep frequency tolerances and levels of spurious emissions at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit.

* Amalgamation of present Articles 16 and 17.

- 398 MOD § 5. The bandwidths of emissions also must be kept at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit. Appendix 5 is provided as a guide for the determination of the necessary bandwidth.
- 399 MOD § 6. To ensure compliance with these Regulations administrations shall arrange for frequent checks to be made of the emissions of stations under their jurisdiction, the technique of measurements being in accordance with the most recent Recommendations of the C.C.I.R.
- 400 MOD § 7. Administrations shall co-operate in the detection and elimination of harmful interference, employing where appropriate the facilities described in Article 18 and the procedures detailed in Article 14.

Former reference

Chap.: IX
Art. : 21
Nos. : 485-487 -

Source

Committee: 7
Doc. No. : 448

New reference

Chap.:
Art. :
Nos. :

CHAPTER IX**ARTICLE 21**

Title NOC

Secrecy

485 NOC

The administrations bind themselves to take the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent :

486 NOC

a) the unauthorized interception of radiocommunications not intended for the general use of the public ;

487 (MOD)

b) the divulgence of the contents, simple disclosure of the existence, publication or any use whatever, without authorization, of information of any nature whatever obtained by the interception of the radiocommunications mentioned in No. 486.

Former reference	Source	New reference
<div> Chap.: XI Art. : 23 Nos. : 493-499 </div>	Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 448	<div> Chap.: Art. : Nos. : </div>

CHAPTER XI

Title NOC

Inspection of Mobile Stations. Operators' Certificates for Ship and Aircraft Stations

ARTICLE 23

Title NOC

Inspection of Mobile Stations

493 MOD

§ 1. (1) The governments or appropriate administrations of countries where a mobile station calls may require the production of the licence for examination. The operator of the mobile station, or the person responsible for the station, must facilitate this examination. The licence must be kept in such a way that it can be produced upon request. As far as possible, the licence, or a copy certified by the authority which has issued it, should be permanently exhibited in the station.

494 MOD

(2) The inspectors must have in their possession an identity card or badge, issued by the competent authority, which they must show on request of the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

495 NOC

(3) When the licence cannot be produced or when manifest irregularities are observed, governments or administrations may inspect the radio installations in order to satisfy themselves that these conform to the conditions imposed by these Regulations.

496 NOC

(4) In addition, inspectors have the right to require the production of the operators' certificates, but proof of professional knowledge may not be demanded.

497 (MOD)

§ 2. (1) When a government or an administration has found it necessary to adopt the course indicated in No. 495, or when the operators' certificates cannot be produced, the government or administration to which the mobile station in Article 15 is subject

must be so informed without delay. In addition, the procedure specified in Article 15 is followed when necessary.

498 MOD

(2) Before leaving, the inspector must report the result of his inspection to the master, or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station. If any breach of the conditions imposed by these regulations is observed, the inspector shall make this report in writing.

499 MOD

§ 3. The countries, Members and Associate Members of the Union, undertake not to impose upon foreign mobile stations which are temporarily within their territorial waters or make a temporary stay in their territory, technical and operating conditions more severe than those contemplated in these Regulations. This undertaking in no way affects arrangements which are made under international agreements relating to maritime or air navigation, and which are therefore not covered by these Regulations.

Former reference

Source

New reference

Chap.: XIII
Art. : 27
Nos. : 568-572

Committee: 7
Doc. No. : 476

Chap.:
Art. :
Nos. :

CHAPTER XIII

Title NOC

Working Conditions in the Mobile Services

ARTICLE 27

Title NOC

Aircraft and Aeronautical Stations

568 (MOD)

§ 1. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the aeronautical mobile service may be regulated by special arrangements between governments concerned (see Article 41 of the Convention).

569 MOD

§ 2. In the absence of special arrangements, the provisions of these Regulations concerning the exchanging of and accounting for public correspondence shall be applicable to stations in the aeronautical mobile service.

570 MOD

§ 3. (1) Aircraft stations may communicate with stations of the maritime mobile service. They must then conform to those provisions of these Regulations which relate to the maritime mobile service.

571 MOD

(2) For this purpose aircraft stations should use the frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service. However, having regard to interference which may be caused by aircraft stations at high altitudes, maritime mobile frequencies in the bands above 30 Mc/s must not be used by aircraft stations in any specific area without the prior agreement of all the administrations of the area in which interference is likely to be caused. In particular, aircraft stations operating in Region 1 should not use frequencies in the bands above 30 Mc/s allocated to the maritime mobile service by virtue of any agreement between administrations in that Region.

571a ADD

(2a) However, the frequencies 156.30 Mc/s and 156.80 Mc/s may be used by aircraft stations for safety purposes only.

572 (MOD)

(3) Aircraft stations when handling public correspondence with stations of the maritime mobile service must comply with all the provisions applicable to the handling of public correspondence in the maritime mobile service (see particularly Articles 38, 39, 40 and 41).

Former reference	Source	New reference
<div> Chap.: XIII Art. : 31 and 32 Nos. : 704-710 </div>	Committee: 7 Doc. No. : 489	<div> Chap.: Art. : Nos : </div>

ARTICLE 31

Title	MOD	General Radiotelegraphic Call "To All Stations"
704	NOC	§ 1. Two types of calling signal "To all stations" are recognized :
705	(MOD)	a) Call CQ followed by the letter K (see Nos. 707 and 708) ;
706	(MOD)	b) Call CQ not followed by the letter K (see No. 709).
707	MOD	§ 2. Stations desiring to enter into communication with stations of the mobile service, without, however, knowing the names of any such stations within their service area, may use the enquiry signal CQ, in place of the call sign of the station called in the calling formula, the call being followed by the letter K (general call to all stations in the mobile service with request for reply).
708	NOC	§ 3. In the maritime mobile service, in regions where traffic is congested, the use of the call CQ followed by the letter K is forbidden. As an exception it may be used with signals denoting urgency.
709	NOC	§ 4. The call CQ not followed by the letter K (general call to all stations without request for reply) is used before the transmission of information of any kind intended to be read or used by anyone who can intercept it.

ARTICLE 32

Title	MOD	Radiotelegraphic Call to Several Stations Without Request for Reply
710	NOC	The call CP followed by two or more call signs or by a code word (call to certain receiving stations without request for reply) is used only for the transmission of information of any nature intended to be read or used by the persons authorized.

Former reference

Chap.: XVI
Art. : 43
Nos. : 1008-1015

Source

Committee: 7
Doc. No. : 494

New reference

Chap.:
Art. :
Nos :

ARTICLE 43

Title NOC

Experimental Stations

1008 NOC

§ 1. (1) An experimental station may enter into communication with an experimental station of another country only after it has been authorized to do so by its administration. Each administration notifies other administrations concerned when such authorizations are issued.

1009 NOC

(2) The administrations concerned determine by special arrangement the conditions under which communications may be established.

1010 MOD

§ 2. (1) In experimental stations any person operating radio-telegraph apparatus, either on his own account or for another, must have proved his ability to transmit by hand and to receive by ear, texts in Morse code signals.

1011 NOC

(2) Administrations shall take such steps as they think necessary to verify the qualifications, from the technical point of view, of any person operating the apparatus of an experimental station.

1012 MOD

§ 3. The administrations concerned shall fix the maximum power of experimental stations, having regard to the purpose for which their establishment has been authorized and the conditions under which they are to work.

1013 NOC

§ 4. (1) All the general rules of the Convention, and these Regulations, apply to experimental stations. In particular, experimental stations must comply with the technical conditions imposed upon transmitters operating in the same frequency bands, except where the technical principles of the experiments prevent this.

1014 NOC

(2) During their emissions, experimental stations must transmit, at short intervals, their call sign, or, in the case of stations not yet provided with a call sign, their name.

1015 (MOD)

§ 5. Where there is no risk of an experimental station causing harmful interference to a service of another country, the administration concerned may, if considered desirable, adopt different provisions from those contained in this article.

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: XVI Art. : 45 (Sec I) Nos. : 1034-1054a	Committee: 7 Doc. No. : 494	Chap.: Art. : Nos. :

ARTICLE 45

Titre NOC

Special Services

Title NOC

Section I. Meteorology

1034 NOC

§ 1. (1) Meteorological messages comprise :

1035 NOC

a) messages addressed to meteorological services officially entrusted with weather forecasts, more specifically for the protection of maritime and air navigation ;

1036 NOC

b) messages from these meteorological services intended specially for :

1037 NOC

— ship stations ;

1038 NOC

— protection of aircraft ;

1039 NOC

— the public.

1040 NOC

(2) The information contained in these messages may be :

1041 NOC

a) observations taken at fixed times ;

1042 NOC

b) warnings of dangerous phenomena ;

1043 NOC

c) forecasts and warnings ;

1044 NOC

d) statements of the general meteorological situation.

1045 NOC

§ 2. (1) The various national meteorological services mutually agree to prepare common transmission programmes so as to use the transmitters best situated to serve the regions concerned.

1046 (MOD)

(2) The meteorological observations contained in the classes mentioned in Nos. 1035, 1036, 1037 and 1038 are, in principle, drawn up in an international meteorological code, whether they are transmitted by or intended for mobile stations.

1047 NOC

§ 3. For observation messages intended for an official meteorological service, use shall be made of the facilities resulting from the allocation of exclusive frequencies to synoptic meteorology and the aeronautical meteorological service, in conformity with regional agreements made by the services concerned for the use of these frequencies.

- 1048 MOD § 4. (1) Meteorological messages specially intended for all ship stations shall in principle be sent in accordance with a definite timetable, and, as far as possible, at times when they can be received by ship stations with only one operator. In radiotelegraphy the transmission speed shall not exceed 16 (sixteen) words a minute.
- 1049 NOC (2) During the transmission "to all stations" of meteorological messages intended for stations of the maritime mobile service, all stations of this service whose transmissions might interfere with the reception of these messages, must keep silent in order to permit all stations which desire to do so, to receive these messages.
- 1050 MOD (3) Meteorological warning messages for the maritime mobile service shall be transmitted without delay. They must be repeated at the end of the first silence period which follows (see Nos. 733 and 826) as well as at the end of the first silence period which occurs in the working hours of a ship station having a single operator. They shall be preceded by the safety signal and sent on the appropriate frequencies (see No. 946).
- 1051 (MOD) (4) In addition to the regular information services contemplated in the preceding sub-paragraphs, administrations shall take the necessary steps to ensure that certain stations shall, upon request, communicate meteorological messages to stations in the maritime mobile services.
- 1052 (MOD) (5) The provisions of Nos. 1048 to 1051 are applicable to the aeronautical mobile service, insofar as they are not contrary to more detailed special arrangements which ensure at least equal protection to air navigation.
- 1053 NOC § 5. (1) Messages originating in mobile stations and containing information concerning the presence of tropical cyclones must be transmitted, with the least possible delay, to other mobile stations in the vicinity and to the appropriate authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. Their transmission is preceded by the safety signal.

1054 NOC

(2) Any mobile station may, for its own use, listen to messages containing meteorological observations sent out by other mobile stations, even those which are addressed to a national meteorological service.

1054a NOC

(3) Stations of the mobile services which transmit meteorological observations addressed to a national meteorological service, are not required to repeat them to other stations. However, the exchange between mobile stations, on request, of information relating to the state of the weather is authorized.

APPENDIX 5

Title MOD

Examples of Necessary Bandwidths and Designations of Emissions

For the determination of necessary bandwidth, the following Table may be considered as a guide. However, the necessary bandwidth so determined is not the only characteristic of an emission to be considered in evaluating the interference that may be caused by that emission.

For cases not covered in the following Table, the value of the necessary bandwidth may be determined by computation in accordance with the recommendations of the C.C.I.R. and this value should be used in the designation of an emission. In the absence of such recommendations, the value of the necessary bandwidth may be determined by measurement and this value should be used in the designation of an emission.

In the formulation of the Table, the following terms have been employed :

ADD	B_n = Necessary bandwidth in cycles per second.
NOC	B = Telegraph speed in bauds.
SUP	$\frac{N}{T}$
ADD	N = Maximum possible number of black plus white elements to be transmitted per second, in facsimile and television.
MOD	M = Maximum modulation frequency in cycles per second.
ADD	C = Sub-carrier frequency in cycles per second.
MOD	D = Half the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the instantaneous frequency. Instantaneous frequency is the rate of change of phase.
(MOD)	t = Pulse duration in seconds.
MOD	K = An overall numerical factor which varies according to the emission and which depends upon the allowable signal distortion.

Title SUP

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
I. AMPLITUDE MODULATION			
Continuous Wave Telegraphy A1	$B_n = BK$ $K = 5$ for fading circuits $K = 3$ for non-fading circuits	Morse code at 25 words per minute, $B = 20$, $K = 5$; Bandwidth: 100 c/s. Four-channel time-division multiplex, 7-unit code, 42.5 bauds per channel, $B=170$, $K = 5$; Bandwidth: 850 c/s.	0.1A1 0.85A1
Telegraphy modulated by an audio frequency A2	$B_n = BK + 2M$ $K = 5$ for fading circuits $K = 3$ for non-fading circuits	Morse code at 25 words per minute, $B = 20$, $M = 1\ 000$, $K = 5$; Bandwidth: 2 100 c/s.	2.1A2
Telephony A3	$B_n = M$ for single sideband $B_n = 2M$ for double sideband	Double sideband telephony, $M = 3\ 000$ Bandwidth: 6 000 c/s. Single sideband telephony, reduced carrier, $M = 3\ 000$; Bandwidth: 3 000 c/s. Telephony, two independent sidebands, $M = 3\ 000$; Bandwidth: 6 000 c/s.	6A3 3A3A 6A3B

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
Sound Broadcasting A3	$B_n = 2M$ M may vary between 4 000 and 10 000 depending on the quality desired.	Speech and music $M = 4\,000$; Bandwidth: 8 000 c/s.	8A3
Facsimile Carrier modulated by tone and by keying A4	$B_n = KN + 2M$ $K = 1.5$	The total number of picture elements (black and white) transmitted per second is equal to the circumference of the cylinder multiplied by the number of lines per unit length and by the speed of rotation of the cylinder in revolutions per second. Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm., Number of lines per mm. = 5, Speed of rotation = 1 r.p.s., $N = 1\,100$, $M = 1\,900$; Bandwidth: 5 450 c/s.	5.45.A4
Television (Vision and Sound) A5 and F3	Refer to relevant C.C.I.R. Documents for the bandwidths of the commonly used television systems	Number of lines = 625; Number of lines per second = 15 625; Video bandwidth: 5 Mc/s.; Total vision bandwidth: 6.25 Mc/s.; FM sound bandwidth including guard bands: 0.75 Mc/s., Total bandwidth: 7 Mc/s.	6 250A5 750F3

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
II. FREQUENCY MODULATION			
Frequency-shift Telegraphy F1	$B_n = 2.6D + 0.55 B$ for $1.5 < \frac{2D}{B} < 5.5$ $B_n = 2.1D + 1.9 B$ for $5.5 \leq \frac{2D}{B} \leq 20$	Four-channel time-division multiplex with 7-unit code, 42.5 bauds per channel $B = 170, D = 200$; $\frac{2D}{B} = 2.35$; therefore the first formula in Column 2 applies Bandwidth: 613 c/s.	0.6F1
Commercial Telephony F3	$B_n = 2M + 2DK$ K is normally 1 but under certain conditions a higher value may be necessary.	For an average case of commercial telephony, $D = 15\ 000, M = 3\ 000$; Bandwidth: 36 000 c/s.	36F3
Sound Broadcasting F3	$B_n = 2M + 2DK$	$D = 75\ 000, M = 15\ 000$; Assuming $K = 1$, Bandwidth: 180 000 c/s.	180F3

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
Facsimile F4	$B_n = KN + 2M + 2D$ $K = 1.5$	(See facsimile, amplitude modulation) Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm., Number of lines per mm. = 5, Speed of rotation = 1 r.p.s., $N = 1\ 100$, $M = 1\ 900$, $D = 10\ 000$; Bandwidth: 25 450 c/s.	25.5F4
Four-frequency Diplex Telegraphy F6	If the channels are not synchronized, $B_n = 2.6D + 2.75B$ where B is the speed of the higher speed channel. If the channels are synchronized the bandwidth is as for F1, B being the speed of either channel.	Four-frequency diplex system with 400 c/s. spacing between frequencies, channels not synchronized, 170 bauds keying in each channel, $D = 600$, $B = 170$; Bandwidth: 2 027 c/s.	2.05F6

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
III. PULSE MODULATION			
Unmodulated Pulse PO	$B_n = 2 \frac{K}{t}$ <p>K depends upon the ratio of pulse duration to pulse rise time. Its value usually falls between 1 and 10 and in many cases it does not need to exceed 6.</p>	$t = 3 \times 10^{-6}$, $K = 6$; Bandwidth: 4×10^6 c/s.	4 000 PO
Modulated Pulse P2 or P3	The bandwidth depends on the particular types of modulation used, many of these being still in the development stage.	—	—

Source : Plenary Assembly
Doc. No. 478

RECOMMENDATION No.

**Convening of an extraordinary administrative radio conference
to allocate frequency bands for space radiocommunication purposes**

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering :

- a) that several delegations participating in the Administrative Radio Conference have proposed to allocate frequencies for space research purposes only on the basis of the research requirements for the next few years ;
- b) that the C.C.I.R. has already under study technical questions relating to radiocommunication with and between space vehicles ;
- c) that the Administrative Radio Conference has recommended to the C.C.I.R. that the identification and control of space vehicle emissions be questions for study by the C.C.I.R. ;
- d) that until the results of some space research programmes are available the extent to which space radiocommunication services and other radiocommunication services may share frequencies, without harmful interference, cannot accurately be assessed ;
- e) that additional research experience and the results of studies by the C.C.I.R., and other interested organizations, relating to space radiocommunications are essential before it will be feasible for the I.T.U. to take decisions on firm frequency allocations for space radiocommunication purposes ;

and bearing in mind :

that the I.T.U. is the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications and it is necessary for the I.T.U. to provide adequate frequency allocations for all categories of space radio-communications as soon as the results of research and studies by the C.C.I.R. and other interested organizations make this possible ;

recommends :

1. that an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference be convened, in principle during the latter part of 1963 with a duration of approximately one month and with an agenda which should include the following basic items :
 - 1.1 to examine the technical progress in the use of radio-communication for space research and the results of technical studies by the C.C.I.R. and other interested organizations ;
 - 1.2 to decide in the light of this examination, on the allocation of frequency bands essential for the various categories of space radiocommunication ;
 - 1.3 to consider whether there is a continuing need for the allocation of certain frequencies for space research purposes and, if so, to take appropriate action in this regard ;
 - 1.4 to adopt, if such action is considered desirable, new provisions revising the Radio Regulations to provide for the identification and control of radio emissions from space vehicles, taking into account possible Recommendations of the C.C.I.R. ;
2. that the Administrative Council review the situation during its 1962 and 1963 ordinary sessions on the basis of information received from Members and Associate Members of the Union, the C.C.I.R. and other interested organizations. Should the Administrative Council decide that there is sufficient justification for the convening of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in 1963, it shall recommend to Members of the Union the date and place for the Conference and its Agenda ;

and invites :

those Members and Associate Members of the Union which launch satellites during the period of space research before the convening of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference referred to above, to keep the Administrative Council, and the relevant technical organs of the I.T.U., informed of the frequencies used and the technical progress achieved in the use of radio-communication for space research purposes.

Source : Plenary Assembly

Doc. No. 478

RESOLUTION No.

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering :

- a) that it is desirable to study the question of identification for radio emissions from satellites and other space vehicles ;
- b) that it is desirable to study the question of providing for the cessation, at appropriate times, of radio emissions from satellites and other space vehicles,

asks :

- 1. the C.C.I.R. to study the above-mentioned questions ;
- 2. Members and Associate Members of the Union launching satellites and other space vehicles to give consideration to the above-mentioned problems and to present the results of their study to the C.C.I.R.

Source : Commission 4

Doc. No. 477

Amateur and Broadcasting Services

RESOLUTION No.

Use of the bands 7 000 to 7 100 kc/s to 7 100 to 7 300 kc/s by the amateur service and the broadcasting service.

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering :

- a) that the sharing of frequency bands by amateur, fixed and broadcasting services is undesirable and should be avoided ;
- b) that it is desirable to have world-wide exclusive allocations for these services in Band 7 ;
- c) that the band 7 000 to 7 100 kc/s is allocated on a world-wide basis exclusively to the amateur service ;
- d) that the band 7 100 to 7 300 kc/s is allocated in Regions 1 and 3 to the broadcasting service and in Region 2 to the amateur service ;

resolves :

that the broadcasting service should be prohibited from the band 7 000 to 7 100 kc/s and that broadcasting stations operating on frequencies in this band should cease such operation ;

and noting :

the provisions of No. 90 of the Radio Regulations ;

further resolves :

that inter-Regional amateur contacts should be only in the band 7 000 to 7 100 kc/s and that the administrations should make every effort to ensure that the broadcasting service in the band 7 100 to 7 300 kc/s, in Regions 1 and 3, does not cause interference to the amateur service in Region 2 ; such being consistent with the provisions of No. 90 of the Radio Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 574-E
16 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

A NOTE FROM SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

- a) The following texts, relative to Article 45 (Special Services), Section II (Time Signals; Notices to Mariners), are hereby submitted for approval by Committee 7.
- b) The report on this article, properly so called, will be submitted later.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex : 1



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A N N E X

CHAPTER XVI

ARTICLE 45

Nos. 1055 - 1057

TITLE	NOC	<u>Section II. Time Signals; Notices to Mariners</u>
1055	NOC	^s 6. The provisions of 1048 to 1052 are applicable to time signals and to notices to mariners. However, the provisions of 1050 are not applicable to time signals.
1056	NOC	^s 7. Messages containing information concerning the presence of dangerous ice, dangerous wrecks, or any other imminent danger to marine navigation, must be transmitted as soon as possible to other ship stations in the vicinity, and to the appropriate authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. These transmissions must be preceded by the safety signal.
1057	NOC	^s 8. When thought desirable, and provided the sender agrees, administrations may authorize their land stations to communicate information concerning maritime damage or casualties or information of general interest to navigation, to the marine information agencies approved by them and subject to the conditions fixed by them.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 575-E
16 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

A NOTE FROM SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

- a) Sub-Committee 7A submits the following texts, concerning Article 35 (Working Hours of Stations in the Maritime and Aeronautical Mobile Services), for approval by Committee 7.
- b) Its report, properly so called, on this article will be submitted later.

Chairman :
P. Bouchier

Annex : 1



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A N N E X

CHAPTER XIII

ARTICLE 35

SHIP STATIONS

Nos. 842 - 858

- TITLE NOC Section IV. Ship Stations.
- 842 NOC § 6. (1) For the international service of public correspondence, ship radiotelegraph stations are divided into three categories :
- 843 NOC - Stations of the first category : these stations maintain a continuous service.
- 844 NOC - Stations of the second category : these stations maintain a service of limited duration as indicated in 847 and 848.
- 845 NOC - Stations of the third category : these stations maintain a service the duration of which is either shorter than that of stations of the second category, or is not fixed by these Regulations.
- 846 NOC (2) Each Government shall itself determine the rules under which ship radiotelegraph stations subject to it are to be placed in one or the other of the above three categories.
- 847 NOC § 7. (1) Ship stations of the second category must provide service at least during the hours fixed by Appendix 13. These hours are mentioned in the licence.
- 848 NOC (2) In case of short voyages, they provide service at least during the hours fixed by the administrations to which they are subject.
849. NOC § 8. When practicable, the hours of service of ship stations of the third category may be mentioned in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.

- 850 NOC § 9. As a general rule, when a coast station has traffic on
hand for a ship station of the third category not having fixed hours
of service and assumed to be within range of the coast station, the
latter calls the ship stations during the first half-hour of the first
and third periods of service for ships of the second category performing
an eight-hour service, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 13.
- 851 MOD § 10. For the international public correspondence service, ship
stations equipped exclusively for the use of radiotelephony constitute
a single category. These stations shall carry on a service, the
duration of which is determined by the administrations to which the
stations are subject.
- 852 NOC § 11. (1) Ship stations whose service is not continuous may not close
before :
- 853 NOC a) finishing all operations resulting from a distress call,
urgency or safety signal;
- 854 NOC b) exchanging so far as practicable all traffic originating in
or destined for coast stations situated within their range
and mobile stations which, being within their range, have
indicated their presence before the actual cessation of work.
- 855 NOC (2) Any ship station not having fixed working hours must inform
the coast stations, with which it is in communication, of the time
of closing and the time of reopening its service.
- 856 NOC § 12. (1) a) Any mobile station arriving in port, and whose service
is therefore about to close, must so notify the nearest coast station
and, if necessary, the other coast stations with which it generally
communicates.

- 857 NOC b) It must not close until after the disposal of traffic on hand, unless the regulations in force in the country where it is calling do not permit this.
- 858 MOD (2) Upon departure from port the ship station must notify the coast station or stations concerned that its service is reopening from the moment when such reopening is permitted by the regulations in force in the country where the port of departure is situated. A ship station not having hours of service fixed by these Regulations may defer such notification until the station first reopens its service after departure from port.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 576-E
16 November, 1959.

SUB-COMMITTEE 7C

PROPOSALS NOS. 232, 233 AND 234
(FRANCE, FRENCH O.P.T.A. MOROCCO) - PAGE 86

The above proposals have been studied by Working Group 6A and Committee 6, but it has not been possible to reach agreement on ~~either~~ the substance of the proposed definitions or the desirability of including them in the Regulations. Some Delegates have expressed the opinion that the concept of separate Reserve and Emergency transmitters may conflict with the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, and with current operating practices. Committee 6 has, accordingly, asked for the advice of Committee 7 as to whether the definitions are satisfactory and should be included in the Regulations.

A.J. Ehnle
Chairman, Committee 7.



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 577-E
16 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL SERVICE

The technical aspects of the proposals to Appendix B, Article 18A, and Appendix 5A on standard frequency and time signal service have been studied by Committee 6 and these requirements have been incorporated in alternative draft texts for a new Article and for a revised Appendix B. These were discussed at the Ninth Meeting of Committee 6 but agreement could not be reached on which of the two alternatives should be recommended. A majority of the delegates were in favour of the new Article but it was agreed that the final decision should be made by Committee 7.

The relevant draft texts are contained in Annexes 1 and 2 to Document No. 462.

A.J. Ehnle
Chairman



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 578-E
16 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7 A

ARTICLE 20 AND APPENDIX 6

The technical aspects of Article 20 and Appendix 6 have been considered by Committee 6. A draft text for a number of additions to the present provisions was adopted at the fifth meeting of that Committee. These texts are reproduced as an Annex to this Document.

A. J. Ehnle.
Chairman of Committee 7.

Annex : 1



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A N N E X

1. To be included in Article 20 :

a) List ... International Monitoring stations

This list shall contain particulars of monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system.

- b) The list of international monitoring stations shall be published at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General. It shall be kept up to date by the publication of recapitulative supplements.

2. To be included in Appendix 6

List of International Monitoring stations

Part I

Particulars of centralizing offices

- country
- National centralizing office (Postal and telegraphic address, telephone number, any other information).

Part II - A

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out frequency measurements

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Accuracy * of measurements
- Remarks

Part II - B

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out field strength measurements

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Accuracy * of measurements in db
- Remarks

* indicates the maximum attainable accuracy for each frequency range.

Part II - C

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out direction-finding measurements

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Type of antenna
- Remarks

Part II - D

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out bandwidth measurements

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Method(s) of measurement (*)
- Resolution at -60db (if appropriate)
- Remarks

(*) See current C.C.I.R. recommendations and reports.

Part II - E

Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out automatic spectrum occupancy surveys

- Name and geographical location of the station
- Hours of service (G.M.T.)
- Range of frequencies
- Method(s) employed
- Remarks

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 579-E
16 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Twentythird Meeting, 11 November 1959 at 3 p.m.

1. The first item of the Agenda, Document No. LT 734, was to hear the Report of the ad hoc group which had been discussing No. 126 of the Radio Regulations. The Chairman of that group, Mr. B. Nielsen of Denmark, was able to report that they had achieved a unanimous result thanks to the fine spirit of cooperation evinced by all the participants; he had only just completed the discussions and therefore had no written text, but the verbal text which he read out was adopted by the Committee. The Chairman explained that this would be published for the information of delegates, but would not be given further consideration unless this was specifically requested.
2. The second item of the Agenda was to consider the 3rd and 4th Reports of working group 4B. In presenting the first of these, Document No. 457, the Chairman of Working Group 4B, Mr. Sastry, explained that a minor typographical error had been included in paragraph 3.1a on the first page of the Report, and that the Proposal No. 909 should be 906. Discussion proceeded on the frequency band 325 - 406 kc/s and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew attention to their Proposal No. 909 that in the U.S.S.R. in areas east of 40°E the band should be used for broadcasting, and that it had been so used for 29 years without any complaints and harmful interferences to other services. This proposal was strongly opposed by the Delegates of France, Denmark, Turkey and Sweden, the latter of whom read correspondence which had been exchanged between his country and the U.S.S.R. in respect of harmful interference caused to aeronautical beacons in Sweden by broadcasting stations in the U.S.S.R. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted that he could not withdraw the proposal, and on a show of hands it was defeated by the following margin:

In favour	6
Against	33
Abstentions	5

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine reserved the right to refer to this question in the Plenary Assembly.

There were no further comments on this band.

In the band 405 - 415 kc/s the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, speaking on behalf of the Delegate of Roumania, asked for the inclusion of the name of Roumania in footnote 22a. This was agreed.

The Chairman of Working Group 4B agreed that the request of the Delegate of the United States for a rewording of the footnote marked * in such a way as to indicate priority for both aeronautical and maritime radionavigation services was correct. It was agreed that this would be left to the Drafting Committee.

In connection with the band 415 - 490 kc/s there was considerable discussion on footnote 24a which eventually led to a rollcall vote on the proposal of the Delegate of the United States for its deletion. The results were as follows:

In favour of deletion	18
Against	15
Abstentions	17

The proposal for the deletion having been carried the Delegate of India reserved the right to refer to this matter on a later occasion. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia with support proposed that the aeronautical radionavigation service should be included in the Table on a secondary basis to the maritime mobile service. On a show of hands this proposal failed by the following margin:

In favour	17
Against	21
Abstentions	7

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria reserved their right to refer again to this matter at the Plenary Assembly.

There were no comments on the band 490 - 510 kc/s.

In respect of the band 510 - 525 Mc/s the Delegate of Italy asked for the name of his country to be deleted from footnote 26a, and the Delegates of Roumania and Hungary asked for the names of their countries to be included.

There was considerable discussion on the proposal of the Delegate of France to delete this footnote, and the roll call vote on this proposal resulted as follows:

In favour	14
Against	18
Abstentions	14

The proposal was therefore rejected.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany asked for his country to be included in footnote 26a but it was agreed that since the request came after the vote had been taken, it would now have to be made at the Plenary Assembly. The Delegate of Mexico asked that in this band the aeronautical radionavigation service should be included in Region 2 with priority and it was agreed to leave this proposal in abeyance pending discussions between the Delegates of Mexico and the United States.

In the band 525 - 535 Kc/s the Delegate of Turkey drew attention to the viewpoint expressed by him in paragraph 3.5e of page 2 of the Report and asked whether his interpretation was correct; the Chairman said he believed this to be a correct interpretation and asked the representative of the I.F.R.B., Mr. Gayer, who confirmed this view. It was agreed that this confirmation having been received, paragraph 3.5e of the Report would not be forwarded. The Delegate of Greece proposed that footnote 28a should be deleted and on a show of hands the following results were obtained:

In favour of deletion	7
Opposed	9
Abstentions	27

The Chairman declared that in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, Rule 15, paragraph 3, the vote was not conclusive and would have to be postponed until a later meeting, at which time abstentions will not be taken into account.

At the request of the Delegate of South Africa the Delegate of Greece clarified the position in respect of paragraph 3.4d of page 2 of the Report by stating that the words "footnote 28" should be deleted.

There were no comments on the band 535 - 1605 kc/s and the Chairman pointed out that with the exception of the proposal of the Delegate of Mexico and footnote 28a the Report had been adopted.

The Chairman expressed his dissatisfaction with the slow progress of the Committee and proposed that it should re-convene at 8.30 p.m., but a large number of delegates showed that this would produce difficulties, and the Chairman's proposal was therefore not accepted, the meeting being adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteur:

A. James Bourne

Chairman:

Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 580-E
16 November 1959WORKING GROUP 4E

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourteenth Meeting, Working Group 4E

12 November 1959

Agenda: Document No. DT 747

The Working Group resumed consideration of Document No. DT 654(Rev.) beginning with the frequency band 1 300 - 1 350 Mc/s.

1 300 - 1 350 Mc/s

At the request of the Delegate of Portugal, a new footnote 104d) was added, reading as follows:

- 104d) In Portugal, the frequency band 1 300 - 1 350 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the maritime radionavigation service.

Footnote 104b) was modified by the deletion of the name of Norway from the footnote.

Footnote 104c) was modified by changing the band limits therein, insertion of Indonesia and Sweden, deletion of reference to aeronautical radionavigation, and by substituting "additionally" for "alternatively". The modified footnote now reads:

- 104c) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 1 300 - 1 350 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

In connection with footnote 104c), the band limits therein were originally 1 300 - 1 550 Mc/s but were changed to 1 300 - 1 350 Mc/s and 1 400 - 1 427 Mc/s at the request of the Delegate from the U.S.S.R. It was then agreed to treat 1 400 - 1 427 Mc/s in a separate footnote leaving only the band 1 300 - 1 350 Mc/s in footnote 104c).

1 350 - 1 400 Mc/s

Footnote 104d) on page 10 was modified by the addition of the names of eight countries, bringing the total number of Region 1 countries therein to eighteen. The Delegate from Belgium proposed that the table be modified to show a regional allocation with the fixed and mobile services added in Region 1. After a prolonged discussion involving procedures, validity of votes taken in working groups, an unsupported motion to adjourn the meeting, and the virtues of world-wide allocations as opposed to regional allocations, a vote was taken on the matter. Nineteen delegations supported the regional allocation, four opposed it, and eight abstained. The allocation between 1 350 and 1 400 Mc/s was changed to read as follows:

1 350 - 1 400 Mc/s	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	a) Fixed	Radiolocation	Radiolocation
	b) Mobile	104e)	
	c) Radiolocation		

Note: This action deleted footnote 104d), page 10, Document No. DT 654 (Rev.).

1 400 - 1 427 Mc/s

The decision to modify footnote 104c) necessitates a new footnote to cover the U.S.S.R. fixed and mobile services requirements in this band. Drafting of a new note was held in abeyance pending further study by the Delegates of Poland and Bulgaria. Action on this band will be taken at a subsequent meeting of Working Group 4E. The Delegates of France, Sweden, Belgium, Austria and the U.S.A., while recognizing that the large land mass of the U.S.S.R. made sharing of this band feasible, urged other countries not to ask to be included in the new footnote permitting them to operate fixed and mobile services in the "hydrogen line" band.

1 427 - 1 535 Mc/s

This band was adopted without comment except for the deletion of footnote indicator 104c) from the Region 1 column.

1 535 - 1 660 Mc/s

The names of Indonesia and the Federal Republic of Germany were added to footnote 104g).

Footnote 104h) was modified to read as follows:

104h) In Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 1 535 - 1 660 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed service.

In connection with these footnotes, the Delegate from Switzerland requested Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Indonesia to consider deleting footnote 104g) in the interest of the aeronautical radionavigation service but they could not agree to its deletion. The Delegate from the U.S.S.R. suggested the deletion of the mobile service from 104g) thus permitting the combining of 104g) and 104h). The Delegate from France then requested those countries listed in 104g) and 104h) to change the band limits in the footnotes to 1 535 - 1 600 Mc/s. The Delegates of Austria, Indonesia and the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to study these proposals further and report back at a later meeting.

The U.S.S.R. Delegation suggested that footnote 100a) be modified to cover only international flights. There was no support for the suggestion.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. expressed the opinion that there should be no other services sharing the bands listed in footnote 100a) and that inclusion of such services by footnote was a derogation of the decision of Committee 4 to keep these bands clear of services other than aeronautical radionavigation.

In keeping with its stated intention to protect the aeronautical radionavigation allocation in this band the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. deleted its reservation contained in paragraph 5.7d) on page 3 of Document No. DT 654 (Rev.).

The Delegate from the United Kingdom deleted the reservation of his country, contained in paragraph 5.7b) but requested that the reservation in 5.7c) be retained.

1 660 - 1 700 Mc/s

The Delegate of Belgium requested that the name of his country be inserted in footnote 104j).

The Delegate of France questioned the necessity of footnote 104l) and was advised by the Delegate of the U.S.A. that the matter would be taken under study. Action on the band was withheld pending a reply from the U.S.A. Delegation.

1 700 - 2 300 Mc/s

The Delegate of Sweden expressed the opinion that the U.S.A. comments in paragraph 5.9b) on page 4 were not appropriate to this band and suggested they be moved to some other portion of the spectrum. There was no support for the proposal however and the comments remain unchanged.

The question of how to deal with the space frequency bands 1 700 - 1 710 Mc/s and 2 290 - 2 300 Mc/s was raised by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The Group agreed to leave their disposition to the Drafting Group. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia stated that if the frequency band 1 700 - 1 710 Mc/s was inserted in the table, his delegation would have to take a reservation on the matter.

At the request of the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, his country's name was added to those in footnote 105a).

The meeting adjourned at 12:50 p.m.

S. M. Myers

Rapporteur

G. C. Braga

Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 581-E
17 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 6
COMMITTEE 7

FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal

Number of
proposal

Proposed treatment of terms "Emergency (Reserve) Installation" and
"Emergency (Reserve) Transmitter"

5570

1. The terms "Emergency (Reserve) Installation" and "Emergency (Reserve) Transmitter" have given some difficulty of interpretation both in the Radio Regulations and in the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. The dislike of these terms appears to have led to their exclusion from the Radio Regulations by the various Sub-Committees at this Conference, except in
 - a) the band 10 to 535 kc/s in Appendix 3, the Table of Frequency Tolerances (see the Annex to Document No. 414), and
 - b) paragraph 3 of Appendix 4, the Table of Tolerances for the Levels of Spurious Emissions (See Document No. 485).
2. It would seem that the only need for differentiation between the various types of ships' radio equipment in the Radio Regulations is in respect of transmitters provided solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes, which should be permitted to operate under somewhat lower requirements in certain respects (e.g. see the new Radio Regulations No. 12 on page 13 of Document No. DT 643).
3. It is suggested that to meet this requirement the following definition should be included in Article 1 :

"Emergency Transmitter : A ship's transmitter used solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes."
4. If the above principles are accepted it will be necessary to replace the term "Emergency (Reserve) ship transmitters" in Appendix 3 by "Emergency transmitters". This would cause an equipment problem for those Administrations which have up till now permitted certain transmitters, compulsorily provided as "emergency (reserve)" transmitters

in accordance with the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, and fulfilling the role of stand-by to a main transmitter not only for distress but also for traffic purposes, to operate with a frequency tolerance of 0.5%.

5. To overcome this difficulty it is suggested that the band 10 to 535 kc/s in the Tolerance Table should be amended to read :

3. a)	Ships' stations :	1 000
b)	Emergency transmitters and survival craft stations :	5 000

There would then need to be a footnote which would read :

"At the present time some Administrations permit those ships transmitters fulfilling the role of stand-by to a main transmitter not only for distress but also for traffic purposes to operate with a frequency tolerance of 5 000. These Administrations should make every effort to ensure that by 1 January, 1966, all ships' transmitters operating in the band 10 - 535 kc/s, other than "Emergency transmitters" (as now defined) and survival craft stations, have a frequency tolerance of 1 000."

6. Paragraph 3 of Appendix 4, the Table of Tolerances for the Levels of Spurious Emissions, might be amended to read : "These tolerances shall not, however, apply to survival craft stations or to emergency transmitters."

7. Finally it would seem desirable to recommend that the forthcoming Safety of Life at Sea Conference should, in order to avoid any confusion, also endeavour to discontinue the use of the terms "Emergency (Reserve) Installation", "Emergency (Reserve) Transmitter", "Emergency (Reserve) Receiver" and "Emergency Source of Energy". It might be possible to achieve this by replacing these terms by "Reserve Installation", "Reserve Transmitter", "Reserve Receiver" and "Reserve Source of Energy". A draft recommendation along these lines is attached.

A N N E X

The Administrative Radio Conference, (Geneva, 1959),

noting :

1. that the terms "Emergency (Reserve) Installation" and "Emergency (Reserve) Transmitter" are used in both the Radio Regulations and the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, but have not been defined in either document;
2. that the requirements to be met by such installations are not the same in the two documents;

considering :

1. that it would be desirable to eliminate the possibility of misinterpretation which exists in the use of these terms and which has been apparent at the Administrative Radio Conference;
2. that this could best be done by avoiding the use of these ambiguous terms;

having decided :

that in so far as the Radio Regulations are concerned the only term which needs to be defined in this context is "Emergency Transmitter", which has been defined as "A ship's transmitter used solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes".

recommends :

that the Safety of Life at Sea Conference should consider whether, as a complementary measure, it is practicable to delete the terms "Emergency (Reserve) Installation", "Emergency (Reserve) Transmitter", "Emergency (Reserve) Receiver" and "Emergency Source of Energy" from the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and to substitute new terms such as "Reserve Installation", "Reserve Transmitter", "Reserve Receiver" and "Reserve Source of Energy".

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 582-E
17 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

of Working Group 7F to Committee 7

1. The following texts are submitted by Working Group 7F to Committee 7 for approval:

Radio Regulations

Article 15
Appendix 2
Article 42
Article 44
Appendix 15
Appendix 8

2. Appendix B is referred back to Committee 7 in view of the decision taken by Committee 6.

Carlos de Mesquita
Chairman of Working Group 7F

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 15

TITLE NOC Reports of Infringements

- 392 (MCD) § 1. Infringements of the Convention or Radio Regulations are reported to their Administration by the control organization, stations or inspectors detecting them. For this purpose they use forms similar to the specimen given in Appendix 2.
- 393 NOC § 2. In the case of a station committing serious infringements, representations relating to them must be made to the Administration of the country to which the station belongs, by the Administrations which detect them.
- 394 (MOD) § 3. If an Administration has information of an infringement of the Convention or Radio Regulations, committed in a station which it has authorized, it shall ascertain the facts, fix the responsibility and take the necessary action.

APPENDIX 2

TITLE	MOD	<u>Report of an Irregularity or of an Infringement of the Telecommunications Convention or of the Radio Regulations (see Article 15)</u>		
TITLE	NOC	<u>Particulars concerning the station infringing the Regulations</u>		
	NOC	1. Name, if known (in block letters)		
		<u>[/Note a)]</u>		.....
	NOC	2. Call sign (in block letters)		.....
	NOC	3. Nationality, if known		.....
	NOC	4. Frequency used (kc/s or Mc/s)		.....
	NOC	5. Class of emission <u>[/Note b)]</u>		.....
TITLE	NOC	<u>Particulars concerning the station, the centralizing office or inspection service reporting the irregularity or infringement</u>		
	NOC	6. Name (in block letters)		.....
	NOC	7. Call sign (in block letters)		.....
	NOC	8. Nationality		.....
	NOC	9. Approximate position <u>[/Notes d) and h)]</u>		.....
TITLE	NOC	<u>Details of the irregularity or infringement</u>		
	NOC	10. Name <u>[/Note d)]</u> of the station (in block letters) in communication with the station committing the irregularity or infringement		.....
	NOC	11. Call sign (in block letters) of the station in communication with the station committing the irregularity or infringement		.....
	NOC	12. Time <u>[/Note e)]</u> and date		.....

NOC 13. Nature of the irregularity or infringement
[Note f)]

NOC 14. Extracts from ship log and other documents
supporting the report (to be continued on
the back of the form if necessary)

TITLE MOD Particulars concerning the transmitting station inter-
fered with [Note g)] :

MOD 15. Name of the station (in block letters)

NOC 16. Call sign (in block letters)

NOC 17. Frequency assigned (kc/s or Mc/s)

NOC 18. Frequency measured at the time of the
interference

NOC 19. Class of emission and width of the band

NOC 20. Receiving location (in block letters)
where the interference was troublesome
[Notes c) and h)]

NOC 21. Certificate

I certify that the foregoing report
represents, to the best of my knowledge,
a complete and accurate account of what
took place.

Date 19...¹⁾

NOC 1) This report must be signed by the operator who has reported the
infringement and countersigned by the Master of the ship or aircraft, or
the officer in charge of the station in the case of an infringement reported
by a station of the mobile service.

When the report originates from a centralizing office or from an inspection service it must be signed by the head of that office or service and countersigned by an official of the administration transmitting it.

TITLE NOC Instructions for filling in this form

- NOC Note a) Each report will refer only to one station [see Note d)]
- NOC Note b) See Article 2.
- NOC Note c) Applicable only to ships and aircraft; the position must be expressed either in latitude and longitude (Greenwich) or by a true bearing and distance in nautical miles, or in kilometres from some well known place.
- NOC Note d) If both communicating stations infringe the Regulations, a separate report shall be made for each of these stations.
- MOD Note e) The time must be expressed as Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) by a group of four figures (0001 to 2400). If the infringement covers a considerable period of time, the times must be shown.
- NOC Note f) A separate report is required for each irregularity or infringement, unless they have obviously all been made by the same person and within a short time. All reports must be forwarded in duplicate and, whenever practicable must be typewritten.
(Indelible pencil and carbon paper may be used.)
- NOC Note g) This information is to be given only in case of a complaint about interference.
- NOC Note h) In the case of land or fixed stations position must be expressed in latitude and longitude (Greenwich).

TITLE NOC For use of Administrations only

- NOC 1. Company controlling the installation of the station against which
 complaint is made
- NOC 2. Name of operator of the station held responsible for the irregular-
 ity or infringement of the Regulations
- NOC 3. Action taken
-

ARTICLE 42

TITLE NOC Amateur Stations

- 1000 NOC § 1. Radiocommunications between amateur stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the administration of one of the countries concerned has notified that it objects to such radiocommunications.
- 1001 NOC § 2. (1) When transmissions between amateur stations of different countries are permitted they must be made in plain language and must be limited to messages of a technical nature relating to tests and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified. It is absolutely forbidden for amateur stations to be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties.
- 1002 NOC (2) The preceding provisions may be modified by special arrangements between the countries concerned.
- 1003 MOD § 3. (1) Any person operating the apparatus in an amateur station must have proved that he is able to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear, texts in Morse code signals. Administrations concerned may, however, waive this requirement in the case of stations making use exclusively of frequencies above 250 (two hundred and fifty) Mc/s.
- 1004 NOC (2) Administrations shall take such measures as they judge necessary to verify the qualifications, from a technical point of view, of any person operating the apparatus of an amateur station.
- 1005 NOC § 4. The maximum power of amateur stations shall be fixed by the Administrations concerned, having regard to the technical qualifications of the operators and to the conditions under which these stations must work.

- 1006 MOD § 5. (1) All the general rules of the Convention and of the present Regulations shall apply to amateur stations. In particular, the transmitting frequency must be as stable and as free from spurious emissions as the state of technical development for stations of this nature permits.
- 1007 NOC (2) During the course of their transmissions amateur stations must transmit their call sign at short intervals.
-

ARTICLE 44

TITLE (MOD) Radiodetermination service

TITLE NOC Section I. General Provisions

- 1016 NOC § 1. Administrations which have established a radiodetermination service must take the necessary steps to ensure the effectiveness and regularity of that service; but they accept no responsibility for the consequences that might arise from the use of inaccurate information furnished, defective working, or failure of their stations.
- 1017 MOD § 2. In the case of doubtful or unreliable observations, the station taking the bearing or fixing the position must, whenever possible, notify the station for which the information is being obtained of any such doubt or unreliability.
- 1018 MOD § 3. Administrations notify to the Secretary-General the characteristics of each radiodetermination station in the international service of value to the maritime mobile service and, if considered necessary, for each station or group of stations, the sectors in which the information furnished is normally reliable. This information is published in the List of Radiolocation Stations^{*)}, and the Secretary-General is notified of any ~~change~~ of a permanent nature.
- 1019 (MOD) § 4. The method of identification of radiodetermination stations must be so chosen as to avoid any doubt when it is necessary to identify a station.
- 1020 (MOD) § 5. Signals sent by radiodetermination stations must permit accurate and precise observations.

* To be corrected by Committee 8.

1021 (MOD) § 6. Any information concerning modification or irregularity of working of a radiodetermination station must be notified without delay in the following manner:

1022 (MOD) a) Land stations of countries operating a radiodetermination service send out daily, if necessary, notices of modifications or irregularities in working until such time as normal working is restored or, if a permanent alteration has been made, until such time as it can reasonably be taken that all navigators interested have been warned.

1023 NOC b) Permanent alterations or irregularities of long duration are published as soon as possible in the relevant notices to navigators.

1024 (MOD) § 7. In the case where radiocommunication by telegraphy or telephony is part of a radiodetermination service, such communication will be subject to the provisions of these Regulations.

TITLE MOD Section II. Radio Direction-Finding Stations

1025 NOC § 8(1) In the maritime radionavigation service the radiotelegraph frequency normally used for direction-finding is 410 kc/s. All direction-finding stations of the maritime radionavigation service using radiotelegraphy must be able to use this frequency. They must, in addition, be able to take bearings on the frequency 500 kc/s, especially for locating stations sending signals of distress, alarm and urgency.

- 1025a ADD (2) If a direction-finding service is provided in the band 1 605-2 850 kc/s the direction-finding stations should be able to take bearings on the distress and calling frequency 2 182 kc/s.
- 1026 (MOD) § 9. The procedure to be followed by radio direction-finding stations is given in Appendix 15.
- 1027 NOC §10. In the absence of prior arrangements, an aircraft station which calls a radio direction-finding station for a bearing must use for this purpose a frequency on which the station called normally keeps watch.
- 1028 NOC §11. In the exclusively aeronautical radionavigation service, the procedure contemplated for radio direction-finding in this section is applicable, except where special procedures are in force as a result of agreements made between the Administrations concerned.
- TITLE MOD Section III. Radiobeacon Stations
- 1029 NOC §12. When an Administration thinks it desirable in the interests of navigation to organize a service of radiobeacon stations, it may use for this purpose:
- 1030 NOC a) radiobeacons properly so called, established on land or on ships permanently moored or, exceptionally, on ships navigating in a restricted area, the limits of which are known and published. The emissions of these radiobeacons may have either directional or non-directional patterns;
- 1031 NOC b) fixed stations, coast stations or aeronautical stations designated to act as radiobeacons, at the request of mobile stations.

- 1032 NOC §13(1) Radiobeacons properly so called use the frequency bands which are available to them under Chapter III.
- 1032a ADD (1a) In Region 1 the power radiated by each radiobeacon shall be adjusted to the minimum necessary to produce the required field strength at the limit of the range required.
- 1033 NOC (2) Other stations notified as radiobeacons use for this purpose their normal working frequency and their normal class of emission.
-

APPENDIX 15

TITLE (MOD) Procedure for obtaining radio direction-finding bearings and positions
(See Article 44)

TITLE NOC Section I. General Instructions

ADD § 0. Stations of the aeronautical service should use such special procedures which may be in force as a result of agreements made between administrations. However, if they have need to participate in direction-finding operations with stations of the maritime mobile service the provision of this Appendix shall be applicable.

NOC § 1. Before calling one or more direction-finding stations for the purpose of asking for a bearing or position, a mobile station must ascertain from the List of Radiolocation Stations :*)

- a) the call signs of the stations to be called to obtain the desired bearings or position;
- b) the frequency on which the radio direction-finding stations keep watch, and the frequency or frequencies on which they take bearings;
- c) the radio direction-finding stations which, being linked by special circuits, can be grouped with the radio direction-finding station to be called.

NOC § 2. The procedure to be followed by the mobile station depends on varying circumstances. Generally, the following must be taken into account:

- a) If the radio direction-finding stations do not keep watch on the same frequency (whether it be the frequency on which bearings are taken or another frequency), a separate request for the bearings must be made to each station or group of stations using a given frequency.

*) To be corrected by Committee 8

b) If all the radio direction-finding stations concerned keep watch on the same frequency, and if they are able to take bearings on a common frequency (which may be different from the listening frequency), the mobile station must call all of them at the same time, in order that these stations may take simultaneous bearings on the same transmission.

c) If several radio direction-finding stations are grouped by means of special circuits, only one of them, the radio direction-finding control station, must be called even if all are furnished with transmitting apparatus. In that case, however, the mobile station must, if appropriate, specify in the call, by means of call signs, the radio direction-finding stations from which it wishes to obtain bearings.

NOC § 3. The List of Radiolocation Stations *) contains information relating to :

- a) the type of signal and class of emission to be used for obtaining the bearings;
- b) the duration of the transmission to be made by the mobile station; and
- c) the time used by the radio direction-finding station in question, if different from Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.).

TITLE NOC Section II. Rules of Procedure

NOC § 4. The following rules of procedure are based on the use of radiotelegraphy. For radiotelephony, appropriate phrases may replace the service abbreviations.

*) To be corrected by Committee 8

(MOD) § 5. To obtain a bearing

NOC (1) The mobile station calls the radio direction-finding station or the radio direction-finding control station on the listening frequency indicated in the List of Radiolocation Stations*). Depending on the type of information desired, the calling station transmits the appropriate service abbreviation followed, if the radio direction-finding station is a mobile station, by the service abbreviation QTH?. It indicates, if necessary, the frequency on which it is going to transmit to enable its bearing to be taken, and then awaits instructions.

NOC (2) The radio direction-finding station called requests the calling station, by means of the appropriate service abbreviation, to transmit for the bearing. If necessary, it indicates the frequency to be used for this purpose and the number of times the transmission is to be repeated.

NOC (3) After having changed, if necessary, to its new transmitting frequency, the calling station transmits two dashes of approximately ten seconds each, followed by its call sign. It repeats this signal as often as the radio direction-finding station requires.

MOD (4) The radio direction-finding station determines the direction and, if possible, the sense of the bearing, and its classification [See § 5a]

NOC (5) If the radio direction-finding station is not satisfied with the operation, it requests the calling station to repeat the transmission described under (3).

*) To be corrected by Committee 8

NOC (6) The radio direction-finding station transmits the information to the calling station in the following order:

NOC a) The appropriate service abbreviation;

MOD b) Three digits indicating the true bearing from the radio direction-finding station;

NOC c) Class of bearing;

NOC d) Time of observation;

NOC e) If the radio direction-finding station is mobile, its own position in latitude and longitude, preceded by the service abbreviation QTH.

NOC (7) As soon as the calling station has received the result of the observation, if it is considered necessary to obtain confirmation, it repeats back the message. The radio direction-finding station then confirms that the repetition is correct or, if necessary, corrects it by repeating the message. When the radio direction-finding station is sure that the calling station has received the message correctly, it transmits the signal "end of work". The calling station repeats this signal as an indication that the operation is finished.

NOC (8) In the absence of information to the contrary, the calling station assumes that the sense of the bearing was determined. If the radio direction-finding station has not determined the sense, it indicates this in the information transmitted, or reports the bearing and its reciprocal.

SUP (9) Delete

ADD §5a Classification of Bearings.

 (1) To estimate the accuracy and corresponding classification of a bearing:

- a) An operator should generally base his estimate of the accuracy of the bearing upon the observational characteristics shown in the Table, particularly in the maritime mobile direction-finding service on frequencies below 3 000 kc/s. Where one or more of the observational characteristics fall into a lower class the bearing should generally be classified in this lower class except that, where appropriate, an operator may assign a higher classification based upon his experience;
- b) Where facilities and time permit, a direction-finding station may assess the classification based upon a probability of less than 1 in 20 that the bearing error exceeds the numerical values shown in the Table. This should be determined from an evaluation based upon a knowledge of the five components that make up the total variance of the bearing, namely, instrumental, site, propagation, random-sampling and observational components.

TABLE
Classification of Bearings

Class	Bearing Error (Degrees)	Observational Characteristics					
		Signal Strength	Bearing Indication	Fading	Interference	Bearing Swing (Degrees)	Observation Time
A	± 2	very good or good	definite (sharp null)	negli- gible	negligible	less than 3	adequate
B	± 5	fairly good	blurred	light	light	more than 3 less than 5	short
C	± 10	weak	severely blurred	severe	strong	more than 5 less than 10	very short
D	more than ± 10	scarcely per- ceptible	ill- defined	very severe	very strong	more than 10	inadequate

NOC § 6. To obtain a position determined by two or more radio direction-finding stations organized as a group.

NOC (1) If the calling station wishes to be informed of its position by a group of radio direction-finding stations, it calls the control station as is indicated in paragraph 5 (1) above, and requests a position by means of the appropriate service abbreviation.

MOD (2) The control station replies to the call and, when the radio direction-finding stations are ready, requests, by means of the appropriate service abbreviation, the calling station to transmit. When the position has been determined, it is transmitted by the control station to the calling station in the following order:

- a) The appropriate service abbreviation;
- b) Position determined, given in latitude and longitude or in relation to a known geographical position if appropriate;
- c) Class of position;
- d) Time of observation.

MOD (3) According to its estimate of the accuracy of the observation, the control station classifies the position in one of the three following classes:

Class A: Positions which the operator may reasonably expect to be accurate to within 5 nautical miles;

Class B: Positions which the operator may reasonably expect to be accurate to within 20 nautical miles;

Class C: Positions which the operator may reasonably expect to be accurate to within 50 nautical miles;

Class D: Positions which the operator may not expect to be accurate to within 50 nautical miles.

ADD (3a) However, in frequency ranges above 3 000 kc/s, where the position limits specified in paragraph 6 (3) may not be appropriate, the control station may classify the position in accordance with current C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

NOC § 7. To obtain simultaneous bearings from two or more radio direction-finding stations organized as a group.

On a request for bearings, the control station of a group of radio direction-finding stations proceeds as indicated in paragraph 6 above. It finally transmits the bearings as observed by each station of the group, each bearing being preceded by the call sign of the station which observed it.

APPENDIX B

Standard Frequency and Time Broadcasts

(In view of the decisions taken by Committee 6 the Working
Group 7F decided to refer discussions on Appendix B to Committee 7.)

APPENDIX 8

TITLE (MOD) Documents with which Ship and Aircraft Stations must be provided.

(See Articles 20, 22, 23, 24, 28 and Appendix 6)

TITLE MOD Section I. For Stations on Board Ships for which a Radiotelegraph
Installation is required by International Agreement.

(MOD) 1st licence provided for by Article 22;

NOC 2nd certificates of the operator or operators;

NOC 3rd log (diary of the radio service) in which the following are
recorded as they occur, together with the time of their
occurrence;

- a) all communications relating to distress traffic in full,
- b) urgency and safety communications,
- c) communications exchanged between the ship station and land
or mobile stations,
- d) service incidents of all kinds,
- e) if the ship's rules permit, the position of the ship at
least once a day;

NOC 4th Alphabetical List of Call Signs; *

NOC 5th List of Coast and Ship Stations; *

NOC 6th List of Radiolocation Stations; *

NOC 7th List of Stations performing Special Services; *

NOC 8th Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations, also such
provisions of the Convention as relate to the radiocommunication
service on board ship;

* To be corrected by Committee 8

NOC 9th telegraph tariffs of the countries for which the station most frequently accepts radiotelegrams;

NOC 10th if administrations concerned consider it necessary, the Telegraph Regulations.

TITLE NOC Section II. For other Radiotelegraph Stations on Ships:

MOD The documents mentioned in items 1st to 5th * 8th and 9th of Section 1.

TITLE ADD Section IIa. For Stations on Board Ships for which a Radiotelephone Installation is Required by International Agreement:

1st licence provided for by Article 22;

2nd certificates of the operator or operators;

3rd the log (diary of the radio service) in which the following are recorded as they occur, together with the time of their occurrence:

- a) a summary of all communications relating to distress, urgency and safety traffic;
- b) a summary of communications exchanged between the ship station and land or mobile stations;
- c) a reference to important service incidents;
- d) if the ship's rules permit, the position of the ship at least once a day;

4th a list of coast stations with which communications are likely to be conducted, showing watchkeeping hours, frequencies and charges;

5th Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in so far as they are applicable to the radiotelephone service.

* to be corrected by Committee 8

TITLE MOD Section III. For other Radiotelephone Stations on Ships.

1st the documents mentioned in items 1 and 2 of Section IIa;

2nd in accordance with the requirements of the administrations

concerned, the documents mentioned in items 3, 4 and 5 of Section IIa

TITLE NOC Section IV. For Ship Stations Equipped with Multiple Installations.

MOD 1st for each station, if necessary, the documents mentioned in items
1 to 3 of Section I, or in items 1, 2 and 3 of Section IIa;

MOD 2nd for only one of them, the other documents mentioned in
Sections I or IIa, as appropriate.

TITLE NOC Section V. For Aircraft Stations

(MOD) 1st the documents mentioned in items 1 and 2 of Section I,

NOC 2nd the log (diary of the radio service) as defined in item 3 of
Section I, unless administrations have adopted other arrangements
for recording all information which the log should contain;

MOD 3rd the documents containing official information relating to
stations which the aircraft station may use for the execution of
its service.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 583-E
17 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7CSUMMARY RECORDSeventeenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress and Safety)

Friday, 13 November, 1959, at 9 a.m.

1. The Summary Record of the 12th Meeting (Document No. 510),
was adopted with the substitution of "SOS" for "SOS", in the sixth line
of Page 3.
2. The Summary Record of the 13th Meeting (Document No. 516),
after correction of typographical errors, was adopted.
3. The Summary Record of the 14th Meeting (Document No. 517),
was adopted with the following amendments:

Page 3, line 8: Correct the spelling of the word "distress".

Page 4: Add:

885(a) However, the words NORTH or SOUTH and EAST or WEST, indicated in Nos. 883 and 885 may be replaced by the letters N or S and E or W. In radiotelephony, these letters may be spoken in accordance with the spelling table given in Appendix 11.

Page 5, lines 3 and 5: Change the word "for" to "in" in both instances.

Page 4: In the Spanish text of RR 901, delete the word "only".

4. The Summary Record of the 16th Meeting (Document No. 531)
was adopted with the following amendments:

Change the word "Fifteenth" in the title to "Sixteenth".

Page 5: Change the last line to read:

the words "SEELONCE FEENEE" (pronounced as the French words "Silence Fini").



The Drafting Group was instructed to make consequential amendments to RR's 901 (b), and 902 (b), and 903 (a).

5. The Summary Record of the 15th Meeting (Document No. 541),

was adopted

6. The Draft Final Report of Sub-Committee 7C,

had not been distributed.

The Chairman advised that this Report would be on the agenda of a meeting to be held on 19 November.

7. The Chairman advised that, consequent to the approval of the Report of 7C3, he was requesting the Chairman of 7B to include the expression "DDD" in Appendix 9, Section II.

The meeting adjourned at 12.15 p.m.

G. Van A. Graves
Chairman

D. Mitchell
Rapporteur

Document No. 584-E
17 November 1959.

COMMITTEE 4

Proposal

Number of
Proposal

With a view to inclusion of the provisions envisaged in Document No. 242 (Rev. 2), drafted by Working Group 4F, in the preamble to the Frequency Allocation Table, and unambiguously to define the terms which have in practice been used, the Delegation of Italy asks for the following amendments :

Paragraph 7C on page 4 of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2) :

C. "When in an area or country, with no restriction other than the proviso that operations must take place in the particular area or country;

- (a) a service is added in a band already allocated to one or more other services;
- (b) an alternative band is allocated to one or more services which are not the service or services to which the band is allocated;
- (c) a band is exclusively allocated to a single service among those to which the band has already been allocated;

The stations of the additional, alternative, or exclusive service shall enjoy the same rights as the stations of the other services to which the band is allocated in other areas or countries. When areas are smaller than a Region, additional, alternative, and exclusive services shall be shown by a footnote."

Paragraph 8 (ii) on page 4 of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2)
to read :

- (ii) "In (area or country), the frequency band
 (Additionally ... 7C (a)
 is allocated (alternatively ... 7C (b) to the
 (exclusively ... 7C (c)

service".

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 585-E
17 November, 1959COMMITTEE 7

PROPOSAL BY WORKING GROUP 7E

In its study of the items that should be included in the proposed operating Manual for the Mobile Services, Working Group 7E has reached the opinion that the definitions of the following terms should be included in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations:

Government Telegram	(Convention)
Service Telegram	(Telegraph Regulations, Geneva, 1958, No. 10)
Private Telegram	(" " " " , No. 11)
Government Telephone Call	(Convention)
Booking of a Call	(Telephone Regulations, Geneva, 1958, No.265)
Duration of a Call	(" " " " No.266)
Chargeable Duration of a Call	(" " " " No.267)

as well as

Telephone Call	(Telephone Regulations, Geneva, 1958, No.264)
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and Radiotelephone Call,

which form the subject of Proposals Nos. 87 and 90.

It is requested that this proposal, if approved, be submitted to Committee 6.

A. Caruso
Chairman of Working Group 7E



ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 586-E
17 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

Thirteenth Meeting of Committee 7 (Operations Committee)

Thursday, 12 November, 1959

Chairman : Mr. A.J. Ehnle (Netherlands)

Agenda: Document No. DT 725 and Addendum No. 1

The Agenda, Document No. DT 725 and Addendum No. 1, was accepted.

1. Approval of Summary Record of Eleventh Meeting (Document No. 530)

The following amendments were made to Document No. 530.

The Delegate of China asked that the following statement be included as an Addendum to the minutes of the Eleventh Meeting:

"During discussion of the final report of Working Group 7E the Delegation of China indicated its support of the Recommendation for the formation of a Panel of maritime experts to assist the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. in the re-arrangement of the Radio Regulations. This Delegation also warmly supported the suggestion that the I.T.U. should publish a Manual for use in the field. In particular mention was made of the field manuals published by I.C.A.O. to cover radiotelegraph and radiotelephone operating procedures, Q Codes and Abbreviations. These manuals were produced at greatly reduced prices and had found very wide application both in the field and as text books for training new operators."

Page 5. After first sentence insert:

"The Delegate of Colombia considered that the last statement of the Chairman of Working Group 7E should be considered as a proposal which he could fully support. He asked the Chairman to open the question for discussion so that consideration could be given to whether the greater part of the proposed work should be undertaken by experts who had taken part in the Conference and who had a fundamental knowledge of the problems involved."



Page 5. Fifth to Seventh Lines. Amend to read:

"The Delegate of India he could withdraw his reservation. The Delegate of Indonesia agreed with this view and said that he also could withdraw his reservation."

With the above amendments the Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting, Document No. 530, was adopted.

Mr. Billington, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, was invited to the platform to assist in the consideration of Documents Nos. 476, 489, 534 and 522.

2. Approval of Texts contained in Document No. 476

Document No. 476

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B pointed out that in 840 NOC "range" should be altered to read "service area" and the indication should be MOD, and in the French text of 837 NOC the last two words should be deleted.

Article 7

The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that 236a ADD should be amended to read:

"..... safety of life, or the safety of a ship or aircraft"

This proposal was supported by the Delegate of Sweden and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

A further proposal by the Delegate of the United States of America that the third line of 237 NOC should be amended to read: "..... specified fixed point to one or more other specified fixed points" was adopted.

Subject to the above amendments the texts for Article 7 contained in Document No. 476 were adopted.

Article 9

There being no objection the texts for 262 MOD contained in Document No. 476 was adopted.

Article 27

568 MOD

It was noted that the French text required insertion of the word "mobile" after "aeronautical".

There being no objection, the texts contained in Document No. 476 with this amendment to the French text were adopted.

Article 35

837a) ADD

A proposal by the Delegate of Israel that "receive notification" should be replaced by "be notified" was adopted.

There being no objection, the texts contained in Document No. 476 with the above amendment were adopted.

3. Approval of Text contained in Document No. 489

Article 31

It was noted that Editorial changes to include "Nos." and "No." would be inserted in 705 NOC and 706 NOC.

707 NOC

A proposal by the Delegate of Israel that "stations" should be replaced by "stations of the mobile service" was not supported. It was, however, agreed that "range of action" should be replaced by "service area".

The Delegate of China pointed out that capital letters should have been used throughout the titles which were amended accordingly.

Subject to the above amendments the texts contained in Document No. 489 were adopted.

Article 32

There being no objection, the text contained in Document No. 489 was adopted.

4. Approval of text contained in Document No. 534

683 MOD

It was agreed that a comma should be inserted after "purpose" in the third line.

685a) ADD

It was agreed that the French and English texts should be aligned by the Language Group.

697a) ADD

The Delegate of France thought that this Regulation was more applicable to radiotelephony than to radiotelegraphy. However, as the Delegates of Australia and the United States of America pointed out that it might have some application in certain systems of telegraphy, for example, frequency shift keying, the Delegate of France did not press the point.

Subject to the amendments mentioned above, the texts for Article 30 contained in Document No. 534 were adopted.

4a. Approval of text contained in Document No. 522

The following typing errors were noted:

Page 4, QRB - answer amended to read: "..... our stations"

Page 9, QTK - question amended to read: "what is the speed"

Page 9, (French text only) QTL - for "route" read "cap".

Page 11, (French text only) QUN - for "route" read "cap".

Section I Q Code

MOD 1

It was agreed to amend MOD 1. to read "the series of groups QRA to QVZ are for use by all services".

Subject to this amendment, the text on Page 3 of Document No. 522, were adopted.

Abbreviations available for all Services

Subject to amendment of the typing errors mentioned above the texts on Pages 4 to 13 of Document No. 522 were adopted.

The Delegate of the Argentine said that he was now prepared to withdraw the reservation which he had made at an earlier meeting in regard to QUH. He also pointed out that the alignment of the English and Spanish

texts would be necessary in regard to QUM where it seemed that the word "Traffico" could be more appropriate. The Delegate of Colombia agreed.

Section II Miscellaneous Abbreviations and Signals

Subject to Editorial modifications (capital A to be used in Article) to CP and CQ the texts on Page 14 of Document No. 522 were adopted.

A proposal by the Delegate of the Argentine that the definition of the abbreviation "No" should be followed by "(negative)" was adopted, and with this amendment the texts on page 15 of Document No. 522 were adopted.

Subject to Editorial amendments of the definitions of "TTT" and "XXX" (insertion of "No.") the texts on Page 16 of Document No. 522 were adopted.

It was agreed that the new abbreviation "DDD" should be included in Section II and that Sub-Committee 7C should be requested to supply a definition.

Section III SINPO and SINPFEMO Codes

The texts on Pages 17 and 18 were adopted, but it was agreed that XQ should be included in Section II and that Sub-Committee 7B should be requested to provide a definition for this signal.

5. Other Business

Advance details were given of the schedule of work for Committee 7, the Sub-Committees and Working Groups for the forthcoming week.

The Delegate of Australia drew attention to Document No. 542 in which his Delegation withdrew Proposal 408.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur
G.F. Wilson

Chairman of the Meeting
A. J. Ehnle

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 587-E
20 November 1959

SERIES 3

PLENARY MEETING

The Editorial Committee, after having examined the documents mentioned hereunder, submits the attached texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting.

SUMMARY

Source	Document No.	Reference	Page	Remarks
Com. 7	522	App. 9.	3—01	
		Sect. I	3—01	
		„ part A	3—02	
		„ part B	3—13	
		Sect. II	3—26	
		Sect. III	3—29	



APPENDIX 9

Title MOD

**Miscellaneous Abbreviations and Signals to be used
in Radiotelegraphy Communications**

(See Article 29)

SECTION I. Q CODE**Introduction**

MOD

1. The series of groups QRA to QVZ, listed in this Appendix, are for use by all services.

(MOD)

2. The QAA to QNZ series are reserved for the aeronautical service and the QOA to QQZ series are reserved for the maritime services. These series are not listed in these Regulations.

MOD

3. Certain abbreviations may be given an affirmative or negative sense by sending YES or NO respectively, immediately following the Q code abbreviation.

(MOD)

4. The meanings assigned to Q code abbreviations may be amplified or completed by the addition of appropriate other groups, call signs, place names, figures, numbers, etc. It is optional to fill in the blanks shown in parentheses. Any data which is filled in where blanks appear should be sent in the same order as shown in the text of the following tables.

NOC

5. Abbreviations are given the form of a question when followed by a question mark. When an abbreviation is used as a question and is followed by additional or complementary information, the question mark should follow this information.

NOC

6. Abbreviations, with numbered alternative significations, must be followed by the appropriate figure to indicate the exact meaning intended. This figure should be sent immediately following the abbreviation.

(MOD)

7. All times should be given in Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) unless otherwise indicated in the question or reply.

Title NOC

Abbreviations Available for All Services

Title (MOD)

A. List of Abbreviations in Alphabetical Order

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QRA	What is the name of your station?	The name of my station is . . .
NOC	QRB	How far approximately are you from my station?	The approximate distance between our station is . . . nautical miles (or kilometres).
NOC	QRC	By what private enterprise (or State Administration) are the accounts for charges for your station settled?	The accounts for charges of my station are settled by the private enterprise . . . (or State Administration).
NOC	QRD	Where are you bound and where are you from?	I am bound for . . . from . . .
MOD	QRE	What is your estimated time of arrival at . . . (or over . . .) (place)?	My estimated time of arrival at (or over . . .) (place) is . . . hours.
NOC	QRF	Are you returning to . . . (place)?	I am returning to . . . (place). or Return to . . . (place).
NOC	QRG	Will you tell me my exact frequency (or that of . . .)?	Your exact frequency (or that of . . .) is . . . kc/s (or Mc/s).
NOC	QRH	Does my frequency vary?	Your frequency varies.
(MOD)	QRI	How is the tone of my transmission?	The tone of your transmission is . . . 1. Good 2. Variable 3. Bad.
ADD	QRJ	How many radiotelephone calls have you to book?	I have . . . radiotelephone calls to book.

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
(MOD)	QRK	What is the intelligibility of my signals (<i>or</i> those of . . .)?	The intelligibility of your signals (<i>or</i> those of . . .) is . . . 1. Bad 2. Poor 3. Fair 4. Good 5. Excellent.
NOC	QRL	Are you busy?	I am busy (<i>or</i> I am busy with . . .). Please do not interfere.
MOD	QRM	Are you being interfered with?	I am being interfered with (1. Extremely 2. Severely 3. Moderately 4. Slightly 5. Nil).
MOD	QRN	Are you troubled by static?	I am troubled by static (1. Extremely 2. Severely 3. Moderately 4. Slightly 5. Nil).
MOD	QRO	Shall I increase transmitter power?	Increase transmitter power.
MOD	QRP	Shall I decrease transmitter power?	Decrease transmitter power.
NOC	QRQ	Shall I send faster?	Send faster (. . . words per minute).
NOC	QRR	Are you ready for automatic operation?	I am ready for automatic operation. Send at . . . words per minute.
NOC	QRS	Shall I send more slowly?	Send more slowly (. . . words per minute).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QRT	Shall I stop sending?	Stop sending.
NOC	QRU	Have you anything for me?	I have nothing for you.
NOC	QRV	Are you ready?	I am ready.
NOC	QRW	Shall I inform ... that you are calling him on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)?	Please inform ... that I am calling him on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
(MOD)	QRX	When will you call me again?	I will call you again at ... hours (on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)).
NOC	QRY	What is my turn? (Relates to communication)	Your turn is Number ... (or according to any other indication). (Relates to communication).
(MOD)	QRZ	Who is calling me?	You are being called by ... (on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)).
(MOD)	QSA	What is the strength of my signals (or those of ...)?	The strength of your signals (or those of ...) is ... 1. Scarcely perceptible 2. Weak 3. Fairly good 4. Good 5. Very good.
NOC	QSB	Are my signals fading?	Your signals are fading.
(MOD)	QSC	Are you a cargo vessel? (see Article 33, Section V)	I am a cargo vessel.
NOC	QSD	Is my keying defective?	Your keying is defective.
ADD	QSE	What is the estimated drift of the survival craft?	The estimated drift of the survival craft is ... (figures and units).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
ADD	QSF	Have you effected rescue?	I have effected rescue and am proceeding to ... base (with ... persons injured requiring ambulance).
NOC	QSG	Shall I send ... telegrams at a time?	Send ... telegrams at a time.
ADD	QSH	Are you able to home on your D/F equipment?	I am able to home on my D/F equipment (on station ...).
(MOD)	QSI		I have been unable to break in on your transmission. <i>or</i> Will you inform ... (<i>call sign</i>) that I have been unable to break in on his transmission (on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)).
MOD	QSI	What is the charge to be collected per word to ... including your internal charge?	The charge to be collected per word to ... including my internal charge is ... francs.
MOD	QSK	Can you hear me between your signals and if so can I break in on your transmission?	I can hear you between my signals; break in on my transmission.
NOC	QSL	Can you acknowledge receipt?	I am acknowledging receipt.
(MOD)	QSM	Shall I repeat the last telegram which I sent you (<i>or</i> some previous telegram)?	Repeat the last telegram which you sent me (<i>or</i> telegram(s) number(s) ...).
(MOD)	QSN	Did you hear me (<i>or</i> ... (<i>call sign</i>)) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	I did hear you (<i>or</i> ... (<i>call sign</i>)) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
(MOD)	QSO	Can you communicate with ... direct (<i>or</i> by relay)?	I can communicate with ... direct (<i>or</i> by relay through ...).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QSP	Will you relay to . . . free of charge?	I will relay to . . . free of charge.
(MOD)	QSQ	Have you a doctor on board (<i>or</i> is . . . (name of person) on board)?	I have a doctor on board (<i>or</i> . . . (name of person) is on board).
ADD	QSR	Shall I repeat the call on the calling frequency?	Repeat your call on the calling frequency; did not hear you (<i>or</i> have interference).
ADD	QSS	What working frequency will you use?	I will use the working frequency . . . kc/s (<i>normally only the last three figures of the frequency need be given</i>).
(MOD)	QSU	Shall I send or reply on this frequency (<i>or</i> on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)) (with emissions of class . . .)?	Send or reply on this frequency (<i>or</i> on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)) (with emissions of class . . .).
(MOD)	QSV	Shall I send a series of V's on this frequency (<i>or</i> . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s))?	Send a series of V's on this frequency (<i>or</i> . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)).
(MOD)	QSW	Will you send on this frequency (<i>or</i> on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)) (with emissions of class . . .)?	I am going to send on this frequency (<i>or</i> on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)) (with emissions of class . . .).
(MOD)	QSX	Will you listen (<i>to</i> . . . <i>call sign(s)</i>) on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	I am listening (<i>to</i> . . . <i>call sign(s)</i>) on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
(MOD)	QSY	Shall I change to transmission on another frequency?	Change to transmission on another frequency (<i>or</i> on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)).
NOC	QSZ	Shall I send each word or group more than once?	Send each word or group twice (<i>or</i> . . . times).
MOD	QTA	Shall I cancel telegram number . . .?	Cancel telegram number . . .
NOC	QTB	Do you agree with my counting of words?	I do not agree with your counting of words; I will repeat the first letter or digit of each word or group.

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QTC	How many telegrams have you to send?	I have . . . telegrams for you (<i>or</i> for . . .).
ADD	QTD	What has the rescue vessel or rescue aircraft recovered?	. . . (<i>identification</i>) has recovered 1. . . . (<i>number</i>) survivors 2. wreckage 3. . . . (<i>number</i>) bodies.
(MOD)	QTE	What is my TRUE bearing from you? <i>or</i>	Your TRUE bearing from me is . . . degrees at . . . hours. <i>or</i>
		What is my TRUE bearing from . . . (<i>call sign</i>)? <i>or</i>	Your TRUE bearing from . . . (<i>call sign</i>) was . . . degrees at . . . hours. <i>or</i>
		What is the TRUE bearing of . . . (<i>call sign</i>) from . . . (<i>call sign</i>)?	The TRUE bearing of . . . (<i>call sign</i>) from . . . (<i>call sign</i>) was . . . degrees at . . . hours.
MOD	QTF	Will you give me the position of my station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which you control?	The position of your station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which I control was . . . latitude . . . longitude (<i>or other indication of position</i>) class . . . at . . . hours.
(MOD)	QTG	Will you send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by your call sign (repeated . . . times) (on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s))? <i>or</i>	I am going to send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by my call sign (repeated . . . times) (on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)). <i>or</i>
		Will you request . . . to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated . . . times) on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	I have requested . . . to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated . . . times) on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QTH	What is your position in latitude and longitude <i>(or according to any other indication)</i> ?	My position is . . . latitude . . . longitude <i>(or according to any other indication)</i> .
NOC	QTI	What is your TRUE track?	My TRUE track is . . . degrees.
MOD	QTI	What is your speed?	My speed is . . . knots <i>(or . . . kilometres per hour or . . . statute miles per hour)</i> .
		<i>(Requests the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.)</i>	<i>(Indicates the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.)</i>
MOD	QTK	What is the speed of your aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth?	The speed of my aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth is . . . knots <i>(or . . . kilometres per hour or . . . statute miles per hour)</i> .
MOD	QTL	What is your TRUE heading?	My TRUE heading is . . . degrees.
ADD	QTM	What is your MAGNETIC heading?	My MAGNETIC heading is . . . degrees.
NOC	QTN	At what time did you depart from . . . <i>(place)</i> ?	I departed from . . . <i>(place)</i> at . . . hours.
NOC	QTO	Have you left dock <i>(or port)</i> ? <i>or</i>	I have left dock <i>(or port)</i> . <i>or</i>
		Are you airborne?	I am airborne.
NOC	QTP	Are you going to enter dock <i>(or port)</i> ? <i>or</i>	I am going to enter dock <i>(or port)</i> . <i>or</i>
		Are you going to alight <i>(or land)</i> ?	I am going to alight <i>(or land)</i> .
NOC	QTQ	Can you communicate with my station by means of the International Code of Signals?	I am going to communicate with your station by means of the International Code of Signals.
NOC	QTR	What is the correct time?	The correct time is . . . hours.

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
MOD	QTS	Will you send your call sign for tuning purposes or so that your frequency can be measured now (<i>or</i> at ... hours) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	I will send my call sign for tuning purposes or so that my frequency may be measured now (<i>or</i> at ... hours on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
ADD	QTT		The identification signal which follows is superimposed on another transmission.
NOC	QTU	What are the hours during which your station is open?	My station is open from ... to ... hours.
NOC	QTV	Shall I stand guard for you on the frequency of ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours)?	Stand guard for me on the frequency of ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours).
ADD	QTW	What is the condition of survivors?	Survivors are in ... condition and urgently need ...
NOC	QTX	Will you keep your station open for further communication with me until further notice (<i>or</i> until ... hours)?	I will keep my station open for further communication with you until further notice (<i>or</i> until ... hours).
ADD	QTY	Are you proceeding to position of incident and if so when do you expect to arrive?	I am proceeding to the position of incident and expect to arrive at ... hours (on ... date).
ADD	QTZ	Are you continuing the search?	I am continuing the search (for ... aircraft, ship, survival craft, survivors or wreckage).
NOC	QUA	Have you news of ... (<i>call sign</i>)?	Here is news of ... (<i>call sign</i>).
MOD	QUB	Can you give me in the following order information concerning: the direction in degrees TRUE and speed of the surface wind; visibility; present weather; and amount, type and height of base of cloud above surface elevation at ... (<i>place of observation</i>)?	Here is the information requested : ... (<i>The units used for speed and distances should be indicated.</i>)

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
(MOD)	QUC	What is the number (<i>or other indication</i>) of the last message you received from me (<i>or from ... (call sign)</i>)?	The number (<i>or other indication</i>) of the last message I received from you (<i>or from ... (call sign)</i>) is ...
NOC	QUD	Have you received the urgency signal sent by ... (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>)?	I have received the urgency signal sent by ... (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>) at ... hours.
ADD	QUE	Can you use telephony in ... (<i>language</i>), with interpreter if necessary; if so, on what frequencies?	I can use telephony in ... (<i>language</i>) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
NOC	QUF	Have you received the distress signal sent by ... (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>)?	I have received the distress signal sent by ... (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>) at ... hours.
MOD	QUG	Will you be forced to alight (<i>or land</i>)?	I am forced to alight (<i>or land</i>) immediately. <i>or</i> I shall be forced to alight (<i>or land</i>) at ... (<i>position or place</i>) at ... hours.
NOC	QUH	Will you give me the present barometric pressure at sea level?	The present barometric pressure at sea level is ... (<i>units</i>).
NOC	QUI	Are your navigation lights working?	My navigation lights are working.
MOD	QUJ	Will you indicate the TRUE track to reach you (<i>or ...</i>)?	The TRUE track to reach me (<i>or ...</i>) is ... degrees at ... hours.
NOC	QUK	Can you tell me the condition of the sea observed at ... (<i>place or coordinates</i>)?	The sea at ... (<i>place or coordinates</i>) is ...

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QUL	Can you tell me the swell observed at ... (<i>place or coordinates</i>)?	The swell at ... (<i>place or coordinates</i>) is ...
MOD	QUM	May I resume normal working?	Normal working may be resumed.
(MOD)	QUN	Will vessels in my immediate vicinity ... <i>or</i> (in the vicinity of ... latitude longitude ...) <i>or</i> (in the vicinity of ...) please indicate their position, TRUE course and speed?	My position, TRUE course and speed are ...
(MOD)	QUO	Shall I search for ... 1. Aircraft 2. Ship 3. Survival craft in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>)?	Please search for ... 1. Aircraft 2. Ship 3. Survival craft in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>).
(MOD)	QUP	Will you indicate your position by ... 1. Searchlight 2. Black smoke trail 3. Pyrotechnic lights?	My position is indicated by ... 1. Searchlight 2. Black smoke trail 3. Pyrotechnic lights.
NOC	QUQ	Shall I train my searchlight nearly vertical on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if your aircraft is seen, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (<i>or land</i>) to facilitate your landing?	Please train your searchlight on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if my aircraft is seen or heard, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (<i>or land</i>) to facilitate my landing.

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
MOD	QUR	Have survivors . . . 1. Received survival equipment 2. Been picked up by rescue vessel 3. Been reached by ground rescue party?	Survivors . . . 1. Are in possession of survival equipment dropped by . . . 2. Have been picked up by rescue vessel 3. Have been reached by ground rescue party.
(MOD)	QUS	Have you sighted survivors or wreckage? If so, in what position?	Have sighted . . . (1. Survivors in water 2. Survivors on rafts 3. Wreckage) in position . . . latitude . . . longitude (or according to any other indication).
MOD	QUT	Is position of incident marked?	Position of incident is marked by 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. . . . (specify other marking).
MOD	QUU	Shall I home ship or aircraft to my position?	Home ship or aircraft . . . (call sign) 1. to your position by transmitting your call sign and long dashes on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s); 2. by transmitting on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s) TRUE track to reach you.
SUP	QUV		
ADD	QUW	Are you in the search area designated as . . . (designator or latitude and longitude)?	I am in the . . . (designation) search area.
SUP	QUX		
ADD	QUY	Is position of survival craft marked?	Position of survival craft was marked at . . . hours by: 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. . . . (specify other marking).

B. Lists of Signals According to the Nature of Questions, Answer or Advice

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QRA	Name What is the name of your station ?	The name of my station is ...
NOC	QRD	Route Where are you bound and where are you from ?	I am bound for ... from ...
NOC	QRB	Position How far approximately are you from my station ?	The approximate distance between our station is ... nautical miles (or kilometres).
NOC	QTH	What is your position in latitude and longitude (or according to any other indication) ?	My position is ... latitude ... longitude (or according to any other indication).
NOC	QTN	At what time did you depart from ... (place) ?	I departed from ... (place) at ... hours.
(MOD)	QRI	Quality of Signals How is the tone of my transmission ?	The tone of your transmission is ... 1. Good 2. Variable 3. Bad.
(MOD)	QRK	What is the intelligibility of my signals (or those of ...) ?	The intelligibility of your signals (or those of ...) is ... 1. Bad 2. Poor 3. Fair 4. Good 5. Excellent.

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
		Strength of Signals	
MOD	QRO	Shall I increase transmitter power ?	Increase transmitter power.
MOD	QRP	Shall I decrease transmitter power ?	Decrease transmitter power.
(MOD)	QSA	What is the strength of my signals (or those of . . .) ?	The strength of your signals (or those of . . .) is . . . 1. Scarcely perceptible 2. Weak 3. Fairly good 4. Good 5. Very good.
NOC	QSB	Are my signals fading ?	Your signals are fading.
		Keying	
NOC	QRQ	Shall I send faster ?	Send faster (. . . words per minute).
NOC	QRR	Are you ready for automatic operation ?	I am ready for automatic operation. Send at . . . words per minute.
NOC	QRS	Shall I send more slowly ?	Send more slowly (. . . . words per minute).
NOC	QSD	Is my keying defective ?	Your keying is defective.
		Interference	
MOD	QRM	Are you being interfered with ?	I am being interfered with (1. Extremely 2. Severely 3. Moderately 4. Slightly 5. Nil).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
MOD	QRN	Are you troubled by static ?	I am troubled by static (1. Extremely 2. Severely 3. Moderately 4. Slightly 5. Nil).
		Adjustment of Frequency	
NOC	QRG	Will you tell me my exact frequency (or that of ...) ?	Your exact frequency (or that of ...) is ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
NOC	QRH	Does my frequency vary ?	Your frequency varies.
MOD	QTS	Will you send your call sign for tuning purposes or so that your frequency can be measured now (or at ... hours) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s) ?	I will send my call sign for tuning purposes or so that my frequency may be measured now (or at ... hours) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
		Choice of Frequency and/or Class of Emission	
(MOD)	QSN	Did you hear me (or ... (call sign)) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s) ?	I did hear you (or ... (call sign)) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
ADD	QSS	What working frequency will you use ?	I will use the working frequency ... kc/s (normally only the last three figures of the frequency need be given).
(MOD)	QSU	Shall I send or reply on this frequency (or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)) (with emissions of class ...) ?	Send or reply on this frequency (or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)) (with emissions of class ...).
(MOD)	QSV	Shall I send a series of V's on this frequency (or ... kc/s (or Mc/s)) ?	Send a series of V's on this frequency (or ... kc/s (or Mc/s)).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
(MOD)	QSW	Will you send on this frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>) (with emissions of class . . .)?	I am going to send on this frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>) (with emissions of class . . .).
(MOD)	QSX	Will you listen (<i>to . . . call sign(s)</i>) on . . . kc/s (<i>or Mc/s</i>)?	I am listening (<i>to . . . call sign(s)</i>) on . . . kc/s (<i>or Mc/s</i>).
		Change of Frequency	
(MOD)	QSY	Shall I change to transmission on another frequency?	Change to transmission on another frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>).
		Establishing Communication	
NOC	QRL	Are you busy?	I am busy (<i>or I am busy with . . .</i>). Please do not interfere.
NOC	QRV	Are you ready?	I am ready.
(MOD)	QRX	When will you call me again?	I will call you again at . . . hours (<i>on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>).
NOC	QRY	What is my turn? (<i>Relates to communication.</i>)	Your turn is Number . . . (<i>or according to any other indication</i>). (<i>Relates to communication.</i>)
(MOD)	QRZ	Who is calling me?	You are being called by . . . (<i>on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>).
(MOD)	QSC	Are you a cargo vessel? (<i>See Article 33, Section V.</i>)	I am a cargo vessel.
ADD	QSR	Shall I repeat the call on the calling frequency?	Repeat your call on the calling frequency; did not hear you (<i>or have interference</i>).
NOC	QTQ	Can you communicate with my station by means of the International Code of Signals?	I am going to communicate with your station by means of the International Code of Signals.

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
ADD	QUE	Can you use telephony in ... (<i>language</i>), with interpreter if necessary; if so, on what frequencies?	I can use telephony in ... (<i>language</i>) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
		Time	
NOC	QTR	What is the correct time?	The correct time is ... hours.
NOC	QTU	What are the hours during which your station is open?	My station is open from ... to ... hours.
		Charges	
NOC	QRC	By what private enterprise (<i>or</i> State Administration) are the accounts for charges for your station settled?	The accounts for charges of my station are settled by the private enterprise ... (<i>or</i> State Administration).
MOD	QSI	What is the charge to be collected per word to ... including your internal charge?	The charge to be collected per word to ... including my internal charge is ... francs.
		Transit	
NOC	QRW	Shall I inform ... that you are calling him on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	Please inform ... that I am calling him on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
(MOD)	QSO	Can you communicate with ... direct (<i>or</i> by relay)?	I can communicate with ... direct (<i>or</i> by relay through ...).
NOC	QSP	Will you relay to ... free of charge?	I will relay to ... free of charge.
(MOD)	QSQ	Have you a doctor on board (<i>or</i> is... (name of person) on board)?	I have a doctor on board (<i>or</i> ... (name of person) is on board).
NOC	QUA	Have you news of ... (<i>call sign</i>)?	Here is news of ... (<i>call sign</i>).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
(MOD)	QUC	What is the number (<i>or other indication</i>) of the last message you received from me (<i>or from . . . (call sign)</i>)?	The number (<i>or other indication</i>) of the last message I received from you (<i>or from . . . (call sign)</i>) is . . .
		Exchange of Correspondence	
ADD	QRJ	How many radiotelephone calls have you to book?	I have . . . radiotelephone calls to book.
NOC	QRU	Have you anything for me?	I have nothing for you.
NOC	QSG	Shall I send . . . telegrams at a time?	Send . . . telegrams at a time.
(MOD)	QSI		I have been unable to break in on your transmission. <i>or</i> Will you inform . . . (<i>call sign</i>) that I have been unable to break in on his transmission (on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)).
MOD	QSK	Can you hear me between your signals and if so can I break in on your transmission?	I can hear you between my signals; break in on my transmission.
NOC	QSL	Can you acknowledge receipt?	I am acknowledging receipt.
(MOD)	QSM	Shall I repeat the last telegram which I sent you (<i>or some previous telegram</i>)?	Repeat the last telegram which you sent me (<i>or telegram(s) number(s) . . .</i>).
NOC	QSZ	Shall I send each word or group more than once?	Send each word or group twice (<i>or . . . times</i>).
MOD	QTA	Shall I cancel telegram number . . .?	Cancel telegram number . . .

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
NOC	QTB	Do you agree with my counting of words?	I do not agree with your counting of words; I will repeat the first letter or digit of each word or group.
NOC	QTC	How many telegrams have you to send?	I have ... telegrams for you (<i>or</i> for ...).
NOC	QTV	Shall I stand guard for you on the frequency of ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours)?	Stand guard for me on the frequency of ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours).
NOC	QTX	Will you keep your station open for further communication with me until further notice (<i>or</i> until ... hours)?	I will keep my station open for further communication with you until further notice (<i>or</i> until ... hours).
		Movement	
MOD	QRE	What is your estimated time of arrival at ... (<i>or</i> over) (<i>place</i>)?	My estimated time of arrival at ... (<i>or</i> over ...) (<i>place</i>) is ... hours.
NOC	QRF	Are you returning to ... (<i>place</i>)?	I am returning to ... (<i>place</i>). <i>or</i> Return to ... (<i>place</i>).
ADD	QSH	Are you able to home on your D/F equipment?	I am able to home on my D/F equipment (on station ...).
NOC	QTI	What is your TRUE track?	My TRUE track is ... degrees.
MOD	QTJ	What is your speed? (<i>Requests the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.</i>)	My speed is ... knots (<i>or</i> ... kilometres per hour <i>or</i> ... statute miles per hour). (<i>Indicates the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.</i>)

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
MOD	QTK	What is the speed of your aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth?	The speed of my aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth is ... knots (<i>or</i> ... kilometres per hour <i>or</i> ... statute miles per hour).
MOD	QTL	What is your TRUE heading?	My TRUE heading is ... degrees.
ADD	QTM	What is your MAGNETIC heading?	My MAGNETIC heading is ... degrees.
NOC	QTN	At what time did you depart from ... (<i>place</i>)?	I departed from ... (<i>place</i>) at ... hours.
NOC	QTO	Have you left dock (<i>or</i> port)? <i>or</i> Are you airborne?	I have left dock (<i>or</i> port). <i>or</i> I am airborne.
NOC	QTP	Are you going to enter dock (<i>or</i> port)? <i>or</i> Are you going to alight (<i>or</i> land)?	I am going to enter dock (<i>or</i> port). <i>or</i> I am going to alight (<i>or</i> land).
MOD	QUG	Will you be forced to alight (<i>or</i> land)?	I am forced to alight (<i>or</i> land) immediately. <i>or</i> I shall be forced to alight (<i>or</i> land) at ... (<i>position or place</i>) at ... hours.
MOD	QUJ	Will you indicate the TRUE track to reach you (<i>or</i> ...)?	The TRUE track to reach me (<i>or</i> ...) is ... degrees at ... hours.
(MOD)	QUN	Will vessels in my immediate vicinity ((<i>or</i> in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude) (<i>or</i> of ...)) please indicate their position, TRUE course and speed?	My position, TRUE course and speed are ...
SUP	QUX		

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
		Meteorology	
MOD	QUB	Can you give me in the following order information concerning: the direction in degrees TRUE and speed of the surface wind; visibility; present weather; and amount, type and height of base of cloud above surface elevation at ... (place of observation)?	Here is the information requested ... (The units used for speed and distances should be indicated.)
NOC	QUH	Will you give me the present barometric pressure at sea level?	The present barometric pressure at sea level is ... (units).
NOC	QUK	Can you tell me the condition of the sea observed at ... (place or coordinates)?	The sea at ... (place or coordinates) is ...
NOC	QUL	Can you tell me the swell observed at ... (place or coordinates)?	The swell at ... (place or coordinates) is ...
		Radio Direction-finding	
(MOD)	QTE	What is my TRUE bearing from you? or What is my TRUE bearing from ... (call sign)? or What is the TRUE bearing of ... (call sign) from ... (call sign)?	Your TRUE bearing from me is ... degrees at ... hours. or Your TRUE bearing from ... (call sign) was ... degrees at ... hours. or The TRUE bearing of ... (call sign) from ... (call sign) was ... degrees at ... hours.
MOD	QTF	Will you give me the position of my station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which you control?	The position of your station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which I control was ... latitude ... longitude (or other indication of position) class ... at ... hours.

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
(MOD)	QTG	Will you send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by your call sign (repeated . . . times) (on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s))? <i>or</i> Will you request . . . to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated . . . times) on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)?	I am going to send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by my call sign (repeated . . . times) (on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)). <i>or</i> I have requested . . . to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated . . . times) on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s).
SUP	QUV	Suspension of Work	
NOC	QRT	Shall I stop sending?	Stop sending.
MOD	QUM	May I resume normal working?	Normal working may be resumed.
		Urgency	
NOC	QUD	Have you received the urgency signal sent by . . . (call sign of mobile station)?	I have received the urgency signal sent by . . . (call sign of mobile station) at . . . hours.
MOD	QUG	Will you be forced to alight (or land)?	I am forced to alight (or land) immediately. <i>or</i> I shall be forced to alight (or land) at . . . (position or place) at . . . hours.
		Distress	
NOC	QUF	Have you received the distress signal sent by . . . (call sign of mobile station)?	I have received the distress signal sent by . . . (call sign of mobile station) at . . . hours.
MOD	QUM	May I resume normal working?	Normal working may be resumed.
		Search and Rescue	
ADD	QSE	What is the estimated drift of the survival craft?	The estimated drift of the survival craft is . . . (figures and units).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
ADD	QSF	Have you effected rescue?	I have effected rescue and am proceeding to . . . base (with . . . persons injured requiring ambulance).
ADD	QTD	What has the rescue vessel or rescue aircraft recovered?	. . . (<i>identification</i>) has recovered 1. . . . (<i>number</i>) survivors 2. wreckage 3. . . . (<i>number</i>) bodies.
ADD	QTW	What is the condition of survivors?	Survivors are in . . . condition and urgently need . . .
ADD	QTY	Are you proceeding to position of incident and if so when do you expect to arrive?	I am proceeding to the position of incident and expect to arrive at . . . hours (on . . . date).
ADD	QTZ	Are you continuing the search?	I am continuing the search (for . . . aircraft, ship, survival craft, survivors or wreckage).
NOC	QUI	Are your navigation lights working?	My navigation lights are working.
(MOD)	QUN	Will vessels in my immediate vicinity ((<i>or in the vicinity of . . . latitude . . . longitude</i>) (<i>or of . . .</i>)) please indicate their position, TRUE course and speed?	My position, TRUE course and speed are . . .
(MOD)	QUO	Shall I search for . . . 1. Aircraft 2. Ship 3. Survival craft in the vicinity . . . latitude . . . longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>)?	Please search for . . . 1. Aircraft 2. Ship 3. Survival craft in the vicinity of . . . latitude . . . longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
(MOD)	QUP	Will you indicate your position by ... 1. Searchlight 2. Black smoke trail 3. Pyrotechnic lights?	My position is indicated by ... 1. Searchlight 2. Black smoke trail 3. Pyrotechnic lights.
NOC	QUQ	Shall I train my searchlight nearly vertical on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if your aircraft is seen, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (<i>or</i> land) to facilitate your landing?	Please train your searchlight on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if my aircraft is seen or heard, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (<i>or</i> land) to facilitate my landing.
MOD	QUR	Have survivors ... 1. Received survival equipment 2. Been picked up by rescue vessel 3. Been reached by ground rescue party?	Survivors ... 1. Are in possession of survival equipment dropped by ... 2. Have been picked up by rescue vessel 3. Have been reached by ground rescue party.
(MOD)	QUS	Have you sighted survivors or wreckage? If so, in what position?	Have sighted ... 1. Survivors in water 2. Survivors on rafts 3. Wreckage in position ... latitude ... longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>).
MOD	QUT	Is position of incident marked?	Position of incident is marked by 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. ... (<i>specify other marking</i>).

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
MOD	QUU	Shall I home ship or aircraft to my position?	Home ship or aircraft . . . (<i>call sign</i>) 1. to your position by transmitting your call sign and long dashes on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s); 2. by transmitting on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) TRUE track to reach you.
ADD	QUW	Are you in the search area designated as . . . (<i>designator or latitude and longitude</i>)?	I am in the . . . (<i>designation</i>) search area.
ADD	QUY	Is position of survival craft marked?	Position of survival craft was marked at . . . hours by: 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. . . . (<i>specify other marking</i>).
ADD	QTT	Identification	The identification signal which follows is superimposed on another transmission.

Title NOC

SECTION II. MISCELLANEOUS ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNALS

	Abbreviation or Signal	Definition
NOC	AA	All after . . . (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
NOC	AB	All before . . . (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
SUP	ABV	
NOC	ADS	Address (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
NOC	AR	End of transmission (. _ . _ . to be sent as one signal).
NOC	AS	Waiting period (. _ . . . to be sent as one signal).
NOC	BK	Signal used to interrupt a transmission in progress.
NOC	BN	All between . . . and . . . (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
NOC	BQ	A reply to an RQ.
SUP	C	
NOC	CFM	Confirm (<i>or I confirm</i>).
NOC	CL	I am closing my station.
NOC	COL	Collate (<i>or I collate</i>).
(MOD)	CP	General call to two or more specified stations (<i>see Article 32</i>).
(MOD)	CQ	General call to all stations (<i>see Article 31</i>).
NOC	CS	Call sign (<i>used to request a call sign</i>).
SUP	DB	
SUP	DC	
ADD	DE	From (<i>used to precede the call sign of the calling station</i>).
(MOD)	DF	Your bearing at . . . hours was . . . degrees, in the doubtful sector of this station, with a possible error of . . . degrees.
SUP	DG	
SUP	DI	
SUP	DJ	
(MOD)	DO	Bearing doubtful. Ask for another bearing later (<i>or at . . . hours</i>).
SUP	DP	
SUP	DS	

SUP
 SUP
 SUP
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 ADD
 NOC
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Abbreviation or Signal	Definition
DT	
DY	
DZ	
DE	
E	East (Cardinal).
ER	Here . . .
ETA	Estimated time of arrival.
ITP	The punctuation counts.
JM	
K	Invitation to transmit.
MIN	Minute (<i>or</i> Minutes).
MPH	Statute miles per hour.
MSG	Prefix indicating a message to or from the master of a ship concerning its operation or navigation.
N	North (Cardinal).
NIL	I have nothing to send to you.
NO	No (<i>Negative</i>).
NW	Now.
OK	We agree (<i>or</i> It is correct).
OL	Ocean Letter.
P	Prefix indicating a private radiotelegram.
PBL	Preamble (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
PTR	
R	Received.
REF	Reference to . . . (<i>or</i> Refer to . . .).
RPT	Repeat (<i>or</i> I repeat) (<i>or</i> Repeat . . .).
RQ	Indication of a request.
S	South (Cardinal).
SIG	Signature (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
SLT	Radiomaritime Letter.
SOS	Distress Signal (. . . — — — . . . to be sent as one signal).

NOC
 NOC
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 (MOD)
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 ADD

Abbreviation or Signal	Definition
SS	Indicator preceding the name of a ship station.
SVC	Prefix indicating a service telegram.
SYS	Refer to your service telegram.
TFC	Traffic.
TR	Used by a land station to request the position and next port of call of a mobile station (<i>see No. 700</i>) ; used also as a prefix to the reply.
TTT	This group when sent three times constitutes the safety signal (<i>see No. 943</i>).
TU	Thank you.
TXT	Text (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
VA	End of work (<i>... — — to be sent as one signal</i>).
W	West (Cardinal).
WA	Word after ... (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
WB	Word before ... (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
WD	Word(s) or Group(s).
XQ	Prefix used to indicate an operating communication in the fixed service.
XXX	This group when sent three times constitutes the urgency signal (<i>see No. 934</i>).
YES	Yes.

SECTION III. SINPO AND SINPFEMO CODES

SINPO signal reporting code

Rating scale	S	I	N	P	O
	Signal strength	Degrading effect of			Overall rating
		Interference (QRM)	Noise (QRN)	Propagation disturbance	
5	Excellent	Nil	Nil	Nil	Excellent
4	Good	Slight	Slight	Slight	Good
3	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Fair
2	Poor	Severe	Severe	Severe	Poor
1	Barely audible	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Unusable

SINPFEMO signal reporting code

Rating scale	S	I	N	P	F	E	M	O
	Signal strength	Degrading effect of			Frequen- cy of fading	Modulation		Overall rating
		Inter- ference (QRM)	Noise (QRN)	Propaga- tion dis- turbance		Quality	Depth	
5	Excellent	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Excellent	Maximum	Excellent
4	Good	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slow	Good	Good	Good
3	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Fair	Fair	Fair
2	Poor	Severe	Severe	Severe	Fast	Poor	Poor or	Poor
1	Barely audible	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Very fast	Very poor	Nil Continu- ously overmo- dulated	Unusable

Special remarks :

- a) A signal report shall consist of the code word SINPO or SINPFEMO followed by a group of five or eight numerals, rating, respectively, the five or eight characteristics of the particular signal code.
- b) The letter X shall be used instead of a numeral for characteristics not rated.
- c) Although the code word SINPFEMO is intended for radiotelephony, it may be used for radiotelegraphy.
- d) The overall rating for radiotelegraphy shall be as indicated in Tables I and II, below.

TABLE I

Overall rating	Mechanized Operations
5. Excellent 4. Good 3. Fair 2. Poor 1. Unusable	4-channel time-division multiplex 2-channel time-division multiplex Marginal single start-stop printer BK's and call signs readable Unreadable

TABLE II

Overall rating	Morse Operation
5. Excellent 4. Good 3. Fair 2. Poor 1. Unusable	High speed 100 wpm 50 wpm BK's and call signs readable Unreadable

- e) The overall rating for radiotelephony . . . *

* Because of the new title proposed for Appendix 9, the Drafting Committee considers it inappropriate to reproduce the sub-paragraph e) and Table III, which apply only to radiotelephony.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 588-E
18 November, 1959COMMITTEE 5

SECOND REPORT

by Working Group 5B on High-Frequency Broadcasting

1. Working Group 5B at its 6th Meeting, held on 17 November, 1959, discussed the report of Sub-Working Group 5B4 contained in Document No. DT 745.
2. The Chairman of Sub-Working Group 5B4 proposed that Section I and Section II of Document No. DT 745 should be passed directly to Committee 5. However, Canada proposed an amendment to paragraph 7, which was adopted by 20 votes to 13, with 8 abstentions. A second amendment consisting of an additional sentence, was proposed by India and this was also adopted by 20 votes to 13, with 8 abstentions. The above two amendments are incorporated in the revised Proposal.
3. The majority of the Group then agreed that the revised document, as given in Annexes I and II, should be sent directly to Committee 5.
4. Certain delegations either could not agree or had reservations to make. The Chairman requested that these should be handed to the Rapporteur and those which have been received are given in Annex III.
5. The Summary Report of Sub-Working Group 5B4 given in Section III of Document No. DT 745 was adopted by Committee 5B, at which time the Chairman expressed his appreciation for the patience and diligent effort of the Chairman of Sub-Working Group 5B4, Mr. Sven Gejer and the assistance of its Rapporteur, Mr. Frank Axon. He also expressed his appreciation of the work and advice given in Sub-Working Group 5B4 by Messrs. Gayer, Wang and Menzel of the I.F.R.B.

Juan J. Autelli
ChairmanAnnexes : 3

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A N N E X 1

A PROCEDURE FOR FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT
IN THE HIGH-FREQUENCY BROADCASTING BANDS

1. Periodically, Administrations shall give advance notice to the I.F.R.B. of the projected seasonal schedules of their broadcasting stations operating in the bands allocated to the broadcasting service between 5 950 kc/s and 26 100 kc/s.

2. Schedules shall be submitted to cover each of the following seasonal propagation periods :

March Schedule	-	March and April
May Schedule	-	May, June, July and August
September Schedule	-	September and October
November Schedule	-	November, December, January and February

Schedules shall be changed at 01.00 G.M.T. on the first Sunday in the seasonal period.

3. The first schedule, to become effective on 4 September 1960, for the September-October period (1960) should be received by the I.F.R.B. by 1 March 1960. The closing dates for subsequent schedules will be set by the I.F.R.B., so that the advance period will be reduced gradually to the minimum found practicable by the I.F.R.B. Schedules for which the details in Paragraph 6 will not change may be submitted up to a limit of one year in advance. In such cases, confirmation of each schedule is still required by the closure date of submissions for the respective seasonal periods. The I.F.R.B. shall take appropriate steps to remind Administrations, so that the above can be complied with.
4. Two or more Administrations may submit joint schedules containing their agreed projected frequency usage for one or more of the High-Frequency Broadcasting Bands.
5. The frequencies shown in the schedules must be frequencies that will actually be used for that particular seasonal period, and should represent the minimum number necessary to provide satisfactory reception of the particular programme in each of the service areas. It is urged that each Administration prepare its schedules from season to season, using, wherever possible, the same frequencies in any particular band as were used in previous schedules.

6. The schedules shall be submitted in a prescribed form* containing the following technical data :
- a) Frequency (kc/s) which it is intended to use.
 - b) Suggested alternative frequency or frequencies, or the desired band.
 - c) Call-sign or other identification.
 - d) Transmitter location.
 - e) Time (G.M.T.) of operation (and days, if other than daily).
 - f) CIRAF reception zone, or specific area if less than an entire zone.
 - g) Transmitter power into the transmission line.
 - h) Type of Antenna.
 - i) Azimuth, angle of elevation, and absolute gain of the major lobe for directive antennas.
7. The frequencies shown in the schedules must be in conformity with R.R. 327 and R.R. 328, and to the extent practicable the frequencies chosen should be the frequencies which have been in actual use for similar transmission circuits. However, Administrations may suggest any frequency considered appropriate, or may, if they so desire, show the frequency band only. The 2c dates in the Master International Frequency Register shall not provide a basis for the solution of conflicts in frequency usage that may arise.
8. Upon receipt of the seasonal schedules, including advices of the continuing validity of schedules for the preceding seasonal period, the I.F.R.B. shall incorporate the proposed frequency usage of all Administrations into a composite schedule to be known as the Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule for the particular seasonal period. This schedule shall include :
- a) All specific projected frequency usage where no alternatives were given.
 - b) The selection made by the I.F.R.B. in cases where alternatives were given.

*) The form being prepared by the I.F.R.B. will be distributed separately as Annex 4 to the Report of Working Group 5B, and as far as possible will take into consideration the decisions of Committee 6.

- c) Frequencies to be suggested by the I.F.R.B. in relation to all services for which no specific frequency was notified, such suggestions to be made with due overall consideration for Paragraph 11, compatibility within the schedule, and possible changes to the projected frequency usage which might be desirable to achieve more equitable satisfaction of Administrations' requirements.
- d) Such indications of apparent incompatibility within the schedule as the I.F.R.B. can make within the time available.
9. The I.F.R.B. shall begin the work outlined in Paragraph 8 early enough for the Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule to be printed and transmitted to Administrations not later than two months before the date when the seasonal period begins.
10. The I.F.R.B. shall proceed technically to examine the Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule on the basis of the Board's current standards for the High-Frequency Broadcasting Service, such standards to be under constant review, taking into account the relevant C.C.I.R. recommendations, together with past experience in broadcasting planning and experience with the new procedure. The I.F.R.B. shall try not only to identify conflicts in frequency usage which become apparent in the technical examination, and correct them where possible, but also to improve the technical aspects of the composite schedule by amendments to be agreed upon in consultation with the Administrations concerned.
11. The I.F.R.B. shall give special consideration to the requirements of those countries which have no suitable listing in the MIFR in order to accommodate those requirements in the High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule on the same footing as all other requirements.*
12. In making suggestions to Administrations, the I.F.R.B. shall take into account all available information, such as monitoring observations and published data. However, when frequency usage is apparently not in conformity with submitted schedule data, the I.F.R.B. shall first confirm its information by reference to the Administration concerned.
13. Administrations, having considered the Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule and any advice from the I.F.R.B., should notify the I.F.R.B. as soon as possible, preferably before the date of commencement of the seasonal period, of any amendments to the Schedule which are intended for implementation.

*) The final wording of this paragraph is left in abeyance pending the decision of Committee 5 on this subject.

14. Changes in the schedules of High-Frequency Broadcasting stations operating in the High-Frequency Broadcasting bands, which are to be implemented after the date on which the seasonal period begins, shall be notified to the I.F.R.B. as soon as possible.
15. For changes notified in accordance with Paragraphs 13 and 14, the I.F.R.B. shall complete the same procedure of examination and recommendation as performed for the regular schedule. These amendments and changes in schedules shall be published in the I.F.R.B. weekly circulars.
16. After the amendments and changes for the seasonal period, the composite schedule shall be published as the Master High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule for that particular seasonal period. In this Master Schedule, symbols shall be used to indicate those assignments which were found in practice to be unsatisfactory. The Master Schedule shall also include, and indicate with suitable symbols, any frequency usage data not included in the submitted schedules but taken into account by the I.F.R.B. in the examination.

A N N E X 2RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE
MASTER INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTER

1. The transfer of the Master Radio Frequency Record to the Master International Frequency Register was discussed and it was concluded that if the procedure is adopted, certain principles could be recommended, but that detailed consideration of the transfer could be left to Working Group 5A. Such detailed considerations would include particularly the date of entry into force of the new Register, and the date of cessation of the E.A.R.C. Interim Procedure, for notification and registration.
2. In this respect, the Sub-Working Group submits the following suggestions :
 - a) All listings in the Master Radio Frequency Record should be transferred to the Master International Frequency Register, complete with column 2 (c) dates.
 - b) No additional listings should be made in the new Register excepting :
 - (i) any special assignments and any adjustments to existing listings arising from action at this Conference, the procedure for which will presumably be determined by the Conference;
 - (ii) new usage established in the Master High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, which is not covered by existing entries in the new Master Register. These new entries would be given column 2 (c) dates corresponding to the date of commencement of the seasonal period in which the assignment was first used.
3. A recapitulative frequency list should be published annually, beginning at the end of the first year of implementation of the procedure, showing all frequency usage established in the Master High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedules. This list could be issued as a supplement to the new International Frequency List, and it would have a similar, though not necessarily identical, format. It would include all technical data of transmission, together with symbols to indicate those assignments which were found to be unsatisfactory in practice, as well as symbols to indicate the seasonal periods for which each assignment was used.

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A N N E X 3

STATEMENTS MADE AT THE SIXTH MEETING
OF WORKING GROUP 5B ON DOCUMENT No. DT 745

AUSTRALIA

"The Australian Delegation opposed the two amendments to paragraph 7 of Section I, Document No. DT 745, proposed by Canada and India for the following reasons :

" a) Canadian amendment : This amendment appears to be merely a drafting amendment since "frequencies which have been in actual use for similar transmission circuits" should appear as listings in the M.R.F.R. unless such assignments are out-of-band. The reference in paragraph 7 to R.R. 327 and R.R. 328 is supposed to exclude the submission of out-of-band frequencies in the schedules, but it is thought that the original wording is a much more direct and preferable way of expressing the same provision since listings in the M.R.F.R. have already been processed by the I.F.R.B. in respect of the Radio Regulations, and as will be seen from Document No. 334 only a small and diminishing number of out-of-band assignments is recorded for the H.F. broadcasting service.

" Furthermore, the amended wording is not clear in its intention. It should be noted that "frequencies which have been in actual use -----" may be quite unsuitable for a subsequent seasonal period if there are significant variations in propagational factors. There is also uncertainty as to what constitutes a "similar transmission circuit", as to whether it refers to the same circuit, or to circuits which happen to extend in the same general direction, or to some other common factor.

" b) Indian amendment : This amendment refers to the introduction of a criterion which is intended to prevent Administrations and the I.F.R.B. giving due recognition to established usage. Not only is this concept directly opposed to that which is expected to apply in respect of all other services (and Article 14 will doubtless include this consideration in relation to the elimination of harmful interference), it also contravenes the decision of principle by the 5B4 Ad Hoc Group that no specific criterion should be written into the regulations as a basis for the elimination of interference or the prior correction of conflicts in the composite broadcasting schedules. If the procedure is to work satisfactorily then it must be based primarily on co-operation and goodwill between Administrations and this essential atmosphere cannot be maintained unless Administrations enjoy a sense of security and continuity in their operations. One of the chief virtues of the frequency management procedure from our viewpoint is the maintenance of continuity in frequency usage; thus, the possible expense

"of manifold frequency changes either at the inception of the new procedure or in its future application has been avoided.

There is the further point that under paragraph 5 of the procedure one of the aims is to establish patterns of usage which are co-ordinated on a world-wide basis. Our Administration and probably most Administrations already have basic usage patterns, and it was envisaged that the new procedure would by virtue of small adjustments in these patterns lead to the co-ordinated overall pattern which is the ultimate objective. The Indian amendment is obviously incompatible with this concept as it sets out to destroy the foundation of present usage patterns. For these reasons the Australian Delegation reserves the right to refer again to this amendment in other committees and groups."

BELGIAN CONGO

"As said in our statement on page 24, paragraph 5, of Document No. 745, priority, we feel, must be given to national broadcasting, at least in the 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s bands, in favour of such countries as may ask for it.

" We cannot approve any draft that contains no specific proposal to this end.

" This is a point to which we attach the greatest importance, and we may have to make reservations in connection therewith."

MEXICO

" The Delegation of Mexico could not agree to the wording of Document No. 745 and reserved the right to comment on it at the appropriate moment in Committee 5."

PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES

"The Delegation of the Portuguese Oversea Provinces is in full agreement with the statement by the Delegate of the Belgian Congo on the adoption of a footnote stating that international broadcasting cannot be considered an essential service.

" We cannot accept that such a service should take precedence over national services.

" We emphasize this point, believing it to be of capital importance."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"This Delegation considers that the question of an appropriate technical procedure for frequency management or any other planned approach designed to solve the problems of the high-frequency broadcasting exclusive bands is exceedingly important. The Czechoslovak Administration is ready to help in solving this problem to contribute to the cultural exchanges between peoples.

" All such procedures must make allowance for all the requirements of Administrations, and must meet them. But the procedure set forth in Document No. 745 overlooks certain factors. It is unlikely, for example, to solve the problem of out-of-band frequencies raised by the I.B.T.O. observers in Document No. 412 of the Radio Conference.

" Point 16 of the proposed procedure provides for a special symbol for assignments which have proved unsatisfactory, but without specifying any criterion for satisfaction.

" Application of this procedure would mean a considerable outlay, without any improvement in the high-frequency broadcasting bands.

" Hence this Delegation cannot approve Document No. 745 as it stands."

TURKEY

"We have been of the opinion that the I.F.R.B. draft plans should not be thrown out altogether. Since planned usage will take care of the significance of 2c dates, we do think that the I.F.R.B. draft plans should be sent back to the I.F.R.B. for revision in the light of opinions expressed on different occasions by the Member countries. However, if this Conference decides to reject these draft plans altogether, we cannot see how we can ignore the 2c dates. What date can be more important than the date of putting a frequency into use, whether one is thinking of the "dead wood", i.e., of unused registration in the frequency listings, or of future listings."

U.S.S.R.

"The Soviet Delegation cannot accept Document No. DT 745 on international frequency management procedure for high-frequency broadcasting as explained at an earlier stage and also for the following reasons :

" 1. The proposed procedure does not solve the problem of limiting the number of high-frequency broadcasting stations in the world on a planned basis, and this will subsequently result in an even greater overloading of the bands allotted to broadcasting.

" 2. Document No. DT 745 provides no measures for accommodating the 612 broadcasting stations operating outside the bands allotted, nor does it deal with the question of widening the high-frequency broadcasting bands.

" 3. The procedure makes no provision for a method for returning to the existing order for high-frequency broadcasting in case of failure of the world-wide arrangement."

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A N N E X 4

A. FORM OF NOTICE

B. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE NOTICE



FORM OF NOTICE

FOR USE WHEN NOTIFYING TO THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD A FREQUENCY USAGE
OR A CHANGE TO A USAGE ENTERED IN THE HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SCHEDULE

BC

6) Class of station

(a) Notifying Administration

(See)

(e) { Notice No. :
Date :

(b) New notification for
the particular season

(c) Change of characteristics
within the season

(d) Deletion within
the season

(f) { Season : MARCH MAY SEPT NOV.
Year :
[] [] [] []

1a) Proposed frequency

kc/s

1b) Alternative frequency

kc/s

1c) Frequency
band

Mc/s

2-) Date of putting into use in the
particular season

3) Call sign (Identification)

4a) Name of transmitting station

4b) Country

4c) Longitude and latitude of the transmitter site

7) Class of emission and bandwidth necessarily occupied

Reception zone(s) or specific Area(s) 5a	Maximum Service Range (kms) 5b	Power (kW) 8	9) Transmitting Antenna Characteristics				Hours of Operation (G.M.T.) 10	Other frequencies sim- ultaneously utilized for same programme to the same area(s) 11	Supplementary Information
			Type of Antenna 9a	Azimuth of max. radiation 9b	Angle of elevation 9c	Antenna gain in db 9d			

12a) Operating Administration or Company

Regional or Service Agreement :

12b) Name and Postal Address }
Telegraphic Address } Administration

Coordination :

Other Information :

B. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. A separate notice shall be sent to the I.F.R.B. for notifying :
 - Each frequency usage for a particular season.
 - Any changes in the characteristics of a frequency usage in the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, within the season.
 - Any total or partial deletion of a frequency usage in the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, within the season.
2. Separate entries, in Columns 5 and 8 to 11, should be made for the various basic characteristics when they do not apply to the assignment as a whole, for instance when the power, antenna characteristic or hours of operation differ according to the zones or areas of reception.

GENERAL NOTES

- (a) The name of the notifying Administration should be indicated.
- (b) Indicate in this box by the letter "X" when the notice reflects the first use, in a particular season, of a frequency by a station.
- (c) Indicate in this box by the letter "X" when the notice reflects a change in the characteristics of a frequency assignment in the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, within a season.
 - 1) In the case where existing particulars are changed, the new characteristics in the appropriate place should be underlined; the original characteristics which have been changed should be shown in brackets underneath or at the side.
 - 2) In the case where the change is an addition to existing particulars, the additional characteristics should be shown in the appropriate place and should be underlined.
 - 3) In the case where the change is a cancellation of a particular characteristic or characteristics, ~~this should be shown in the~~ appropriate place by a dash and, underneath or at the side, the characteristics which have been cancelled should be shown in brackets.
- (d) Indicate in this box by the letter "X" when the notice reflects a deletion of an assignment, in all of its notified characteristics, within the season.

(e) The serial number of the notice and the date the notice is sent to the Board shall be shown here.

(f) Indicate the season and year for which the schedule is to be implemented - for example: September, 1960.

NOTES CONCERNING INFORMATION TO BE ENTERED
IN THE SPECIFIC COLUMNS OF THE NOTICE

Column 1 - Proposed Frequency

- a) Indicate the proposed frequency as defined in Article 1, in kc/s.
- b) Indicate any suggested alternative frequency or frequencies in kc/s, or
- c) the desired band in Mc/s.

Column 2 - Date of putting into use, in the particular season.

- 1. In the case of a new assignment, insert the date (actual or foreseen, as appropriate), of putting the frequency assignment into use. (Normally, this should be the date of the change of the seasonal schedule).
- 2. Whenever the assignment is changed in any of its basic characteristics as defined in this Appendix under Columns 1 to 5 and 7 to 10, except in the case of a change in Columns 3 or 4a, then the date to be indicated shall be that of the latest change (actual or foreseen, as appropriate).

Column 3 - Call Sign (Identification)

Indicate the Call Sign or other identification used in accordance with Article 19.

Column 4 - Name and Location of Transmitting Station.

- 4a. Indicate the name of the locality by which the transmitting station is known or in which it is situated.
- 4b. Indicate the country in which the station is located. Symbols from the Preface to the International Frequency List should be used.
- 4c. Indicate the geographical coordinates (in degrees and minutes) of the transmitter site.

Column 5a - Reception Zone(s) or Specific Area(s) :

Indicate in this column the reception zone(s) or specific area(s) if less than an entire zone.

Zones are indicated on the attached map. Specific area should be indicated in a country or part of a country using symbols from the Preface to the International Frequency List, as far as possible.

Column 5b - Service ranges (kms)

The maximum service range in km should be indicated in this column, if the Administration considers this as an essential information in addition to Column 5a.

Column 6 - Class of Station :

BC

Column 7 - Class of emission and bandwidth necessarily occupied :

Indicate the class of emission and bandwidth necessarily occupied, in accordance with Article 2 and Appendix 5.

Column 8 - Power (in kW)

1. Indicate the carrier power into the transmission line.
2. The power used to each zone or area of reception shown in Column 5a shall be indicated.

Column 9 - Transmitting antenna characteristics

Column 9a - Type of Antenna :

The nomenclature of the C.C.I.R. book of "Antenna Diagrams" should be used wherever it is applicable. They are shown in a list at the end of this instruction.

Column 9b - Azimuth of maximum radiation :

1. If a directive transmitting antenna is used, indicate the azimuth of maximum radiation of the transmitting antenna in degrees (clockwise) from True North.
2. If a transmitting antenna with non-directional characteristics is used, insert ND in this column.

Column 9c - Angle of elevation :

The angle of the direction of maximum radiation in the vertical plane in degrees should be indicated.

Column 9d - Antenna gain in decibels (db) :

The relative gain of the antenna in the direction of maximum radiation for the assigned frequency should be indicated.

Column 10 - Hours of operation of the schedule to each combination of zones or areas (GMT).

Column 11 - Other frequencies simultaneously utilized for the same programme to the same area:

1. If the notified frequency is the only frequency used for the particular schedule, the indication "Nil" shall be inserted in this column.
2. In other cases, the other frequencies simultaneously used for the same programme shall be indicated.

Column 12 a - Operating Administration or Company * :

It is recommended that this information be supplied in cases where the same agency operates in more than one country.

Column 12 b) - Postal and Telegraphic Address of Centralizing Office responsible for the station.*

1. The Postal and Telegraphic Address of the Centralizing Office under whose jurisdiction the station is placed, should be indicated.
2. The addresses required are those to which communication should be sent on urgent matters regarding interference, quality of emissions, and questions referring to the technical operation of the circuit (see Article 14).

* Where this information already appears in the Preface to the International Frequency List, the appropriate reference number or letter may be used.

Supplementary Information

Any other information supplied by the Administration should be indicated on the bottom right hand side of the notice, on the space provided.

1. If the assignment is made in application of a Regional or Service Agreement, the relevant Agreement shall be indicated in the appropriate place; otherwise, insert a dash.
2. Reference to any coordination effected with other Administrations shall be indicated in the appropriate place, the name of the country shall be inserted.
3. Any other information which the Administration considers to be relevant should be indicated, such as, for example, information concerning the use of the notified frequency if such use is restricted or if the frequency is not used during all the hours indicated in Column 10 or on certain days of the week only.

SYMBOLS FOR TYPE OF ANTENNA

ANTENNA TYPE

HCR HORIZONTAL NON-DIRECTIVE ANTENNA

VER VERTICAL NON-DIRECTIVE ANTENNA

DP DIPOLE

H HORIZONTAL

V VERTICAL

R WITH REFLECTOR

(Example : DPHR means : horizontal Dipole with Reflector)

RHO	RHOMBIC ANTENNA
/.	LENGTH OF ONE SIDE OF THE RHOMBUS, IN WAVELENGTHS
/..	HEIGHT OF RHOMBUS ABOVE GROUND, IN WAVELENGTHS
/...	ONE HALF OF THE INTERIOR SIDE ANGLE OF RHOMBUS

(Example:- RH025/04/65 means: Rhombic Antenna, length of one side 2,5 wavelengths, height above ground 0.4 wavelengths, one half of the interior side angle 65 degrees)

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TRO          TROPICAL BROADCASTING ANTENNA
    /.      NUMBER OF ROWS
    /..     HEIGHT ABOVE THE GROUND IN WAVELENGTHS

(Example:- TRO/4/02 means : Tropical BC antenna
            with 4 rows (and 4 dipoles in each row) in a height
            of 0.2 wavelengths above the ground)

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A P P E N D I X 1

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 589-E
14 November 1959COMMITTEE 6SUMMARY RECORDThirteenth Meeting - Committee 6

Friday, 13 November 1959 at 09.00 hours - Room C

Agenda: Document No. DT 754

In the absence of Mr. Mirza, Mr. Barajas took the Chair.
Mr. Secker agreed to act as rapporteur in the absence of Mr. Benton.
The agenda in Document No. DT 754 was adopted.

1. Summary Record of Tenth Meeting of Committee 6 (Document No. 536)

The Delegate of India asked that on page 3, in the third paragraph commencing "The Delegate of India", the last two lines should be amended to read "would endeavour to implement the figures as early as possible". This was agreed.

Thus amended the Summary Record of the Tenth Meeting, Document No. 536 was adopted.

2. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A

Mr. Allen reported that owing to the small representation on Working Group 6A it had been decided to seek decisions on matters of policy at Committee 6.

He reported that the definitions in Document No. DT 643 that had been modified by Committee 7 and referred to Committee 6 were reproduced in Document No. DT 755 and would be considered at the next meeting of Working Group 6A.

Mr. Allen then referred to definitions of Aeronautical Mobile Frequencies (R) and (OR) and asked if it was necessary to define these. The Committee considered that the meanings of (R) and (OR) were well known and that specific frequencies should not be defined. It was agreed that Working Group 6A should not define these terms.

Mr. Allen then referred to three definitions associated with radio noise. These terms appeared only in a lettered Appendix and not in the Regulations; the definitions in Article 1 had a legal aspect which was not involved in terms used only in the lettered appendices. In Atlantic City



there were 73 definitions, and the Working Group had considered over 100 new definitions. He thought that so big an increase was not warranted and hoped that there would be a very critical examination of the need for each new definition. Also, the Working Group had made three attempts at defining these terms, so far without reaching agreement.

The Delegate of India said that Appendix A asked Administrations and the C.C.I.R. to carry out certain studies and that we should define what those studies were.

The Delegates of Canada and South Africa thought it better not to define the terms and thus limit these studies. It would be better for C.C.I.R. to produce definitions if found necessary.

The Delegate of India said that this Committee has found it impossible to define radio noise at the present stage and that is why no definition is included.

It was agreed that the definitions were not at present required and Working Group 6A was instructed not to consider them further.

Mr. Allen said that the difficulty in defining an emission was whether the term "emission" or "radiation" was better for correlation in the three languages. He pointed out that the recommendation to C.C.I.R. in Document No. DT 624 (Rev.) was being considered by the Linguist Group and suggested that they be instructed to include a paragraph requesting a definition. This suggestion was agreed.

He then drew attention to Document No. 529, page 3, item 5, in which Working Group 6A had asked that Committee 6 should decide whether or not a revision of the Indian Proposal No. 2697 should be included in the Regulations. In reply to suggestions by delegates that this was more appropriate to a C.C.I.R. Recommendation or to the Convention, the Delegate of India replied that at present there was a C.C.I.R. Recommendation asking for data supplied by Administrations to be in M.K.S. units but often data was supplied in other units and had to be converted. Eventually the M.K.S. system would become the official I.T.U. system and would then be referred to in the Convention, but at present, he desired to encourage the use of M.K.S. units by a resolution in the Regulations.

A vote was taken on whether this resolution should be included with the result :

In favour	5
Against	4
Abstaining	6

The inclusion was agreed and it was also agreed that in the third line "propagation" should be replaced by "publications". The agreed text is attached as an Annex to this Summary Record.

3. Report of Chairman of Ad Hoc Drafting Group

Mr. Barajas reported that the Drafting Group had completed

- Appendix A (Document No. DT 640 - Annex 1),
Draft Recommendation on Propagation, Radio Noise and
I.F.R.B. Technical Standards (Document No. DT 640 - Annex 2).
- Appendix 3 (Document No. 414), Table of Frequency Tolerances,
including the use of the term "Survival Craft Stations" and the
instructions given at the Twelfth Meeting of Committee 6.
- Appendix 5 (Document No. 461-Rev.), Examples of Necessary
Bandwidths and Designations of Emissions.

When considering Annex 2 of Document No. DT 640 the Group had difficulty in determining the meaning of "regular reports" and asked the Committee whether it should state how often and to whom the reports were to be made.

The Delegates of Canada and the United Kingdom thought that reports should be made to each Plenary Meeting of the C.C.I.R.

The Delegate of India suggested that the report of each interim meeting of the appropriate study group should be made generally available.

The Representative of the I.F.R.B. wanted it left vague so that the I.F.R.B. could obtain information when it was needed.

It was agreed to leave the wording unchanged.

The Delegate of France enquired if any examples should be quoted in Section 2 of the Recommendation. It was generally agreed that although it might be useful to include examples, a list that was incomplete might limit the subjects studied and that the draft should be passed to Committee 5 with this comment.

4. Consideration of Atlantic City Recommendations to the C.C.I.R.

4a. Recommendation No. 3 - Proposal No. 4599 (U.S.A.)

The Delegate of the United States introducing Proposal No. 4599 to delete Recommendation No. 3 said that this Recommendation had served its purpose and was no longer required.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that the Chairman of Working Group 6C had indicated that a Study Group had been set up as a result of this Recommendation which could now be deleted. The Delegate of Bielorussia supported deletion.

It was agreed to delete Recommendation No. 3.

4b. Recommendation No. 4 - Proposal No. 3062 (India)

The Delegate of India said that the last A.R.C. had drawn up a list of studies to improve Appendices 3, 4 and 5. Some answers had been given by the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assemblies at Warsaw and Los Angeles. This Conference had taken these answers into account when considering the three appendices and had also submitted further recommendations for studies by the C.C.I.R. As a result Recommendation No. 4 required modification.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of India to submit a revised proposal to the next meeting

4c. Recommendation No. 7

It was agreed that, as there is a joint C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. Study Group investigating this problem, Recommendation No. 7 should be deleted.

4d. Recommendation No. 8

The Delegate of South Africa supported by the Delegates of India and Canada thought that this Recommendation was important and should be retained with some modification. As there had not been time to consider a rewording it was suggested that it should be considered at the next meeting.

This was agreed.

5. Other Business

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that it was difficult to identify the different ad hoc groups of Committee 6 and suggested that they be numbered.

The Chairman agreed and proposed the following designations :

- 6 Ad Hoc 1 - Linguist Group
- 6 Ad Hoc 2 - New Format for Frequency Tolerance Table (late 6B2)
- 6 Ad Hoc 3 - Guard Band for 2 182 kc/s
- 6 Ad Hoc 4 - Notification of Transmitter Power and Recommendation on the use of S.S.B. in the Maritime Mobile Service.

This was agreed.

C.E. Secker
Rapporteur

Lazaro Barajas
Chairman

Annex: 1

A N N E X

ADD

APPENDIX D

Recognizing the wide use of the Rationalized M.K.S. system (also known as the rationalized Giorgi system) by radio engineers and authors of radio publications and its wide use in the C.C.I.R. and other permanent organs of the I.T.U., the countries, Members of the Union, shall endeavour to adopt that system gradually in their relations with the I.T.U. and its permanent organs.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 590-E(Rev.)
23 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

- a) Sub-Committee 7A submits to Committee 7, for approval, the attached texts relating to Appendix 13 (Hours of Service for Ships in the Second Category).
- b) The overall report on that Article will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

P. Bouchier,
Chairman

Annex: 1



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APPENDIX 13

ANNEX

HOURS OF SERVICE FOR SHIPS IN THE SECOND CATEGORY

(See Articles 20 and 35)

SECTION I. TABLE

Zones	Western limits	Eastern limits	Hours of service (Greenwich mean time) (G.M.T.)	
			8 hours (H8)	16 hours (H16)
<p>A</p> <p>NOC</p> <p>Eastern Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean, North Sea, Baltic</p>	<p>NOC</p> <p>Meridian of 30° W, Coast of Greenland</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>Meridian of 30° E, to the South of the Coast of Africa, Eastern limits of the Mediterranean, of the Black Sea, and of the Baltic, Meridian of 30° E northwards from the coastline of Norway</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>from 7 h. to 9 h. from 11 h. to 13 h. from 15 h. to 17 h. from 19 h. to 21 h. from</p>	<p>NOC</p> <p>from 0 h. to 6 h. from 8 h. to 14 h. from 16 h. to 18 h. from 20 h. to 22 h.</p>
<p>B</p> <p>MOD</p> <p>Western Indian Ocean, East part of the Arctic Ocean</p>	<p>NOC</p> <p>Eastern Limit of Zone A</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>Meridian of 80° E, Western Coast of Ceylon to Adam's Bridge, thence Westward round the Coast of India, Meridian 80° E to northwards from the coastline of the U.S.S.R.</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>from 3 h. to 5 h. from 7 h. to 9 h. from 11 h. to 13 h. from 15 h. to 17 h.</p>	<p>NOC</p> <p>from 0 h. to 2 h. from 4 h. to 10 h. from 12 h. to 14 h. from 16 h. to 18 h. from 20 h. to 24 h.</p>
<p>C</p> <p>MOD</p> <p>Eastern Indian Ocean, China Sea, Western Pacific Ocean, Eastern Arctic Ocean</p>	<p>NOC</p> <p>Eastern Limit of Zone B</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>Meridian of 160° E as far as the seaboard of Kamchatka, Meridian of 160° E northwards from the coastline of the U.S.S.R.</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>from 1 h. to 3 h. from 5 h. to 7 h. from 9 h. to 11 h. from 13 h. to 15 h.</p>	<p>NOC</p> <p>from 0 h. to 6 h. from 8 h. to 10 h. from 12 h. to 14 h. from 16 h. to 22 h.</p>

NOC D Central Pacific Ocean	NOC Eastern Limit of Zone C	NOC Meridian of 140°W	MOD from to 1h 3h 5h 7h 9h 11h 21h 23h	NOC from to 0h 2h 4h 6h 8h 10h 12h 18h 20h 24h
NOC E Eastern Pacific Ocean	NOC Eastern Limit of Zone D	NOC Meridian of 90°W as far as the Coast of Central America, thence Western Coast of Central America and of Northern America	NOC 0h 2h 4h 6h 16h 18h 20h 22h	NOC 0h 2h 4h 6h 8h 14h 16h 22h
NOC F Western Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico	NOC Meridian of 90°W, Gulf of Mexico, Eastern Coast of North America	NOC Meridian of 30°W, Coast of Greenland	NOC 0h 2h 12h 14h 16h 18h 20h 22h	NOC 0h 2h 4h 10h 12h 18h 20h 22h

HEADING NOC

Table MOD

Map MOD

Section II. Diagram

(Note to be brought into line with the table in Section 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 590-E
18 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

- a) Sub-Committee 7A submits to Committee 7, for approval, the attached texts relating to Appendix 13 (Hours of Service for Ships in the Second Category).
- b) The overall report on that Article will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

P. Bouchier,
Chairman

Annex: 1

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APPENDIX 13

A N N E X

HOURS OF SERVICE FOR SHIPS IN THE SECOND CATEGORY

(See Articles 20 and 35)

SECTION I. TABLE

Zones	Western limits	Eastern limits	NOC Hours of service (Greenwich mean time) (G.M.T.)	
			8 hours (H8)	16 hours (H16)
A NOC Eastern Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean, North Sea, Baltic	NOC Meridian of 30° W, Coast of Greenland	NOC Meridian of 30° E, to the South of the Coast of Africa, Eastern limits of the Mediterranean, of the Black Sea, and of the Baltic, Meridian of 30° E to the North of Norway	MOD from 7 h. to 9 h. from 11 h. to 13 h. from 15 h. to 17 h. from 19 h. to 21 h. from	MOD from 0 h. to 5 h. from 7 h. to 13 h. from 15 h. to 17 h. from 19 h. to 21 h. from 23 h. to 24 h.
B NOC Western Indian Ocean, Eastern Arctic Sea	NOC Eastern Limit of Zone A	MOD Meridian of 80° E, Western Coast to Adam's Bridge, thence Westward round the Coast of India, Meridian 80° E to the North from the seaboard of the U.S.S.R.	MOD from 3 h. to 5 h. from 7 h. to 9 h. from 11 h. to 13 h. from 15 h. to 17 h.	MOD from 0 h. to 1 h. from 3 h. to 9 h. from 11 h. to 13 h. from 15 h. to 17 h. from 19 h. to 24 h.
C MOD Eastern Indian Ocean, China Sea, Western Pacific Ocean, Eastern Arctic Ocean	NOC Eastern Limit of Zone B Zone B	MOD Meridian of 160° E as far as the seaboard of Kamchatka, Meridian of 160° E from the seaboard of the U.S.S.R.	MOD from 1 h. to 3 h. from 5 h. to 7 h. from 9 h. to 11 h. from 13 h. to 15 h.	MOD from 1 h. to 7 h. from 9 h. to 11 h. from 13 h. to 15 h. from 17 h. to 23 h.

NOC D Central Pacific Ocean	NOC Eastern Limit of Zone C	NOC Meridian of 140°W	MOD from to 1h 3h 5h 7h 9h 11h 21h 23h	MOD from to 0h 3h 5h 7h 9h 11h 13h 19h 21h 24h
NOC E Eastern Pacific Ocean	NOC Eastern Limit of Zone D	NOC Meridian of 90°W as far as the Coast of Central America, thence Western Coast of Central America and of Northern America	NOC 0h 2h 4h 6h 16h 18h 20h 22h	NOC 0h 2h 4h 6h 8h 14h 16h 22h
NOC F Western Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico	NOC Meridian of 90°W, Gulf of Mexico, Eastern Coast of North America	NOC Meridian of 30°W, Coast of Greenland	NOC 0h 2h 12h 14h 16h 18h 20h 22h	NOC 0h 2h 4h 10h 12h 18h 20h 22h

HEADING NOC

Table MOD

Map MOD

Section II. Diagram

(Note to be brought into line with the table in Section 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 591-E
19 November, 1959WORKING GROUP 6ASUMMARY RECORDSeventeenth Meeting of Working Group 6A (Definitions)

Tuesday, 17 November 1959, at 09.00 hours

Reference: Agenda of 13 November, 1959, (Document No. DT 768)1. Summary Record of the Fifteenth Meeting, (Document No. 529)

The document had been approved in the Sixteenth Meeting (see Document No. 561, item 1 a), but during its discussion in the Meeting of Committee 6 on Friday, 13 November, the following errors were discovered and it was agreed they be corrected:

- 1) Page 3, paragraph 2, line 1: change "Rationalized" to "rationalized";
- 2) Page 3, paragraph 2, line 3: change "propagation" to "publications";
- 3) Page 3, paragraph 3, line 3: change "one" to "the".

2. Summary Record of the Sixteenth Meeting (Document No. 561)

The document was approved, subject to the following corrections:

- 1) Page 3, paragraph 1, line 5: insert a comma after Document No. DT 749;
- 2) Page 3, paragraph 3, line 3: delete "that";
- 3) Page 3, paragraph 3, line 5: change the comma to a period after "Committees", and change "since" to "Since";
- 4) Page 3, paragraph 3, line 6: change the period to a comma and change "He" to "he".



3. Document No. 326, Terms Nos. 69m, 69n, 69o, 69p and 69q

The Chairman reported that Committee 6, in its Meeting of 13 November, had agreed that terms appearing only in lettered appendices to the Regulations and in Recommendations need not be defined. This negates any requirement for the defining of terms Nos. 69m - Radio Noise, 69n - Natural Radio Noise and 69q - Man-made Noise, and will mean that terms Nos. 69o - Atmospheric Radio Noise and 69p - Cosmic Radio Noise, both defined and included in the Provisional List, will not be included in the Regulations.

4. Definition of Emission

The Chairman reported that Committee 6 had acted upon the suggestion of Working Group 6A that Group 6A1 be authorized to modify the recommendation to the C.C.I.R. for a study of emission designators and classification (Document No. DT 624) so as to include the study of a proper definition of "emission".

5. Remaining Terms to be Defined

a) Document No. DT 536 - The consideration of terms and definitions for Aeronautical Mobile Frequencies (R) and Aeronautical Mobile Frequencies (OR) was further deferred, as the information available from the Chairman of Working Group 5B2 indicated that RR Nos. 256 and 257 would probably be retained and that these terms need not be included in Article 1.

b) Documents Nos. DT 755 and DT 643 - Document No. DT 755 contains a re-draft of six terms and definitions contained in Annex 1 to Document No. DT 643, and which were referred to Committee 6 by Committee 7. The definitions for these six terms were adopted as follows:

ADD Survival Craft Station: A mobile station in the maritime or aeronautical mobile service provided solely for survival purposes and located on any lifeboat, liferaft or other survival equipment.

24 MOD Maritime Mobile Service: A mobile service between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which survival craft stations may also participate.

25 MOD Aeronautical Mobile Service: A mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may also participate 1).

25.1 NOC 1) As regards public correspondence, see No. 255. (This note is to be called to the attention of Group 6A1 as being the primary responsibility of Committee 7).

- 41 MOD Coast Station: A land station in the maritime mobile service.
- 42 MOD Aeronautical Station: A land station in the aeronautical mobile service.
In certain instances an aeronautical station may be placed on board a ship.
- 45 MOD Ship Station: A mobile station in the maritime mobile service located on board a vessel, other than a survival craft, which is not permanently moored.

c) No. 22a - Tropical Broadcasting Service - It was agreed to defer a decision on the necessity for defining this term in view of the status of the work in Sub-Committee 4A.

d) No. 71 - Racon - It was agreed to delete this term.

6. Arrangement of Terms and Definitions in Article 1 (Document No. DT 749)

Action on this document was deferred, as it was felt that a proper arrangement of terms could not well be decided until a decision was reached as to the terms to be included in the Regulations.

7. List of Deleted Terms

Committee 6 has acted upon terms and definitions approved by Working Group 6A, but has not acted with respect to the terms which Working Group 6A has recommended for deletion. The proposal of the Chairman to prepare a comprehensive list of these terms for action by Committee 6 was approved.

8. Other Matters

The Chairman expressed his appreciation for the co-operative and objective work of the members of the Working Group, and in particular for the help of the Delegates who had acted as Chairmen of the nine Sub-Working Groups. He stated that the principle work was completed and proposed that Working Group 6A recess and permit the remainder of the work to be undertaken in Committee 6 and its Ad Hoc Groups. This opinion was shared by all the Delegates and the proposal was adopted without dissent. In closing, many Delegates expressed their appreciation for the direction of the work by the Chairman and for the co-operative effort of all concerned.

Chairman:

E. W. Allen

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 592-E
18 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDTwenty-Fourth Meeting Committee 4

Friday, 13 November 1959, at 3 p.m.

1. In introducing the Agenda, Document No. 751, the Chairman pointed out that there was a Corrigendum to this Agenda and suggested that the Document No. 506 therein mentioned would be considered at this meeting. He also drew attention to Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 521 which related to item 2 of the Agenda. Certain delegations considered that insufficient warning had been given of these two additions and it was agreed that no inconvenience would be caused in deferring their consideration until the next meeting. The Chairman did point out that Document No. 506, the second report by Sub-Committee 4a, could be introduced by the Chairman of the Working Group, M. Løyen, who would probably not be able to attend the next meeting of Committee 4.
2. The first item of the Agenda was to consider the outstanding points from Document No. 457, the first of which was the proposal by the Delegate of Mexico to insert aeronautical radionavigation in the Table in Region 2 in the band 510 - 525 kc/s. The Delegate of the United States said that he had discussed this matter with the Delegate of Mexico and that he had no objection to this proposal for the maritime mobile service and aeronautical radionavigation service to share the allocation with no footnotes and no priorities, provided that other Region 2 countries were agreeable. It was agreed to defer this item to the next meeting to permit further consideration.

The second outstanding point was concerned with the second vote on the proposal of the Delegate of Greece to delete footnote 28a. Before the vote took place, the Delegate of Greece asked for the following statement to be recorded in the minutes :

"According to the frequency allocation table the band 535 - 1605 kc/s is exclusively allocated to the broadcasting service on a world-wide basis.

" For the European Broadcasting Area there is the Copenhagen Plan determining the distribution of frequencies between the broadcasting stations on an exclusive or sharing basis.



" The relative article of this Plan reads as follows :

- The words "exclusive frequency" denote a frequency assigned for the use of only one country of the European Broadcasting Area and indicated in the Plan;
- The word "shared frequency" denote a frequency assigned to two or more countries for simultaneous use by stations indicated in the Plan.

" If the Copenhagen Plan is in force, as we believe, the sharing of frequencies of the band 535 - 1305 kc/s with other services is in contradiction and constitutes an amendment of the Plan.

" So we think that the decision of the Committee on the acceptance or not of footnote 28(a) means in reality the acceptance of modification or not of the Copenhagen Plan.

" In this connection my Delegation refers to the Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Committee 5 contained in the Document No. 522 in which it is concluded that most countries attached greater importance to their national broadcasting services.

" In view of the great difficulties in the national broadcasting services and to avoid complications in this matter my Delegation proposes to delete the footnote 28(a), and if there are urgent needs for aeronautical radionavigation services these should be satisfied on the basis of the provisions of No. 88 of the Radio Regulations".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the inclusion of footnote 28(a) would not modify the Copenhagen Plan in that the aeronautical radionavigation service would be on a basis of non-interference to the broadcast service. The Delegates of Italy and Yugoslavia expressed support for the Delegate of Greece. The Delegate of Denmark considered that as a matter of principle, aeronautical radionavigation service should not operate in the broadcasting band; nevertheless it might be held that there was some advantage in retaining a footnote listing countries who would use this service, as this would encourage notification of the stations concerned and would therefore help more easily to identify sources of interference. He considered that it was unwise to delete this note by the process of voting.

When the proposal to delete footnote 28(a) was put to the vote it resulted as follows :

In favour	13
Against	11
Non-reckoning abstentions	32

The proposal for deletion was therefore carried, and the Delegate for the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to return to this question in the Plenary Assembly. The Chairman then asked for a show of hands for the adoption of the report from 325 - 1 605 kc/s as amended and with the exception of the band 510 - 535 kc/s in Region 2, which resulted as follows :

In favour	43
Against	0
Abstentions	10

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany reserved the right to refer to footnote 26(a) in the Plenary Assembly; the Delegates of Switzerland and Denmark, noting that two virtually identical footnotes had been treated in different manners, reserved their right to refer to this in the Plenary Assembly.

3. M. Loyer, Chairman of Working Group 4a, briefly introduced the Report of his Group contained in Document No. 506 and said that their major difficulty had been to reach agreement in respect of No. 252 of the Radio Regulations on which proposals had been made in Annex 2 of Document No. 270. He also said that there would have to be a further Report in respect of No. 253 of the Radio Regulations.
4. Under this item the Committee considered Document No. 521, the fourth Report of Working Group 4B, but not the Addendum to this Report; the Chairman of 4B, Mr. Sastry, introduced the Report. In respect of the band 1 605 - 2 000 kc/s it was noted that footnote 29(c) would have to be held in abeyance. The Delegate of Italy proposed that footnote 29(d) would be replaced by the words "see Article 34 of these regulations"; this was agreed.

It was agreed that no action need be taken on paragraph 2.3 of the Report; paragraph 2.5 was accepted. In respect of paragraph 6 the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to refer to this question in the Plenary Assembly if it became necessary in the light of deliberations in Committee 5.

It was agreed to include the name of Brunei in the list of footnote 29(b).

There were no further comments on the band 1 605 - 2 000 kc/s.

There were no comments on the band 2 000 - 2 065 kc/s.

In respect of the delineation of the Distress and calling band around the frequency 2 182 kc/s it was agreed not to take action until Committee 4 was able to forward the first part of the Table complete to the Drafting Committee; if at this time decisions have not been received from Committees 6 and 7 on the width of the guardband necessary, Committee 4 could then put forward a figure of ± 12 kc/s (the E.A.R.C. figure) and this could be managed if necessary in the Plenary.

There were no further comments below 2 300 kc/s.

In connection with the band 2 300 - 2 850 kc/s the Chairman drew attention to Document No. DT 724 with a proposed new footnote 42(a), which in respect of Document No. 521 should actually be called 36(a). After some discussion in which the words "no greater than" were agreed to be deleted, it was further agreed to keep this question in abeyance unless this would thereby delay the submission of the Report of Committee 4.

There were no comments on the remainder of the paper except that there was some discussion on the difficulty posed in paragraph 4, page 3. After some discussion it was agreed that there appeared to be no difficulty in understanding the use of the word "exclusive", and the matter would be left to the Drafting Committee.

5. The Chairman opened the discussion on Document No. 525 with the following words :

"At the 20th meeting Committee 4 discussed the problems raised in paragraph 14 of Document No. 270 as well as Document No. 423. Since then the Radio Conference has taken certain decisions which have a bearing upon some of these problems. It has been decided by the Plenary Assembly to convene in 1963 an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference with a limited Agenda for space communications.

" It has also been decided to recommend to the Plenipotentiary Conference that the duties of the I.F.R.B. in the future shall include the study on a long-term basis of the use of the radio frequency spectrum, particularly concerning the HF range, with a view to making recommendations for its more effective use. Furthermore it has been decided that technical planning for the future radio conferences should be carried out by the I.F.R.B. with a view to reducing the duration of such conferences.

" The remaining part of the problems dealt with in the documents mentioned before are to a large extent covered by the Report in Document No. 525.

" It is clear from this Report that we cannot solve the future frequency problems simply by adopting nicely worded recommendations and resolutions based on good intentions. We have to face the fact that good frequency economy in many cases will cost money and in some cases will conflict with the freedom of action for each individual country.

" For these reasons it is wise that the programme as proposed by the Group is a very cautious step by step programme, where each step is only taken after a careful review of the possibilities. Only in such a way would it be realistic to hope for an acceptance of fundamentally new ideas for the national and international administration of the radio frequency spectrum.

" I will ask our Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stewart, who has carried out the main burden of this work to introduce the Report in detail".

He was followed by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stewart, of Australia, who introduced the Report in the following words :

"The document having been available to delegates for several days, and as some of the important aspects have already been covered by you, presumably the introductory remarks can be quite brief.

" The Group concentrated upon finding and suggesting a means by which the problem of relieving pressure in the spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s can be attacked. Some of the difficulties in this part of the spectrum have already been discussed in Documents Nos. 270 and 423 and as shown in those documents, the state of congestion existing in the HF portion of the spectrum is one of the major issues facing the I.T.U. It is apparent that an organised effort must be made at an early date to arrest the present trend towards even greater congestion.

" The Group agreed that basic policies need to be formulated and accepted by Administrations before any programme directed at relieving pressure in the HF spectrum can be instituted. It also recognised that the programme which is eventually decided upon must be of a long term nature.

" The first step to be taken, in the view of the Group is to make a full study of the problem and to prepare an agenda for a possible Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference at which Administrations would consider taking appropriate policy decisions.

" The Group suggests that the study could be carried out by a suitably constituted panel of experts which, in due course, would report to the Administrative Council with recommendations as to further steps considered necessary. The terms of reference for such a panel are

suggested in Annex 1 to Document No. 525.

Annex 2 contains a suggested recommendation which is intended to encourage action to relieve the HF spectrum, in the interim period, until such time as the more basic programme becomes effective.

" Attention is invited also to Document No. 528 and Corrigendum 1 thereto. The substance of this Document was discussed in the Ad Hoc Group and is briefly mentioned in the Report, Document No. 525. Due to the fact that Document No. 528 was not available at the time when the Group finished its work, it was not examined in the Group, and Committee 4 may care to consider whether it should be embodied in any Report which the Committee may make.

" In conclusion, I would like to remark upon the spirit of co-operation which was displayed during the meetings of the Ad Hoc Group and at the same time to acknowledge the assistance received from the I.F.R.B."

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that Document No. 528 presented one aspect of the means of reducing the pressure in the HF spectrum, and largely referred to paragraph 9 (c) of Document No. 525. The Delegate of Brazil was in principle in agreement with the Report but wished it to be understood that this agreement must not be held necessarily to determine their future position. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that amendments were required to the Report as follows :

On page 2 in paragraph 6(g) delete the last five lines and substitute "It is understood that the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference would consider ways and means of relieving pressure in the band 4 - 27.5 Mc/s and that it would carry out indispensable modifications of frequency allocations to services in this band." In addition, in Annex I on page 5 in paragraph 7 the last line would be replaced by the words "having carried out the necessary modifications of the Frequency Allocation Table." The Delegate of the United States of America considered that it was quite indispensable to the work of the panel and of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference that they should not concern themselves with the routine work of modifying the Table of Frequency Allocations and this view was supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Canada and India, the latter of whom considered that the Report was a good one but could be improved by minor amendments, for example, in paragraph 6(c) the last word "essential" ought to be replaced by "indispensable" and in Annex 1, paragraph 5 should be rewritten as not to involve an apparent contradiction with paragraph 3.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia supported the view that neither the panel nor the E.A.R.C. should have power to change the Table, but as a compromise suggested that the E.A.R.C. could make recommendations to the next Administrative Radio Conference concerning necessary changes to the Table and the associated Regulations.

The Delegate of Argentine preferred to accept the Report as published.

The Delegates of Pakistan and Ceylon were in general in support of the Report, the former considering that it might be desirable for the panel to study ways and means of establishing a time limit for the use of frequencies.

The Delogate of Mexico considered that the proposals made by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany should be followed before countries purchased new and expensive equipment. The Delegate of Denmark supported the principles of the Report but pointed out that in the absence of information on the size of the panel and the number of its meetings it was difficult to consider the financial and administrative implications; also it was not quite clear whether the E.A.R.C. would really be necessary.

Just before the close of the meeting the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that the panel would not be able to examine the Frequency Allocation Table; he suggested that the work proposed for the panel should be entrusted to the C.C.I.R. and that the work proposed for the E.A.R.C. would instead be carried out by the next Administrative Radio Conference.

As it was time to close the meeting the Chairman proposed that the Ad Hoc Group be asked to make minor amendments to the Report, taking into account the comments made in the discussion, including, for example, amendments proposed by the Delegate of India and the need to express reasons for paragraph 1 of Annex 1. This was agreed and the Chairman then adjourned the meeting.

Rapporteur
A. James Bourne

Chairman
Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 593-FES
CORRIGENDUM N° 1
23 novembre 1959

COMMISSION 5
COMMITTEE 5
COMISIÓN 5

CORRIGENDUM

PREMIER RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL 5B A LA COMMISSION 5
(ne concerne que le texte espagnol)

CORRIGENDUM

FIRST REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 5B TO COMMITTEE 5
(concerns Spanish text only)

CORRIGENDUM

PRIMER INFORME DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO 5B A LA COMISIÓN 5

Anexo 1, página 10 : A continuación del párrafo 7, añádase el siguiente párrafo:

8. Además de las disposiciones de este Apéndice, por las cuales se extienden algunas frecuencias de las ZRMP EU y ME para incluir las necesidades de los vuelos internacionales con dirección al territorio de la U.R.S.S. y procedentes del mismo, esta Administración puede utilizar a los mismos efectos y exclusivamente dentro del territorio de la U.R.S.S., las frecuencias adjudicadas a las ZRRN 2 y 3 y a la SUBZRRN correspondiente. No obstante, esta utilización no deberá ocasionar una reducción de la protección a un valor inferior al determinado por las normas mencionadas en el anterior punto 5.

Anexo 1, página 17 : Suprimanse las dos últimas líneas.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 593-E
18 November 1959

COMMITTEE 5

FIRST REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 5B

TO COMMITTEE 5

To: Dr. M. JOACHIM, Chairman of Committee 5

From: Mr. JUAN A. AUTELLI, Chairman of Working Group 5B

There are transmitted herewith for action by Committee 5, a number of annexes containing proposed texts for the amendment of the Radio Regulations or for inclusion therein.

These texts concern basically proposed actions by this Conference with respect to the aeronautical mobile HF allotment plans; but they also include related material. All this material was adopted unanimously by Working Group 5B.

Please be advised further that, under date of November 17, 1959, transmitted to Mr. George Searle, Chairman of Working Group 5A, the views adopted unanimously by Working Group 5B regarding the method to be used by the I.F.R.B. for processing and registering frequency assignments made within the plans contained in proposed Appendix 16 bis. This material was furnished to Mr. Searle on an advisory basis.

Annexes: 6



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A N N E X 1

APPENDIX 16 bis

Frequency Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile Service
and Related Information

(See Article 9)

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2,505 and 23,350 kc/s

1. Abbreviations

2. (OR) Frequency Plan

A. Exclusive Bands.

B. Shared Bands (Frequencies Allotted).

Region 1. 3,155-3,200, 3,200-3,230 and 3,800-3,900 kc/s

Region 2. 2,505-2,850, 3,155-3,200 and 3,200-3,230 kc/s

Region 3. 3,155-3,200, 3,200-3,230 and 3,900-3,930 kc/s

C. Shared Bands (Frequencies not Allotted)

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section I. Definitions

1. Frequency Allotment Plan.

A plan which shows the frequencies to be used in particular areas or by particular countries, without specifying the stations to which the frequencies are to be assigned.

2. The terms to express the different methods of frequency distribution as used in this Appendix have the following meanings:

Frequency distribution to:	French	English	Spanish
Services	Attribution (attribuer)	Allocation (to allocate)	Atribución (atribuir)
Areas	Allotissement (allotir)	Allotment (to allot)	Adjudicación (adjudicar)
Stations	Assignation (assigner)	Assignment (to assign)	Asignación (asignar)

3. A Major World Air Route is considered to be a long-distance route, made up of one or more segments, essentially international in character, extending through more than one country and requiring long-distance communications facilities.

4. A Major World Air Route Area (MWARA) is an area embracing a certain number of Major World Air Routes, which generally follow the same traffic pattern and are so related geographically that the same frequency families may logically be applied.

5. Regional and Domestic Air Routes are all those using the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service not covered by the definition of Major World Air Routes in paragraph 4 above.

6. A Regional and Domestic Air Route Area (RDARA) is one embracing a certain number of the air routes defined in the foregoing paragraph.

7. Family of Frequencies in the Aeronautical Mobile Service.

A group of frequencies selected from different aeronautical mobile bands in such a way as to permit communication, at any time and over any

distance, between aircraft in flight and appropriate aeronautical stations.

Section II. Technical and Operational Principles used for the
Establishment of the Plan of Allotment of Frequencies in the
Aeronautical Mobile (R) and (OR) Services

A. Determination of Channel Width

1. Frequency Separation.

The frequency separations adopted are adequate to permit high capacity means of communication, as indicated in the following table :

Band	Separation	Band	Separation
2,850-3,155 kc/s	7 kc/s	8,815- 9,040 kc/s	8.5 kc/s
3,400-3,500 kc/s	7 kc/s	10,005-10,100 kc/s	9 kc/s
3,900-3,950 kc/s	7 kc/s	11,175-11,400 kc/s	9.5 kc/s
4,650-4,750 kc/s	7 kc/s	13,200-13,360 kc/s	10 kc/s
5,450-5,480 kc/s	7.5 kc/s	15,010-15,100 kc/s	10 kc/s
5,480-5,730 kc/s	7.5 kc/s	17,900-18,030 kc/s	10 kc/s
6,525-6,765 kc/s	7.5 kc/s		

1) It is assumed that A3 modulation frequencies will be limited to 3,000 cycles and that the sideband radiation of ~~other-authorized-emissions-will not exceed that of A3 emissions.~~

2) The use of channels as derived from the above table, for the various classes of emissions (A1, A2, A3, A4 and F1), will be subject to special arrangements by the administrations concerned in order to avoid the interference which may result from the simultaneous use of the same channel for several classes of emission, no inherent priority being given to any particular class of emission.

3) It is recognized that two or more A1 channels can be derived from each of the channels provided under this frequency separation plan.

4) The grouping of adjacent channels derived from the above table to permit the satisfaction of particular requirements, will be subject to special arrangements by the administrations concerned.

5) The arrangements contemplated in 2), 3) and 4) above should be made under the provisions of Article 41 (Special Arrangements) of the International Telecommunication Convention and Article 4 of the Radio Regulations.

2. Frequencies to be allotted.

The following is a list of the frequencies to be allotted in the exclusive aeronautical mobile bands, on the basis of the frequency separation provided for under paragraph 1 above :

Band :

2,850-3,155 kc/s	3,400-3,500 kc/s	3,900-3,950 kc/s	4,650-4,750 kc/s
2,854)	3,404.5)	3,904)	4,654.5)
2,861)	3,411.5)	3,911)	4,661.5)
2,868)	3,418.5)	3,918)	4,668.5)
2,875)	3,425.5)	3,925) (OR)	4,675.5) (R)
2,882)	3,432.5)	3,932) (7)	4,682.5) (7)
2,889)	3,439.5)	3,939)	4,689.5)
2,896)	3,446.5) (R)	3,946)	4,696.5)
2,903)	3,453.5) (14)		4,703.5)
2,910)	3,460.5)		4,710.5)
2,917)	3,467.5)		4,717.5) (OR)
2,924)	3,474.5)		4,724.5) (7)
2,931) (R)	3,481.5)		4,731.5)
2,938) (24)	3,488.5)		4,738.5)
2,945)	3,495.5)		4,745.5)
2,952)			
2,959)			
2,966)			
2,973)			
2,980)			
2,987)			
2,994)			
3,001)			
3,008)			
3,015)			
3,023.5 (R) & (OR)			
3,032)			
3,039)			
3,046)			
3,053)			
3,060)			
3,067)			
3,074)			
3,081)			
3,088) (OR)			
3,095) (18)			
3,102)			
3,109)			
3,116)			
3,123)			
3,130)			
3,137)			
3,144)			
3,151)			

Band :

5,450-5,480 kc/s	5,480-5,730 kc/s	6,525-6,765 kc/s	8,815-9,040 kc/s	10,005-10,100 kc/s
5,454) (R)	5,484)	6,529.5)	8,820)	10,012)
5,461.5)	5,491.5)	6,537)	8,828.5)	10,021)
5,469) (4)	5,499)	6,544.5)	8,837)	10,030)
5,476.5)	5,506.5)	6,552)	8,845.5)	10,039)
	5,514)	6,559.5)	8,854)	10,048) (R)
	5,521.5)	6,567)	8,862.5)	10,057) (10)
	5,529)	6,574.5)	8,871)	10,066)
	5,536.5)	6,582)	8,879.5)	10,075)
	5,544)	6,589.5)	8,888) (R)	10,084)
	5,551.5)	6,597) (R)	8,896.5) (18)	10,093)
	5,559)	6,604.5) (21)	8,905)	
	5,566.5)	6,612)	8,913.5)	
	5,574) (R)	6,619.5)	8,922)	
	5,581.5) (26)	6,627)	8,930.5)	
	5,589)	6,634.5)	8,939)	
	5,596.5)	6,642)	8,947.5)	
	5,604)	6,649.5)	8,956)	
	5,611.5)	6,657)	*/**8,961.5)	
	5,619)	6,664.5)		
	5,626.5)	6,672)	8,967)	
	5,634)	6,679.5)	8,975.5)	
	5,641.5)		8,984)	
	5,649)	*6,685)	8,992.5) (OR)	
	5,656.5)	*6,687.5)	9,001) (9)	
	5,664)	6,693)	9,009.5)	
	5,671.5)	6,700.5)	9,018)	
	(R)	6,708)	9,026.5)	
	5,680 &	6,715.5) (OR)	9,035)	
	(OR)	6,723) (12)		
		6,730.5)		
	5,688)	6,738)		
	5,695.5)	6,745.5)		
	5,703) (OR)	6,753)		
	5,710.5) (6)	6,760.5)		
	5,718)			
	5,725.5)			

* Available for A1 emission only.

** It is necessary that only equipment having a high degree of stability be used on this channel.

Band :

11 175-11 400 kc/s	13 200-13 360 kc/s	15 010-15 100 kc/s	17 900-18 030 kc/s
11 180.5)	13 205.5)	15 016)	17 906.5)
11 190)	13 215.5)	15 026)	17 916.5)
11 199.5)	13 225.5) (OR)	15 036)	17 926.5)
11 209)	13 235.5) (6)	15 046)	17 936.5) (R)
11 218.5)	13 245.5)	15 056) (OR)	17 946.5) (7)
11 228) (OR)	13 255.5)	15 066) (10)	17 956.5)
11 237.5) (11)		15 076)	17 966.5)
11 247)	13 264.5)	15 086)	
11 256.5)	13 274.5)	*15 092.5)	*17 975)
11 266)	13 284.5)	*15 096.5)	17 983.5)
*11 273)	13 294.5)		17 993.5) (OR)
	13 304.5) (R)		18 003.5) (6)
11 280.5)	13 314.5) (10)		18 013.5)
11 290)	13 324.5)		18 023.5)
11 299.5)	13 334.5)		
11 309)	13 344.5)		
11 318.5)	13 354.5)		
11 328)			
11 337.5) (R)			
11 347) (13)			
11 356.5)			
11 366)			
11 375.5)			
11 385)			
11 394.5)			

3. Channels Common to (R) and (OR) Services.

The channels common to the (R) and (OR) services, centered at 3 023.5 and 5 680 kc/s, are authorized for use world-wide as shown in Part II of this Appendix.

Notwithstanding those provisions of the Allotment Plan set forth in Part II hereof, the frequency 5 680 kc/s may also be used at aeronautical stations for communication with aircraft stations when other frequencies of the aeronautical stations are either unavailable or unknown. However, this use shall be restricted to such areas and conditions that harmful interference cannot be caused to other authorized aeronautical uses.

* Available for A1 emission only.

4. The International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) co-ordinates aeronautical (R) communications with international air operations for a large part of the world and this organization should be consulted in appropriate cases, particularly in the operational use of the frequencies in the Plan.

5. Adaptation of Allotment Procedure

It is recognized that all the sharing possibilities have not been exhausted in the allotment plans contained in this Appendix. Therefore, in order to satisfy particular operational requirements which are not otherwise met by these allotment plans, Administrations may assign frequencies from the HF aeronautical mobile bands in areas other than those to which they are allotted in the said plans. However, the use of the frequencies so assigned must not decrease the protection to the same frequencies in the areas where they are allotted by the plans below that determined by application of the procedure defined in Part I, Section II B and Part III, Section II, paragraph 4 (4) of this Appendix for the (R) and (OR) Services respectively.

6. When necessary to satisfy the needs of international air operations Administrations may adapt the allotment procedure for the assignment of aeronautical mobile (R) frequencies, which assignments shall then be the subject of prior agreement between Administrations affected.

7. Resort to the co-ordination described in paragraph 4 shall be made where appropriate and desirable for the efficient utilization of the frequencies in question.

8. In addition to the provisions of this Appendix which extend certain frequencies of MWARA's EU and ME to cover the requirements of international aircraft flights to and from U.S.S.R. territory, this Administration may use, for the same purpose and within U.S.S.R. territory only, the frequencies allotted to RDARA's 2 and 3 and sub-RDARA's thereof. Such uses, however, must not decrease the protection below the standards mentioned in paragraph 5 above.

B. Interference Range Contours

1. Definition of Contours

The transparencies inserted in the pocket at the end of this Appendix show contours which indicate the minimum acceptable distance separating two ground stations of 1.0 kW radiated power (unmodulated) for the frequencies stated and for producing a protection ratio of 15 db of desired signal to interfering signal on the same frequency at an aircraft operating at the limit of the service range of the desired ground transmitter.

The service range is not included in the contour.

2. Type of Map Used.

These transparencies can be used only on a Mercators projection world map of the scales given on each transparency, and will not be suitable for use on any other scale of Mercators projection or any other projection. The world maps accompanying this Appendix, depicting RDARA and MWARA boundaries are to the correct scale and the transparencies carrying the interference range contours can be directly used on these maps.

3. Change of Scale or Projection.

Should any other Mercator scale be desired, then, by using the co-ordinates given in the tables shown below, new interference range contours can be drawn to fit the new scales.

It must be remembered that when the new transparencies are constructed, the intersection of the vertical line of symmetry, i.e. the meridian of longitude and the horizontal line of latitude should be at 00° latitude for the 00° contour, 20° N for the 20° contour, 40° N for 40° contour, etc.

The co-ordinates shown in the above-mentioned tables are given with reference to the 180° meridian taken as the axis of symmetry for the construction of the contours.

4. Sharing Conditions Between Areas.

The transparencies were constructed on the basis of sharing conditions agreed at the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference (I.A.A.R.C.) of 1948-1949, namely:

MWARA TO MWARA	:	Bands	:	3 - 6.6 Mc/s -- night
				9 - 11.3 Mc/s -- day
				13 - 18 Mc/s -- time separation

Note : 6.6 Mc/s and 5.6 Mc/s conditions considered the same.

MWARA TO RDARA	:	Bands	:	3 - 5.6 Mc/s -- night
				6.6 - 11.3 Mc/s -- day
				13 - 18 Mc/s -- time separation

RDARA TO RDARA	:	Bands	:	3 - 4.7 Mc/s -- night
				5.6 - 11.3 Mc/s -- day
				13 - 18 Mc/s -- time separation

The additional contours for day included for 3, 3.5 and 4.7 Mc/s are for determining daylight sharing possibilities.

The material in "Minimum and Maximum Range Charts for Use as a Guide to the Allotment of Frequencies" Annex 1 to Volume 1 of the Report of the First Session of the I.A.A.R.C. (Geneva, 1948) was used in the preparation of the allotment plan.

5. Method of Use.

Take the MWARA of the RDARA maps accompanying this Appendix and select the transparency for the frequency order and sharing conditions under consideration.

Place the centre of the transparency (i.e. the intersection of the axis of symmetry and the latitude line) over the boundary of the area or at the location of the transmitter. Note the latitude of this point and select the contour corresponding to this latitude. A transmitter located at any point outside the contour will result as defined in paragraph 1 above, in a protection ratio of better than 15 db. Any transmitter located at a point inside the contour will result in a protection ratio of less than 15 db.

For the Northern Hemisphere, the contours should be used in their natural position as published, but for the Southern Hemisphere, the transparency should be inverted. This point should be carefully observed when following the boundaries of the areas which involve the transition of the equator.

6. Data for tracing interference contours.

Editorial note: The material for this paragraph is that given in pages 21 to 24 of the I.A.A.R.C. Final Agreement.

C. Radiated powers

Power (unless otherwise indicated in Parts II and IV)

A1 emissions:

Ground station

1.0 kilowatt radiated (peak),

Aircraft

50 watts radiated (peak).

A3 emissions:

Ground station

4.0 kilowatts radiated (peak), 100% modulated.

Aircraft

200 watts radiated (peak), 100% modulated.

PART II

Editorial Note

This Part of Appendix 16 bis is a reproduction of Annex 8, Volume VII of the Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951), with but minor editorial changes to adapt various titles to the composition of an appendix.*)

For the above reason, and to avoid bulk, this Part of the Appendix is not reproduced here.

In addition the following amendment is also required. In Annex 8, Volume VII of the Final Acts of E.A.R.C., Article 2, page 22 under General Notes (1), Power, replace the present text as follows:

"Power (unless otherwise indicated) :

A1 emissions:

Ground station	1.0 kilowatt radiated (peak),
Aircraft	50 watts radiated (peak).

A3 emissions:

Ground station	4.0 kilowatts radiated (peak), 100% modulated,
Aircraft	200 watts radiated (peak), 100% modulated.

*) This Part will also be amended to conform with Annex 2 hereto.

PART III

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF FREQUENCIES
FOR THE AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) SERVICE

Section I. Available Frequency Bands and Channels

1. Bands.

The frequency bands available to the (OR) service fall into three distinct categories, i.e.,

- a) bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service,
- b) bands which specifically provide for the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, but which are shared with other services, and
- c) bands for the general mobile services, from which the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is not specifically excluded.

2. Assignable Frequencies.

1) Exclusive Bands.

The frequencies for the bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service are indicated in Part I.

2) Shared Bands.

The channels proposed for allotment to the (OR) service in the shared bands have the same separation as those in the exclusive bands. No specific frequencies were recorded, however, for these shared band channels. The numbers of (OR) allotments proposed in the shared bands were assessed primarily on the basis of the size of the bands and the number of services sharing them.

3) Channels Common to (R) and (OR) Services.

The channels common to the (R) and (OR) services, centered at 3,023.5 and 5,680 kc/s are authorized for use world-wide as laid down in No. 3 of Section II of Part I.

3. Selection of Frequencies.

1) Exclusive Bands.

Requirements including those common to more than one region were, to the limit of the spectrum space available, accommodated in the bands allocated exclusively to the (OR) service on a worldwide basis. Excess requirements in respect of Region 1 were met, as far as possible, from the band 3 900 to 3 950 kc/s allocated exclusively to the (OR) service in that region.

2) Shared Bands.

The balance of the requirements was accommodated to the maximum extent in the bands mentioned in No. 1b) and 1c) of Section I in that order of preference.

Section II Adaptation of Technical Principles

1. Division of Channels.

In order to utilize the bands more efficiently, it is considered that one A3 channel is capable of satisfying requirements for either one A3, or two or more A1, A3A, or other complex types of transmission. Where a channel is subdivided the partial channels are not to be used by different administrations. In employing the additional channels so derived due care must be exercised to avoid harmful interference to the users of adjacent channels.

2. Modification of Class of Emission.

In view of the necessity on the one hand to avoid harmful interference, and on the other hand, to use the spectrum space to its full capacity changes from one type of emission to another are permissible in those cases where no additional band space is thereby occupied.

3. Allotment of Adjacent (OR) Channels.

Where a country so desired, the allotments to that country were assembled into contiguous channels where geographical considerations permit and where otherwise practicable.

4. Protection Ratios and Sharing.

- 1) In areas where it was found necessary to secure a greater repetition of assignments, the same frequency has been allotted to more than one requirement of an administration even though this may result in a reduction of protection ratio between the emissions of the stations concerned.

- 2) In certain areas where peaks of requirements occur, protection ratios may be lowered by agreement between the countries concerned.
- 3) Certain assignments have been repeated where there is a strong probability of interference between stations of different administrations. This was done in the belief that the working time of any one of the stations so treated would be intermittent. In these cases each station has an equal right to use the frequency, and no one station or group of stations is given priority.
- 4) A number of frequencies were assigned on a "secondary" basis. In such cases, a station having the use of a frequency as a "primary" assignment is protected from any other station using the same frequency as a "secondary" assignment by the following provisions:
 - a station using a frequency on a secondary basis must be inferior in power to the station operating on a primary basis,
 - such a station must be distant from the station operating on a primary basis by not less than half of the repetition distance required for a protection ratio of 20 db.

5. Limitation of Power.

The interested administrations should agree on a reduction in aeronautical station radiated power at night to the extent necessary make possible night time use of these frequencies.

PART IV

Editorial Note

This Part of Appendix 16 bis is a reproduction of Annex 9, Volume VII of the Final Acts of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951), with but minor editorial changes to adapt various titles to the composition of an appendix.

For the above reason and in order to avoid bulk this Part of Appendix is not reproduced here.

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A N N E X 2

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDIX 16 bis IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE
THE INTERNATIONAL AIR OPERATIONS OF THE U.S.S.R.

As stated in paragraph 6 of the Chairman's Report, Sub-Working Group 5B2 was confronted at an early stage of its work with a proposal submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for amendments in the zone boundaries of the Major World Air Route Areas as defined in Annex 8 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement.

In summary, the basis of the I.A.A.R.C. Plan depends on the definition of areas of the world's surface within which families of radio frequencies are allotted for use by aeronautical ground stations to serve aircraft in flight within these areas. The Major World Air Route Areas (MWARA's), defined in paragraph 4, page 9, Annex 2 of this Report, are described in detail in Appendix 16 bis (not reproduced at this time) and delineated on the Maps attaching thereto. An essential part of the Plan so far as the management of the allotted radio frequencies is concerned is that Administrations assigning frequencies in accordance with its Provisions have the right to claim the status of a 2a date for their registrations if their stations are situated within the MWARA boundaries. The plans are so designed that assignments within these boundaries conforming to the allotments are assured of adequate protection from harmful interference within the limits of the plan.

The use of the same frequencies outside the prescribed areas is permitted within the terms of the Plan when urgent operational requirements so demand by registrations under this category which accrue the status of a 2b date, as distinct from those within the boundaries.

As agreed at the I.A.A.R.C. and adopted by the E.A.R.C., there were no MWARA's containing any of the territories of the U.S.S.R. or of the neighbouring Republics although provision was made for the allotment of frequencies for aeromobile use under the Regional and Domestic Air Route Area (RDARA) Plans and the (OR) Plans.

By Proposal No. 29 ter, submitted to this Conference (page 40 Revision 1) the U.S.S.R. sought an extension of the boundaries of most of the MWARA's by varying amounts into the Union. This proposal presented the Sub-Working Group with the greatest difficulty for many reasons.

The delineation of the Areas and the allotment of frequency families to these Areas was a very difficult task for the original I.A.A.R.C. which had to base its decisions on an enormous amount of detail concerning the numbers of aircraft flying along recognized routes, their operational patterns and practices, etc. The result, in the Plans, represents a delicate balance between the operationally desirable and the technically feasible with the number of frequencies available. From a detailed examination by the Group it was established that amendments to the fullest extent proposed by the U.S.S.R. would be impossible if the protection ratios were to be maintained between the frequencies allotted to respective areas, as the balance would be upset.

To have attempted to meet in full the requirements of Proposal No. 29 ter would have necessitated a complete revision of the Plans for which the necessary information equivalent to that available to the I.A.A.R.C. is not in the possession of any Delegations at this time. It was not overlooked of course that the I.A.A.R.C. devoted a total of about 8 months to this task when it drew up the Plans in 1948/49.

However, from this conclusion the Group nevertheless recognized the validity of the claims of the U.S.S.R. that at this time and to a greater extent in the years to come their aircraft are flying and will continue to fly to other countries and vice versa. The Group therefore considered a detailed proposals submitted by the Delegations of France, the United States and the United Kingdom, the intent of which is to amend Appendix 16 bis to accommodate these international air operations to and from the U.S.S.R. to the greatest extent possible at this time and until the Appendix can be revised.

This proposal is contained in the attached text, to which is directly related the Resolution at Annex 8, to enable the necessary revision to take place at the appropriate time.

The essential objective of this proposal is achieved in three ways. Firstly, by extending the boundaries of two of the most important MWARA's touching the U.S.S.R. territories and the allotment of frequencies for use within these extended areas. This has been done by means of footnotes to the existing descriptions of the relevant MWARA's. The selection of the particular frequencies within these areas has been carefully made to ensure that these will be adequate to satisfy the present and foreseen international air operations in these areas. The frequency family selected for the extended European MWARA, for instance, is the only one suitable for this purpose as the other families of frequencies now allotted to Europe are, by mutual agreement, restricted to the South East and South West of the Area and so inappropriate for use into the U.S.S.R. The extended family is furthermore the least loaded of all the European families and can confidently be assured of satisfying all likely operations to and from the U.S.S.R. into Europe for many years to come.

Secondly, the proposal rectifies a provision in the Plan which was accepted by the I.A.A.R.C., but which is now unnecessary because of changes in the operating practices of airlines. This is the extension into the whole of the European area of all the MWARA's radiating from its boundaries. Again by resort to footnotes these extensions have been cut off. As a result, Administrations in Europe are now placed on an equal footing with the U.S.S.R. with respect to the use of frequencies allotted to MWARA's outside the European Area.

Finally, to ensure the intent expressed in these footnotes that all these changes are of an interim character pending a full revision of the Plans, which is outside the competence of this Conference, the Resolution at Annex 8 has been prepared and is an essential part of the proposal adopted by Sub-Working Group 5B2.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO

APPENDIX 16 bis

PART II

SECTION II

ARTICLE 1

A. Description of the Major World Air Route Areas (MWARA) Boundaries

INSERT UNDER Major World Air Route Area - EUROPE
(MWARA - EU)

NEW NOTE as follows:-

Note 1 As an interim measure until such time as the Plan as a whole shall be revised by a Radio Conference convened for the purpose certain frequencies allotted to this area are extended to the East of the Area boundaries. These frequencies, noted in the Frequency Allotment Table as EU (Ext) shall be available for use in the area bounded by the following line: from the coordinate 72°N-30°E through the coordinate 72°N-40°E thence South along the meridian 40°E to the coast of the Black Sea through Tuapse, Sochi and Sukhumi to Ankara rejoining the present boundary of the MWARA-EU.

NEW NOTE as follows:-

Note 2 Particular attention is drawn to the Notes attaching to the descriptions of the Areas - MWARA-ME, MWARA-NA, MWARA-SA and to Resolution No. affecting the availability of frequency allotments within the MWARA-EU.

UNDER Major World Air Route Area - MIDDLE EAST
(MWARA - ME)

DELETE present Note in toto.

INSERT NEW Note as follows:-

Note 1 As an interim measure until such time as the Plan as a whole shall be revised by a Radio Conference convened for the purpose certain frequencies allotted to this area are extended to the North of the Area boundaries. These frequencies, noted in the Frequency Allotment Table as ME(Ext) shall be available for use in the area bounded by the following line: from the junction of the existing area boundary with the meridian 80°E along the meridian 80°E Northwards to the coordinate 50°N-80°E then North West to Moscow thence South West to Kiev and through to rejoin the present boundary at Ankara.

INSERT NEW NOTE as follows:-

Note 2 As a further interim measure pending the revision mentioned in Note 1 above the MWARA-ME shall not extend into the European Area beyond the line connecting the following terminals: Sollum, Alexandria, Cyprus, Ankara.

UNDER Major World Air Route Area - NORTH ATLANTIC
(MWARA-NA)

DELETE present Note 2 altogether.

REPLACE by NEW NOTE as follows:-

Note 2 As an interim measure until such time as the Plan as a whole shall be revised by a Radio Conference convened for the purpose the MWARA-NA shall not extend into the European Area beyond a line connecting the following terminals: Stavanger, ~~Copenhagen~~, Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Casablanca and drawn to the area boundaries.

UNDER Major World Air Route Area - SOUTH ATLANTIC
(MWARA-SA)

DELETE present Note altogether

REPLACE by NEW NOTE as follows:-

Note: As an interim measure until such time as the Plan as a whole shall be revised by a Radio Conference convened for the purpose the MWARA-SA shall not extend into the European Area beyond a line connecting the following terminals: Algiers, Madrid, Lisbon.

SECTION II A FREQUENCY ALLOTMENT TABLE

INSERT after EU

EU(Ext)	2910	4689.5	6582	8871	11299.5	17906.5
---------	------	--------	------	------	---------	---------

After FE2 DELETE all entries for ME and ME(Ext)

REPLACE by

ME	3404.5	5604	8845.5			
	3446.5		6627	10021	13334.5	17926.5

ME(Ext)	3404.5	5604	6627	10021		
---------	--------	------	------	-------	--	--

After Pacific Met. DELETE all entries for SA and SA(Ext)

REPLACE by:

SA	2875	3432.5	6612	8879.5	10048	13274.5	17946.5
			6679.5	8939			
			6597				

PART II SECTION 11B Frequency Allotment Plan

Make corresponding entries and deletions in Column 2 "Authorised area of use" against appropriate frequencies.

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A N N E X 3

TEXT TO BE INSERTED IN ARTICLE 9
TO GOVERN APPENDIX 16 BIS

At the beginning of Section II of Article 9, add the following new paragraph:

§ 3 bis. Frequencies in the bands allocated to the Aeronautical Mobile Service between 2 850 and 18 030 kc/s (see Article 5) shall be assigned in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 16 bis and the other pertinent provisions of these Regulations.

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A N N E X 4

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE

Article 9, Section II, § 4, in the fourth line, read:

" ... adopted by a conference of the Union to which
all interested Members and Associate Members are
invited".

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A N N E X 5

RESOLUTION No.

The Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva (1959),

considering :

1. that the Plan developed for the use of HF channels for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service has been substantially implemented;
2. that air operations are subject to continuous changes;
3. that these changes will require attention by the Administrations concerned, but
4. that, in seeking to satisfy new communication requirements, no decision should be taken that will prevent or handicap the coordinated utilization of those HF (R) band allotments as prescribed in the Plan;
5. that the families of high frequencies allotted to the Major World Air Route Areas, Regional and Domestic Air Route Areas and sub-Areas have been chosen considering propagation conditions which will allow for the selection of the most suitable frequencies for the distance involved;
6. that it is essential to distribute the communication load as uniformly as possible over the frequencies of the same order;
7. that specific steps should be taken to ensure that the correct order of frequency is used;

resolves:

that administrations, individually or in collaboration, take the necessary steps :

- a) to make as great a use as possible of VHF in order to lessen the load on the HF (R) bands;
- b) to make as great a use as possible of antennas of appropriate directivity and efficiency in order to minimize possibilities of mutual interference within an area or between areas;

c) to coordinate the use of families of frequencies necessary for a given route segment in accordance with the technical principles and in the light of the propagation data available in order that the most appropriate frequencies be used with an aircraft at a given distance from the aeronautical station providing service over the route segment concerned;

d) to improve operating techniques and procedures and to use equipment which will make it possible in order to attain the highest possible efficiency in handling airground H.F. communications;

e) to collect precise data on the operation of their H.F. communication systems and having a bearing on the technical and operating standards so as to facilitate such re-examination of this Plan as may be undertaken in the future;

f) to establish, through regional agreements, the best method to provide the required communications for any new long-distance international or regional air operation which is not or cannot be accommodated within the system of M.W.A.R.A. and R.D.A.R.A., in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the utilization of frequencies as prescribed in the (R) Frequency Plan.

A N N E X 6

RESOLUTION No. RELATING TO THE PREPARATION OF REVISED
ALLOTMENT PLANS FOR THE AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SERVICE

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering

1. that the Frequency Allotment Plans for the Aeronautical Mobile Services produced by the I.A.A.R.C. (Geneva, 1949) and adopted by the E.A.R.C. (Geneva, 1951) have been substantially adopted for inclusion in the Radio Regulations;
2. that since the time of the I.A.A.R.C. there have been changes in the route patterns flown by international civil aviation services;
3. that the rates of increase of international civil aviation services have differed amongst the various MWARA's;
4. that there are now new requirements for frequency allotments to serve the needs of international civil aviation services outside the existing MWARA's; for example in the areas of the North Pole and in the territories of the U.S.S.R. adjacent to the existing MWARA's;
5. that because of the higher speeds of aircraft there are now new requirements for frequencies to serve the needs of international civil aviation in particular purposes, for example, in those families of frequencies allotted in the Plan for the purpose of providing meteorological information to aircraft in flight;
6. that, on the other hand, certain provisions of the I.A.A.R.C. Plans are no longer required, for example, the extension of the MWARA. NSA-1 and NSA-2 families of frequencies into the whole of the European area;
7. that a limited number of new provisions have been incorporated into the Plans at this Conference to meet urgent requirements;
8. that the Plans contain a measure of flexibility which will enable some but not all new requirements to be satisfied;
9. that there are new aeronautical communication techniques under study and development which have a direct bearing on channel widths and on the number of channels required to meet essential communications needs of national and international aircraft operations. These include:
 - a) extensions of the useful communication range and increased application of VHF,

- b) new H.F. techniques to increase the speed and quantity of communications,
- c) new methods for more expeditious dissemination of meteorological information,
- d) improved selective calling systems;

10. that the new communication techniques above, together with anticipated improvements in aeronautical radionavigation technique, having a direct influence upon the nature and quantity of communications handled and having an impact on spectrum space required should be adequately reflected in the new frequency allotment plans,

11. that whereas the present Plans were produced on the basis of a large amount of material relating to the operational requirements, usages and procedures of aeronautical mobile services, it has been impracticable for this Conference to have available and to study the corresponding material essential at this time to effect a complete review of the Aeronautical Mobile Service Plans;

12. that many countries did not have available at this Conference the information necessary to determine the extent to which the frequency Allotment Plans meet current requirements for national and regional air operations;

13. that the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, in Article 10, paragraphs 5 and 7, provides that an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference may revise the provisions of the Radio Regulations;

is of the opinion

that the Aeronautical Mobile Service Plans contained in Appendix 16 bis of the Radio Regulations will require to be reviewed and Administrations should urgently study the communications requirements of their national and international air operations in order to establish when, in the best interests of aviation, such a review shall be undertaken;

resolves

that, when the Administrative Council deems it appropriate and timely, an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference be convened under the Provisions of Article 10 of the International Telecommunication Convention to review Appendix 16 bis and the provisions of the Radio Regulations associated therewith and to complete its work before the next ordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 594-E
18 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE FROM SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

- a) Sub-Committee 7A submits for approval by Committee 7 the texts appended concerning Article 24 (Operators' certificates for ship and aircraft stations).
- b) The actual report on the Article will be submitted to the Committee later.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

CHAPTER XI

ARTICLE 24

Operators' Certificates for Ship and Aircraft Stations

Nos. 500 - 508

TITLE NOC Section I. General Provisions

500 MOD § 1. (1) The service of every ship or aircraft radiotelegraph station must be performed by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject.

(1a) The service of every ship or aircraft radiotelephone station must be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the station is so controlled, other persons besides the holder of the certificate may use the radiotelephone equipment.

(1b) The service of automatic communications devices ¹⁾ installed in ship or aircraft stations must be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided they are so controlled, other persons may use these

ADD 1) The term "automatic communications devices" is intended to include such equipment as teleprinters, data transfer systems, etc.

devices. If such devices require for their basic function the use of Morse Code signals specified in the Telegraph Regulations, the service must be performed by an operator holding a radiotelegraph certificate. However, this latter requirement does not apply to automatic devices which may use Morse Code signals solely for identification purposes.

501 MOD (2) Nevertheless, in the service of radiotelephone stations operating solely on frequencies above 30 Mc/s each government decides for itself whether a certificate is necessary and, if so, defines the conditions for obtaining it.

502 MOD (3) The provision of 501 does not, however, apply to ship or aircraft stations working on frequencies allocated for international use.

503 NOC § 2. (1) In the case of complete unavailability of the operator in the course of a sea passage, a flight or a journey, the master or the person responsible for the station may authorize, solely as a temporary measure, an operator holding a certificate issued by the government of another country member of the Union to perform the radiocommunication service.

504 NOC (2) When it is necessary to employ as a temporary operator a person without a certificate or an operator not holding an adequate certificate, his performance as such must be limited solely to signals of distress, urgency and safety, messages relating thereto, messages relating directly to the safety of life, urgent messages relating to movement of the ship and essential messages relating to the navigation and safe movement of the aircraft. Persons employed in these cases are bound by the provisions of 508 regarding the secrecy of correspondence.

505 NOC (3) In all cases, such temporary operators must be replaced as soon
as possible by operators holding the certificate prescribed in § 1 of this
article.

506 MOD § 3. (1) Each Administration shall make every effort to prevent the
fraudulent use of certificates. For this purpose, such certificates shall
bear the holder's signature and photograph and shall be authenticated by
the stamp of the issuing Administration or other means.

507 MOD (2) To facilitate verification of certificates, these may carry, if
necessary, in addition to the text in the national language, a translation
of this text in an I.T.U. working language.

508 NOC § 4. Each Administration takes the necessary steps to place operators
under the obligation to preserve the secrecy of correspondence as provided
for in 490.

TITLE NOC Section II. Classes and Categories of Certificates

509 NOC § 5. (1) There are two classes of certificates, as well as a special
certificate, for radiotelegraph operators. 1)

510 MOD (2) There are two categories of radiotelephone operators' certificates,
general and restricted. 1)

511 NOC § 6. (1) The holder of a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's
certificate may perform the service of any ship or aircraft radiotelephone
station.

512 MOD (2) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's general certificate may
carry out the radiotelephone service of any ship or aircraft station.

513 MOD (3) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate
may carry out the radiotelephone service of any ship or aircraft station,
provided that :

509.1 NOC 1) As regards the employment of operators holders of the different
&
510.1 certificates, see Article 25.

- the power in the antenna of the unmodulated carrier wave does not exceed 50 Watts;
- the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, with the stability of the frequencies maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified by Appendix 3, and the power in the antenna of the unmodulated carrier wave does not exceed 250 Watts.

513a) ADD (3a) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any aircraft stations operating on frequencies allocated to the aeronautical mobile service, provided that :

- the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, and with the stability of the frequencies maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified by Appendix 3.

514 NOC (4) The radiotelegraph service of ships for which a radiotelegraph installation is not made compulsory by international agreements, as well as the radiotelephone service of ship stations and aircraft stations for which only a restricted radiotelephone operator's certificate is required, may be carried out by an operator holding a radiotelegraph operator's special certificate.

515 NOC § 7. Exceptionally, the second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate as well as the radiotelegraph operator's special certificate may be limited exclusively to the radiotelegraph service. In such case the certificate must be suitably endorsed.

TITLE NOC Section III. Conditions for the Issue of Operators' Certificates

516 NOC § 8. (1) The conditions to be imposed for obtaining the various certificates are contained in the following paragraphs and represent the minimum requirements.

517 NOC (2) Each Administration is free to fix the number of examinations necessary to obtain each certificate.

518 MOD § 9. The Administration which issues a certificate may, before authorizing an operator to carry out the service on board a ship or aircraft, require the fulfillment of other conditions (for example : experience of automatic communications devices; further technical and professional knowledge relating particularly to navigation; physical fitness; for an operator of the aeronautical mobile service, the completion as an operator of a certain number of flying hours, etc.).

TITLE NOC A. First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate

519 NOC § 10. The first class certificate is issued to operators who have given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below :

520 NOC a) Knowledge both of the general principles of electricity and of the theory of radio, knowledge of the adjustment and practical working of various types of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone apparatus used in the mobile service, including apparatus used for radio direction-finding and the taking of direction-finding

bearings, as well as a general knowledge of the principles of operation of other apparatus generally used for radionavigation.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| 521 | NOC | b) Theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation and maintenance of apparatus, such as motor-generators, storage batteries, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus mentioned in 520. |
| 22 | NOC | c) Practical knowledge necessary to repair with the means available on board, damage which may occur to the radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus during a voyage. |
| 523 | MOD | d) Ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear, in the Morse Code, code groups (mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks), at a speed of 20 (twenty) groups a minute, and a plain-language text at a speed of 25 (twenty-five) words a minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The average word of the text in plain language must contain five characters. The duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be, as a rule, five minutes. |
| 524 | NOC | e) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone. |
| 525 | NOC | f) Detailed knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relating to charges for |

radiocommunications, knowledge of the provisions of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relate to radio, and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the aeronautical fixed, mobile, and radionavigation services. In the latter case, the certificate states that the holder has successfully passed the tests relating to these special provisions.

- 526 MOD g) A sufficient knowledge of world geography, especially the principal shipping and air routes and the most important telecommunication routes.
- 527 MOD h) Sufficient knowledge of one of the working languages of the International Telecommunication Union. Candidates must be able to express themselves satisfactorily in that language, both orally and in writing. Each Administration shall decide for itself the language or languages required.

TITLE NOC B. Second-class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate

- 528 NOC §11. The second-class certificate is issued to operators who have given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below:
- 529 NOC a) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of electricity and of radio, knowledge of the adjustment and practical working of the various types of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone apparatus used in the mobile service, including apparatus used for radio direction-finding and the taking of direction-finding

bearings, as well as elementary knowledge of the principles of operation of other apparatus in general use for radionavigation.

- 530 NOC b) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation and maintenance of apparatus, such as motor-generators, storage batteries, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus mentioned in 529.
- 531 NOC c) Practical knowledge sufficient for effecting repairs in the case of minor damage which may occur to the radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus during a voyage.
- 532 MOD d) Ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the Morse Code, code groups (mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks) at a speed of sixteen (16) groups a minute, and a plain-language text at a speed of twenty (20) words a minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The average word of the text in plain language must contain five characters. The duration of each test of sending and of receiving is, as a rule, five minutes.
- 533 NOC e) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone except in the case provided for in 515.

- 534 NOC f) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relating to charges for radiocommunications, knowledge of the provisions of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relate to radio, and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the aeronautical fixed, mobile, and radionavigation services. In this latter case, the certificate states that the holder has successfully passed the tests relating to these special provisions.
- 535 MOD g) A sufficient knowledge of world geography, especially the principal shipping and air routes and the most important telecommunication routes.
- 536 MOD h) If necessary, an elementary knowledge of one of the languages of the International Telecommunication Union. Candidates must be able to express themselves satisfactorily in that language both orally and in writing. Each Administration shall decide for itself the language or languages required.
- 537 MOD g12. (1) The radiotelegraph operator's special certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and professional qualifications enumerated below :
- a) Ability to send correctly by hand and receive correctly by ear in the Morse Code groups (mixed letters, figures, and punctuation marks) at a speed of 16 (sixteen) groups a minute, and a plain language text at a speed of 20 (twenty) words a minute.

Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The average word of the text in plain language must contain five characters.

- b) Knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radio-telegraph apparatus.
- c) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelegraph communications and specifically of that part of those Regulations relating to safety of life at sea.

538 MOD (2) It shall be for each Administration concerned to fix the other conditions for obtaining this certificate. However, except as provided for in 515, the conditions specified by 544, 545, 546 and 547 or 548, as the case may be, must be satisfied.

TITLE NOC D. Radiotelephone Operators's Certificate

539 NOC §13. The general radiotelephone operator's certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and professional qualifications enumerated below (see also 511) :

- 540 MOD a) A knowledge of the elementary principles of radiotelephony and radio propagation.
- 541 NOC b) Detailed knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radiotelephone apparatus.
- 542 NOC c) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone.
- 543 NOC d) Detailed knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and specifically of that part of those Regulations relating to the safety of life.

- 544 NOC §14. (1) The restricted radiotelephone operator's certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and professional qualifications enumerated below :
- 545 NOC a) Practical knowledge of radiotelephone operation and procedure;
- 546 NOC b) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone;
- 547 NOC c) General knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and specially that part of those Regulations relating to the safety of life.
- 548 MOD (2) For ship and aircraft radiotelephone stations where the power in the antenna of the unmodulated carrier does not exceed 50 watts, each Administration may itself fix the conditions for obtaining a restricted radiotelephone operator's certificate.
- 549 NOC §15. A radiotelephone operator's certificate must show whether it is a general certificate or a restricted certificate and in the latter case if it has been issued in conformity with the provisions of 548.
- 550 MOD In order to meet special needs and on condition that international services are not interfered with, special agreements between Administrations may fix the conditions to be fulfilled in order to obtain a radiotelephone operator's certificate, intended to be used in radiotelephone stations complying with certain technical conditions and certain operating conditions. These conditions and agreements are mentioned in the certificates issued to such operators.

TITLE NOC Section IV. Qualifying Service

- 551 NOC §17. (1) A first-class radiotelegraph operator is authorized to embark as chief operator of a ship station of the third category (see 845).
- 552 NOC (2) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the second category (see 844), a first-class radiotelegraph operator must have had at least six months' experience as operator on board ship or in a coast station.
- 553 NOC (3) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the first category (see 843), a first-class radiotelegraph operator must have had at least one year's experience as operator on board ship or in a coast station.
- 554 NOC §18. (1) A second-class radiotelegraph operator is authorized to embark as chief operator of a ship station of the third category (see 845).
- 555 NOC (2) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the second category (see 844), a second-class radiotelegraph operator must have had at least six months' experience as an operator on board ship.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 595-F
18 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

from Working Group 4G to Committee 4

In response to a request made by the Delegate of Switzerland, and to better acquaint Committee 4 with the problems confronting Working Group 4G in regard to its efforts to reduce the number of footnotes appended to the table, this report contains, sequentially, (1) a summary record of the 4 November meeting of Working Group 4G, (2) a summary record of the 5 November meeting of WG4G1, (3) a summary record of the 9 November meeting of WG4G, (4) a summary record of the 11 November meeting of WG4G2/Region 1, (5) a summary record of the 12 November meeting of WG4G. The report of Working Group 4G to Committee 4, previously numbered has been revised and is published separately as Document No. 449 (Rev.)

1. Summary Record of the 4 November meeting of Working Group 4G

First considered were the various proposals for the radio astronomy service contained in Documents Nos. 183 and 452. Tentative agreement was reached on the frequency bands 10 680-10 700 Mc/s, 15 350-15 400 Mc/s, 19 300-19 400 Mc/s and 31 800-32 000 Mc/s with the understanding that they would not be shown in the table of frequency allocations but would be the subject of a footnote to be drafted along the same lines as those being developed in Working Groups 4D and 4E for the same service.

Next considered was the possible reduction in the number of footnotes appended to the draft table contained in Document No. 449. There appeared but five possible ways of effecting such a reduction; (1) operation under No. 88 of the Radio Regulations, (2) insertion of parenthetical statements in the table containing pertinent information now found in footnotes, (3) reconsideration of the proposals made by individual administrations to align them with the proposals of others, (4) adopting regional allocations to insert in the table those services now catered for in footnotes, and (5) consolidation of several footnotes into one footnote where the difference between them is only in the frequency band to which they apply.

Operation under No. 88 was rejected by the delegates of those countries mentioned in the footnotes under consideration.

The U.S.A. proposed inserting the phrase "(doppler navigators)" after the aeronautical radionavigation allocation in the band 13 250-13 400 Mc/s as a means of deleting footnote 117b). While agreeing in



principle, agreement was not reached by the Group on the precise wording of the phrase to be inserted. Action was postponed pending discussions outside the meeting by those delegations most directly concerned.

It was agreed footnote 117a) should be retained since the proposed broadcast service between 11 500 and 12 500 Mc/s could not be covered by No. 88. The footnote was also not susceptible to a Region 1 treatment since broadcasting in that band was supported only by Austria, France, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany and such an allocation in the table would not be a true reflection of the use intended for the band.

The Delegate of Sweden requested that the name of his country be deleted from footnotes 117c), 117e), and 117g) and that footnote 117k) be modified to read as follows:

"In Sweden, the frequency bands 13 400-14 000 Mc/s, 15 700-17 700 Mc/s, 23 000-24 500 Mc/s and 33 400-36 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services."

The change was adopted.

The United Kingdom Delegation stated footnote 117n) was intended to offset what was considered an inadequate allocation to the radio-navigation service and proposed a modification of the bands between 23 000 and 33 400 Mc/s to provide more space for that service thus permitting the deletion of footnote 117n). Counter proposals were offered by the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and the Chair but none was agreeable to all.

At this point Working Group 4G1 was established to arrive at a compromise allocation between 23 000 and 33 400 Mc/s and to review the possibility of changing the proposals of individual countries between 10 500 and 40 000 Mc/s in order to reduce the requirement for footnotes. The U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K. and France were specifically invited to attend and a general invitation was extended to all others wishing to attend.

The Delegations of France, Sweden and Austria supported a Swiss proposal to re-open the I.S.M. question, selecting a frequency in the 21 000-22 000 Mc/s Amateur band in lieu of the previously, and unanimously, agreed frequency 22 125 Mc/s. These same Delegations proposed that WG4G1 consider this matter but it was opposed by the Delegations of the U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R., Canada, New Zealand and by the Chair as being beyond the terms of reference of WG4G1 in that such a discussion could have no bearing on the reduction of footnotes to the table.

2. Summary Record of the 5 November meeting of Working Group 4G1

Working Group 4G1 completed a study of the frequency band 10 500-40 000 Mc/s with a view to reducing the number of footnotes appended to the

draft table contained in Document No. 449, which was returned to Working Group 4G by Committee 4 with the directive to (1) attempt to reduce the number of footnotes therein and (2) attempt to accommodate the requirements of the radio astronomy service in the band 10 500-40 000 Mc/s.

The U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R. and France participated in the work of the Group.

In summary, the actions taken by WG4G1 resulted in the following recommendations, all of which are reflected in Document No. 449 (Rev.) which is associated with this document.

a) Amend the proposed allocation of frequencies between 23 000 and 33 400 Mc/s in Document No. 449 to read as shown below, which permits the deletion of footnote 117n) and the latter portion of footnote 117j) note that footnotes have been renumbered to correspond with those contained in Document No. 449 (Rev.)7.

23 000-24 250	Radiolocation 117c) 117d)
24 250-25 250	Radionavigation 117h) 117i)
25 250-31 500	a) Fixed b) Mobile 117a)
31 500-31 800	a) Space * b) Earth-Space * c) Fixed d) Mobile
31 800-33 400	Radionavigation

b) Delete footnotes 117e), 117g), 117h), 117o), and the first portion of 117j) by combining their contents with those of 117c) of Document No. 449 to produce a new 117c), reading as follows:

117c) In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency bands 13 250-13 500 Mc/s, 14 175-14 400 Mc/s, 15 400-17 700 Mc/s, 21 000-22 000 Mc/s, 23 000-24 250 Mc/s and 33 400-36 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

c) Combine the contents of footnotes 117m) and 117p) of Document No. 449 to create a new footnote 117i) to read as shown below, thus permitting deletion of footnote 117p).

117i) In Japan, the frequency bands 24 250-25 250 Mc/s and 33 400-36 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the meteorological aids service.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. urged WG4G1 to insert in the table itself, either on a world-wide or regional basis, those services now catered for in the several footnotes appended to the draft table of Document No. 449. This suggestion was rejected on the ground that the number of countries involved in the footnotes was insufficient to be representative of the total wishes of Region 1, let alone the entire world. It was the consensus of the Group that such an allocation would portray a false picture of the allocation desired by the majority of countries concerned and that such a procedure should not be followed merely for the sake of reducing the total number of footnotes to the table.

3. Summary Record of the 9 November meeting of Working Group 4G

(Note: This meeting considered Document No. DT 714 and was attended by the following thirteen delegations: Australia, Austria, Bielorussia, Canada, U.S.A., Indonesia, Japan, U.S.S.R., Sweden, France, Bulgaria, U.K. and Switzerland.)

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. stated that they had had insufficient time to study Document No. DT 714 but had concluded the footnotes had not been reduced sufficiently. Bulgaria, exercising the proxy of Albania, supported this contention and reserved its comment on the overall document.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom declared Document No. DT 714 and its attachments fully acceptable. The Delegations of Canada and the U.S.A. supported the position of the U.K. and proposed that Document No. DT 714 and the substance of the attached draft Document No. 449 (Rev.) not be modified.

The Delegations of Sweden and Switzerland stated that they, in some cases, could support Region 1 allocations in those bands proposed for world-wide allocations in Document No. 449.

The Delegation of the U.S.A. requested that footnote 117a) dealing with the radio astronomy service be modified by deleting the expression "are allocated additionally to the radio astronomy service" and inserting instead the phrase "may be used by the radio astronomy service". This change was agreed tentatively along with other editorial changes but it was agreed that the final form of the note would parallel that footnote for the radio astronomy service coming out of Working Groups 4D and 4E.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. then proposed that the band 13 250-13 400 Mc/s be allocated on a regional basis so that the fixed and mobile services could be added to the existing world-wide aeronautical radionavigation allocation, in Region 1. This proposal was supported by Bulgaria but was opposed by eight other delegations and did not carry.

The band 13 400-14 000 Mc/s was then discussed at length in view of a U.S.S.R. proposal to allocate it on a regional basis, making it available for the fixed, mobile and radiolocation services in Region 1. This proposal to change the world-wide allocation was supported by Albania, Bulgaria, Bielorussia, Switzerland and the U.S.S.R. but was opposed by the U.K., France and the U.S.A. Various alternative proposals followed, including a change of band limits in footnotes 117c) and 117e), the sharing of the band in Region 1 by the radiolocation and radionavigation services, and proposals to do away with all of, or portions of, footnotes 117c), 117d), and 117e) by making different Region 1 allocations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that a Region 1 allocation to radionavigation and radiolocation in the band 13 400-14 000 Mc/s would necessitate a footnote declaring that only radiolocation would be used in the United Kingdom.

Switzerland proposed that the U.S.S.R. consider deleting its footnote permitting fixed and mobile in the band 13 250-13 400 Mc/s but the U.S.S.R. stated the two aeronautical radionavigation bands 13 250-13 400 Mc/s and 15 400-15 700 Mc/s should be considered together. The U.S.S.R. then proposed that the previously agreed 15 400-15 700 Mc/s aeronautical radionavigation band be moved to 16 200-16 500 Mc/s but received no support. The U.S.S.R. delegation stated more time was necessary to consider 13 250-13 400 Mc/s.

The U.S.A. Delegation then proposed that Document No. 449 (Rev.) be adopted as it was, with full opportunity for the discussion of problem areas at Committee 4. Canada and Australia supported the proposal. By a vote of 8 to 4 the Working Group adopted that proposal.

The Delegate of Switzerland re-opened the matter of provisions for I.S.M. at 21 125 Mc/s and was supported by the Delegate of Sweden. No other support was forthcoming, however, so these delegations reserved the right to discuss the matter further at Committee 4.

The U.S.S.R. then proposed the establishment of an ad hoc group to study Region 1 problems in the band 10 500-40 000 Mc/s. On the basis of a 4 to 3 vote, Working Group 4G2 for Region 1 was established with S. M. Myers (U.S.A.) as Chairman.

4. Summary Record of the 11 November meeting of Working Group 4G2/Region 1.

A band by band review of the draft table in Document No. DT 714 was undertaken.

The names of Denmark and Italy were added to footnote 117b). A proposal by Switzerland to move the proposed broadcasting band in the footnote from 11 500-12 500 Mc/s up to 12 250-13 250 Mc/s and to put it in the table for Region 1 was not approved.

No change was proposed for the world-wide aeronautical radionavigation band 13 250-13 400 Mc/s except that the Delegate of Switzerland suggested that the U.S.S.R. delete that portion of 117c) permitting fixed and mobile in that band. Footnote 117c) was not, however, modified to that extent.

As had been proposed earlier in Working Group 4G, Sweden agreed to delete that portion of 117d) permitting fixed and mobile 13 400-14 000 Mc/s in favour of radionavigation, after the U.S.S.R. had agreed to change her radionavigation proposal from 13 500-14 000 Mc/s to 13 400-14 000 Mc/s. It was also proposed that the allocation table be changed to show radiolocation and radionavigation for Region 1.

At this point the United Kingdom Delegation proposed that the Working Group discontinue its work and send Document No. DT 714 back to Working Group 4G on the ground that it was acceptable in its present form. The Delegates of the Union of South Africa and Portugal supported that proposal.

In order to determine the feeling of the Group on this point, i.e., to see if the majority favoured that action or a continued band-by-band examination, a show of hands was requested. After approximately one and one half hours of discussions it was decided by a 9 to 8 vote to return Document No. DT 714 to Working Group 4G and to terminate the work of Working Group 4G2/Region 1.

Before adjourning, the Delegates of Sweden and the U.S.S.R. requested that Working Group 4G be advised of what had taken place at the meeting of Working Group 4G2. Bulgaria requested that the same report indicate that the Bulgarian Delegation was opposed to a voting procedure that was being espoused by certain unnamed delegations for use in future Committee meetings. It was not clear to the Chair what these procedures were nor by whom they were being advanced.

The meeting adjourned at 11:10 p.m.

5. Summary Record of 12 November meeting of Working Group 4G

The Chairman reported to the Group what had transpired the previous evening at the meeting of Working Group 4G2 and stated it was his intention to forward to Committee 4 with the report of Working Group 4G that supplementary material mentioned in the opening paragraph of this document. It was further proposed by the Chair, despite the earlier decision to send Document No. DT 714 to Committee 4, that the Group attempt to reach agreement on the band 13 400-14 000 Mc/s and make such editorial amendments as might be necessary to the remaining footnotes appended to the draft table in that document.

The Delegate of Switzerland proposed the deletion of footnote 117e) and the Region 1 allocation of the band 13 400-14 000 Mc/s to radionavigation on a primary basis and radiolocation on a secondary basis. Following a prolonged discussion during which agreement could not be reached, the Delegate of Switzerland withdrew his proposal and stated that if the band limits of footnote 117e) could be expanded to 13 400-14 000 Mc/s, he would like to have the name of his country included in that footnote. Sweden was also reported as being able to accept that condition to accommodate its radionavigation requirements. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could not agree, however, to change the frequency limits in footnote 117e) and that proposal also failed.

At this point, further consideration of the band 13 400-14 000 Mc/s was discontinued and the remaining footnotes were examined from an editorial standpoint. None required modification.

The Delegate of Sweden reserved final comment on footnote 117d) expressing an intention to discuss it further at Committee 4. He also expressed doubt about whether Airport Surface Movement Indicators should be classified as radiolocation or radionavigation devices and reserved the right to discuss the point further.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved his right to discuss later the proposed allocation in the band 31 800-33 400 Mc/s, objected to designating the earth-space and space services as priority services in the 15 000 and 31 000 Mc/s bands, and stated he might find it necessary to discuss some of the proposals contained in Document No. 106 at the meeting of Committee 4.

The Delegate of Switzerland reserved comment on the band 13 400-14 000 Mc/s and the footnote 117g) for I.S.M. at 22 125 Mc/s.

S. M. Myers
Chairman, Working Group 4G

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 596-E
19 November 1959COMMITTEE 6SUMMARY RECORDTwelfth Meeting - Committee 6

Wednesday, 11 November 1959 at 1500 hours - Room C

Agenda: Document No. DT 729

1. Mr. Barajas, Chairman, opened the meeting and with the exception of Document No. 536, which was not available, the agenda was adopted.
2. Summary Record of Seventh Meeting (Document No. 469)

The Delegate of India said that the second sentence of his comments as shown in the second paragraph of page 3 should be modified to read "The Delegate of India said that the figure of 100 should be retained in Column 3 for the power of 50 watts or less" and that the fourth sentence of this paragraph should read "He added that a figure of 100 was adopted by the C.C.I.R. at Los Angeles, possibly because those Regulations Nos. 271 and 274 provided for a tolerance of 50 parts in 106 for maritime mobile radiotelephone communication with coast stations, but that the ships with a power of 50 W or less did not necessarily communicate with coast stations."

The Delegate of France recommended the deletion of the third line of page 2 in the French text since that correction applied only to the English text.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland objected to the deletion on the basis that all texts should be equal and was supported by the Delegate of the United States.

The Delegate of Portugal pointed out that only a spelling correction was involved and the Chairman therefore decided that that could be handled by the Drafting Committee.

The Delegate of India said the first line of the fourth paragraph of page 4 should read "in Column 3" instead of "in Column 2".

There were no further comments and the Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting of Committee 6, Document No. 469 was adopted with the above modifications.

3. Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting (Document No. 483)

The Delegate of France requested that on page 3 France be added



to the list of countries participating in the ad hoc groups which considered the guard band for 2 182 kc/s. The request was granted.

There were no further comments and the Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting of Committee 6, Document No. 483 was adopted with the above modification.

4. Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting (Document No. 533)

The Delegate of South Africa said that the first sentence of page 3 should be revised as follows: "The Delegate of South Africa proposed that on page 4 of Document No. 409 (Rev.) in item 3(a), the words 'full carrier' should be deleted, as there was no scope for anything but full carrier levels for double sideband transmissions if these words were retained".

The Representative of the I.F.R.B. pointed out that on page 2, paragraph 2 of Article 2 "and independent sideband characteristics" should be deleted leaving the sentence to read, "The Delegate of Japan proposed a minor amendment to the classification system to include two additional letters for supplementary characteristics to cater for carrier level information relating to single sideband". He also said the capital "L" should be changed to lower case "l" in the fifth paragraph of page 2 to read "...the use of the letter "l" would not be very suitable...".

The Delegate of China noted that on page 5 he had confused the K and M in his calculations and suggested his comment be changed to read "The Delegate of China proposed an example using a value of 1.3 for K resulting in a bandwidth of 225,000 c/s for high fidelity FM broadcasting".

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that item 7, page 5 be changed to include some small drafting change which was neglected in the original introduction of Document No. 462. Changes in Annex 2 (page 5) of Document No. 462 are: in item 1, line 5 to add "and" after I.T.U., and to delete "administrations also recognize", in item 2, line F to insert "all" after "on" and in line 8 to replace "shall" by "should".

There were no further comments and the Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting was adopted with the above modifications.

5. Summary Record of Eleventh Meeting (Document No. 543)

The Chairman of Working Group 6A pointed out that paragraph 2 of item 3, page 1 required clarification. After discussion it was agreed that in the Spanish text (S.A.I.) should be deleted from the titles of definition 70a and 70b on page 1 of Document No. 487 and that in definition 70 the abbreviation "S.A.I." in the Spanish text should read "I.L.S.".

The Delegate of South Africa said the second sentence of his comments on page 4 should be changed to read "He mentioned difficulties such as receiver blocking".

The Delegate of India said his comments on page 4 should be changed to read "The Delegate of India said that it was true that all necessary technical characteristics were not fully known but he considered that a guard band of ± 5 kc/s might be just sufficient and that a figure of ± 6 kc/s could be accepted to provide an additional margin. He said that India would abstain from giving any opinion on the adoption of a figure of ± 10 kc/s as it was not very clear upon what technical considerations this figure was arrived at".

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that "Chairman of C.C.I.R. Study Group II (Receivers)" be deleted from the first paragraph of page 5.

There were no further comments and the Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting of Committee 6, Document No. 543, was adopted with the above modifications.

6. Special Coordination and Drafting Party

Mr. Lazaro Barajas G., Chairman thereof, said the Working Party had met four times (twice at night), and had revised the following new texts:

Article 2, Sections 1, 2, and 3 (denominations of transmissions, bandwidths, and frequency bands; Document No. 409, Rev., Document No. 488 and Document No. 429, Annex 1).

Articles 16 and 17, combined; technical provisions for equipment and transmission characteristics (Document No. 382).

Appendix 3; frequency tolerances (Document No. 414).

Appendix 4; table of tolerances for spurious radiation (Document No. 485).

Appendix A (prediction of radio propagation and noise; Document No. 640, Annex 1) was being revised.

The Working Party was working with meticulous care in its endeavour to ensure that the meaning in all three languages was exactly the same. It wanted some guidance from the Committee with regard to certain points bound up with Document No. 414:

1) Frequency bands quoted throughout the table do not give a precise indication as to the boundaries between the ranges. It was decided all ranges in this table are upper limit inclusive and lower limit exclusive.

2) The Special Drafting Party considered Note 2, page 7, should give a more firm indication ~~that~~ 20 c/s tolerance should/can be continued in the N.A.R.B.A. area. There was no objection to an increased emphasis.

3) There is a difference in the categories of stations listed under 3b for the frequency bands 10-535 kc/s, 1 605 - 4 000 kc/s and 4-29 Mc/s. Document No. 414 is to remain unchanged in this regard.

4) In Note 8 "a maximum bandwidth of 3 Mc/s" does not define the emission adequately. Note 8 was revised to read "This tolerance applies only to emissions for which the necessary bandwidth does not exceed 3 Mc/s; for larger bandwidth emissions a tolerance of 300 applies.

The Delegate of India noted that the Mc/s and Gc/s designations in the tolerance table of Document No. 414 do not exactly correspond to the suggested limits adopted by Committee 6, and recommended that this be brought to the attention of the Special Drafting Party.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. supported this recommendation and it was so agreed.

The Delegate of South Africa suggested that Note 5 be changed to read "This tolerance is not applicable to survival craft operating on the frequency of 243 Mc/s".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out 243 Mc/s could be applicable to emergency operators other than survival craft, e.g., for use on persons.

The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Drafting Group consented to obtain information from Committee 4 and modify the South African proposal as necessary. There was no objection.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said Note 4 was only for information and suggested that if figures are now available that Note 4 be deleted and exact frequency limits be shown. Note 4 was deleted.

The Delegate of India suggested that Committee 4 coordination be obtained as to the adequacy of specifying frequency tolerance for the radio-navigation service without specifying tolerance for the radiodetermination or radiolocation service. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Drafting Group said this would be investigated by that group. There were no objections.

7. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A

Document No. 502 was introduced. In the Annex to 502, definition No. 36 is deleted and included in No. 35. After extensive discussion "known" was deleted from definition 33 (Standard Frequency Service) and definition 33c (Time Signal Service), and "stated" was substituted. Definitions 33 and 33c now read "...stated high precision...". Definition 35 was modified to read "one or more transmitters or receivers, or a combination of transmitters

and receivers including accessory equipment, required at one location for carrying on a radio communication service. Each station shall be classified by the service which it operates permanently or temporarily".

The Chairman of 6A referred to Addendum 2 of Document No. 236 and noted that definition No. 53, page 4 required the insertion of the word "land" so as to read "a radionavigation land station....".

The Delegate of Canada pointed out some radiobeacon stations are not stationary and questioned the inclusion of the word "land". There was general support for the view of Canada and definition No. 53 in Addendum 2 of Document No. 326 remains unchanged.

The Chairman of 6A proposed the deletion of "placed on the ground" from the Marker Beacon definition 70c, page 6 of Addendum 2 of Document No. 326. This was supported and "placed on the ground" was deleted..

8. Other Matters

Committee 7 has requested Committee 6 for a definition of survival craft. This question is referred to 6A.

Committee 7 has raised a question in regard to single side band VHF equipments and Sub-Committee 5A has asked Committee 6 to consider the type of power which should be used in notification procedures. An Ad Hoc Group chaired by the Federal Republic of Germany was formed to consider the above question.

The meeting adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

Rapporteur
G.W. Haydon

Vice-Chairman
L. Barajas

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 597-E
19 November, 1959COMMITTEE 7

IRELAND

Proposal

ARTICLE 19

Aircraft Radiotelephony IdentificationNumber of
Proposal

5572

It is proposed that in the Draft Regulation RR 431, as submitted by Sub-Committee 7A, the following section be added as a third method of identification :

" - flight identification number preceded by a word designating the airline company."

Reasons:

1. In practice aircraft stations use one of the following methods of identification (call-sign), the choice being made to suit various operating conditions.
 - i) 5-letter call-sign (in accordance with RR 424) preceded, where applicable, by a word designating the airline company.
e.g. SABENA OOABC
 - ii) Characters of the aircraft registration number preceded, where applicable, by a word designating the airline company.
e.g. NORTHWEST 2170
 - iii) Flight identification number preceded by a word designating the airline company.
e.g. SWISSAIR 251
2. At present approximately 95% of all calls made to and from airline aircraft employ method iii) above.
3. The three methods are in essence reflected in current I.C.A.O. procedures, and proposals to this Conference have been made by several Administrations (France, French O.P.T.A., Morocco, Sweden) for the inclusion in the RRs of these three methods in place of the present Regulations which reflect less accurately the identification methods actually used.



4. Sub-Committee 7A, by a small majority vote, rejected the inclusion of method iii) in RR 431 while retaining methods i) and ii).

5. In view of the overwhelming use of method iii) above, RR 431 would be largely incomplete by leaving out this identification method. It would also be impossible, by reference to the Radio Regulations, to recognise as an aircraft call-sign the one most commonly used by aircraft stations.

6. In favour of rejecting method iii) from RR 431 was the argument that this type of call-sign was unwanted in communications with stations of the maritime mobile service, and that method iii) could be considered as covered implicitly in an additional paragraph RR 431a referring to other unspecified methods permissible only in exclusive aeronautical frequency bands.

7. This concept of excluding a commonly used aircraft call-sign from the maritime mobile service introduces the following operational difficulties :

In safety communications :

8. A pilot having a need to request assistance from stations in the maritime mobile service must change from his usual call-sign (method iii)) to some other call-sign when communicating with those stations and, in a given situation, may have to alternate several times between two different call-signs for his own aircraft depending on which land station he is communicating with. The need for communications with maritime stations arising largely in abnormal situations, the pilot will have more important matters to concentrate on than changing call-signs of his aircraft.

9. The land stations of the aeronautical and maritime services assisting in a search or rescue operation will have different identifications of the same aircraft, which will endanger the co-ordination efforts when time is at a premium.

In public correspondence with aircraft :

10. Other Radio Regulations established by this Conference envisage transmission of telegrams to aircraft. There is no way for the originator of such telegram (or the office of the airline company, or the land station concerned) to know the 5-letter call-sign or the registration number of the desired aircraft. For such purposes the aircraft must be identified using method iii).

11. In telegrams from aircraft carrying the 5-letter call-sign there is no ready means of identifying the airline for charging purposes (the I.T.U. list of aircraft stations by call-signs being abolished) unless the call-sign of methods i) and ii) includes also the airline identity. Method iii) provides the airline identity in all cases.
 12. The difficulties explained above in paragraphs 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 will be removed by including method iii) in RR 431.. If this is done, the additional provision RR 431a will then cover future developments of aircraft radio identification methods, automatic or otherwise, which are unlikely to have significance outside the aeronautical service.
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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 598-E
19 November 1959COMMITTEE 5SUMMARY RECORDFourteenth Meeting of Committee 5

Friday, 13 November 1959 at 9 a.m. - Room B

Agenda: Document No. DT 746

The Chairman called the meeting to order and had the Agenda adopted (Document No. DT 746).

1. Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting (Document No. DT 467)

This was adopted without change.

2. Progress Report for the Special Group of Committee 5

Mr. M.N. Mirza (Pakistan) took the floor in the following terms:

"I have great pleasure in submitting to your Committee the Report of the Ad Hoc Group which is contained in Document No. 552. Excluding the introductory part, the Report is mainly divided into three parts, viz. A, B and C.

" Part A deals with the general results of the study in a summarized form, based upon the views expressed by the delegations before the interview group. Part B gives the conclusions derived from this study and Part C represents the recommendation which, if implemented, in the opinion of the Ad Hoc Group, could go towards alleviating the difficulties and problems of the 'new and developing' countries. These recommendations have been made unanimously and are put forward in the faith and confidence in the international cooperation and goodwill, which we consider to be indispensable in all matters dealt with by the Union, particularly in the use of the Radio Spectrum, which is not the exclusive property of any Member country, for all time to come, and in the use of which there must be gradual changes if all Member countries have to obtain satisfaction.

" Let me point out here, Mr. Chairman, that some recommendations, more far-reaching in their consequences than those contained in the Report, were put forward by some of the delegates and some strong sentiments were expressed over these proposals. While it has not been possible to incorporate all recommendations, the group aimed at getting a



compromise in the interest of unanimity, and all matters were thoroughly discussed to reconcile all points of view. The recommendations contained in Document No. 552 are quite practicable and, we hope, they will be effective and I suggest their adoption with a view to helping the 'new and developing' countries. I would also state that if any delegation should consider the recommendations contained in this document to be to some extent mild or insufficient, it should be given the liberty to present its point of view before Committee 5 if it so desires.

" The Ad Hoc Group discussed all the relevant problems that came before it irrespective of the fact that some similar problems might have been under the discussion of any of the other working groups. The Ad Hoc Group has made its own recommendations on such matters within the broad terms of reference set out for it as will be seen from Part C of the Report.

" Finally I would suggest that these recommendations be considered by your Committee with a view to their suitable incorporation in the shape of regulations, resolutions, or recommendations."

Mr. Mirza went on to read out the letter he had received from the Chairman, I.F.R.B., and certain extracts from the Report by the Ad Hoc Group. He expressed his sincere appreciation for the mutual cooperation and goodwill that prevailed in the discussions in the Ad Hoc Group. Special mention was made of the work done by Mr. Carl W. Loeber, of the United States, who had acted as Chairman of the "interview group" and "drafting group". The Ad Hoc Group was also thankful for the help received from Mr. Wang and Mr. Petit, both of the I.F.R.B., and to Mr. Sundaram, Chairman of that body, for lending the services of Mr. Ahmad Maqbool to the Group. The work done by Mr. Maqbool was much appreciated.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Mirza, and remarked that in his enthusiasm he had begun item 5 of the Agenda.

The Delegate of the Philippines, too, paid tribute to the work done by the Group. He supported the recommendations about Technical Assistance to "new and developing" countries. The more developed countries should set an example by using new techniques, with a view to freeing frequencies in the congested parts of the spectrum.

The Delegate of India and the Delegate of Pakistan then pointed out some typing mistakes in the Report.

3. Progress Report for Working Group 5A

Mr. George Searle (New Zealand), Chairman of Working Group 5A, said that his Group had held thirty-two meetings. Its Drafting Party, too, had met thirty-two times. All the documents referred to the Working Group by Committee 5 had been duly considered.

The draft Articles 10 and 12 would be discussed within the near future, together with the second version of Article 11.

A second Sub-Working Group 5A2 had been set up to consider the impact on the registration procedure of footnotes in the allocation table.

The final wording of Article 11 depended on the conclusions reached by Working Group 5B. Time was running short, so he suggested that those conclusions be passed straight to Working Group 5A before being discussed by Committee 5 (the decisions taken by the Committee would not, of course, be overlooked). In that manner the Working Group hoped to finish within a fortnight.

The Chairman felt that the normal procedure could be applied without holding up the work of Working Group 5A.

The Delegate of the United States thought that Working Group 5B's findings ought to go straight to Working Group 5A, and in that view he was seconded by the Delegates of Brazil, China, Japan, South Africa, the Netherlands, and the Philippines.

The Chairman ruled that the point would be dealt with under item 5 of the Agenda.

4. Progress Report for Working Group 5B and its Sub-Groups

Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentine Republic), Chairman of the Working Group, said that Sub-Group 5B1 had submitted its Report to Working Group 5B on Wednesday, 11 November 1959. Sub-Groups 5B2 and 5B4 had finished. The Report by Sub-Group 5B2 had been published (Document No. DT 739), and would be considered on Monday morning. The Report by Sub-Group 5B4 was being issued.

Sub-Group 5B3 was to finish that very afternoon. Sub-Group 5B6 was to hold its first meeting that afternoon. Working Group 5B would then need four more meetings to finish.

5. Final Documents issued by Working Groups

The Chairman asked whether they were willing to consider Document No. 552, which had appeared only the evening before.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo said that although he had agreed to Document No. 552, the recommendations therein, to his way of thinking, were not enough. Hence, before Committee 5 considered the document, he would publish the recommendations he would have liked to see in the Report by the Ad Hoc Group.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the problems raised by Document No. 552 were so important that the Report would have to be most seriously studied before it could be considered. Hence, he would propose that such consideration should be postponed until the next meeting of Committee 5.

The Chairman got the Committee to approve of such postponement, as well as the postponement of consideration of the recommendations put forward by the Belgian Congo, until the following meeting.

Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentine Republic), Chairman of Working Group 5B, approved the transfer of the documents of his working group to Working Group 5A, as proposed by Mr. George Searle. He would draw the Committee's attention to the proposals in paragraph 7 of Document No. 719, pages 5 and 6. They concerned Notes I and II, relative to the European Broadcasting Convention and the European Regional Convention for the Maritime Mobile Service, and provided for the convening of a conference to revise the plans drawn up in Copenhagen in 1948.

The Chairman asked the Committee for its views about the adoption of those decisions. Should they be submitted to the Plenary Assembly?

Nobody objected.

So it was decided that Notes I and II on pages 5 and 6 of Document No. DT 719, together with the statement by Spain in Annex 1 thereof, should be referred to the Plenary Assembly.

Mr. Autelli requested (and it was so decided) that the decisions unanimously taken in Group 5B (page 7 of Document No. DT 719), item 8, inclusion of Nos. 53, 54, 56 and 57 of the F.A.R.C. Agreement in the Radio Regulations, and item 9, entry of frequency assignments in the bands between 535 and 1 605 kc/s (Region 2) would be shifted to Working Group 5A.

The Chairman thought that decisions unanimously taken by Working Group 5B could be sent straight to Working Group 5A, but the ordinary procedure should be followed if there had been no unanimity.

The Delegate of the United States felt that that would but hold up Working Group 5A.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the Chairman.

The Delegate of the Group of the Different Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency proposed a compromise. Working Group 5B would send its unanimous decisions straight to Working Group 5A. When decisions had not been unanimously reached, it would be the Chairman of Committee 5, assisted by the Chairmen of Working Groups 5A and 5B, who would decide which ones could be referred straight to Working Group 5A.

The Delegate of the United States called for an explanation; which having been provided, the proposal was adopted.

The Delegate of Ethiopia asked for speedy consideration of Document No. 552, with a Committee 5 meeting on Monday or Tuesday. He was supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Pakistan, the United States and Paraguay.

The Chairman said that by agreement with the Chairmen of Working Groups 5A and 5B, the Committee would meet on Monday or Tuesday.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo felt that the Ad Hoc Group's recommendations were not enough to provide the requisite assistance to the "new and developing" countries in the field of national broadcasting. The following two recommendations, he considered, should appear in the Report :

1) In the broadcasting bands at 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s national broadcasting should be given priority.

2) If possible, the broadcasting bands should be extended by time-sharing with the fixed services.

He would appeal to the understanding of the Committee so that the "new and developing" countries might be able to use other than out-of-band frequencies for their national broadcasting.

6. Any other business

The Chairman said that the following documents would be referred to the Working Groups :

Document No. 545 (Spain) to Working Groups 5A and 5B

Document No. 537 (Mexico) to Working Group 5A

Document No. 556 (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Venezuela) to Working Group 5B.

Similarly the following proposals:

3985 and 3990 (United States)

5075 (Spain), 1327, 1328, 1334 and 1337 (the Netherlands)

1340 (France and Morocco, French Overseas Territories), and

1342 (U.S.S.R.), to Working Group 5A.

The Delegate of Iran asked for an explanation about Document No. DT 719, but agreed to settle his point with the Chairman of Working Group 5B.

The Delegate of Turkey feared lest a dangerous precedent be set if the decisions taken by the Ad Hoc Group were not discussed in Committee 5.

Mr. Parker, the Chairman of Sub-Working Group 5B6, said it was getting late. Sub-Group 5B6 would not meet that morning.

The Chairman, answering the Delegate of Turkey, said that all decisions would have to be approved by Committee 5, since the Ad Hoc Group was a little one.

The meeting rose at 11:30 a.m.

M. J. Barailler
Rapporteur

M. Joachim
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 599-E
19 November 1959COMMITTEE 4FIFTH REPORTby Working Group 4B to Committee 4
(Frequency bands 70-150 kc/s)

1. This is the final report by Working Group 4B to Committee 4 and deals with the draft new Table of Frequency Allocations for the frequency bands 70-150 kc/s.
2. The recommended draft new Table contained in the Annex to this report was agreed except for the following:
 - 2.1 Concerning the frequency band 70-130 kc/s - The Delegations of Argentina, Brazil, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Switzerland reserved the right to make further reference to this band, if they so desire, in Committee 4. The Delegations of Argentina, Brazil, India and Paraguay were in favour of not showing the term "c.w. systems" in the Table itself.
 - 2.2. Concerning the portion of the frequency band 115-117.6 kc/s - The Working Group was unable to agree that the extension of the frequency band from 112-115 kc/s to 112-117.6 kc/s should be shown in the Table for Region 1; five Delegations among those of Region 1 present were in favour of inclusion in the Table while five others of the same Region were against. In these circumstances Committee 4 is invited to give consideration to this matter. The Delegations of France and Switzerland reserved the right to make further reference to new footnote 4a) (RR 113a) in Committee 4.
 - 2.3 Concerning the frequency band 130-150 kc/s
 - a) The Delegation of Portugal reserved its position with regard to the allocation to the fixed service in the frequency band 130-150 kc/s.
 - b) The Delegation of the United Kingdom reserved its position with regard to the frequency band 130-150 kc/s.
 - 2.4 Concerning footnote 7) (RR 116) - The Atlantic City Regulations reads "The fixed service is authorized, provided no harmful interference is caused to ship telegraphy in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean areas." The indicator 7) appears against the allocations to the fixed service in Regions 2 and 3 in the Atlantic City Table. No allocation to the fixed service was made in that Table for Region 1 in this band. Besides a proposal to modify the text so that it applied to all the sea areas in Region 1 there were two main issues upon which the Group divided. Some Delegations



felt that the indicator should be added to the proposed allocation in Region 1 to the fixed service on a permitted basis. Further, many Delegations felt that the indicator could be removed from the Region 2 and the Region 3 columns and as a result of this, footnote 7) (RR.116) was deleted. The Delegations of Portugal, the United Kingdom and Switzerland have reserved the right to come back to this question in Committee 4.

3. The Working Group paid special tribute by applause to Mr. K.A. Williams (Australia), Chairman of Sub-Working Group 4B2 for the excellent manner in which he had carried out a very difficult task, it being recognized that in the frequency bands concerned many serious problems existed.
4. In submitting this Report, Working Group 4B considers that its terms of reference have been completed. The Group again expressed its appreciation of the work of all Chairmen of the Sub-Working Groups viz. Mr. C. W. Sowton (United Kingdom), Mr. K. A. Williams (Australia), Mr. D. L. Sigler (Mexico), Mr. C. Terzani (Italy), Mr. M. Hassan (Malaya), Col. J. da Costa Vallim (Brazil), and Mr. T. I. Rogers (U.S.A.) for the successful and expeditious way in which they completed the work in their respective Groups. The Group also expressed its appreciation to Mr. H. Chef (France), Mr. D. E. Cubero (Spain), Mr. A. Martorell (Spain) and Mr. A. O. Planas (Argentine) for their valuable assistance in the Drafting Group.
5. The Group is also grateful for the most valuable help and advice it received throughout its work from the I.F.R.B. member, Mr. John H. Gayer and from Mr. Arnold A. Matthey of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat. A special mention was also made of the untiring efforts of the Interpreters and of the Secretariat.

M. L. Sastry
Chairman, Working Group 4B

A N N E X

Frequency band kc/s	Allocation to services			
	World-wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
70-90		70-72 Radionavigation (c.w. systems)	70-90 a) Fixed * b) Maritime mobile * (coast telegraph A1 and F1)	70-90 a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile (coast telegraph A1 and F1)
		72-84 a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile (coast telegraph A1 and F1) c) Radionavigation (c.w. systems)	c) Maritime radionavigation (c.w. systems) * 2c) d) Radiolocation	c) Radionavigation 2) (c.w. systems) 2a)
(cont'd)		2b)	(cont'd)	(cont'd)

- 111 MOD 2) In the frequency bands 70-72 kc/s and 84-86 kc/s, the radionavigation service is the primary service except in Japan and Pakistan.
- 111a ADD 2a) The intermittent use of very low power (under 10 watts) hydrographic survey systems is authorized in the frequency bands 86-135 kc/s and 170-180 kc/s provided any harmful interference from other authorized services is accepted and harmful interference is not caused to other services.
- 111b ADD 2b) In Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. the frequency band 80-150 kc/s is allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical and land mobile services while within and between these countries these services shall have equal right to operate.
- 111c ADD 2c) The establishment and operation of maritime radionavigation stations shall be subject to arrangements between Administrations having other services which may be affected. However, the fixed, maritime mobile and radiolocation services shall not cause harmful interference to maritime radionavigation stations when so established.

* In Region 2, the fixed, maritime mobile and maritime radionavigation services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service according to paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev.2).

kc/s	World-wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
70-90 (cont'd)		84-86 Radionavigation (c.w.systems) 2b)	70-90 (cont'd)	70-90 (cont'd)
		86-90 a) Fixed b) Maritime mo- bile (coast telegraph Al and Fl) c) Radionavig- ation (c.w. systems) 2a) 2b)		

kc/s	World-wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
90-110	a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile (coast telegraph A1 and F1) c) Radionavigation 2a) 2b) 2d) 3)			

- 111d ADD 2d) In Region 2, the frequency band 90-110 kc/s is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.
- 112 MOD 3) The development and operation of long distance radionavigation systems are authorized in this band, which will become exclusively allocated, wholly or in part, for the use of any one such system as soon as it is internationally adopted. Other considerations being equal, preference should be given to the system requiring the minimum bandwidth for world-wide service and causing the least harmful interference to other services. If a pulse radionavigation system is employed the pulse emissions must nevertheless be confined within the band and must not cause harmful interference outside the band to stations operating in accordance with the Regulations. During the period prior to the international adoption of any long distance radionavigation system,
- a) in Regions 1 and 3 the operation of specific radionavigation stations shall be subject to arrangements between Administrations having authorized services which may be affected. Once established under such arrangements radionavigation stations shall be protected from harmful interference,
 - b) in Region 2 the radionavigation service is the primary service.

kc/s	World-wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
110-130		110-112 a) Fixed 3b) b) Maritime mobile 3b) c) Radionavigation (c.w. systems) 2a) 2b)	110-130 a) Fixed * 3b) b) Maritime mobile * 3b) c) Maritime radionavigation (c.w. systems) * 2c) d) Radiolocation	110-130 a) Fixed 3b) b) Maritime mobile 3b) c) Radionavigation (c.w. systems) 4) 2a)
(cont'd)	3a)	112-115 Radionavigation (c.w. systems) 2b)	(cont'd)	(cont'd)

- 112a ADD 3a) Aeronautical stations may use frequencies in the frequency band 110-130 kc/s on a permitted basis for high-speed communications to aircraft.
- 112b ADD 3b) Only classes A1 or F1, A4 or F4 emissions are authorized for stations of the fixed and maritime mobile services working on frequencies in the band 110-160 kc/s.
- 113 MOD 4) In the frequency bands 112-117.6 kc/s and 126-129 kc/s, the radionavigation service is the primary service except in Japan and Pakistan.

* In Region 2, the fixed, maritime mobile and maritime radionavigation services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service according to paragraph 7A of Document No. 242 (Rev.2).

Concerning new footnote 3a) see Document No. DT 794.

kc/s	World-wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
110-130 (cont'd)		115-126 a) Fixed 3b) b) Maritime mobile 3b) c) Radionavigation (c.w. systems) 2a) 2b) 4a)	110-130 (cont'd)	110-130 (cont'd)
		126-129 Radionavigation (c.w. systems) 2b)		
		129-130 a) Fixed 3b) b) Maritime mobile 3b) c) Radionavigation (c.w. systems) 2a) 2b)		

113a ADD 4a) In the frequency band 115-117.6 kc/s the radionavigation service is the primary service except in France and the Federal Republic of Germany, where it is a secondary service.

kc/s	World-wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
130-150		a) Maritime mobile (ship telegraph) (calling frequency 143 kc/s Art. 33) *	a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile (calling frequency 143 kc/s Art. 33)	a) Fixed b) Maritime mobile (calling frequency 143 kc/s Art. 33)
	2a) 3b)	b) Fixed 2b) 7a)		

114 SUP 5)

115 SUP 6)

116 SUP 7)

116a ADD 7a) In Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. the frequency band 130-150 kc/s is allocated on a secondary basis to the radionavigation service while within and between these countries this service shall have equal right to operate.

* In Region 1, the maritime mobile service is the main service. The fixed service is a permitted service according to paragraph 7B of Document No. 242 (Rev.2).

See paragraph 2.4 of the present Report.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 600-E
13 December 1959

LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 551 to 600

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
551	Committee 8	Plenary Meeting	Series 1. Plenary Meeting
552	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 5	Report, of Ad Hoc Group.
553	Sweden	Plenary Meeting Committee 7	Proposal No. 5566 = Art 19
554	Committee 8	----	Submission of Texts to the Drafting Committee
554 Corr. 1.			
555	United Arab Republic	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5567 = Art 19
556	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela	Committee 5 Working Group 5B	Proposal No. 5565 = Amend- ments to Document No. DT 631
557	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record 12th meeting 9 November 1959 at 3 p.m.
558		Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting of 10 November 1959 at 3. 10 p.m.
558 Corr. 1.			
559 Rev. 2.	Morocco	Plenary Meeting	Modification of Proposal No 4604. Draft Recommendation.
560 Rev.	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda 8th Plenary Meeting 17 November 1959 at 3 p.m.
561	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record 16th meeting 11 November 1959 at 9 a.m.
562	Committee 4	Committee 4	Modified footnote 14) the Draft new table of frequency allocations.
563	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 16 to 22 November 1959.



No.	Origin	Destination	Title
564	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record 22nd Meeting, 9 November, 1959, 3.0 p.m.
565	Committee 7	Plenary Meeting	Notes relative to the European Broadcasting Convention, Copenhagen, 1948, and the European Regional Convention for the Maritime Mobile Service, Copenhagen, 1948
566	Committee 7	Sub-Committee 7B	Guard band for 2 132 kc/s
567	Ad Hoc Group No. 4	Committee 6	Report of Ad Hoc Group No. 4
568	Working Group 4A	Committee 4	Third and final report by Sub-Committee 4A
569	Working Group 4C	Committee 4	Report of Working Group 4C
570	Belgian Congo	Committee 5	Statement and Proposals concerning the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Committee 5 and the measures which should be adopted to assist new and developing countries to solve their frequency problems
571 (Rev.)	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report by Sub-Committee 7B - Article 8
571 Add.No.1	"	"	" " "
572	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Proposed texts for the Radio Regulations - Articles 6, 8, 36 and 37, Appendix 5a; Recommendation
573	Committee 8	Plenary Meeting	Texts submitted for the approval of the Plenary Meeting - Blue 2nd series

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
574	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts - Article 45, Section II
575	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts - Article 35
576	Committee 7	Sub-Committee 7C	Proposals Nos. 232, 233, and 234 (France, French O.P.T.A. Morocco) - Page 86
577	Committee 7	Committee 7	Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service
578	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Draft of texts - Article 20 and Appendix 6
579	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record, 23rd Meeting, 11 November 1959, 3 p.m.
580	Working Group 4E	Working Group 4E	Summary Record, 14th Meeting, 12 November 1959
581	France, United Kingdom	Committees 6 and 7	Proposal No. 5570 - Emergency (Reserve) Installation and Emergency (Reserve) Transmitter
582	Working Group 7F	Committee 7	Report of Working Group 7F Articles 15, 42 and 44, Appendices, 2, 8 and 15
583	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record, 17th Meeting, 13 November, 1959 9 a.m.
584 (Rev.)	Italy	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5571 - Article 5.
585	Working Group 7E	Committee 7	Proposal - Article 1
586	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record, 13th Meeting, 12 November 1959
587	Committee 8	Plenary Meeting	Texts submitted for the approval of the Plenary Meeting - Blue, 3rd series

No.	Origen	Destination	Title
588	Working Group 5B	Committee 5	Second Report by Working Group 5B on High-Frequency Broadcasting
589	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record 13th Meeting, 13 November, 1959 at 9 a.m.
590 (Rev.)	Sub-Committee	Committee 7	Proposed texts - Appendix 13
591	Working Group 6A	Working Group 6A	Summary Record 17th Meeting 7 November, 1959 at 9 a.m.
592	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record 24th Meeting 13 November, 1959, at 3 p.m.
593	Working Group 5B	Committee 5	First Report of Working Group 5B - Appendix 16bis
593 CORR.1	"	"	"
594	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed Texts - Art.24
595	Working Group 4C	Committee 4	Supplementary Report from Working Group 4G
596	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record 12th Meeting 11 November 1959, 3 p.m.
597	Ireland	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5572 - Art.19 Aircraft Radiotelephony Identification
598	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary Record 14th Meeting 13 November 1959, 9 a.m.
599	Working Group 4B	Committee 4	Fifth Report by Working Group 4B Frequency bands 70-150 kc/s
600	Secretariat		List of the documents published by the Conference, Nos. 551 to 600