



Documents of the Administrative Radio Conference (CAR-59)

(Geneva, 1959)

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

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ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 601-E
20 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE FROM SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

a) Sub-Committee 7A submits the following texts for the approval of Committee 7:

Article 19, Sections 00, 0, I (Call-signs).

b) The Report itself on this Article will be submitted to the Committee later.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

CHAPTER VII

TITLE NOC IDENTIFICATION OF STATIONS

Article 19

TITLE MOD Identification of stations and formation of call signs.

TITLE ADD Section 00. Requirement for identification.

411a ADD §1. All stations are forbidden to carry out transmissions without identification or with false identification ¹⁾.

411b ADD §2. In order that stations may be readily identified each station shall transmit its identification as frequently as practicable during the course of transmissions, including those conducted for tests, adjustments or experiments. During such transmissions, however, identification must be transmitted at least hourly, preferably within the period from ten minutes before to ten minutes after the hour (G.M.T.), unless to do so would cause unreasonable interruption of traffic. To meet these identification requirements, Administrations are urged to ensure that, wherever practicable, superimposed identification methods be employed in accordance with C.C.I.R. recommendations.

Foot- ADD 1) Considering the present state of the art it is recognized that
note the transmission of identification signals for certain specialized radio systems (e.g. radiodetermination and radio relay systems) is not always possible.

TITLE ADD Section 0. Methods of identification.

411c ADD §1. The identification of a station shall be either a call sign or other recognized means of identification. Such recognized means of identification may be one or more of the following necessary for complete identification: name of station, location of station operating agency, international registration number, flight identification number, characteristic signal, characteristic of emission or other clearly distinguishing features readily recognized internationally.

411d ADD §2. The identifying signal shall be transmitted by methods which in accordance with C.C.I.R. recommendations, do not necessitate the use of special terminal equipment for reception.

411e ADD §3. If superimposed identification is used, the identification shall be preceded by the signal QTT.

411f ADD §4. When a number of stations work simultaneously in a common circuit, either as relay stations, or in parallel on different frequencies, as far as practicable each station shall transmit its own identification or those of all the stations.

TITLE MOD Section III. Assignment of Call Signs

412 NOC §1. (1) All stations open to the international service of public correspondence, all amateur stations, and other stations which are capable of causing harmful interference beyond the boundaries of the country to which they belong, must have call signs from the international series assigned to each country in the Table given in 419.

- 413 MOD (2) However, it is not compulsory to assign call signs from the international series to stations which are easily identified by other means (see No. 411c) and whose signals of identification or characteristics of emission are published in international documents.
- 414 MOD §2. (1) When a fixed station uses more than one frequency in the international service, each frequency may be identified by a separate call sign, formed as laid down in numbers 421 and 422 and used solely for this frequency.
- 415 MOD (2) When a broadcasting station uses more than one frequency in the international service, each frequency may be identified by a separate call sign used solely for this frequency or by some other appropriate means, such as announcing the name of the place and frequency used.
- 416 NOC (3) When a land station uses more than one frequency, such frequencies may, if desired, be identified by separate call signs.
- 416a ADD (3a) It is recommended that coast stations use a common call sign for each frequency series¹⁾.
- 417 MOD §3. (1) Each country shall choose the call signs of its stations from the international series allocated to it, and shall, in accordance with

Foot- ADD 1) By "frequency series" is meant a group of frequencies, each of which
note belongs to one of the different frequency bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s that are allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service.

Article 20, notify to the Secretary-General of the Union the call signs which it has assigned together with the information which is to appear in Lists I to VII inclusive.

These notifications do not include call signs assigned to amateur and experimental stations.

(Remark for Committee 8: please put the numbers of the Lists in conformity with the decisions concerning Article 20).

418 NOC (2) The Secretary-General of the Union shall ensure that the same call sign is not allotted more than once and that call signs which might be confused with distress signals, or with other signals of the same nature, are not allotted.

(Remark for Committee 8: please examine the possibility of cancelling "of the Union", overall where it is after the words: "The Secretary-General".)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 602-E
20 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

a) Sub-Committee 7A submits for approval to Committee 7 the following texts concerning:

A Recommendation relating to the application of standard forms for Ship Station licences and Aircraft Station licences.

b) The report itself on that article will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex: 1 Recommendation



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A N N E X

RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD FORMS
FOR SHIP STATION LICENCES AND AIRCRAFT STATION LICENCES

The Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva (1959),

considering:

1. that the standardization of the Licence Forms issued to Stations installed on board ships and aircraft making international voyages and flights would greatly facilitate the task of inspection of such stations;
2. that the Standard Licence Forms for Ship and Aircraft Stations would serve as useful guidance material to those countries desiring to improve their existing National Licences;
3. that the Standard Licence Forms could be advantageously applied by these countries as the Form of Certification to be issued to these Ships and Aircraft as specified in Radio Regulations No. 492 bis;

has formulated:

1. a set of principles for the draft of the Standard Licence Forms (see Annex 1) and;
2. samples of the Ship Station Licence and of the Aircraft Station Licence (see Annexes 2 and 3);

recommends:

1. that Administrations, finding these Forms practicable and acceptable, should adopt them for international use;

2. that Administrations should, as far as possible, endeavour to bring their National Licence Forms into line with these Standard Forms.

Annex 1

PRINCIPLES FOR THE FORMULATION OF STANDARD SHIP
AND AIRCRAFT STATION LICENCES

1. That the Licence Form should, as far as possible, be prepared in tabular form, and each column of the table be given numbers.
2. That the Licences for Ship Stations and for Aircraft Stations should be as similar as possible.
3. That the size of the Licence will be of International Standard A4.
4. That the Licences should be designed in such a form as to facilitate exhibition on board the ship or the aircraft.
5. That the Licence shall be drafted in Latin characters in the National Language of the Country which grants it. However, those countries whose National Language cannot be written in Latin characters, shall print the Licence Form in their National Languages as well as an additional Language chosen among the I.T.U. Working Languages.
6. That the Title: Ship Station Licence or Aircraft Station Licence shall appear at the top of the Form in the National Languages as well as three Working Languages of the I.T.U.

Annex 2

(In National Language)
 Full Name of the Telecommunication Authority

(In National Language)

SHIP STATION LICENCE

LICENCE DE STATION DE NAVIRE

LICENCIA DE LA ESTACION DE BARCO

No.....

Validity.....

In accordance with (Title of the National Regulation) and with the Radio Regulations, annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention now in force, the authorisation is herewith given for the installation on board the ship, and for the use of the radio equipment described below:

(1) Name	(2) Call Sign	(3) Owner of Ship	(4) Public Cor. Category

Equipment	(a) Type	(b) Power (watts)	(c) Class of Em.	(d) Frequency Bands or Assigned Frequencies
5) Transmitters				(Specifically or By Reference)
Emergency ⁶⁾ Transmitters				
Lifeboat ⁷⁾ Transmitters				
Other ⁸⁾ Equipment	(O P T I O N A L)			

For the Telecommunication Authority:

.....

Place Date Authentication

Annex 3

(In National Language)

Full Name of the Telecommunication Authority

(In National Language)

AIRCRAFT STATION LICENCE

LICENCE DE STATION D'AERONEF

LICENCIA DE LA ESTACION DE AERONAVE

No.....

Validity.....

In accordance with..... (Title of the National Regulation) and with the Radio Regulations, annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention now in force, the authorization is herewith given for the installation on board the aircraft, and for the use of the radio equipment described below:

(1) Nationality and Registration Mark	(2) Call Sign or other Identification	(3) Type of Aircraft	(4) Owner of Aircraft

Equipment	(a) Type	(b) Power (watts)	(c) Class of Em.	(d) Frequency Bands or Assigned Fre- quencies
5) Transmitters				(Specifically or By Reference)
6) Emergency Transmitters (When appli- cable)				(Ditto)
7) Other Equipment	(O P T I O N A L)			

For the Telecommunication Authority:

.....
Place Date Authentication

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 603-E
20 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO CHAIRMAN 7

- a) Sub-Committee 7A submits for approval to Committee 7 the following texts concerning :
- Article 26 (Authority of the Master).
- b) The Report itself on that Article will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex : 1



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A N N E XARTICLE 26

TITLE NOC

Authority of the Master

- 565 NOC §1. The service of a mobile station is placed under the supreme authority of the master or of the person responsible for the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.
- 566 MOD §2. The person holding this authority must require that each operator shall comply with these Regulations and that the use of the mobile station in charge of an operator is in accordance therewith.
- 567 NOC §3. The master or the person responsible, as well as all persons who may have knowledge of the text or even of the existence of the radiotelegrams, or of any information whatever obtained by means of the radiocommunication service, are placed under the obligation of observing and ensuring the secrecy of correspondence.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 604-E
20 November, 1959.

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

a) Sub-Committee 7A submits for approval to Committee 7 the following texts concerning :

Article 24 a) (Personnel of Coast and Aeronautical Stations)
and

Article 25 (Class and Minimum Number of Operators for Ship and Aircraft Stations).

b) The report itself concerning these articles will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex : 1



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A N N E X

ADD Article 24a

TITLE ADD Personnel of coast and aeronautical stations

555a ADD Administrations of Member countries shall ensure that the staff on duty in coast and aeronautical stations open for public correspondence shall be capable of working the stations effectively.

CHAPTER XII

TITLE NOC Personnel of mobile stations

Article 25

TITLE NOC Class and Minimum Number of Operators for Ship and Aircraft Stations

556 MOD § 1. In the international service of public correspondence, each government shall take the necessary steps to ensure that ship and aircraft stations of its own nationality have personnel adequate to perform efficient service during the working hours which correspond to the category in which these stations are placed (see 842, 843, 844, 845, 851 and 859).

557 MOD § 2. The personnel of these stations must, having regard to the provisions of Article 24 (see Nos. 511, 514, 515 and 551 to 555), include at least :

558 NOC a) ship stations of the first category : one operator holding a first class radiotelegraph operator's certificate;

559 NOC b) ship stations of the second category : one operator holding a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate;

560 MOD c) ship stations of the third category, except in the case provided for in No. 561: one operator holding a first or a second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate;

- 561 NOC d) ship stations in which a radiotelegraph installation is provided but not prescribed by international agreements : one operator holding a radiotelegraph operator's special certificate or a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate;
- 562 e) ship stations equipped with a radiotelephone installation : one operator holding either a radiotelephone operator's certificate (see 501, 512 and 513) or a radiotelegraph operator's certificate (see 511 and 514);
- 563 f) aircraft stations except in the cases provided for in 564 : one operator holding a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate, according to the internal regulations of the governments to which the stations are subject;
- 564 g) aircraft stations equipped with a radiotelephone installation but not equipped for telegraphy : one operator holding, as the case may be, a radiotelephone operator's certificate (see 501, 512, 513 and 548) or a radiotelegraph operator's certificate (see 511 and 514) according to the internal regulations of the governments to which the stations are subject.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 605-E
20 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

a) Sub-Committee 7A submits for approval to Committee 7 the following texts concerning:

Article No. 19, Section III (Call Signs).

b) The report itself will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

Chairman
P. Bouchier

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

- TITLE MOD Section III. Formation of Call Signs and methods of identification.
- 420 NOC § 5. Call signs in the international series are formed as stated below. It is understood, however, that in accordance with the table in 419, the first letter in certain series is replaced by a digit:
- 421 NOC a) Three letters, or three letters followed by not more than three digits (other than the digits 0 and 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter), in case of land and fixed stations.
- 422 NOC b) However, it is recommended that, as far as possible: the call signs of coast and aeronautical stations shall consist of three letters or three letters followed by a single digit other than 0 or 1; the call signs of fixed stations shall consist of three letters followed by two digits (other than the digits 0 and 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter).
- 423 NOC c) Four letters in the case of ship stations (for ship stations using radiotelephony see 429).
- 424 NOC d) Five letters in the case of aircraft stations (for aircraft stations using radiotelephony see 431).
- 425 MOD e) The call sign of the parent ship followed by two digits (other than 0 or 1) in the case of lifeboats, liferafts and other survival craft.
- 425a ADD ea) The call sign of the parent aircraft including five letters followed by one digit (other than 0 or 1) in the case of lifeboats, liferafts and other survival craft.

- 425b ADD eb) The provisions of numbers 425 and 425a) do not apply to stations which transmit automatic distress signals.
- 426 NOC f) Four letters followed by a single digit (other than 0 or 1) in the case of mobile stations other than ship and aircraft stations (for stations of this category using radiotelephony see 433).
- 427 NOC g) One or two letters and a single digit (other than 0 or 1) followed by a group of not more than three letters in the case of amateur and experimental stations. The prohibition of the use of the digits 0 and 1, however, does not apply to amateur stations.
- 428 NOC § 6. (1) Coast stations employing radiotelephony may use as a call sign:
- a call sign established in conformity with 421 and 422;
 - the geographical name of the place as it appears in the List of Coast and Ship Stations, followed preferably by the word RADIO or by any other appropriate indication.
- (Remark for Committee 8: Please put this part of the text in accordance with Article 20).
- 429 MOD (2) Ship stations using radiotelephony may use as a call sign:
- A call sign established in conformity with No. 423;
 - A call sign consisting of two or three letters followed by four digits (other than the digit 0 or 1 where they immediately follow a letter)

- the official name of the ship preceded, if necessary, by the name of the owner and on condition that there is no possible confusion with distress, urgency and safety signals.

429a ADD (2a) In the case of lifeboats, liferafts and other survival craft on board ships using radiotelephony, the call sign shall be formed in accordance with the provisions of No. 425 § e)

430 MOD (3) Aeronautical stations using radiotelephony may use as a call-sign:

- the name of the airport or geographical name of the place followed, if necessary, by a suitable word indicating the provided service.

431 MOD (4) Aircraft stations using radiotelephony may use as a call-sign:

- a call sign established in conformity with No. 424, which may be preceded by a word designating the owner or the type of aircraft;
- a combination of characters corresponding to the official registration marks assigned to the aircraft;

431a ADD (4a) In the exclusive aeronautical mobile frequency bands, aircraft stations using radiotelephony may use other methods of identification after special agreement between Governments on condition that they are internationally known.

- 431b ADD (4ter) In the case of lifeboats, liferafts and other survival craft, on board aircraft using radiotelephony, the call-sign shall be formed in accordance with the provisions of No. 425 e bis)
- 432 ECC (5) Land stations other than coast and aeronautical stations, which use radiotelephony may use as a call sign:
- a call sign established in conformity with 421;
 - the geographical name of the place followed, if necessary, by any other appropriate indication.
- 433 NCC (6) Mobile stations other than ship and aircraft stations, which use radiotelephony, may use as a call sign:
- a call sign established in conformity with 426;
 - a call sign consisting of two or three letters followed by four digits (other than the digits 0 or 1 in cases where they immediately follow a letter);
 - the identity of the vehicle or any other appropriate indication.
- 434 NCC § 7. (1) In the aeronautical mobile service, after communication has been established by means of the complete call sign (see 424 or 431), the aircraft station may use, if no risk of confusion is likely to arise, an abbreviated call sign consisting of:
- 435 NCC a) in radiotelegraphy, the first character and last two letters of the complete 5-letter call sign;

- 436 MOD b). in radiotelephony
- the first character of the complete five-letter call sign;
 - the abbreviation of the name of the owner of the aircraft (company or individual);
 - the type of aircraft,
- followed by the last two letters of the complete call sign of five letters or by the last two characters of the registration mark.
- 437 NOC (2) The provisions 434, 435 and 436 may be amplified or modified by agreements between countries concerned.
- 438 NOC § 8. (1) The 26 letters of the alphabet and figures in the cases indicated in § § 5 and 6 may be used to form call signs. Accented letters are excluded.
- 439 NOC (2) However, the following combinations may not be used as call signs:
- 440 NOC a) combinations which might be confused with distress signals or with other signals of the same nature;
 - 441 NOC b) combinations reserved for the abbreviations to be used in the radio-communication services (appendix 9);
 - 442 NOC c) for amateur stations, combinations commencing with a digit when the second character is one of the letters O or I.
- 443 NOC (3) In the case of four-letter combinations commencing with the letter A, which are used for the geographical portion of the International Code of Signals, their use as call signs must be restricted to cases in which no risk of confusion is likely to arise.

- 444 NCC (4) The distinguishing signals allotted to ships for visual and aural signalling must, in general, agree with the call signs of ship stations.
- 445 NCC § 9. Each country reserves the right to establish its own measures for identifying its stations used for national defence. However, it shall use, as far as possible, call signs recognizable as such, and containing the distinctive letters of its nationality.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 606-E
20 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

The text of Article 33, Use of Frequencies for Radiotelegraphy in the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile Services, is submitted for approval.

Sub-Committee 7B was unable to decide unanimously the tanker tonnage figure that should be included in RR 758a. The figure proposed varied from 25 000 to 50 000 tons gross tonnage. Ultimately it was decided by a majority vote that a figure of 50 000, which appears in the text submitted, should be included, there being 14 delegations in favour, 5 against and 6 abstentions. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. has reserved his position on the item.

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

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 33

TITLE NOC Use of Frequencies for Radiotelegraphy in the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical
Mobile Services

TITLE SUP Section I -

711 SUP

,12 SUP

711.1 SUP

TITLE NOC Section I - Bands included between 90 and 160 kc/s

TITLE NOC A. Call and Reply

740 NOC §11. (1) The frequency 143 kc/s (class A1 only) is the international calling frequency used in the maritime mobile service in the bands 90 to 160 kc/s.

741 NOC (2) Apart from the frequency 143 kc/s, the use of any frequency between 140 and 146 kc/s is forbidden.

742 NOC §12. The frequency for replying to a call sent on the frequency 143 kc/s is:

- for a ship station, the frequency 143 kc/s;
- for a coast station, its normal working frequency.

TITLE NOC B. Traffic

743 NOC § 13. (1) The following rules must be observed by stations of the maritime mobile service using class A1 and F1 emissions in the bands 90 to 160 kc/s:

- 744 NOC (2) a) Every coast station must keep watch on the frequency 143 kc/s unless the List of Coast and Ship Stations*provides otherwise.
- 745 NOC b) The coast station transmits its traffic on the working frequency or frequencies specially assigned to it.
- 746 NOC (3) a) When a ship station desires to establish communication with another station of the maritime mobile service, it must use the frequency 143 kc/s, unless the List of Coast and Ship Stations provides otherwise.
- 747 NOC b) This frequency must be used exclusively:
- for individual calls and replies to such calls;
- for the transmission of signals preparatory to traffic.
- 748 NOC (4) A ship station after establishing communication with another station of the maritime mobile service on the general calling frequency 143 kc/s must, so far as practicable, transmit its traffic on some other frequency in the authorized bands, provided that it does not disturb the work in progress at another station.
- 749 NOC ^S§14. (1) As a general rule, any ship station working in the bands 110 to 160 kc/s when it is not engaged in communication with other stations of the maritime mobile service must, during its hours of service, keep watch every hour on the frequency 143 kc/s for five minutes beginning at x h.35, Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.).
- 750 (MOD) (2) The frequency 143 kc/s may be used for individual calls and will preferably be used for this purpose during the period indicated in No. 749.

*May require amendment after examination of Article 20

TITLE NOC Section II - Bands included between 405 and 535 kc/s

713 (MOD) § 2. The provisions of this Section are applicable to aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service.

TITLE NOC A. Distress

714 MOD § 3. (1) The frequency 500 kc/s is the international distress frequency for radiotelegraphy; it must be used for this purpose of ship, aircraft and survival craft stations using frequencies in the band 405-535 kc/s when requesting assistance from the maritime services. It is used for the distress call and distress traffic, for the urgency call and urgency messages, and for the safety signal and outside regions of heavy traffic brief safety messages. (Safety messages, exceeding thirty seconds duration are transmitted on the working frequency after a preliminary announcement on 500 kc/s). (See also No. 727).

714a ADD However, ship and aircraft stations which cannot transmit on 500 kc/s should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.

715 (MOD) (2) In addition, it may be used only:

a) for call and reply (see Nos. 720 and 722);

716 (MOD) b) by coast stations to announce the transmission of their traffic lists under the conditions provided for in No. 688.

717 SUP Delete

718 (MOD) (4) Apart from the transmissions authorised on 500 kc/s, and taking account of No. 721, all transmissions on the frequencies included between 490 and 510 kc/s are forbidden.

- 719 MOD (5) In order to facilitate the reception of distress calls, transmissions on the frequency 500 kc/s must be reduced to a minimum, not exceeding three minutes.
- TITLE NOC B. Call and Reply
- 720 NOC § 4. (1) The general calling frequency, which must be used by any ship station or coast station engaged in radiotelegraphy in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s, and by aircraft desiring to enter into communication with a station of the maritime mobile service using frequencies in this band, is the frequency 500 kc/s.
- 721 MOD (2) However, in order to reduce interference in regions of heavy traffic, Administrations may consider the requirements of No. 720 as satisfied when the calling frequencies assigned to coast stations open to public correspondence are not separated by more than 3 kc/s from the general calling frequency 500 kc/s.
- 722 MOD § 5. (1) The frequency for replying to a call sent on the general calling frequency (see No. 720) is the frequency 500 kc/s except where the calling station specifies the frequency on which it will listen for the reply (see No. 632).
- 723 MOD However, in regions of heavy traffic, ship stations should request coast stations to answer on their normal working frequency. In these regions coast stations may answer calls made by ship stations of their own nationality in accordance with special arrangements made by the administration concerned. (See No. 632).

- TITLE NOC C. Traffic
- 724 NOC § 6. (1) Coast stations working in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must be able to use at least one frequency in addition to 500 kc/s. One of these additional frequencies which is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations* is the normal working frequency of the station.
- 725 (MOD) (2) In addition to their normal working frequency coast stations may use, in the authorized bands, additional frequencies which are shown in ordinary type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.* The band of frequencies 405 to 415 kc/s, however, is assigned to radio direction-finding; it may not be used by the mobile service except on the conditions fixed by Chapter III.
- 726 NOC (3) The working frequencies of coast stations must be chosen so as to avoid interference with neighbouring stations.
- 726a ADD (3a) In regions of heavy traffic, coast stations should use class A1 emissions on their working frequencies.
- 727 MOD § 7. As an exception to the provisions of Nos. 714, 715 and 716 and on condition that signals of distress, urgency and safety and calls and replies are not interfered with, the frequency 500 kc/s may also be used outside areas of heavy traffic for direction-finding but with discretion.1)
-
- 727.1 ADD 1) Exceptionally, subject to the conditions specified in No. 727, the transmission of a single short radiotelegram on the frequency 500 kc/s is permitted within the service areas of ~~certain coast stations of Australia, India, Indonesia and Pakistan.~~ These countries shall endeavour to meet the full requirements of Article 33 before the next Administrative Radio Conference.
- 728.1 SUP

*May require amendment when Article 20 has been examined.

728 SUP

729 SUP

730 MOD § 8. (1) Ship stations employing class A1 or A2 emission in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must use working frequencies chosen from amongst the following: 425, 454, 468 and 480 kc/s, except as permitted by No. 238.

In addition, the frequency 512 kc/s may be used in Regions 1 and 3 and the frequency 448 kc/s in Region 2.

731 NOC (2) No coast station is authorized to transmit on these working frequencies allocated for the use of ship stations on a world-wide basis or on the working frequency allocated for the use of ship stations in the region in which the coast station is situated.

732 MOD (3) In Regions 1 and 3 the frequency 512 kc/s may also be used by ship stations as a supplementary calling frequency when 500 kc/s is being used for distress.

During these periods coast stations may:

- a) Use 512 kc/s as a supplementary frequency for call and reply, or
- b) Make other arrangements for call and reply which must be specifically shown in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*

732a ADD (3a) When 500 kc/s is in use for distress, ship stations must not use 512 kc/s as a working frequency in those areas where it is in use as a supplementary calling frequency.

*May require amendment when Article 20 has been examined.

TITLE NOC D. Watch

- 733 MOD § 9. (1) In order to increase the safety of life at sea and over the sea, all stations of the maritime mobile service normally keeping watch on frequencies in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must, during their hours of service, take the necessary measures to ensure watch on the international distress frequency 500 kc/s for three minutes twice an hour beginning at x h. 15 and x h. 45 Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) by an operator using headphones or a loud-speaker.
- 734 (MOD) (2) During the periods mentioned above, except for the emissions provided for in Article 37 (see Nos. 934 to 949):
- 735 NOC a) transmissions must cease within the bands 485 to 515 kc/s;
- 736 (MOD) b) outside this band, transmissions of stations of the mobile service may continue; stations of the maritime mobile service may listen to these transmissions on the express conditions that they first ensure watch on the distress frequency as provided by No. 733.
737. NOC §10. (1) Stations of the maritime mobile service open to public correspondence and using frequencies in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s must, during their hours of service, remain on watch on the calling frequency 500 kc/s. This watch is obligatory only for class A2 emissions.
- 738 (MOD) (2) These stations, while observing the provisions of No. 733, are authorized to relinquish this watch only when they are engaged in communication on other frequencies.
- 739 (MOD) (3) When they are engaged in such communications:

- Ship stations may maintain this watch by means of an operator using headphones or a loudspeaker or by some appropriate means such as an automatic alarm receiver.
- Coast stations may maintain this watch on the frequency 500 kc/s by means of an operator using headphones or a loudspeaker; in the latter case an indication may be inserted in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*

TITLE SUP Section III -

TITLE NOC Section IV - Bands included between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s

751 MOD ^S§15. In Regions 2 and 3, the frequencies assigned to ship stations for radiotelegraph communication in the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s must, as far as possible, be harmonically related (sub-harmonics) to the frequencies assigned to ship stations in the 4 000 kc/s radiotelegraph band (see Section V).

751a ADD ^S§15a In Region 2, the frequency band 2 070 to 2 080 kc/s is allocated to wide band telegraphy and special transmission systems. The provisions of No. 752a are applicable.

TITLE ADD Section IVa - Additional Provisions applicable in Region 3 only

751b ADD ^S§15a (1) The frequency 2 091 kc/s is the calling frequency for the maritime mobile service of radiotelegraphy in the portions of the band 1 605 to 2 850 kc/s in which radiotelegraphy is authorized.

751c ADD (2) The frequency 2 091 kc/s may be used for calls and replies.

*May require amendment ~~when~~ Article 20 has been examined.

- 751d ADD (3) Every coast station using the calling frequency 2 091 kc/s must, as far as possible, maintain watch on this frequency during its working hours.
- 751e ADD (4) Coast stations which use the frequency 2 091 kc/s for calling must be able to use at least one other frequency in the portions of the band 1 605 - 2 850 kc/s in which the maritime mobile radiotelegraph service is admitted.
- 751f ADD (5) One of these frequencies is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations to indicate that it is the normal working frequency of the station. Supplementary frequencies, if assigned, are shown in ordinary type.
- 751g ADD (6) Working frequencies of coast stations must be chosen in such a manner as to avoid interference with other stations.
- TITLE NOC Section V - Band included between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s
- TITLE NOC 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 employ only class A1 emission. However, other classes of emission are not precluded in the high traffic bands 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.
- 752a ADD (1a) Mobile stations equipped to operate in the frequency bands allocated to ships for wide band telegraphy and special transmission systems may use any class of emission other than manual morse and telephony provided that such emissions can be contained within the wide band channels indicated in No.787.

752b ADD (1b) Coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile exclusive bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s shall not use class A2 emission.

752c ADD (1c) Coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s shall at no time use an antenna input power in excess of the following:*

<u>Band</u>	<u>Maximum Power</u>
4 Mc/s	5 kW
6 Mc/s	5 kW
8 Mc/s	10 kW
12 Mc/s	15 kW
16 Mc/s	15 kW
22 Mc/s	15 kW

753 SUP

754 SUP

755 MOD ^S17. (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:

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

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

756.1 SUP

*Committee 8 to align with the definition of "power".

- 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 whaling factory vessels, tankers above 50,000 tons gross and cargo ships above 12,500 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 (MOD) (2) For the purpose of this Section:
- a passenger ship is a vessel defined as such by the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea;
 - a cargo ship is any ship that is not a passenger ship as defined above.
- 760 (MOD) (3) The arrangement of the frequencies in the ship radiotelegraph bands is illustrated graphically in Appendix 10.
- 761 (NOC) §18. For the exchange of radiotelegraph communications with stations of the maritime mobile service, aircraft stations may utilize the frequencies allocated to that service for radiotelegraphy between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s. When using these frequencies, aircraft stations must comply with the provisions of this Section.

TITLE NOC B. Call and Reply

- 762 (MOD) §19. (1) In order to establish communication with a station in the maritime mobile service, every ship and aircraft station must use a calling frequency in the bands listed in No. 775.
- 763 (MOD) (2) Frequencies in the calling bands are assigned to each mobile station in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 776 to 780 inclusive.
- 764 NOC §20. In order to reduce interference, mobile stations must, within the means at their disposal, endeavour to select for calling the band with the most favourable propagational characteristics for effecting reliable communication. In the absence of more precise data, a mobile station must, before making a call, listen for the signals of the station with which it desires to communicate. The strength and readability of such signals is a useful guide to propagational conditions and should indicate which is the preferable band for calling.
- 765 (MOD) §21. (1) The calling frequency to be used by a coast station, in each of the bands for which it is equipped, is its normal working frequency as shown in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.* (See No. 774).
- 766 MOD (2) A coast station transmits its calls at specified times in the form of traffic lists on the frequency or frequencies indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations*. (See Nos. 685 and 686).
- 767 NOC §22. Unless the calling station specifies otherwise, the frequency for reply to a call made in any maritime mobile band is as follows:

*May require amendment when Article 20 has been examined.

- 768 NOC a) for a mobile station, its assigned calling frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station;
- 769 NOC b) for a coast station, its normal working frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station.
- 770 NOC §23. When notifying the transmitting frequencies of a coast station, Administrations also indicate on which of the ship calling bands the station keeps watch and, as far as possible, the approximate hours of watchkeeping in Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.). This information shall be published in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*
- TITLE NOC C. Traffic
- 771 MOD §24. (1) A mobile station, after establishing communication on a calling frequency (see No. 762) changes to a working frequency for the transmission of traffic. No working shall be conducted on any frequency in the calling bands.
- 772 (MOD) (2) Working frequencies shall be assigned to mobile stations in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 781 to 797 inclusive.
- 773 NOC §25. (1) A coast station shall transmit its traffic on its normal working frequency or on other working frequencies assigned to it.
- 773a ADD (1a) Countries which share a channel in one of the exclusive maritime mobile bands between 4 000 kc/s and 23 000 kc/s should afford special consideration to the countries among them which have no other channel in the same band and should endeavour to use their primary channel to the greatest extent possible, in order to permit the latter countries to satisfy their minimum communication requirements.

*May require amendment when Article 20 has been examined

774 NOC (2) Working frequencies of coast stations using the bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s are included within the following limits:

4 238 to 4 368 kc/s

6 357 to 6 525 kc/s

8 476 to 8 745 kc/s

12 714 to 13 130 kc/s

16 952 to 17 290 kc/s

22 400 to 22 650 kc/s

TITLE MOD D. Assignment of frequencies to mobile stations

TITLE NOC 1. Calling Frequencies of Ship Stations

775 NOC §26. (1) The calling frequencies assigned to ship stations are included within the following bands:

4 177 to 4 187 kc/s

6 265.5 to 6 280.5 kc/s

8 354 to 8 374 kc/s

12 531 to 12 561 kc/s

16 708 to 16 748 kc/s

22 220 to 22 270 kc/s

776 (MOD) (2) In the 4 000 kc/s maritime mobile service band, the calling frequencies must be uniformly distributed within the calling band. They are preferably spaced 1 kc/s apart. The extreme frequencies assignable are 4 178 and 4 186 kc/s as indicated in Appendix 10.

774.1 SUP

- 777 NOC (3) In each of the other maritime mobile service bands between 4 000 and 18 000 kc/s, the calling frequencies must be in harmonic relationship with those in the 4 000 kc/s calling band. In the 22 000 kc/s calling band, the preferable spacing of calling frequencies is 5 kc/s.
- 778 (MOD) §27. The Administration to which a ship station is subject shall assign to it a series of calling frequencies including one frequency in each of the bands in which the station is equipped to transmit. In the bands between 4 000 and 18 000 kc/s, the frequencies assigned to each ship station shall be in harmonic relationship. Each administration must take the necessary steps to assign such harmonic series of calling frequencies to ships in accordance with an orderly system of rotation so as to distribute these frequencies uniformly throughout the calling bands as outlined in No. 776. The same system of uniform distribution shall be applied in the assignment of calling frequencies in the 22 000 kc/s calling band.
- 779 (MOD) §28. (1) The centre calling frequency in each of the calling bands indicated in No. 775 shall be reserved as far as possible for the use of aircraft desiring to communicate with stations of the maritime mobile service. These frequencies are the following: 4 182; 6 273; 8 364; 12 546; 16 728 and 22 245 kc/s.
- 780 MOD (2) The frequency 8 364 kc/s, however, shall not be assigned to or used by ship stations except to establish communications relating to the safety of life. It is designated for use by survival craft stations if they are equipped to transmit on frequencies between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, and

if they desire to establish with stations of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services communications relating to search and rescue operations.

TITLE NOC 2. Working Frequencies of Mobile Stations

TITLE NOC a) General

780a ADD §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.

MOD §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.

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.

783 MOD §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.

784 (MOD) §29b In the case of the 22 000 kc/s band, which is not in harmonic relationship with the other bands, the frequencies are spaced as follows and indicated in Appendix 10:

785 MOD a) in the high traffic ship band the working frequencies are spaced 6 kc/s apart, the extreme frequencies assignable being 22 151 and 22 217 kc/s;

786 MOD b) in the low traffic ship band the working frequencies are spaced 2.5 kc/s apart, the extreme frequencies assignable being 22 272.5 and 22 395 kc/s.

787 SUP

TITLE ADD aa) Working frequencies for ship stations using wide band telegraphy and special transmission systems.

787a ADD §30a The working frequencies assigned to ship stations using wide band telegraphy and special transmission systems are included within the following bands:

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 ship stations within its jurisdiction and employing wide band telegraphy and special transmission systems, one or 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 telegraphy and special transmission systems are assigned less than the total number of channels in a band, the administration 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. 787a) but not in accord with No. 780a may be assigned by Administrations to meet the needs of specific systems. In so doing, however, Administrations shall take into account the 4 kc/s channelling set forth in Appendix 10 and adhere to such channelling as far as possible.

TITLE MOD b) Working frequencies of high traffic ships

788 MOD §31. The working frequencies assigned to high traffic ships are included within the following bands:

4 160 to 4 177 kc/s

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 rotation which will ensure approximately the same number of assignments on any one frequency.

791 SUP

791.1 SUP

792 MOD §33. For the exclusive purpose of communication with stations of the maritime mobile service an aircraft station may be assigned one or more series of working frequencies 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:

4 187 to 4 238 kc/s

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).

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 NOC (3) For example, if the frequency assigned to a ship station is the lowest frequency assignable in group A, the other must be the lowest frequency assignable in group B. If one of the frequencies assigned is the second frequency from the low frequency end of group A, then the other frequency assigned must be the second frequency from the low frequency end of group B, etc.
- 97 NOC (4) Each Administration shall assign successively one such pair of frequencies to each of its ship stations commencing at either end of the band. When all available working frequencies in a band have been assigned in this manner, the process shall be repeated as often as is necessary to satisfy all its requirements and to ensure a uniform distribution of assignments throughout the band.
- 797a ADD (4a) Administrations shall try to ensure that group A and group B frequencies are equally used for traffic, and to this end shall arrange, as far as possible, for half their ship stations to begin traffic on a group A frequency, and for the other half to begin on a group B one.
- TITLE NOC D. Abbreviations for the designation of working frequencies
- 798 NOC §36. The following system of abbreviations may be used to designate working frequencies:
- 799 NOC a) in the case of a working frequency included between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, transmit the last three figures of the frequency excluding fractions of a kilocycle;

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.

800a ADD ba) In case of poor receiving conditions on the working frequency stated by the cargo ship according to No. 800, the coast station may request the ship to change to transmissions on its supplementary working frequency in the same frequency band. This request is made by the transmission of QSY B or QSY A as the case may be.

TITLE NOC Section VI - Aeronautical Mobile Service

801 MOD §37. Governments may, by agreement, decide the frequencies to be used for call and reply in the aeronautical mobile service. These frequencies, as well as the conditions governing their use are listed in the service documents published by the Secretary-General of the Union.

802 MOD §38. Any aircraft in distress shall transmit the distress call on the frequency on which watch is kept by the land or mobile stations capable of helping it. When the call is intended for stations in the maritime mobile service, the provisions of Nos. 714 and 714a shall be complied with.

803 SUP

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No 607 - FES
20 novembre 1959

COMMISSION 7
COMMITTEE 7
COMISION 7

RAPPORT DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION 7B A LA COMMISSION 7

A la 21ème séance de la Sous-Commission 7B, il a été décidé que le numéro 277 (Article 9, section V) peut être supprimé en raison des décisions qui ont été prises en ce qui concerne les dispositions du Règlement relatives aux stations d'engin de sauvetage.

Il est proposé de demander à la Commission 4 de bien vouloir prendre note de cette décision.

REPORT FROM SUB-COMMITTEE 7B TO COMMITTEE 7

At the twenty first Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B it was decided that R.R 277 (Article 9, Section V) could be deleted in consequence of the decisions taken in regard to the Radio Regulations relating to survival craft stations.

It is proposed that Committee 4 should be asked to take note of this decisions.

INFORME DE LA SUBCOMISION 7B A LA COMISION 7

En su 21.^a sesión; la Subcomisión 7B ha convenido en que podía suprimirse el RR 277 (Artículo 9, Sección V) como consecuencia de las decisiones adoptadas en relación con las disposiciones del Reglamento referentes a las estaciones de embarcaciones de salvamento.

Se propone pedir a la Comisión 4 tome nota de esta decisión.

Le Président
The Chairman
El Presidente,
R.M. Billington



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 608-E
20 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7

APPENDIX 9. SECTION II - MISCELLANEOUS ABBREVIATIONS
AND SIGNALS

As a result of a decision taken by Sub-Committee 7C to adopt the expression "DDD SOS SOS SOS DDD" to identify the transmission by radiotelegraphy of a distress message by a station not itself in distress, it is suggested that the following modification be included in Section II of Appendix 9:

DDD Used to identify the transmission of the distress message by a station not itself in distress (See No. 915g).

It is proposed that this definition be included as an addendum to Document No. 522.

Y. Nomura
Acting Chairman, Committee 7

CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 23 AU 29 NOVEMBRE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 23 TO 29 NOVEMBER

PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 23 AL 29 DE NOVIEMBRE

Document N.º 609-FES
20 novembre 1959

	23 Lundi Monday Lunes				24 Mardi Tuesday Martes				25 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				26 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				27 Vendredi Friday Viernes				28 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*)								
Com.4				A		A	A			A	A			A	A			B	B	A	A			
Com.5									B	B			B	B			B	B						
G.T. 5A (5A1-5A2)	F	F	F	F	F	F					E	E			F	F			F	F	F	F		
G.T. 5B						F	F																	
S.G.T. 5B6	E	E																						
Com.6													C	C										
G.T. Com.6			H	H		H	H	H	H										H	H				
G.T. 6 ad hoc 5	L	L												H	H									
Com. 7	D ¹⁾	D ¹⁾			D ²⁾	D ²⁾	D ¹⁾	D ¹⁾	D ²⁾	D ²⁾			D ¹⁾	D ¹⁾										
S.Com. 7A	D ¹⁾	D ¹⁾					D ¹⁾	D ¹⁾					D ¹⁾	D ¹⁾										
G.T. 7A8					H	H																		
S.Com. 7B			D	D	D ²⁾	D ²⁾			D ²⁾	D ²⁾	D	D					D	D						
S.Com. 7C															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	K	K

*) A 18 h. 30.

1.) Com. 7 ou S.Com. 7A.

2.) Com. 7 ou S.Com. 7B.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 610-E (Rev.)
30 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

a) Sub-Committee 7A submits for approval to Committee 7 the following texts concerning:

a Recommendation relation to the re-classification of public correspondence categories of ship and aircraft stations

b) The report itself concerning that article will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

Chairman

P. Bouchier

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO A RE-CLASSIFICATION
OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE CATEGORIES OF SHIP STATIONS

The Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva (1959)

considering

- a) that in the international service of public correspondence, No. 844 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, radiotelegraph ship stations maintaining eight hours (H8) daily watch and those maintaining sixteen hours (H16) daily watch as classified in the same category, viz. the second category;
- b) that in the same service, No. 851 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, classifies all ship stations equipped solely with radiotelephony in the same category, irrespective of the daily watch they maintain and regardless of the development which is taking place;

recommends

1. that Administrations should study the advisability of extending the ship radiotelegraph station categories to four, viz. 24 hours, 16 hours, 8 hours and no fixed hours of watch, and of expanding the categories of ships fitted solely with radiotelephony to a number which more adequately reflects actual watch-keeping conditions;
2. that Administrations should present to the next Administrative Radio Conference, proposals concerning this matter, in order to amend the Article 45, Section IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 610-E
19 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7.

a) Sub-Committee 7A submits for approval to Committee 7 the following texts concerning:

a Recommendation relating to the re-classification of public correspondence categories of ship and aircraft stations.

b) The report itself concerning that article will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

Chairman :
P. Bouchier,

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO THE RE-CLASSIFICATION
OF PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE CATEGORIES OF SHIP AND AIRCRAFT STATIONS

The Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva (1959)

considering :

1. that in the international service of public correspondence, No. 844 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, classified ship stations maintaining eight hours (H8) daily watch and those maintaining sixteen hours (H16) daily watch in the same category, viz. the second category;
2. that in the same service, No. 851 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, classifies all ship stations equipped solely with radiotelephony in a single category, irrespective of the daily watch they maintain and regardless of the development which is taking place;

recommends :

that Administrations should study the advisability of extending the ship radiotelegraph station categories to four, viz. 24 hours, 16 hours, 8 hours and no fixed hours of watch, and of expanding the categories of ships fitted solely with radiotelephony to a number which more adequately reflects actual watch-keeping conditions.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 611-E
20 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

INTERPRETATION OF No. 253 OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS

MEMORANDUM BY THE I.F.R.B.

1. The interpretation given by the I.F.R.B. to the term "priority" has been explained in Section II, paragraph 3.7.12 of the Board's report to the Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 20). This interpretation means, in effect, that for the bands for which Article 11 of the Radio Regulations is in force, stations of a "non-priority" service have only the rights which are defined in sub-paragraphs 1), 2) and 3) of paragraph 7 (A) of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2). In this connection, it has been necessary to interpret No. 253 of the Radio Regulations with respect to the bands 2 300 kc/s - 2 498 kc/s (Region 1) and 2 300 - 2 495 kc/s (Region 3) by virtue of R.R. 150 (Footnote 36 appended to the Table of Frequency Allocations) which is in force and therefore brings No. 253 into force with respect to these bands (No. 169 of E.A.R.C. Agreement refers). There has been no need, to date, for the I.F.R.B. to interpret, and apply, the provisions of No. 253 of the Radio Regulations with respect to the bands 2 300 - 2 4 95 kc/s (Region 2), 3 200 - 3 400 kc/s (All Regions), 4 750 - 4 995 (All Regions), and 5 005 - 5 060 kc/s (All Regions) since this Regulation is not in force for these bands (Article 18 of E.A.R.C. Agreement refers).
2. If the wording of No. 253 is retained in its present form, for application to the new Table of Frequency Allocations, without further qualification, the I.F.R.B. will thus interpret this Regulation as meaning that, within the Tropical Zone, stations of the broadcasting service will have the "priority" which is defined in paragraph 7 (A) of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2); and stations of "the other services with which it shares the bands listed in No. 244" will have to observe the conditions specified for "stations of a 'non-priority' service" which are also specified in paragraph 7 (A) of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2).
3. This means that stations of other services, sharing the band with the broadcasting service, which are situated in the Tropical Zone would have to suspend operations if they interfered with a station of the broadcasting service, also in the Tropical Zone, which is brought into operation at a later date. However, stations of these other services (and also stations of the broadcasting service) which are situated within the Tropical Zone would have equality of right to operate with the stations of these other services which are situated outside the Tropical Zone.



4. If Committee 4 desired to afford a greater degree of "permanence" to the stations of the other services in the Tropical Zone which share the bands concerned with the broadcasting service, it would, in the view of the I.F.R.B., be necessary to reword No. 253 of the Radio Regulations. For example, if it were reworded to read :

"Within the Tropical Zone, the broadcasting service is the main service and the other services with which it shares the bands listed in No. 244 are permitted services".

then the provisions of paragraph 7 (B) of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2) would apply.

This would mean that, within the Tropical Zone, stations of the other services which have been brought into operation would be able to claim protection from harmful interference from a broadcasting station which is brought into operation at a later date and would not be required to afford protection to such a station.

5. Committee 4 recognized that the application of the concepts of paragraph 7 of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2) to already-adopted frequency assignment Plans and Lists might well affect the status of assignments contained therein and it invited the attention of Committee 5 to this matter. The treatment to be accorded to assignments, in the bands concerned, which have been entered in the Master Radio Frequency Record is therefore already under consideration by Committee 5.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 612-E
17 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBER AT PRESENT ENTITLED
"NETHERLANDS, SURINAM, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW GUINEA"

I have the honour to submit the attached letter which I have received from the Head of the Netherlands Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Gerald C. Gross,
Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

PLENARY MEETING

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

Delegation of the Kingdom
of the Netherlands

Geneva, 16 November, 1959

Secretary-General of the Inter-
national Telecommunication Union,
Palais Wilson,
GENEVA.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Kingdom of the Netherlands constitutionally comprises the Netherlands, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and the non-self-governing territory of Netherlands New Guinea.

In connection herewith and in order to simplify matters I should be most grateful to you if henceforth the denomination "Kingdom of the Netherlands" were used in all documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference and of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1959, when reference is made to the "Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea".

This, consequently, also applies to Annex 1 of the International Telecommunication Convention, so that in Annex 1 of the new Convention the present denomination should be replaced by "Netherlands (Kingdom of the)".

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

J.D.H. van der Toorn,

Head of the Delegation of the
Kingdom of the Netherlands
to the Plenipotentiary Conference,
Geneva, 1959

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 613-E
20 November, 1959

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union at Geneva, (1959)

considering

- a) That under the provision of Chapter 18 of the General Regulations, proposals for the modification of the Radio Regulations are to be extracted from the C.C.I.R. Recommendations one year before the appropriate Administrative Conference;
- b) that in any event it is clearly desirable to publish all relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations no later than the proposals for the modification of the Radio Regulations;.

resolves

1. that the Administrative Council, in fixing a date for the next Administrative Radio Conference, shall take into account the date of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. immediately preceding the Administrative Radio Conference;
2. that a minimum period of twelve months and generally not more than eighteen months shall elapse between the end of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. and the convening of the Administrative Radio Conference.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 614-E
20 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

The following texts are submitted by Sub-Committee 7B
to Committee 7 for approval:

Appendix 10, Sections A and B.

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

Annex : 1



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APPENDIX 10

Section A
(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 Wide Band telegraphy and Special transmission systems			Assignable Working Frequencies High Traffic Ships						Assignable Calling Frequencies			Assignable Working Frequencies Cargo Ships																															
	4140	4142	4146	4150	4154	4158	4161	4162.5	4164	4165.55	4167	4168.5	4170	4171.5	4173	4174.5	4176	4178	4179	4180	4181	4182	4183	4184	4185	4186	4188	4212	4212.5	4236.5	4238													
4																																												
6	6211	6213	6217	6221	6225	6229	6233	6241.5	6243.75	6246	6248.25	6250.5	6252.75	6255	6257.25	6264	6267	6268.5	6270	6271.5	6273	6274.5	6276	6277.5	6279	6282	6318	6318.75	6354.75	6357														
8	8280	8282	8286	8290	8294	8298	8306	8322	8325	8328	8331	8334	8337	8340	8343	8346	8349	8352	8356	8358	8360	8362	8364	8366	8368	8370	8372	8376	8424	8425	8473	8476												
12	12411	12423	12427	12431	12435	12439	12443	12447	12451	12455	12459	12463	12467	12474	12478.5	12483	12487.5	12492	12496.5	12501	12505.5	12510	12514.5	12519	12523.5	12528	12534	12537	12540	12543	12546	12549	12552	12555	12558	12564	12636	12637.5	12709.5	12714				
16	16562	16564	16568	16572	16576	16580	16584	16588	16592	16596	16600	16604	16608	16612	16616	16620	16626	16632	16638	16644	16650	16656	16662	16668	16674	16680	16686	16692	16698	16704	16712	16716	16720	16724	16728	16732	16736	16740	16744	16752	16848	16850	16946	16952
22	22100	22102	22106	22110	22114	22118	22122	22126	22130	22134	22138	22142	22146	22151	22157	22163	22169	22175	22181	22187	22193	22199	22205	22211	22217	22225	22230	22235	22240	22245	22250	22255	22260	22265	22272.5	22332.5	22335	22395	22400					

SECTION B

(See Article 34)

Carrier frequencies for 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		4140
6	6200	-	6200	6203.5	6207	6211
8	8265	8269	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	22088.5		22100
			22081.5	22092		
			22085	22095.5		

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 615-E
20 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

F R A N C E

Proposal

Appendix 9

Number of
proposal

5569

Section II. Miscellaneous Abbreviations and Signals

Insert, in their respective alphabetical positions, the following expressions:

KMH - Kilometres per hour

NMH - Knots (nautical miles) per hour

Reason: To facilitate the use of certain units contained in the signals of Section I of Appendix 9 (Q Code).



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 616-E
20 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Ninth Plenary Meeting

Monday, 23 November, at 3 p.m. - Room A.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 558 and Corrigendum 1.)
2. Procedure for the election of Members of the I.F.R.B.
3. Second series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 573).
4. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea" (Document No. 612).
5. Draft recommendation, based on Proposal No. 4604.
6. Miscellaneous.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 617-E
23 November 1959

SERIES 4

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	260	Art. 13	4-01	
	319	„ 14	4-04	
Com. 7	571	Art. 28	4-06	
	534	„ 30	4-12	
	544	„ 30a	4-16	
Com. 6	319	App. 1a	4-19	
	414	„ 3	4-20	
	485	„ 4	4-29	
Prop. 4603		Recommendation	4-32	



Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: V Art. : 13 Nos. : 372-385	Committee: 6 Doc. No.: 260	Chap. : Art. : Nos. :

CHAPTER V

Title NOC

Interference. Measures against Interference

ARTICLE 13

Title NOC

Interference and Tests

Title NOC

Section I. General Interference

372 MOD

- § 1. All stations are forbidden to carry out :
- unnecessary transmissions ;
 - the transmission of superfluous signals and correspondence ;
 - the transmission of signals without identification (see Article 19).¹⁾

373 NOC

- § 2. All stations shall radiate only as much power as is necessary to ensure a satisfactory service.

374 MOD

- § 3. In order to avoid interference :
- locations of transmitting stations and, where the nature of the service permits, locations of receiving stations must be selected with particular care ;
 - radiation in and reception from unnecessary directions shall be minimized, where the nature of the service permits, by taking the maximum practical advantage of the properties of directional antennas ;
 - the choice and use of transmitters and receivers shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 16.

372.1 ADD

¹⁾ In the present state of the technique, it is recognized nevertheless that the transmission of identifying signals for certain radio systems (e.g. radio determination and radio relay systems) is not always possible.

- 375 MOD § 4. The class of emission to be employed by a station should be such as to achieve minimum interference and efficient spectrum utilization. In selecting the class of emission to meet these objectives every effort must be made to minimize the bandwidth occupied, taking into account the practical and technical considerations of the service to be performed.
- 376 MOD § 5. If, while complying with the provisions of Article 16, a station causes harmful interference through its spurious emissions, special measures must be taken to eliminate such interference.
- Title NOC **Section II. Industrial Interference**
- 377 MOD § 6. Administrations shall take all practicable and necessary steps to ensure that the operation of electrical apparatus or installations of any kind including power networks does not cause harmful interference to a radio service operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.
- Title NOC **Section III. Special Cases of Interference**
- 378/379 MOD § 7. Except in cases of distress, communications between ship stations or between ship and aircraft stations or between aircraft stations must not interfere with the work of coast or aeronautical stations. When such interference is produced, the ship or aircraft stations which cause it must stop transmitting or change frequency upon the first request of the land station concerned.
- Title NOC **Section IV. Tests**
- 380 (MOD) § 8. (1) Before authorizing tests and experiments in any station each administration, in order to avoid harmful interference, shall prescribe the taking of all possible precautions such as the choice of frequency and of time and the reduction or, in all cases where this is possible, the suppression of radiation. Any harmful interference resulting from tests and experiments shall be eliminated with the least possible delay.

381 NOC

(2) Signals for testing and adjustment must be chosen in such a manner that no confusion will arise with a signal, abbreviation, etc., having a special meaning defined by these Regulations or by the International Code of Signals.

382 (MOD)

(3) For testing stations in the mobile services see Nos. 679 and 680.

Title SUP

Section V.

383 SUP

384 SUP

385 SUP

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: V Art. : 14 Nos. : 385a-391	Committee: 6 Doc. No.: 319	Chap.: Art. : Nos. :

ARTICLE 14 *

Title	MOD	Procedure in the Case of Harmful Interference
385a	ADD	§ 0a. Countries should exercise the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance in the application of the provisions of Article 45 of the Convention and of this Article to the settlement of problems of harmful interference.
385b	ADD	§ 0b. When a case of such interference is reported by a receiving station, it shall give to the transmitting station interfered with all possible information which will assist in determining the source and characteristics of the interference.
385c	ADD	§ 0c. Where practicable and subject to agreement by administrations of the countries concerned such interference may be dealt with by direct coordination between their operating organizations.
385d	ADD	§ 0d. If a case of interference so justifies, the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference shall notify the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the transmitting station being interfered with giving all possible information.
386	MOD	§ 1. If further observations and measurements are necessary to determine the source and characteristics of and to establish the responsibility for the interference, the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with may seek the co-operation of other administrations, particularly of the administration having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference, or of other organizations.
387	MOD	§ 2. Having determined the source and characteristics of the interference, the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with shall inform the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the interfering station giving all useful information in order that this administration may take such steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference.

* For the purposes of this Article, the term "administration" includes the centralizing office, where appropriate.

- 388 MOD § 3. When a safety service suffers interference, or in other cases with the prior approval of the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with, the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference may also approach directly the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the interfering station.
- 388a ADD § 3a. In cases of interference where rapid action is required, communications between administrations shall be transmitted by the quickest means available.
- 388b ADD § 3b. Full particulars relating to interference shall, whenever possible, be given in the form indicated in Appendix 1a.
- 389 MOD § 4. If the interference persists in spite of actions taken in accordance with the procedures outlined above, the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with may address to the administration having jurisdiction over the interfering transmitting station a report of irregularity or infraction in accordance with Article 15.
- 390 MOD § 5. If there is a specialized international organization for a particular service, reports of irregularities and of infractions relating to interference caused by the stations in this service may be addressed to such organization at the same time as to the administration concerned.
- 391 § 6. *

* The text of this paragraph will be issued following a decision by Committee 5 on matters relating to the I.F.R.B.

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: XIII Art. : 28 Nos. : 573-601	Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 571	Chap.: Art. : Nos. :

ARTICLE 28

Title (MOD)	Conditions to be Observed by Mobile Stations
Title NOC 573 (MOD) 574 MOD 575 NOC 576 NOC 576a ADD 577 NOC 578 NOC 579 MOD 580 MOD	<p style="text-align: center;">Section I. General Provisions</p> <p>§ 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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) For the use of class B emissions by mobile stations see No. 232.</p> <p>§ 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.</p> <p>§ 3. The energy radiated by receiving apparatus must be reduced to the lowest possible value and must not cause harmful interference to other stations.</p> <p>§ 3a. Administrations shall take all practicable steps necessary 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.</p> <p>§ 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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(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.</p> <p>§ 5. The operation of a broadcasting service (see Nos. 21 and 22) by mobile stations at sea and over the sea is prohibited.</p> <p>§ 6. Mobile stations must be provided with the documents enumerated in the appropriate section of Appendix 8.</p>

Title	ADD	Section Ia. Special Provisions regarding Safety
580a	ADD	§ 6a. (1) 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	(2) 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	§ 6b. The applicable provisions of the present Regulations must, however, be observed in the use of all such installations.
580d	ADD	§ 6c. (1) Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.
580e	ADD	(2) 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. Transmitters 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. 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 § 10a. 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 the use of radiotelegraphy is 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⁾
- 589c ADD c) receive, in addition, class A3 emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.
- 589b.1 ADD ¹⁾ In certain areas administrations may reduce this requirement to one working frequency.

589d	ADD	§ 11a. The provisions of Nos. 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 emissions 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. In addition ship stations should be able to listen on the reception frequency during the course of periods of transmission.

Title	NOC	
598	MOD	
		Section III. Aircraft Stations
		§ 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, preferably class A2 emissions, on the frequency 500 kc/s, or class A3 emissions on the frequency 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	
600	MOD	
		Section IV. Survival Craft Stations
		§ 15. Equipment provided for use in survival craft stations must, if capable of operating on frequencies :
600a	ADD	— <i>between 405 and 535 kc/s</i> , be able to transmit on the frequency 500 kc/s using class A2 emissions (but see No. 232). If the equipment includes a receiver for this band, it must be able to receive class A2 emissions on 500 kc/s ;
600b	ADD	— <i>between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s</i> , be able to transmit on the frequency 2 182 kc/s using class A3 emissions. If the equipment includes a receiver for this band, it must be able to receive class A3 emissions on 2 182 kc/s ;
600c	ADD	— <i>between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s</i> , be able to transmit on the frequency 8 364 kc/s using class A2 emissions. If the equipment includes a receiver 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	— <i>between 118 and 132 Mc/s</i> , be able to transmit on the frequency 121.5 Mc/s, preferably using amplitude mo-

600e ADD

601 SUP

dulated emissions. If the equipment includes a receiver for this band, it must be able to receive class A3 emissions on 121.5 Mc/s ;

— *between 235 and 328.6 Mc/s*, be able to transmit on the frequency 243 Mc/s.

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: XIII Art. : 30 Nos. : 681-703	Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 534	Chap.: Art. : Nos. :

ARTICLE 30

Calls by Radiotelegraphy

Title MOD 681 (MOD) 682 (MOD) 683 MOD 684 MOD 685 (MOD) 685a ADD 686 MOD	<p>§ 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.</p> <p>(2) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service must use the procedure laid down in this Article.</p> <p>§ 2. (1) As a general rule, it rests with the mobile station to establish communication with the land station. For this purpose, the mobile station may call the land station only when it comes within the service area of the latter, that is to say, that area within which, by using an appropriate frequency, the mobile station can be heard by the land station.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>§ 3. (1) In addition, each 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 it has 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.</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(2) Coast stations shall transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequencies in the appropriate bands.</p>
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- 687 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 when the frequency 500 kc/s is used.
- 689 (MOD) (5) They do not apply when frequencies in the bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s are used.
- 690 (MOD) (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 traffic lists, transmitted by coast stations. On hearing their call sign in such a list they must reply as soon as they can do so.
- 692 (MOD) (8) When the traffic cannot be sent immediately, the coast station shall inform 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.
- 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 (see No. 950) of the radiotelegrams or radiotelephone calls that mobile stations have on hand and on the need for allowing each calling station to clear the greatest possible number of communications.

*) The exact name of the List to be stated later.

- 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 in progress, the provisions of Nos. 694 and 695 are not applicable. 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 between calls.
- 698 SUP
- 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 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.
- 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 visit.
- 702a ADD (1a) The information referred to in Nos. 700 to 702, preceded by the abbreviation TR, should be furnished by mobile stations, without prior request from the coast station, whenever such a measure seems appropriate.

703 MOD

(2) The information referred to in Nos. 700 to 702a is furnished on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap. : XIII Art. : 30a Nos. : 703a-703w	Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 544	Chap. : Art. : Nos. :

ARTICLE 30a

Title	ADD	Calls by Radiotelephony
703a	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) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service must use the procedure laid down in this Article.
703b	ADD	
703c	ADD	§ 2. (1) As a general rule, it rests with the mobile station to establish communication with the land station. For this purpose the mobile station may call the land station, only when it comes within the service area of the latter, that is to say, that area within which by using an appropriate frequency, the mobile station can be heard by the land station. (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.
703d	ADD	
703e	ADD	§ 3. (1) In addition, each 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 it has 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. (2) Coast stations shall transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequencies in the appropriate bands.
703f	ADD	
703g	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.

- 703h ADD (4) The provisions of No. 703g are obligatory when the frequencies 2 182 kc/s and 156.80 Mc/s are used.
- 703i 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.*)
- 703j ADD (6) Mobile stations should as far as possible listen to the traffic lists transmitted by coast stations. On hearing their call sign in such a list they must reply as soon as they can do so.
- 703k ADD (7) When the traffic cannot be sent immediately, the coast station shall inform 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.
- 703l 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 (see No. 950) of the radiotelegrams or radiotelephone calls that mobile stations have on hand and on the need for allowing each calling station to clear the greatest possible number of communications.
- 703m ADD § 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.

*) The exact name of the List to be stated later.

- 703n 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.
- 703o ADD (3) Before renewing the call, the calling station must ascertain that the station called is not in communication with another station.
- 703p ADD (4) If there is no reason to believe that harmful interference will be caused to other communications in progress, the provisions of Nos. 703m and 703n are not applicable. 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.
- 703q ADD § 6. Mobile stations shall not radiate a carrier wave between calls.
- 703r ADD § 7. 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.
- 703s ADD § 8. (1) The land station may ask the mobile station to furnish it with the following information :
- 703t ADD a) position and, whenever possible, course and speed.
- 703u ADD b) next place of visit.
- 703v ADD (2) The information referred to in Nos. 703s to 703u should be furnished by mobile stations without prior request from the coast station, whenever such a measure seems appropriate.
- 703w ADD (3) The information referred to in Nos. 703s to 703v is furnished on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

Former reference

Source

New reference

APP 1a

Committee: 6
Doc. No.: 319

ADD.

APPENDIX 1a

Report of Harmful Interference

(See Article 14)

Particulars concerning the station causing the interference :

- A. Name or call sign and category of station
- B. Frequency measured
- C. Class of emission
- D. Bandwidth
- E. Field strength
- F. Nature of interference

Particulars concerning the transmitting station interfered with :

- G. Name or call sign and category of station
- H. Frequency assigned
- I. Frequency measured
- J. Class of emission
- K. Bandwidth
- L. Field strength

Particulars furnished by the receiving station experiencing the interference :

- M. Name of station
- N. Geographic location of station
- O. Dates and times of occurrence of harmful interference
- P. Other particulars
- Q. Requested action

(For convenience and brevity telegraphic reports shall be in the format above, using the letters in the order listed in lieu of the explanatory titles, and an " X " after any such letter if no information on this particular item is reported.)

Former reference	Source	New reference
App. 3	Committee: 6 Doc. No.: 414	

APPENDIX 3

Title MOD

Table of Frequency Tolerances †

(See Article 16)

MOD

1. Frequency tolerance is defined in Article 1 and is expressed in parts in 10^6 or, in some cases, in cycles per second.

MOD

2. The power shown for the various categories of stations is the mean power as defined in Article 1.

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until January 1, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before January 1, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after January 1, 1964 and to all transmitters after January 1, 1966 *
	* January 1, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
<i>Band : 10 to 535 kc/s</i>		
1. <i>Fixed Stations :</i>		
-10 to 50 kc/s	1 000	1 000
-50 to 535 kc/s	200	200
2. <i>Land Stations :</i>		
a) <i>Coast Stations:</i>		
-power 200 W or less	500	500
-power above 200 W	200	200
b) <i>Aeronautical Stations</i>		
	200 *	100 *

† Certain services may need tighter tolerances for technical and operational reasons.

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until January 1, 1966* to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before January 1, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after January 1, 1964 and to all transmitters after January 1, 1966 *
	* January 1, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
3. <i>Mobile Stations</i> :		
a) Ship Stations	1 000 ¹⁾	1 000 ¹⁾
b) Ship's Emergency Transmitters	5 000	5 000
c) Survival Craft Stations	5 000	5 000
d) Aircraft Stations	500	500
4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i>	200 *	100 *
5. <i>Broadcasting Stations</i>	20 c/s	10 c/s
<i>Band : 535 to 1 605 kc/s</i> <i>Broadcasting Stations</i>	20 c/s	10 c/s ²⁾
<i>Band : 1 605 to 4 000 kc/s</i>		
1. <i>Fixed Stations</i> :		
-power 200 W or less	100	100
-power above 200 W	50	50
2. <i>Land Stations</i> :		
-power 200 W or less	100	100
-power above 200 W	50	50

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until January 1, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before January 1, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after January 1, 1964 and to all transmitters after January 1, 1966 *
	* January 1, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
3. Mobile Stations : a) Ship Stations b) Survival Craft Stations c) Aircraft Stations d) Land Mobile Stations	200 — 200 * 200	200 300 100 * 200
4. Radiodetermination Stations : -power 200 W or less -power above 200 W	100 50	100 50
5. Broadcasting Stations	50	20
Band : 4 to 29.7 Mc/s 1. Fixed Stations : -power 500 W or less -power above 500 W	100 30	50 15
2. Land Stations : a) Coast Stations: -power 500 W or less -power above 500 W and below 5kW -power 5 kW and above	50 50 * 50	50 30 * 15

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until January 1, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before January 1, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after January 1, 1964 and to all transmitters after January 1, 1966 *
* January 1, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.		
b) Aeronautical Stations: -power 500 W or less -power above 500 W	100 50	100 50
c) Base Stations: -power 500 W or less -power above 500 W	100 50	100 50
3. <i>Mobile Stations</i> :		
a) Ship Stations :		
1) Class A1 emission	200	200
2) Emission other than		
Class A1:		
-power 50 W or less	50 ³	50 ³
-power above 50 W	50	50
b) Survival Craft Stations	200	200
c) Aircraft Stations	200 *	100 *
d) Land Mobile Stations	200	200
4. <i>Broadcasting Stations</i>	30	15

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until January 1, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before January 1, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after January 1, 1964 and to all transmitters after January 1, 1966 *
	* January 1, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
<p><i>Band : 29.7 to 100 Mc/s</i></p> <p>1. <i>Fixed Stations :</i> -power 200 W or less -power above 200 W</p> <p>2. <i>Land Stations :</i> -power 15 W or less -power above 15 W</p> <p>3. <i>Mobile Stations :</i> -power 5 W or less -power above 5 W</p> <p>4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i></p> <p>5. <i>Broadcasting Stations (other than television) :</i> -power 50 W or less -power above 50 W</p> <p>6. <i>Broadcasting Stations (television sound and vision) :</i> -power 50 W or less -power above 50 W</p>	<p>200 *</p> <p>200</p> <p>200</p> <p>200</p> <p>200</p> <p>200</p> <p>50</p> <p>30</p> <p>100</p> <p>30</p> <p>100</p> <p>30</p>	<p>50 *</p> <p>30</p> <p>50</p> <p>20</p> <p>100</p> <p>50</p> <p>200</p> <p>50</p> <p>20</p> <p>100</p> <p>1 000 c/s</p>

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until January 1, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before January 1, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after January 1, 1964 and to all transmitters after January 1, 1966 *
	* January 1, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i>	200 * 4) 5)	50 * 4) 5)
5. <i>Broadcasting Stations (other than television)</i>	30	20
6. <i>Broadcasting Stations (television sound and vision):</i>		
–power 100 W or less	100	100
–power above 100 W	30	1.000 c/s
Band : 470 to 2 450 Mc/s		
1. <i>Fixed Stations :</i>		
–power 100 W or less	7 500 6)	300 6)
–power above 100 W	7 500	100 7)
2. <i>Land Stations</i>	7 500	300
3. <i>Mobile Stations</i>	7 500	300
4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i>	7 500 8)	500 8)
5. <i>Broadcasting Stations (other than television)</i>	7 500	100

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until January 1, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before January 1, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after January 1, 1964 and to all transmitters after January 1, 1966 *
	* January 1, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
<p>6. <i>Broadcasting Stations</i> (television, sound and vision) in the band 470-960 Mc/s :</p> <p>-power 100 W or less -power above 100 W</p>	<p>7 500 7 500</p>	<p>100 1 000 c/s</p>
<p><i>Band : 2 450 to 10 500 Mc/s</i></p> <p>1. <i>Fixed Stations</i> :</p> <p>-power 100 W or less -power above 100 W</p> <p>2. <i>Land Stations</i></p> <p>3. <i>Mobile Stations</i></p> <p>4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i> :</p>	<p>7 500 ⁶⁾ 7 500</p> <p>7 500</p> <p>7 500</p> <p>7 500 ⁶⁾</p>	<p>300 ⁶⁾ 100 ⁷⁾</p> <p>300</p> <p>300</p> <p>2 000 ⁶⁾</p>
<p><i>Band : 10.5 to 40 Gc/s</i></p> <p>1. <i>Fixed Stations</i></p> <p>2. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i>.</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>500</p> <p>7 500 ⁵⁾</p>

Title (MOD)

Notes referring to Table of Frequency Tolerances

- ¹⁾ At the present time some administrations permit those ships' transmitters fulfilling the role of standby to a main transmitter not only for distress but also for traffic purposes to operate with a tolerance of 5000. 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 Ships' Emergency Transmitters, have a frequency tolerance of 1 000.
- ²⁾ In the area covered by the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) the tolerance of 20 c/s may continue to be applied.
- ³⁾ For certain ship transmitters, of a power 50 W or less, using only frequencies below 13 Mc/s in tropical regions, the tolerance of 50 can be increased to 200. These transmitters are sometimes used in such regions in the same circumstances as those of the band 1 605—4000 Kc/s.
- ⁴⁾ This tolerance is not applicable to survival craft stations operating on the frequency 243 Mc/s.
- ⁵⁾ Where specific frequencies are not assigned to radar stations the bandwidth occupied by the emissions of such stations shall be maintained wholly within the band allocated to the service and the indicated tolerance does not apply.
- ⁶⁾ For certain transmitters using time division multiplex the tolerance of 300 may be increased to 500.
- ⁷⁾ This tolerance applies only to such emissions for which the necessary bandwidth does not exceed 3 000 kc/s; for larger bandwidth emissions a tolerance of 300 applies.

Former reference	Source	New reference
APP 4	Committee: 6 Doc. No.: 485	

APPENDIX 4

Title	MOD	Table of Tolerances for the Levels of Spurious Emissions
	(MOD)	(See Article 16)
	ADD	1. The following table indicates the tolerances which shall apply to the mean power of any spurious emission supplied by a transmitter to the antenna transmission line.
	ADD	2. Furthermore, spurious radiation from any part of the installation other than the antenna system, i.e. the antenna and its transmission line, shall not have an effect greater than would occur if this antenna system were supplied with the maximum permissible power at that spurious emission frequency.
	ADD	3. These tolerances shall not, however, apply to ship's emergency transmitters or survival craft stations.
	ADD	4. For technical or operational reasons, specific services may demand tolerances tighter than those specified in the Table.
	ADD	5. The final date by which all equipment shall meet the tolerances specified in Column B is 1 January, 1970. Nevertheless, all administrations recognize 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 under their jurisdiction well before this date and wherever possible by 1 January, 1966.
	ADD	6. No tolerance is specified for transmitters operating on fundamental frequencies above 235 Mc/s. For these transmitters the levels of spurious emissions shall be as low as practicable.

Fundamental Frequency Band	The mean power of any spurious emission supplied to the antenna transmission line shall not exceed the values specified as tolerances in Columns A and B below	
	A	B
	Tolerances applicable until 1 January, 1970 to transmitters now in use and to those installed before 1 January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to all new transmitters installed after 1 January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1 January, 1970
Below 30 Mc/s	40 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding the power of 200 milliwatts	40 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding the power of 50 milliwatts ^{1) 2)}

¹⁾ For transmitters of mean power exceeding 50 kilowatts and which operate below 30 Mc/s over a frequency range approaching an octave or more, a reduction below 50 milliwatts is not mandatory, but a minimum attenuation of 60 decibels shall be provided and every effort should be made to keep within the 50 milliwatts limit.

²⁾ For hand-portable equipment of mean power less than 5 watts which operates in the frequency band below 30 Mc/s the attenuation shall be at least 30 decibels but every effort should be made to attain 40 decibels attenuation.

³⁾ For mobile transmitters which operate below 30 Mc/s any spurious emission shall be at least 40 decibels below the fundamental without exceeding the value of 200 milliwatts, but every effort should be made to keep within the 50 milliwatts limit wherever practicable.

Fundamental Frequency Band	The mean power of any spurious emission supplied to the antenna transmission line shall not exceed the values specified as tolerances in Columns A and B below	
	A	B
	Tolerances applicable until 1 January, 1970 to transmitters now in use and to those installed before 1 January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to all new transmitters installed after 1 January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1 January, 1970
<p>30 Mc/s to 235 Mc/s:</p> <p>for transmitters having mean power:</p> <p>greater than 25 watts</p> <p>25 watts or less</p>		<p>60 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding 1 milliwatt⁴⁾</p> <p>40 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding 25 microwatts and without the necessity for reducing this value below 10 microwatts⁴⁾</p>

⁴⁾ For spurious emissions originating from frequency modulated maritime mobile radio-telephone equipment which operate above 30 Mc/s the mean power of any spurious emission falling in any other international maritime mobile channel, due to products of modulation, shall not exceed a limit of 10 microwatts and the mean power of any other spurious emission on any discrete frequency within the international maritime mobile band shall not exceed a limit of 2.5 microwatts. Where, exceptionally, transmitters of mean power above 20 watts are employed, these limits may be increased in proportion to the mean power of the transmitter.

Source : Plenary Assembly
Prop 4603

RECOMMENDATION No. ...

Frequency-modulation Transmissions

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering :

- a) that listeners should be enabled to hear national broadcasting transmissions free of interference from other stations ;
- b) that in many regions, the overloading of the frequency bands Nos. 5 and 6 is such that listening is becoming increasingly difficult ;
- c) that experience has shown that where frequency-modulated transmissions are broadcast in the frequency band No. 8, listeners in those countries are assured of improved, interference-free reception ;

recommends :

that the Members and Associate Members of the Union should consider the possibility of using frequency-modulated transmissions for their national broadcasting services.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 618-E
21 November 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

THIRD REPORT

by

Working Group 5B to Committee 5

In accordance with the terms of reference given to Working Group 5B1 by Working Group 5B for the following bands:

14 - 150 kc/s	.....	World-wide	
150 - 2 850 kc/s	.....	Regions 1 and 3	
150 - 2 000 kc/s	.....	Region 2 (except for 535 - 1 605 kc/s)	
2 850 - 3 950 kc/s	.....	Regions 1 and 3	} except for the aeronautical mobile exclu- sive bands.
2 000 - 4 000 kc/s	.....	Region 2	

Working Group 5B has taken the following decisions:

1. 14 - 150 kc/s:

Working Group 5B decided that no adjustments in the List were called for, and that the existing entries in the Master Radio Frequency Record should be shifted to the new Master International Frequency Register.

2. Consideration of the bands 150 - 2 850 kc/s (Regions 1 and 3) and 150 - 2 000 kc/s (except for 535 - 1 605 kc/s) (Region 2):

a) Working Group 5B considered the position obtaining in these bands and recommends that these assignments be shifted to the Master International Frequency Register, the dates appearing in Column 2 of the Register being those shown in Column 2 of the Master Radio Frequency Record.

b) As regards the proposal made by Spain in Document No. 545, in connection with the band 415 - 1 605 kc/s (Region 1), the Working Group decided, after due discussion, to keep the recommendation mentioned in paragraph a) above, and to refer the matter raised by Spain to Committee 5. Annex 1 hereinafter contains statements made on Document No. 545 by various delegations.

c) Pending the decisions to be taken by other committees, the problem of the choice of a world-wide ship-to-ship frequency remains in abeyance.

d) Ship-to-ship frequencies for Region 1 have yet to be decided on



3. Action to be taken with regard to frequency assignments in the new International Frequency List adopted by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference and entered as initial data in the Master Radio Frequency Record, but lacking full technical data (Agreement No. 269) and the date of bringing into use (No. 270):

It has been recommended that these entries be deleted from the Master Radio Frequency Record and that they be not shifted to the Master International Frequency Register. Since a number of Administrations have not observed Nos. 269 and 270 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement, the Working Group feels that they ought to be given an opportunity to examine the assignments in these bands with an eye to acting in accordance with these provisions. Otherwise these assignments should be cancelled. Full technical data (E.A.R.C. Agreement, No. 269) and particulars of the effective date (E.A.R.C. Agreement, No. 270) should be supplied as soon as possible after 30 June 1960, and not later than 1 January 1961. The I.F.R.B. should make extracts showing such assignments and send them to all Administrations with all possible despatch.

4. Whether the notification and registration procedure defined in the Radio Regulations, Article 11, together with the International Frequency List and the Frequency Allocation Table for bands not yet in force, can be implemented, and consideration of the position of frequency assignments shown in the Master Radio Frequency Record in these bands (2 850 - 3 950 kc/s for Regions 1 and 3, and 2 000 - 4 000 kc/s for Region 2) (except for the aeronautical mobile exclusive bands):

It is recommended that these assignments be shifted to the Master International Frequency Register, as follows:

- a) The initial entries in the Master Radio Frequency Record with dates in Column 2a would be shifted, with the same dates, to the appropriate column of the Master International Frequency Register, except that the initial entries for Region 1 in the Master Radio Frequency Record, with dates in Column 2b, would be shifted, with those same dates, to Column 2a of the Master International Frequency Register.
- b) The Master Radio Frequency Record entries with dates in Column 2b after 3 December 1951, would be shifted to the Master International Frequency Register, and the dates in Column 2b would be removed to Column 2a, whenever, after examination by the International Frequency Registration Board, the assignments receive favourable findings under the procedure set forth in the new Article 11 to be adopted by this Conference. Otherwise, the existing dates in Column 2b would go to Column 2b in the Master International Frequency Register.
- c) The existing dates in Column 2c would in all cases be shifted to the corresponding column of the Master International Frequency Register.
- d) Out-of-band entries or entries in conflict with the Radio Regulations would be indicated by means of an appropriate symbol in the column headed "Comments".

5. Frequency assignments entered in the Master Radio Frequency Record in accordance with No. 338 (RR) (resubmitted) in connection with which no harmful interference has been reported.

a) The group considered what should be done about frequency assignments entered in the Master Radio Frequency Record in accordance with No. 338 (RR) (resubmitted). It was decided to recommend re-examination by the I.F.R.B. of assignments with a date in Column 2b as a result of unfavourable findings under No. 338. The decision was taken to anticipate any future deletion (see Item 3).

b) Any other such assignments of this kind upon which the findings of re-examination outlined in a) above remain unfavourable should be shifted to the Master International Frequency Register with the same date as at present. Wherever possible Nos. 343, 344 or 345 (Article 11, RR) may be applied, or use may be made of whatever procedure the Conference agrees on.

6. Incorporation of Nos. 53, 54 and 57, Article 6, Section I of the E.A.R.C. Agreement in the Radio Regulations.

The group decided to recommend the incorporation of Nos. 53 and 54 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement in the new Article 11 of the RR, the matter being referred to Working Group 5A, in accordance with the decision of Committee 5.

It was further decided that Nos. 56 and 57 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement should be included in the new RR under Article 9, dealing with tropical broadcasting. The recommendation should be referred to Committee 4. The Delegate of Colombia was against the incorporation of those numbers in the RR, as he felt No. 253 (RR) dealt with the subject quite flexibly.

7. Entry of frequency assignments in the 535 - 1 605 kc/s band (Region 2).

It was unanimously agreed that the entries in the Master Radio Frequency Record should be shifted 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 the new Article 11, together with the first sentence of No. 228, Article 33 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement.

8. Certain items still outstanding will be discussed in a later report.

Chairman
J. A. Autelli

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

D E N M A R K

The Delegation of Denmark notes with regret that this Plan to which the capital of our country has given name, is subject of so much dissatisfaction and prolonged discussion in this Conference. We find that the adoption of the procedure as proposed by Spain in Document No. 545 will only lead to still more dissatisfaction as far as European broadcasting is concerned. In our opinion the only sound procedure, for the time being, is that proposed by the Sub-Working Group 5B1 in Working Document No. 719 and we support the adoption of this document.

SPAIN

1. The Spanish Delegation considers that the legal or regulatory situation is extremely confused as regards the bands comprised between 515 and 1 605 kc/s in the European zone. In fact, the four criteria which the Chairman of Working Group 5B singled out as being characteristic for the bands below 3 950 kc/s in Regions 1 and 3 and below 4 000 kc/s in Region 2 (with the exception of the aeronautical mobile service) do not apply to this band.

1. Validity of the Table of Frequency Allocations

Although the validity may be taken for granted there is no regulatory provision nor valid Union document to that effect.

2. Existence of an International Frequency List duly adopted.

The E.A.R.C. Agreement makes no reference whatsoever to these bands or zone except in the footnote, No. 178.1, which confirms that the said bands for that zone were deliberately omitted from consideration by that Conference. Therefore, there is no adopted list for these bands in this zone.

3. Authority of the I.F.R.B. to make specific initial basic entries in the Master Radio Frequency Record.

The authority vested in the I.F.R.B. to compile the Master Radio Frequency Record is provided for in Article 34 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, Section II of which refers to the entry of basic data. Neither that section nor any other part of Article 34 makes the slightest reference to entries corresponding to the 415 - 1 605 kc/s bands in the European zone. The I.F.R.B. has not received any valid instructions from the Union for entering the appropriate basic data. The fact that the I.F.R.B. has included certain entries cannot in any way be regarded as justifying the situation.

4. Validity of the frequency notification and registration procedure stipulated in Article 11 of the Radio Regulations.

Neither the E.A.R.C. Agreement nor any other valid document of the Union asserts the validity of the said procedure for these bands and zone. The I.F.R.B. has been applying the procedure of its own accord. This cannot, of course, serve to justify the situation.

The countries signatories to the Copenhagen Conventions adduce in connection with the first three criteria mentioned above, certain provisions contained in the Conventions. The Spanish Delegation would like to point out that such Conventions can only be regarded, from the Union's standpoint, as special arrangements as stipulated in Article 41 of the International Telecommunication Convention. In accordance with the Convention itself and with Article 4 of the Radio Regulations, the Copenhagen Agreements cannot in any way be binding on the Union in general or on any non-signatory country in particular. The Copenhagen Conferences which gave themselves plenipotentiary status, were not Administrative Conferences empowered, in accordance with No. 1076 of the RR, to establish frequency lists adopted by the Union.

2. The Spanish Delegation affirms that the position is the same in the bands between 155 and 285 kc/s in the European Zone, which are also covered by the Copenhagen plans. At the present time, however, as Spain neither uses nor intends to use these bands for the moment, no detailed reference is made to them.
3. With regard to the present position, the Copenhagen plans :
 - a) are clearly unjust;
 - b) have not been respected by the countries signatory to them;
 - c) include paragraphs which contravene the Radio Regulations and in particular Article 11 thereof (See Document No. 40);
 - d) do not reflect, even approximately, the actual position, at least with regard to the broadcasting service.
4. Any attempt by the signatory countries to the Copenhagen Conventions to try to impose, by force of numbers, a list based on the Copenhagen plans, in spite of their evident injustice, on the other countries in the European Zone (and in particular Spain, which was not even allowed to be present at the Conferences which drew up the plan) would run directly counter to that much-vaunted spirit of goodwill and co-operation of which mention has been made so often at this Conference.
5. In view of the practical difficulties which may arise from a review of the Copenhagen plans at this Conference, the Spanish Delegation is of the opinion that until a review can be undertaken, the problems that have arisen may be solved by adopting a procedure for the 415 - 1 605 kc/s bands in the European Zone which is similar in every way to the one which has been and apparently will continue to be applied in Region 2 for the 535 - 1 605 kc/s band. In this band for Region 2 the E.A.R.C. drew up a Frequency List for information purposes only and recent assignments are entered in the Master Radio Frequency Record without dates in Column 2. Countries are controlled by special arrangements but these arrangements cannot be claimed to have the force of Regulations or to be obligatory for countries which are not parties thereto.

F R A N C E

For Region 1, the questions relating to the Copenhagen Conventions have been discussed at length in Working Group 5B1. Although, quite clearly, the countries in Region 1 have cultures of widely diverse origin, the Working Group was able to produce a recommendation. This recommendation reflects the opinion of the great majority of the delegation which took part in the work of the Group and represent the Administrations concerned in these matters.

Several delegations have drawn attention to No. 206 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement. It has been emphasized that the band 405-1,605 kc/s for the European Area did not appear in the Table in this paragraph. But this is entirely right and proper. The E.A.R.C. Agreement was signed on 3 December, 1951, and No. 206 concerns the bands for which the frequency registration and notification provisions of the Agreement were to take effect after the date of signature of the Agreement.

The reason why this band does not appear for the European Region in the table concerned, was that the E.A.R.C. considered, before we did, that this band had been brought into effect already.

When it drafted its Article 21, and especially the paragraph 178, which article refers, too, to the bands which still had to be brought into use, the E.A.R.C. saw fit to recall (albeit in a note, Note 178.1) that the band 405-1,605 kc/s had been in effect since 15 March 1950.

To-day we find ourselves confronted with a fresh proposal by the Delegation of Spain (Document No. 545).

We have adopted, and the Conference will assuredly adopt too, a recommendation about meetings of European Area countries.

At these meetings, the European countries will be able to take a resolution under which notification and registration of frequencies in future plans for the European Area must be preceded by the cancellation of the registrations corresponding to the existing Copenhagen Plans.

On this point, perhaps the views of the I.F.R.B. might be worth hearing. Could you, Mr. Chairman, kindly inquire of its representative Mr. Dellamula?

This Delegation will respect the signatures of the plenipotentiary delegation which represented the French Government at the Copenhagen Conferences.

In our view, paragraph 1 a), as shown in the Corrigendum No. 2 to Document No. 719, must be approved as representing the outcome of the work done by the delegations concerned in this matter, and should be embodied in the report by Working Group 5B.

I S R A E L

Our delegation finds itself practically in the same position as Spain and other Region I countries. Since we are not signatories to the Copenhagen Plan and since this plan factually is no more to-day than a paper work, in many respects, furthermore this plan if approved as a List by this Conference could put us in a permanently inferior position to countries signatories to the Copenhagen Plan, we wish to support the proposals put forward by Spain in Document No. 545. We do not consider that Spain's proposals destroy the basis of the present European Broadcasting. They only mean to adapt the Copenhagen Plan to factual needs as they are to-day with a view to making it truly workable. Should this Conference adopt the Copenhagen Plan as a List we see no other way than to make our reservation.

I T A L Y

" We fully and wholeheartedly support the comments made by the Delegation of France about the validity of the Copenhagen Plan and of the list of frequencies between 525 and 1 605 kc/s in the European Area of Region 1.

" With reference to Document No. 545, we offer the following comments:

- a) About Nos. 1 to 3 of this document, there can be no comparison between the frequency assignment procedures used in Regions 1 and 2, because the Region 2 countries are few and generally very big, which makes it easier to reach agreement between Administrations, while Region 1 is made up of very numerous countries, generally rather small, which makes it impossible to reach private agreements because so many Administrations would be concerned in each agreement.
- b) About No. 4 in Document No. 545, No. 178.1 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement refers to the putting into force of the bands 150 - 255 kc/s and 415 - 1 605 kc/s, and hence the position obtaining in the European Area of Region 1, as far as the frequency list is concerned is identical to that existing in the African Area and in Region 3.

" The Italian Delegation, while understanding the state of affairs obtaining in certain countries, like Spain, and while ready to consider their needs, feels that the action suggested in Document No. 545 is a step backward in the work of the I.T.U., the aim of which is to obtain adoption of the frequency list and the entry into force of the Radio Regulations, Article 11, throughout the radio spectrum.

" We feel, too, that the proposal in Document No. 545, by destroying the basis of the Copenhagen Plan, would spread chaos in European broadcasting without offering any benefit to the countries not represented at the Copenhagen Conference. The above considerations apply both to the Broadcasting and to the Maritime Radio Plans."

M E X I C O

" In our opinion it is clear that the question raised by the Delegate of Spain and supported by the Delegate of Portugal is of great importance for all the Member Countries of the I.T.U., since a question of principle is at stake here. Although my country is in Region 2, it cannot remain indifferent to the problem, as this Delegation has pointed out in previous speeches. At the last meeting the Delegate of France admitted that although the 415 - 1 605 kc/s band for the European Zone is not included in the table which appears in No. 206 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, there is a footnote on page 49, Section II, Article 21 of this Agreement that mentions the 415 - 1 605 kc/s band, i.e. "as well as certain other assignments in the bands between 255 and 415 kc/s, became effective on 15 March 1950 (Copenhagen Plans, 1948)." Hitherto we agree, but we doubt the validity of taking a footnote as authoritative and our doubts increase on noting that in the E.A.R.C. Plans the Copenhagen Plans are not included.

" We would like to know why the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference did not adopt the Copenhagen Plan whereas it adopted other similar plans, like the I.A.A.R.C. Plan and the radio plan in these bands for the African Zone. Until we receive a satisfactory answer to the above question, we shall presume that the E.A.R.C. was unable to give legal force to the Copenhagen Plan by recognizing it and enforcing it fully within the framework of the Union, either because it considered it unacceptable or else because it was not in conformity with that of the countries in the European Zone.

" Moreover I would like to stress that this is a question of principle and that we will by no means take a perfunctory part only in the discussion. I want to ratify the statements we made in earlier meetings with regard to this problem in support of the just demands of the Spanish Delegation."

P O R T U G A L

" At the Copenhagen Broadcasting Conference, Portugal made a reservation which appears in a final protocol annexed to that Convention.

" One reason for this was that the frequencies allocated to Portugal and those at that time being used by Spanish stations were too close together, since, unhappily, these frequencies had not been considered in drawing up the Plan. Spain's requirements had likewise been overlooked.

" Hence we reserved the right to do whatever we thought fit to ensure a national broadcasting service of adequate quality, subject to the undertaking not to give protection ratios lower than those minima laid down in the Plan to shared stations or stations on adjacent channels.

" The present state of affairs is far different from that obtaining then, and the Plan is no longer realistic. Indeed, many provisions of the Convention itself, and various aspects of the Plan, have not been respected or put into effect.

" Should this Conference adopt, as seems to be the desire of certain delegations, the Copenhagen Plan as a static frequency list to be included in the Frequency Register, without an eye to the real state of affairs, i.e., if the Spanish proposal be rejected, and if, accordingly, all changes in the Plan, now or in the future, must obey the general procedure to be laid down in the new Article 11 of the Regulations for the bands in which there are approved lists or plans, the Portuguese Delegation will be in the unhappy position of having, not only to maintain its original reservation, but to make it more rigorous.

" If a procedure like that set forth in Corrigendum 2 to Document No. DT 719 is adopted, and a procedure like that proposed in Document No. 545 is rejected, the Portuguese Delegation emphatically reserves the right to do whatever it may see fit to ensure a national broadcasting service of adequate quality in the band 525 - 1 605 kc/s, with this single undertaking, namely, that protection ratios less than the minima now existing for other stations will in no circumstances be given to stations sharing the same channel or on adjacent channels, at the time when this change takes place, and with all the consequences that this reservation may entail.

" Kindly, Mr. Chairman, include this our statement in the final report to Committee 5."

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

" Our Delegation belongs to the African Area. It does not mean, evidently, that we should not have in due consideration and respect the rights of countries belonging to other areas.

" However, to be coherent with a proposal which, in its general principles, embodies the safeguard of the allocations already made to countries belonging to the African Area, we cannot but support Document No. 545, subject, as the Delegation of Spain stated, to adjustments of a more or less drafting nature."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

" I had the privilege of presiding over the work of the Region 1 Working Party which studied the situation in these bands. Today I am glad to be able to speak as the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to give the views of my Delegation. They closely follow the views of the Delegates of France, Italy, and the U.S.S.R. who have already spoken.

" First, as to the so-called obscurity in the situation. The Preamble to the Broadcasting Convention shows that the Copenhagen Conference was assembled by virtue of the Additional Protocol to the Final Acts of the Atlantic City Radio Conference. In that Additional Protocol, the Delegates of the European Region recognized the necessity of setting up a new Regional Broadcasting Agreement and a new Frequency Allocation Plan for the broadcasting stations of the European Area, based on the provisions established at the Atlantic City Radio Conference; and considered it advisable to call a meeting of a new European Broadcasting Conference entrusted with the task of drawing up this new Agreement and Plan. Directives for the Conference, also annexed to the Final Acts, explained that it was to be composed of countries of the European Area which had accepted the I.T.U. Convention, that its purpose was to draw up a new Regional Agreement and Frequency Allocation Plan, and that it was to fix the date of entry into force of the Agreement and Plan.

" Armed with these authoritative directives, the Conference duly met in 1948. The resulting Convention provided that the Plan should come into force on 15 March 1950. Thus, when an E.A.R.C. met in 1951 there was already in force in relation to these bands in the European Area a Frequency Allocation Plan, complete with a provision for the entry of the planned assignments into the International Frequency List, and for the application of Article 11, Section II of the Regulations to changes in the planned assignments. Is it to be wondered at that the E.A.R.C. Agreement has little to say about these bands in the European Area? No provisions were necessary, as the work had already been done by a special Conference contemplated when the present Regulations were drawn up, a point which the signatories to the E.A.R.C. Agreement appear to have accepted. Nevertheless, we do find in No. 178.1 of that Agreement a reference to the effectiveness of the Atlantic City Table. Where you have the Table in force and a Plan, application of the Article 11 registration procedure follows, and that has been generally accepted as the basis for the new Article 11. Therefore, in the opinion of our Delegation, the situation is far from obscure. It is clear, consistent, and corresponds with the procedures set up at Atlantic City.

" Secondly, the impression has been given that the Convention and the Plan were drawn up in a way which just ignored the interests of Spain. I have already pointed out that the directives for the Conference are annexed to the Final Acts done at Atlantic City. They provided that, in taking its decisions, the Conference should have regard to the requirements of all the European countries. In the Plan a number of frequencies were allocated to Spain. These may not have been all the frequencies for which they could have wished, but the assignments of all the Administrations were considerably changed as a result of a reduction in the channel spacing adopted by the Conference. As the U.S.S.R. pointed out, the Convention does, of course, provide that a Member of the I.T.U. in the European Area may accede to it at any time.

" Thirdly, I have some remarks to make on Document No. 545 in the light of the answers to my questions which the Delegate of Spain was good enough to give. Paragraph one complains that frequency assignments are to be treated in a totally different manner in Region 1 (European Area) and Region 2. I note that only part of our region is being compared with the whole of another. Why should they not be treated differently? Their problems are different. In our region, we have a large number of countries tightly packed together and for the best use of these medium and long waves we need multilateral co-ordination. On the other hand in Region 2 there are the vast spaces of North and South America administered by countries such as the U.S.A., Canada, Brazil and Argentine where presumably co-ordination in border areas is sufficient.

" Without accepting the statements in the intervening paragraphs I come to paragraph 6 of Document No. 545. Summarized, the proposals for Region 1 appear to be these: in the European Area you do not put dates in Columns 2a or 2b. In the African Area you do put dates in Columns 2a and 2b. In the European Area you use Columns 2c and 2d. In the African Area you do not use Columns 2c and 2d. Arising out of this there is the curious proposition that 2c and 2d dates in the European Area would be entitled to some kind of international protection against 2a dates in the African Area, which is quite the reverse of anything that has been suggested in the many meetings about the Article 11 procedure. Thus, in Region 1 we should be introducing a confused system of four date columns in the same bands and in the same Region, a system totally different from Region 2 or 3. By contrast, the procedure set out in paragraph 1 bis in Corrigendum No. 2 to Working Document No. 719 is simple, logical and consistent with the existence of the Plan. My Delegation supports the proposal that it should be adopted.

" Finally, I have not commented on the question whether and if so when the Plan should be revised. This is a matter which I consider is for the meeting of the Delegates concerned which was the subject of a Note adopted unanimously by Committee 5 the other day".

T U R K E Y

"We do not understand how validity can be attributed to the Copenhagen Plan merely by saying and repeating that it is valid, unless by such statements a limited sort of validity - among several administrations - is intended. In this Organization, a procedure, an arrangement or a document is valid on a world-wide basis only if its validity is explicit in the official document containing the rules and regulations of the Union, without leaving any ambiguity in such recognition. How could silence in the E.A.R.C. agreement be construed as tacit but wholehearted recognition of an arrangement made outside that Conference, as suggested here many times? This we completely fail to comprehend.

" Many Members of the Union are now convinced that the Copenhagen Plan has to undergo modifications to make it just and acceptable. Those who obtained the lion's share in the distribution of assignments in Copenhagen should not insist on trying to pass off the Plan as it is, for the sake of comfortable operation within such a Plan, if for nothing else. It is no use retiring to an easy corner and saying to yourself, "I've got what I want and down with the rest". We do think bilateral and multilateral agreements are possible to bring this problem to a satisfactory solution. But we do not think it is wise to adopt the Copenhagen Plan in this Conference and to enter the Copenhagen assignments with registration dates as Corrigendum 2 to Working Document No. 719 would bring about. In this respect, we are in agreement with the Spanish Delegation.

" In conclusion, I would like to say that the Copenhagen agreement has taught us that hurried arrangements concluded without the satisfaction of some members will always come back as live problems.

" Mr. Chairman, I would ask you to have my statement included in the record of this meeting".

U. S. S. R.

"The proposals submitted by the Delegate of Spain in Document No. 545 are not, we think, acceptable, since in fact they would throw doubt on the Copenhagen Convention on long and medium-wave broadcasting and would lead to broadcasting chaos in Europe.

" The Copenhagen Convention and the frequency apportionment plan thereto annexed were adopted by a Conference of plenipotentiary delegates representing the countries of the European Region, and then ratified by the governments of the majority of the European countries. The Copenhagen Plan became effective on 15 March, 1950, and most of the European countries abide by its provisions.

" The Copenhagen Convention and Plan constitute, we consider, a valid basis for the present and future settlement of European broadcasting problems".

U R U G U A Y

"The Uruguayan Delegation emphatically supports the Spanish position as set forth in Working Document No. 719 and Document No. 545. But the various aspects of the matter have been discussed at length, and with all desirable clarity, in these documents, so we do not propose to waste time by aducing yet other arguments.

" Here, then, we shall do no more than beg the delegates of the Region 1 countries to apply the principle of equity to the problem raised by Spain and to satisfy the requirements of a country which (it may not be amiss to recall the fact) once gave mankind a whole new world.

" We do not, of course, belong to Region 1. But this plea we make, not only because it is a plea for justice, but also because we look on Spain as the Mother Country which, with its blood, gave us its civilization, its Faith, and its language.

" In view of the cordiality which has characterized this Working Group, and the mutual understanding displayed therein, we are confident that a just and appropriate solution will be found for this problem. We take the liberty of asking the delegations concerned to put their faith in the traditional Spanish spirit of gentlemanly 'hidalguia', and to trust it not to create difficulties other than those inevitably bound up with the satisfaction of Spain's just requirements".

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N^o. 619-FES
SORRIGENDUM No.1
(English only)
3 décembre 1959

PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM
MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING
(concerns the English text only)

In Document N^o. 619, page 3 :

Replace the last sentence of the first paragraph of the remarks
by the Delegate of the United Kingdom by :

"The C.C.I.R. could do no more than communicate such details
to UNESCO."

(Ne concerne pas le texte français)

(No concierne al texto español)



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 619-E
21 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

of the

Eighth Plenary Meeting

17 November, 1959, at 5.30 p.m.

<u>Acting Chairman:</u>	Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentine Republic)
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Dr. M.B. Sarwate (Republic of India)
<u>Secretary of the Conference:</u>	Mr. Gerald C. Gross

Subjects discussed:

1. Adoption of the Agenda (Document No. 560 (Rev.))
2. Approval of the Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 558)
3. Draft recommendation, based on Proposal No. 4604 (Document No. 559)
4. Notes relative to the European Broadcasting Convention, Copenhagen, 1948 and the European Regional Convention for the Maritime Mobile Service (Copenhagen, 1948) (Document No. 565)
5. First series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 551)
6. Miscellaneous



The following Delegations were present:

Afghanistan; Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielorussia (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; El Salvador (Republic of); Group of the different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Libya (United Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Philippines (Republic of the); Portugal; Portuguese Oversea Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal German Republic; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom; Sudan (Republic of); Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Czechoslovakia; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of).

Associate Member:

British East Africa;

Private Recognized Agencies:

Compañia Portuguesa Radio Marconi;

International Organizations:

E.B.U., I.B.T.O.

The Acting-Chairman opened the Meeting by stating that for reasons of health, the Chairman, Mr. Acton, was unable to attend. He believed the Assembly would join with him in formulating good wishes for his speedy recovery.

1. Adoption of the Agenda (Document No. 560 (Rev.))

The Agenda was approved with the deletion of Item 3.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 558, with Corrigendum No. 1)

The Delegate of Mexico pointed out that his statement had not been correctly interpreted and he would submit a corrigendum (which has appeared as Document No. 558, Corrigendum 1).

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia, speaking as the representative of the International Broadcasting and Television Organization, wished to make a correction to his statement on page 27. He had said that the I.B.T.O. at the 13th Session of the Technical Committee in Sofia, in March 1957, had prepared recommendations and specifications for cheap receiving sets and the study groups of the Technical Committee had studied technical data of two receivers answering these specifications in April 1959 at Phonyang (Republic of Korea). The I.B.T.O. was prepared to place all the resulting documentation at the disposal of the C.C.I.R. and to co-operate in every way with that body as well as with all other organizations interested in the subject.

Document No. 558, as modified (with Corrigendum No. 1) was adopted.

3. Draft recommendation, based on Proposal No. 4604 (Document No. 559)

The Acting-Chairman reminded the Meeting that this was a proposal by the Delegation of Morocco which had been considered at the previous Meeting.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his Delegation was very sympathetic with the idea that the C.C.I.R. should provide technical advice on the design of broadcasting receivers for the technically less well developed countries, but a number of points of the draft recommendation required clarification before the C.C.I.R. could make effective studies of the problem: for example, whether reception was for relatively short, or long distance signals, since this would decide receiver selectivity and sensitivity requirements. This, in turn, would have a major effect on the price of the set. The C.C.I.R. would also require to know whether medium, low, high or VHF signals were implied, as such a multi-range set would naturally be very costly. It might even be necessary to consider performance specifications for all four types. A direction must be given to the C.C.I.R. on these points before they could even grapple with the problem. In the view of his Delegation, the C.C.I.R. could only recommend performance specifications which would ultimately be made available to receiver manufacturers. The C.C.I.R. could do more than communicate such details to UNESCO.

Many countries represented at this Assembly were also represented on the International Electrotechnical Committee and no doubt cognizance would be taken of conclusions reached in their work.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Director and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. assist the Delegate of Morocco in re-wording the recommendation.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia, speaking as the representative of the I.B.T.O., reminded the Meeting that this question had also been studied by that organization which had already elaborated receiver specifications in April, 1959, and asked whether the Delegate of Morocco would agree to including a phrase in point 1 of the recommendation, taking into account, amongst others, the work of the I.B.T.O. in this respect.

The Delegate of Denmark thought it should be made clear that sound broadcasting only was involved. A recommendation (No. 2) had been adopted at the last Plenary Meeting stressing the importance of FM broadcasting and he thought this point should be made clear in the draft recommendation.

He further believed that it was not possible to speak about one single standard, as factors such as labour conditions in different parts of the world should be taken into account, which determined the balance between quality and price. Information on the economics of production was outside the competence of the C.C.I.R.

The Delegate of Greece believed that the C.C.I.R. should not be required to take an immediate decision.

The Delegate of Morocco believed that the need for such a recommendation had been explained at the last Plenary Meeting, where the Conference had been requested to collaborate with the C.C.I.R. to formulate such a text. The problem was not an easy one, as technical and financial considerations often led one in different directions. He had previously stated that those countries which would be using this type of receiver would cover most of their territory through medium wave. He believed that the C.C.I.R. would easily make suggestions to other international organizations which would bring about the wide distribution of these receivers at a low price. He saw no objection to the C.C.I.R. being assisted by such organizations as the I.B.T.O. and the I.E.C. and he would appreciate the opinion of Mr. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. on this subject.

The Delegate of Mexico was also in full sympathy with the Moroccan proposal but agreed with previous speakers that the recommendation should be more specific; not only should economic factors be taken into account, but also other considerations such as reception characteristics in the tropical regions which were other than those of the European area. The Copenhagen Plan had established a separation of 9 kc/s between channels, whereas a separation of 10 kc/s was often used, particularly in Region 2.

He suggested that a small working party be set up under the chairmanship of the Delegate of Morocco with the guidance of the Director and Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R.

The Delegate of Colombia thought there was tendency to over-complicate the matter. It was important that UNESCO should receive general specifications required for an adequate receiver; however, he believed the present Meeting need only make a slight modification to the invitation addressed to the C.C.I.R. This study was entirely within the competence of the C.C.I.R. and highly developed countries as well as the less well developed ones would benefit from their findings.

He suggested that point 1 should be reworded as follows: "to draw up in as short a time as possible a desirable characteristic for a sound broadcast receiver to be especially adapted to the needs of listeners in countries in the process of development, bearing in mind all the work which is known in this field"; paragraph 2 to remain unchanged.

The Delegate of Pakistan felt that the C.C.I.R. could help in this matter by pooling knowledge acquired in many countries and agreed with the setting up of a small working group which should bear in mind the valuable suggestions made by the Delegate of Colombia.

The Delegate of Israel felt that the main emphasis should be laid not so much on the drawing-up of performance specifications, but rather on studying the needs of listeners in the technically less developed countries. The first part of the task was incumbent upon the C.C.I.R. and UNESCO would be responsible for the final task of production.

Upon a request by the Delegate of Morocco, Mr. L. W. Hayes, Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., explained that in drafting Document No. 559, it had been the intention that paragraph 1 be left rather wide open. He did not feel that it was the task of the present Meeting to study those questions in detail, but that it should be left to the relevant Study Group of the C.C.I.R.

From discussions which had previously taken place, it was apparent that the Radio Conference felt it would be unseemly for the I.T.U. to turn a deaf ear to a request for technical assistance. Document No. 559 might meet these needs, but how it was carried out would depend very much on the C.C.I.R. Study Group Chairman. He was quite willing to assist a working party in any way but such a group should not endeavour to answer the question rather than ask it.

With the agreement of the Delegate of Morocco, it was decided to set up a working group to re-draft Document No. 559 and the Acting-Chairman invited Delegates to submit their proposals in writing.

4. Notes relative to the European Broadcasting Convention, Copenhagen, 1948 and the European Regional Convention for the Maritime Mobile Service, Copenhagen, 1948 (Document No. 565)

Dr. Joachim, (Czechoslovakia), Chairman of Committee 5, introduced the document and stressed that it had been unanimously adopted by the full Committee 5, after lengthy consideration in several sub-committees. He wished to thank all those who had co-operated in this work.

The Delegate of Spain requested that the following statement by his Delegation, given in Annex 2 to Document No. 565, be included in the Minutes:

"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".

With this reservation, Document No. 565 was adopted.

5. First series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 551)

Mr. Henry (France), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, drew the attention of the Delegates to the presentation of the blue document and explained the meaning of the symbols - which were the same for all three languages - as follows: ADD = addition; MOD = modification; NOC = no change; SUP = suppressed. Where a change applied to one language only, the equivalent symbol would be found in parentheses in that language, the other two languages bearing the mention NOC.

Mr. Henry stressed that typographical errors should not be corrected in the Meeting and requested Delegates to place any modification, other than changes of substance, in the envelopes containing the original text of the Committees, which would be found on the filing table specially set up for this purpose. The texts would be classified in the order of the Articles of the Regulations, Annexes and Resolutions.

The Chairman asked the Assembly to consider Document No. 551 page by page.

The Delegate of Burma raised the point that for smaller Delegations such as his own, insufficient time had been left for thorough study of this document.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee replied that the document had been distributed twenty-four hours earlier and that, owing to the rapidly approaching deadline of Friday, 11 December, for consideration of these documents, it was practically impossible to devote more time to their study.

Page 1-03

Referring to this page, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee stated that No. 956 at the top of the page, which had been modified in relation to the existing text of the Regulations, was the same as Document No. 612 concerning Article 29. The latter was at present being studied by Sub-Committee 7B, and it was possible that a new draft would bring about resulting modifications to No. 956. He, therefore, proposed that this number be returned to Committee 7 for further study.

In reply to a statement by the Delegate of Spain that the text of No. 958 on the same page was not clear in Spanish, the Acting-Chairman requested that proposed modifications be submitted directly to the Drafting Committee.

Page 1-05

The Delegate of Venezuela wished it to be recorded that his Delegation did not agree to a minimum of fourteen words for radiotelegrams.

The Delegate of Spain remarked that in the Spanish text, reference was made to "ordinary" radiotelegrams, whereas this word was omitted in the French and English texts.

The Acting-Chairman said that this matter would be arranged.

Page 1-08

After a discussion between the Delegate of Spain, the Acting-Chairman and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, it was decided to modify the first line of No.980d as follows: "a) the administration or recognized private operating agency to which the land station is subject".

Page 1-20

The Delegate of the United States of America wished it to be recorded that, whilst the U.S.A. could participate fully in discussions on the Additional Radio Regulations, his Delegation would be unable to sign these Additional Regulations because of the status of their internal legislation.

Page 1-27

The Delegate of Venezuela wished it to be recorded that his Administration reserved its position with regard to paragraph 17a (No. 2056a).

Page 1-30

Following a query by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee stated that No. 2058co contained the wording "... even if the total duration were less than three minutes" in the French text only.

Mr. Caruso (Italy), Chairman of Sub-Committee 7D, explained that the question had been referred to a working group of the Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany. This group had presented Document No. 208, but he, himself, had only worked upon the French text, where apparently the phrase had been added by hand.

Upon a proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Acting-Chairman requested that No. 2058co be re-submitted for further consideration to Committee 7.

Page 1-32

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee pointed out that "= LX =" should be added in the French text after "= TR =".

Page 1-35

Following an observation by the Delegate of Italy, it was agreed that the words "de luxe" in No. 2093 need not be in blacker lettering.

Document No. 551 was approved in the blue presentation with the exception of the two paragraphs 956 and 2058co which had been referred to Committee 7 for further study.

6. Miscellaneous

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, seconded by the Delegate of France, regretted the delay to the work of the Radio Conference which had been caused by the unexpected holding of the Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference that afternoon. He hoped that such an occurrence could be avoided in the future and requested the Chairman of the Conference to bring this matter to the attention of the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In reply, Mr. Gross, Secretary of the Conference, stressed that the Secretariat had the duty of serving both Conferences and to carry out to the best of its ability the wishes of both Chairmen.

The Delegate of Colombia thought that the preceding remarks might be applied in both directions and that each Conference should endeavour to avoid retarding the work of the other.

The Acting-Chairman assured that Assembly that every effort would be made to obtain co-ordination.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

R. Umberg
S. Vittèse

Secretary of the Conference:

Gerald C. Gross

Acting-Chairman of
the Conference:

J. A. Autelli

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 620-E
21 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

A NOTE BY SUB COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

- a) Sub-Committee 7A hereby submits the following texts, concerning the publication of "service" documents, for the approval of Committee 7.
- b) The report itself will be submitted later.

P. Bouchier

Chairman

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

RESOLUTION - PUBLICATION OF "SERVICE" DOCUMENTS

considering

that the early implementation of the provisions of (Article 20 and Appendix 6) *) would be of general advantage.

resolves that

the Secretary-General may at his discretion implement these provisions partly or as a whole in advance of the effective date of the Radio Regulations.

*) May be altered by Committee 8.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 621-E (Rev.)
21 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.

Geneva, 21 November, 1959

To: Mr. Charles J. Acton,
Chairman,
Administrative Radio Conference

Dear Mr. Acton,

On behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference, I have the honour to forward herewith a new text for Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention which was approved by the Plenary Assembly this morning. The Plenipotentiary Conference intends, by means of a suitable Protocol, that the new procedure should be applied to the forthcoming election of members of the Board, and the Radio Conference is therefore requested to take note of this decision.

May I take this opportunity of informing you that the Plenary Assembly has now accepted fully the replies of the Radio Conference to the two questions which the Plenipotentiary Conference put to it, and intends to draw up a Protocol as suggested by the Radio Conference in its reply to Question No. 2.

Yours faithfully,

J.D.H. van der Toorn,
Chairman, Plenipotentiary
Conference.

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

NEW WORDING FOR ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE CONVENTION

§3. (1) At each of its meetings, the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference shall elect the eleven members of the Board. These members shall be chosen from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of the Union, one candidate per country, who shall be a national of that country. Every candidate shall possess the qualifications described above to serve as an independent member of the Board.

(2) The method of this election shall be established by the Conference itself, in such a way as to ensure an equitable distribution of the members among the various parts of the world.

(3) At each election any serving member may be proposed as a candidate by the country of which he is a national.

(4) The members of the Board shall take up their duties on the date determined by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference which elected them. They shall normally remain in office until the date determined by the following conference for their successors to take up their duties.

(5) If between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, an elected member of the Board resigns or otherwise abandons his duties without good cause for a period exceeding three months, the Member of the Union of which he is a national shall be asked by the Chairman of the Board to nominate a replacement as soon as possible, who shall be a national of that country.

(6) If the country Member of the Union concerned does not provide a replacement within a period of three months from the date of this request, it shall lose its right to nominate a person to serve on the Board.

(7) If between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences the replacement also resigns or otherwise abandons his duties without good cause for a period exceeding three months, the Member of the Union of which he is a national shall not be entitled to nominate a further replacement.

(8) In the circumstances described in (6) and (7) above, the Chairman of the Board shall then request the Member of the Union whose candidate had obtained, at the previous election, the largest number of votes among those not elected in the region concerned, to nominate that person to serve on the Board for the unexpired portion of the term. If this person is not available, the country concerned shall be asked to nominate a replacement, who shall be a national of that country.

(9) If between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences an elected member of the Board or his replacement dies, the country Member of the Union of which he was a national shall retain the right to nominate a successor who shall be a national of that country.

(10) In order to safeguard the efficient operation of the Board, any country a national of which has been elected to the Board, shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling that person between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 621-E
21 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE I.F.R.B.

Geneva, 21 November, 1959

To: Mr. Charles J. Acton,
Chairman,
Administrative Radio Conference

Dear Mr. Acton,

On behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference, I have the honour to forward herewith a new text for Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention which was approved by the Plenary Assembly this morning. The Plenipotentiary Conference intends, by means of a suitable Protocol, that the new procedure should be applied to the forthcoming election of members of the Board, and the Radio Conference is therefore requested to take note of this decision.

May I take this opportunity of informing you that the Plenary Assembly has now accepted fully the replies of the Radio Conference to the two questions which the Plenipotentiary Conference put to it, and intends to draw up a Protocol as suggested by the Radio Conference in its reply to Question No.2.

Yours faithfully,

J.D.H. van der Toorn,
Chairman, Plenipotentiary
Conference.

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

NEW WORDING FOR ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE CONVENTION

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(2) The method of this election shall be established by the Conference itself, in such a way as to ensure an equitable distribution of the members among the various parts of the world.

(3) At each election any serving member may be proposed as a candidate by the country of which he is a national.

(4) The members of the Board shall take up their duties on the date determined by the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference which elected them. They shall normally remain in office until the date determined by the following conference for their successors to take up their duties.

(5) If between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, an elected member of the Board resigns or otherwise abandons his duties without good cause for a period exceeding three months, the Member of the Union of which he is a national shall be asked by the Chairman of the Board to nominate a replacement as soon as possible, who shall be a national of that country. If this person is not available, the country concerned shall be asked to nominate a replacement, who shall be a national of that country.

(6) If the country Member of the Union concerned does not provide a replacement within a period of three months from the date of this request, it shall lose its right to nominate a person to serve on the Board.

(7) If between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences the replacement also resigns or otherwise abandons his duties without good cause for a period exceeding three months, the Member of the Union of which he is a national shall not be entitled to nominate a further replacement.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 622-E
23 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 29a - General Radiotelephone Procedure in the
Maritime Mobile Service.

R.M. Billington
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 29a

TITLE ADD General Radiotelephone Procedure
in the Maritime Mobile Service

TITLE ADD Section I. General Provisions

1. ADD §1 (1) The provisions of the present article are applicable to radiotelephone stations of the Maritime Mobile Service, except for distress, urgency and safety procedures to which the provisions of Article 37 apply.
2. ADD (2) Aircraft stations may enter into telephone communication with stations of the Maritime Mobile Service on frequencies allocated to that service for radiotelephony. They must then comply with the provisions of this Article, and of Article 27.
3. ADD §2 (1) The service of ship radiotelephone stations must be performed by an operator satisfying the conditions fixed by Article 24.
4. ADD (2) For the call signs for coast and ship radiotelephone stations see Article 19.
5. ADD §3 The radiotelephone service of public correspondence provided on ships should, if possible, be operated on a duplex basis.

6. ADD §4 (1) Automatic calling and identification devices, and devices providing for the emission of a signal to indicate that a channel is in use, may be used in this service on a non-interference basis to the service provided by coast stations in the area.
7. ADD (2) Radiotelephone stations of the Maritime Mobile Service should as far as possible be equipped with devices for instantaneous switching from transmission to reception and vice versa. This provision is necessary for all stations establishing communication between ships or aircraft and subscribers of the land telephone system.
8. ADD §5 Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service equipped for radiotelephony may transmit and receive radiotelegrams by means of telephony.

TITLE ADD Section II. Preliminary Operations

9. ADD §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.
10. ADD (2) If, these precautions having been taken, the emissions of the station happen to interfere with a transmission already in progress, the following rules are to be applied:

11. ADD 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.
12. ADD 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.
13. ADD c) The station which requests this cessation must indicate the approximate waiting time imposed on the station whose emission it suspends.

TITLE ADD Section III. Calls, Reply to Calls and
Signals Preparatory to Traffic

TITLE
14. ADD §7 Method of Calling - General

15. ADD (1) The call is made as follows:
- call sign or other identification of the station called, not more than three times;
 - the words THIS IS;
 - call sign or other identification of the calling station, not more than three times.
16. ADD (2) When contact is established the call sign or other identification may thereafter be transmitted once only.

17. ADD (3) When the coast station is fitted with equipment for selective calling and the ship is fitted with equipment for receiving selective calls, the coast station shall call the ship by transmitting the appropriate code signal, and the ship station shall call the coast station, by speech, in the manner given in No. 15.

TITLE
18. ADD Frequency to be Used for Calling and
for Preparatory Signals

TITLE
19. ADD §8 A. Frequency Bands between 1 605 kc/s and 3 800 kc/s (4 000 kc/s Region 2)

20. ADD (1) A radiotelephone ship station calling a coast station of its own nationality should:

21. ADD a) use the frequency 2 182 kc/s for the call;

22. ADD b) whenever and wherever traffic density is high use a working frequency for the call.

23. ADD (2) A radiotelephone ship station calling a coast station of another nationality should, as a general rule, use the frequency 2 182 kc/s. However, where mutually agreed by Administrations, the ship station may use a working frequency on which watch is kept by that coast station.

24. ADD (3) A radiotelephone ship station calling another ship station should:
25. ADD a) use the frequency 2 182 kc/s;
26. ADD b) whenever and wherever traffic density is high and prior arrangements can be made, use an intership frequency.
27. ADD (4) An aircraft station calling a coast station or a ship station may use the frequency 2 182 kc/s.
28. ADD (5) Coast stations should, in accordance with the requirements of their own country, call ship stations of their own nationality either on a working frequency, or, when calls to individual ships are made, on the frequency 2 182 kc/s.
29. ADD However, ship stations which keep watch simultaneously on 2 182 kc/s and a working frequency should be called on the working frequency.
30. ADD (6) As a general rule, coast stations should call radiotelephone ship stations of another nationality on the frequency 2 182 kc/s.

TITLE 31. ADD §9 B. Frequency Bands between 4 000 kc/s and 23 000 kc/s.

32. ADD (1) A ship station calling a coast station by radio-telephony may use the frequency reserved for this purpose in accordance with Appendix 10 Section B or the working frequency complimentary to that of the coast station.

33. ADD (2) A coast station calling a ship station by radio-telephony shall use one of its working frequencies specified in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*

34. ADD (3) The preliminary operations for the establishment of radiotelephone communications may also be carried out by radiotelegraphy using the procedure appropriate to the radiotelegraphy services. (See Nos. 619 to 621)

TITLE 35. ADD §10 C. Frequency Bands between 156 Mc/s and 174 Mc/s.

36. ADD (1) In the bands between 156 Mc/s and 174 Mc/s used for the maritime mobile services, coast and ship stations should, as a general rule, call on the frequency 156.80 Mc/s. However, in the public correspondence service calling may be conducted on a working channel or on a two frequency calling channel which has been implemented in accordance with No. 830b.

37. ADD (2) When the frequency 156.80 Mc/s is being used for distress, urgency or safety communications, a ship station requiring entry into the Port Operations service may establish contact on 156.60 Mc/s or other port operations frequency when indicated in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*

* May require amendment after examination of Article 20.

TITLE

38 ADD §11 Form of Reply to Calls

39 ADD The reply to calls is made as follows:

- call sign or other identification of the calling station, not more than three times;
- the words THIS IS;
- the call sign or other identification of the station called, not more than three times.

TITLE

ADD

Frequency for Reply

§12 A. Frequency Bands between 1 605 kc/s and 3 800 kc/s (4 000 kc/s Region 2)

41 ADD (1) When a ship station is called on 2 182 kc/s it should reply on the same frequency unless another frequency is indicated by the calling station.

42 ADD (2) When a ship station is called on a working frequency by a coast station of the same nationality, it must reply on the working frequency normally associated with the frequency used by the coast station for the call.

43 ADD (3) A ship station should, after calling a coast station or another ship station, indicate the frequency on which a reply is required if this frequency is not the normal one associated with the frequency used for the call.

44 ADD (4) A ship station which frequently exchanges traffic with a coast station of another nationality may use the same procedure for reply as ships of the nationality of the coast station, where this has been agreed by the Administrations concerned.

45. ADD (5) As a general rule a coast station shall reply:
46. ADD a) on 2 182 kc/s to calls made on 2 182 kc/s unless another frequency is indicated by the calling station;
47. ADD b) on a working frequency to calls made on a working frequency.
- TITLE ADD §13 B. Frequency Bands between 4 000 kc/s and 23 000 kc/s.
48. ADD (1) When a ship station is called by a coast station, it should reply on the calling frequency given in Appendix 10 Section B or on the working frequency complementary to that of the coast station.
49. ADD (2) When a coast station is called by a ship station, it should reply on one of its working frequencies specified in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*
50. ADD (3) In the tropical zone of Region 3, when a station is called on 6 203.5 kc/s it should reply on the same frequency.
- TITLE ADD §14 C. Frequency Bands between 156 Mc/s and 174 Mc/s.
51. ADD (1) When a station is called on 156.80 Mc/s it should reply on the same frequency.
52. ADD (2) When a coast station open to public correspondence calls a ship station either by speech or by selective calling using a two-frequency channel, the ship station shall reply by speech on the frequency complementary to that of the coast station; conversely, a coast station shall reply to a call from a ship on the frequency complementary to that of the ship station.

* May require amendment after examination of Article 20.

TITLE
53. ADD

Indication of the Frequency to be
used for Traffic

TITLE ADD §15 A. Bands included between 1 605 kc/s and 3 800 kc/s (4 000 kc/s
Region 2).

54. ADD If contact is established on the frequency 2 182 kc/s,
coast and ship stations must transfer to one of their normal
working frequencies for the exchange of traffic.

TITLE ADD §16 B. Bands included between 4 000 kc/s and 23 000 kc/s

55. ADD After a ship station has established contact with a
coast station, or another ship station, on the calling frequency
of the band chosen, working shall be conducted on their respec-
tive working frequencies.

TITLE ADD §17 C. Bands included between 156 Mc/s and 174 Mc/s

56. ADD (1) In the bands between 156 Mc/s and 174 Mc/s when-
ever contact has been established between a coast station in the
public correspondence service and a ship station on the frequency
156.80 Mc/s, or when using a two frequency calling channel, the
stations shall transfer to one of their normal pairs of working
frequencies for the exchange of traffic. The calling station
should indicate the channel to which it is proposed to transfer
by reference to the frequency in Mc/s, or preferably to its
channel designator.

57. ADD (2) When contact on 156.80 Mc/s has been established
between a coast station providing services for port operations
and a ship station, the ship station should indicate the

particular service required (such as navigational information, docking instructions, etc.), and the coast station then indicates the channel to be used for the exchange of traffic by reference to the frequency in Mc/s, or preferably its channel designator.

58 ADD (3) A ship station, when it has established contact with another ship station on the frequency 156.80 Mc/s should indicate the intership channel to which it is proposed to transfer for the exchange of traffic by reference to the frequency in Mc/s, or preferably to its channel designator.

TITLE ADD §18 Agreement on the Frequency
to be used for Traffic

59 ADD (1) If the station called is in agreement with the calling station it transmits:

60 ADD a) an indication that from that moment onwards it will listen on the working frequency or channel announced by the calling station;

61 ADD b) an indication that it is ready to receive the traffic of the calling station.

62 ADD (2) If the station called is not in agreement with the calling station on the working frequency or channel to be used it transmits an indication of the working frequency or channel proposed.

channel proposed.

63 ADD (3) For communications between a coast station and a ship station, the coast station finally decides the frequency or channel to be used.

64 ADD (4) When agreement is reached regarding the working frequency or channel which the calling station shall use for its traffic, the station called indicates that it is ready to receive the traffic.

TITLE ADD §19 Indication of Traffic

65 ADD When the calling station wishes to exchange more than one radiotelephone call, or to transmit more than one radiotelegram, it should indicate this when contact with the station is established.

TITLE ADD §20 Difficulties in Reception

66 ADD (1) If a station called is unable to accept traffic immediately it replies to the call as outlined in No. 39 followed by "Wait minutes (indicate probable duration of waiting time in minutes). If the probable duration exceeds 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. Alternatively, the station called may indicate by any appropriate means that it is not ready to receive traffic immediately.

67. ADD (2) When a station receives a call without being certain that such a call is intended for it, it must not reply until the call has been repeated and understood.

68. ADD (3) When 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 asking for a repetition of the call sign or other identification of the calling station.

TITLE ADD Section IV. Transmission of Traffic

69. ADD §21 A. Traffic Frequency

70. ADD (1) The transmission of traffic lists on one or more working frequencies may be briefly announced on 2 182 kc/s or 156.80 Mc/s.

71. ADD (2) Every station of the Maritime Mobile Service shall use for the transmission of its traffic (radiotelephone calls or radiotelegrams) one of its working frequencies for the band in which the call has been made.

72. ADD (3) In addition to its normal working frequency, printed in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations,* a coast station may use one or more supplementary frequencies in the same band in accordance with Article 34.

73. ADD (4) The use of frequencies reserved for calling is forbidden for traffic.

74. ADD (5) After contact has been established on the frequency to be used for traffic, the transmission of a radiotelegram or radiotelephone call is preceded by:

* May require amendment after examination of Article 20.

83. ADD (3) When a radiotelephone call has been completed the procedure indicated in No. 91 shall be applied unless further calls are on hand at either station.
84. ADD §23 b) Transmission of Radiotelegrams
85. ADD (1) The procedure for the transmission of a radiotelegram is given in Appendix 11.
86. ADD (2) As a general rule radiotelegrams of all kinds transmitted by ship stations and radiotelegrams in the service of public correspondence transmitted by aircraft stations are to be numbered in a daily series, number 1 being given to the first radiotelegram sent each day to each separate station.
87. ADD (3) A series of numbers which has begun in radiotelegraphy should be continued in radiotelephony and vice versa.
88. ADD (4) Each radiotelegram shall normally be transmitted once only by the sending station. However, it may when necessary be repeated in full or in part by the receiving or the sending station.
89. ADD (5) If during the transmission of a radiotelegram, it is necessary to spell certain expressions, difficult words, etc. the spelling table given in Appendix 11 shall be used.
90. ADD (6) In transmitting groups of figures each figure shall be sent separately and the transmission of each group or series of groups shall be preceded by the words "in figures". In

cases of language difficulties the figure table given in Appendix 11 shall be used.

91. ADD (7) Numbers written in letters shall be transmitted as they are written, their transmission being preceded by the words "in letters".

92. ADD (8) The transmission of a radiotelegram is terminated by the words "radiotelegram ends" followed by the word "over".

TITLE

93. ADD §24 c) Acknowledgement of Receipt.

94. ADD (1) The acknowledgement of receipt of a radiotelegram or a series of radiotelegrams shall be given by the receiving station in the following manner:

- Hullo ... (call sign or other identification of the sending station);
- the words THIS IS;
- call sign or other identification of the receiving station;
- "Your No. ... received, over"; or
- "Your No. ... to No. ... received, over".

95. ADD (2) The radiotelegram, or series of radiotelegrams, must not be considered as cleared until this acknowledgement has been received.

96. ADD (3) The end of work between two stations is indicated by each of them by means of the word "Out".

emitting the test signals. This call sign or other identification must be spoken slowly and distinctly.

102 ADD (3) Any signals sent for testing must be kept to a minimum particularly on 2 182 kc/s or 156.80 Mc/s

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 623-E
23 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

of Sub-Committee 7C to Committee 7

Attached hereto are revised texts for Articles 6, 8, 36, 37 and Appendix 5a of the Radio Regulations and a Recommendation which have been approved by Sub-Committee 7C.

G. van A. Graves
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

Article 6

TITLE	NOC	<u>Special Rules Relating to Use of Classes of Emissions</u>
232	MOD § 1.	The use of Class B emissions is forbidden in all stations, except that such emissions may be allowed by existing stations until 1 January 1966 for distress calls and distress traffic only.

ARTICLE 8

TITLE	NOC	<u>Protection of Distress Frequencies</u>
240	MOD ^S sl.	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).
241	SUP	

CHAPTER XIV

TITLE NOC Distress, Alarm, Urgency and Safety Signals

ARTICLE 36

TITLE SUP
860 SUP
861 SUP
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.

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.

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.

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.

866 MOD § 4. In cases of distress, urgency or safety, transmissions:

866(a) ADD a) by radiotelegraphy, shall not in general exceed a speed of 16 words a minute;

874 MOD (3) These distress signals indicate that a ship, aircraft or other vehicle is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance.

TITLE MOD Section IV. Distress Call and Message

875 SUP

876 SUP

877 SUP

878 MOD § 7(1). The distress call sent by radiotelegraphy comprises:
- the distress signal, SOS, sent three times;
- the word DE;
- 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;
- the words, THIS IS;
- 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 other transmissions. All stations which hear it must immediately cease any transmission capable of interfering with the distress traffic and must continue to listen on the frequency used for the emission of the distress call. This call must not be addressed to a particular station and acknowledgement of receipt is not to be given before the distress message which follows it is sent.

TITLE SUP

- 882 MOD § 9(1). The radiotelegraph distress message comprises:
- the distress signal, 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.
- 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.
- 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 .-.-.- 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.

884 MOD (2) 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 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:

- 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.

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.

TITLE ADD Section Va. Distress Call and Message
Transmission Procedure

TITLE ADD A. Radiotelegraphy

885b) ADD §11(1). The radiotelegraph distress procedure consists of:

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;

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.

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.

888 SUP

889 MOD (2) The intervals shall, however, be sufficiently long to allow time for stations preparing to reply to start their sending apparatus.

889a) ADD (3) The alarm signal may also be repeated, if necessary.

889b) 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.

890 (MOD) §14. When the mobile station in distress receives no answer to a distress message sent on the distress frequency, the message may be repeated on any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.

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.

TITLE ADD B. Radiotelephony

891a) ADD §16. The radiotelephone distress procedure consists of:

891b) ADD a) the alarm signal (whenever possible), followed by:

- 891c) ADD b) the distress call;
- 891d) ADD c) the distress message.
- 891e) ADD §17. After the transmission by radiotelephony of its distress message, the mobile station may be requested to 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 call, shall be repeated at intervals, especially during the periods of silence prescribed in No. 826 for radiotelephony, until an answer is received.
- 891g) ADD (2) The intervals shall, however, be sufficiently long to allow time for stations preparing to reply to start their sending apparatus.
- 891h) ADD (3) This repetition is, whenever possible, preceded by the alarm signal.
- 891i) ADD §19. When the mobile station in distress receives no answer to a distress message sent on the distress frequency, 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 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.

892 SUP

893 SUP

894 SUP

TITLE MOD Section V. Acknowledgement of Receipt of a Distress Message

895 §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.

895a) ADD (2) However, in areas where reliable communications with one or more coast stations are practicable, ship stations may defer this acknowledgement for a short interval so that a coast station may acknowledge receipt.

896 MOD (3) 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.

897 SUP

897a) ADD §22. The acknowledgement of receipt of a distress message is given in the following form:

897b) ADD a) Radiotelegraphy

- the call sign of the station sending the distress message, sent three times;
- the word DE;

- the call sign of the station acknowledging receipt sent three times;
- the group RRR;
- the distress signal.

897c) ADD

b) Radiotelephony

- the call sign or other identification of the station sending the distress message spoken three times;
- the words THIS IS;
- the call sign or other identification of the station acknowledging receipt spoken three times;
- the word RECEIVED;
- the distress signal.

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, 885 and 885a);
- the speed at which it is proceeding towards, and the approximate time it will take to reach, the mobile station in distress.

897e) ADD (2) Before sending this message, the station must ensure that it will not interfere with the emissions of other stations better situated to render immediate assistance to the station in distress.

TITLE NOC Section VI. Distress Traffic

898 (MOD) §24. Distress traffic comprises all messages relative to the immediate assistance required by the mobile station in distress.

899 (MOD) §25. In distress traffic, the distress signal must be sent before the call and at the beginning of the preamble of any radiotelegram.

900 MOD §26. The control of distress traffic is the responsibility of the mobile station in distress or of the station which by the application of the provisions of Section VII 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 of distress traffic may impose silence either on all stations of the mobile service in the area or on any station which interferes with the distress 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,
followed by the distress signal SOS;
- 901b) ADD - in radiotelephony, the signal SEELONCE MAYDAY
pronounced as the French expression "silence
m'aider".
- 902 MOD §28. 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:
- 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 word
DISTRESS and its own call sign.
- 903 MOD §29(1). In radiotelegraphy, the use of the service abbre-
viation QRT SOS must be reserved for the mobile station in
distress and for the station controlling distress traffic.
- 903a) ADD (2) In radiotelephony, the use of the signal SEELONCE
MAYDAY must be reserved for the mobile station in distress and
for the station controlling distress traffic.
- 904 SUP

905 MOD §30(1). Any station of the mobile service which has knowledge of distress traffic and which cannot itself assist the station 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 normal working may be resumed (see No. 911), 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.

907 SUP

908 SUP

909 MOD §31. A station of the mobile service which, while following distress traffic, is able to continue its normal service, may do so when the distress traffic is well established 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 that no interference or delay is caused to the handling of distress traffic, urgency and safety messages may be advertised during a lull in the distress traffic - preferably by coast stations - on the distress frequencies. This announcement 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, 943 and 944 should only be sent once (e.g. XXX DE ABC QSW ...).

- 910 MOD §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.
- 911 MOD §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.
- 912 MOD (2) In radiotelegraphy, this message takes the following form:
- the distress signal \overline{SOS} ;
 - the call "to all stations" (CQ) sent three times;
 - the word DE;
 - the call sign of the station sending the message;
 - the time of handing in of the message;
 - the name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress;
 - the service abbreviation QUM.

912a) ADD (3) In radiotelephony, this message takes the following form:

- the distress signal MAYDAY;
- the call to "all stations" spoken three times;
- the words THIS IS;
- the call sign or other identification of the station sending the message;
- the time of handing in of the message;
- the 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. Transmission of a Distress Message by a Station not itself in Distress

913 SUP

914 SUP

915 SUP

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:

915b) ADD a) when the station in distress is not itself in a position to transmit it;

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;

- 915d) ADD c) when, although not in a position to render assistance, it has heard a distress message which has not been acknowledged.
- 915e) ADD §36(1). The transmission of a distress message under the conditions prescribed in Nos. 915b), 915c) and 915d) is made on 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 always preceded by the following call, which is itself preceded whenever possible by the radiotelegraph or radiotelephone alarm signal:
- 915g) ADD a) Radiotelegraphy
- the signal DDD SOS SOS SOS DDD;
 - the word DE;
 - 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;
 - the call sign or other identification of the transmitting station, spoken three times.

915i) ADD §37. When the radiotelegraph alarm signal is used an interval of two minutes is to be allowed, whenever considered necessary, before the transmission of the call mentioned in No. 915g).

915j) ADD §38. When a station of the mobile service transmits a distress message under the conditions mentioned in 915d), it must take all necessary steps to notify the authorities who may be able to render assistance.

TITLE SUP

916 SUP

917 SUP

918 SUP

919 SUP

TITLE MOD

Section IX. Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Alarm Signals

920 MOD §39(1). The radiotelegraph alarm signal shall consist of a series of twelve dashes sent in one minute, the duration of 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 instrument is recommended.

921 MOD (2) Any ship station working in the band 405 to 535 kc/s which is not provided with an automatic apparatus for the transmission of the radiotelegraph alarm signal, must be permanently 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 tone being 250 milliseconds.
- 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.
- 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;
- 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:
- 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

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.

924 MOD ~~§~~[§]43. Automatic devices intended for the reception of the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone alarm signals must fulfil the conditions specified in Appendix 5a.

925 SUP

926 SUP

927 SUP

928 SUP

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.

931 SUP

TITLE NOC

Section X. Urgency Signal

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 case of distress (see Nos. 714, 714a, 802, 805a, 813 and 813a).
- 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.

938 SUP

939 MOD §48. Messages preceded by the urgency signal must, as a general rule, be drawn up in plain language.

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.

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).

TITLE NOC

Section XI. Safety Signal

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.

- 944 MOD (2) In radiotelephony, the safety signal shall consist of the word SECURITE pronounced clearly as in French, repeated three times and transmitted before the call.
- 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.
- 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).
- 946a ADD (3) Where practicable, the safety message which follows should be sent on a working frequency, particularly in areas of heavy traffic, and a suitable announcement to this effect made at the end of the call.
- 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.
- 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).

Appendix 5a

AUTOMATIC RECEIVING EQUIPMENT FOR RADIOTELEGRAPH AND
RADIOTELEPHONE ALARM SIGNALS

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 No. 232 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 and in Appendix 5a provisions to be observed by automatic alarm receiving equipments;

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. 624-E
23 November 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

RECOMMENDATION IN DOCUMENT NO. 48 - TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The above Recommendation has now been considered by Committee 6. The report of Ad Hoc Group No. 4 of Committee 6 was agreed without amendment at the Fourteenth Meeting of that Committee.

The report is contained in Document No. 567 and Annex 1 thereto.

Y. Nomura
Acting Chairman, Committee 7.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 625-E
23 November 1959

COMMITTEE 6
COMMITTEE 7

STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL SERVICE

Annex 1 and Annex 2 to Document No. 462 as amended at the ninth and twelfth meetings of Committee 6 are reproduced in Annex 1 and Annex 2 to this document.

As a result of a vote taken at the ninth meeting of Committee 6, a preference for Annex 1 was expressed from the technical point of view. It was decided to communicate to Committee 7 the result of this vote together with the amended texts in order that a final decision could be taken by that Committee as to which Annex should be adopted (this amends Document No. 577).

Annexes: 2



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A N N E X 1

ARTICLE (NEW)

Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service

1. To facilitate more efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum and to assist other technical and scientific activities, administrations should endeavour to provide on an international basis a co-ordinated world-wide service of standard frequency and time signal transmissions. Attention should be given to the extension of this service to those areas of the world not adequately served.
2. To this end, administrations shall co-ordinate with the assistance of the I.F.R.B. any new standard frequency or time signal transmission or any changes in existing transmissions in the standard frequency band, furnishing all pertinent information. On this matter the I.F.R.B. shall consult the Director of the C.C.I.R. who shall also continue to seek the advice and cooperation of the International Time Bureau, U.R.S.I. and other international organizations having a direct and substantial interest in the subject.
3. No new frequency assignment to a station intended to operate in the standard frequency bands shall be notified to the I.F.R.B. until co-ordination has been completed.
4. Administrations shall co-operate in reducing interference in the standard frequency bands in accordance with the recommendations of the C.C.I.R.

5. Administrations which provide this service should co-operate through the C.C.I.R. in the collation and distribution of the results of the measurements of standard frequencies and time signals and details of adjustments.
 6. In selecting the technical characteristics of standard frequency and time signal transmissions, administrations shall be guided by the relevant C.C.I.R. recommendations.
-

A N N E X 2

APPENDIX B (REVISED)

Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service

1. Administrations recognize that a standard frequency and time signal service available to all parts of the world is essential for maximum economy in the use of the radio frequency spectrum, the efficient operation of the telecommunication services and the functioning of several activities of the I.T.U. and that this service may be useful for other activities outside the Union.
 2. To this end, administrations will continue to co-ordinate on an international basis the system of standard frequency and time signal transmissions, to cooperate in reducing mutual interference and where practicable to extend the service to those areas of the world not adequately served. This work will be co-ordinated by administrations with the assistance of the I.F.R.B., which shall cooperate 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 the advice and cooperation of the International Time Bureau, U.R.S.I. and other international organizations having a direct and substantial interest in the subject.
-

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 626-E
23 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

DEFINITIONS FOR THE WIDTH OF ANTENNA LOBES

During its examination of the draft text of Appendix 1 which appears in Document No. DT 766, Working Group 5A considered the question of the information to be furnished in the notice in respect of Column 9b. In this connection, Working Group 5A considered the definition provided by Committee 6 for No. 68a (Half-Power Width of a Radiation Lobe in a Given Plane) but concluded that this definition was not appropriate for the purposes of Appendix 1. The Working Group reviewed the definition which governs the information furnished according to Appendix 1 of the present Radio Regulations and decided that, in view of the many entries which appear in the Master Radio Frequency Record with information in this Column according to this definition, it would be preferable to maintain this definition and the following was included in the draft text of Appendix 1.

"Column 9b - Angular width of radiation main lobe

The total angle in the horizontal plane, in degrees, within which the radiation power in any direction is not more than 6 db less than the power radiated in the direction of maximum radiation should be indicated."

M. N. Mirza

Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 627-E
23 November 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDTwenty-Fifth Meeting of Committee 4

Wednesday, 18 November 1959 at 15.00 hours

1. The Agenda was contained in Document No. DT 783 which had been prepared for the meeting cancelled on the previous day.

Item 1 a) was concerned with the use of the band 510 - 525 kc/s in Region 2; at the request of the Delegate of the United States who had been discussing this question with other delegations in Region 2, it was agreed to defer consideration of this item until the next meeting, the Delegate of Brazil asking that this item should also include the band 525-535 kc/s.

The Chairman said that item 1 b) concerned with footnote 29 c) would have to be again held over. At this point the Delegate of Italy, having agreed with the Chairman's view, raised the question of note 31 on page 1 of Document No. 521, and pointed out the difficulties which might arise to maritime services in the Adriatic from amateur services, and asked whether the Delegates of Greece and Yugoslavia could reconsider their position; the two delegates were both able to say that they would withdraw their names from note 31, and the Chairman thanked them for their splendid cooperation.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. took the opportunity to ask other delegations to withdraw from footnotes 24 a) and 28 a), which would then permit his country to retain the footnotes as they had existed since Atlantic City; the Delegate of Bulgaria was prepared to withdraw his country's name and, speaking on behalf of Albania, said that they too would withdraw. As other delegates objected to the re-opening of this question the Chairman ruled that the U.S.S.R.'s views would have to be taken up in the Plenary Assembly.

Item 1 c) was concerned with the replacement text for No. 146 of the Radio Regulations, the United Kingdom proposing the insertion of an additional clause, excepting the North Eastern Atlantic Loran Chain from the provisions of the new text. This was supported by the Delegates of Norway and the Federal Republic of Germany, and the text as amended was adopted.

It was also agreed to delete No. 146.1 of the Radio Regulations.



Item 1 d) was concerned with the width of the band centred on 2.182 kc/s, and in addition to Document No. 566 the Chairman read a letter on this subject which he had received from the Chairman of Committee 7. In the light of the information received it was agreed that the band would be 2 170 - 2 194 kc/s; thus in Document No. 521 the figure 2lxx will be replaced by 2 170, and the figure 2lyy by 2 194, the second column of the Table remaining unchanged.

Item 1 e) of the Agenda was concerned with Document No. DF 724 (Rev.) containing a proposed new footnote concerning the use of the Standard Frequency guard-bands for radioastronomy purposes. After discussion in which there was general agreement that the adoption of this footnote did not depend on the outcome of the work of Groups 4D, 4E and 4G it was agreed to accept the amendment proposed by the Delegate of Switzerland to amend the last few words of the footnote to read "operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations." It was noted that the French and Spanish texts were not suitable but it was agreed that this could be left to the Drafting Committee.

2. In the study of Document No. 506, the second Report of Working Group 4A, it was agreed to accept the view of that group that No. 233 of the Radio Regulations could be deleted, since the text now appeared in the Table.

It was agreed that Nos. 234 and 235 would remain unchanged in substance.

The revised text of No. 251 was accepted and it was further agreed that the Chairman would inform the Chairman of Committee 6 that there was no need to draft a definition of broadcasting in the Tropical Zone.

In connection with No. 252 it was agreed that this regulation should properly be placed after No. 107 of the Regulations. The Delegate of Turkey supported by the Delegates of Iran, Pakistan, Mexico, Greece, Korea, Spain, Ceylon and China proposed a secret ballot on Proposal 1058 of the U.S.S.R; the Delegates of Hungary, Pakistan and France, having been appointed tellers, the ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

In favour	12
Against	31
Abstentions	11

The Chairman ruled that the U.S.S.R. proposal had therefore failed.

The Chairman then drew attention to Document No. 105, Proposal 5239 and to Annex 2 of Document No. 270 in respect of the extension of the Tropical Zone, to cover that part of Libya north of 30°N. He called for a show of hands on this extension and the result was as follows:

In favour	8
Against	1
Abstentions	41

The Chairman ruled that in accordance with the Rules of Procedure the vote was invalid and the decision inconclusive, and that the question would have to be taken up at a later meeting where abstentions would not count. It was noted that the proposal to include the whole of Libya in the Tropical Zone was contingent on the decisions taken in respect of a new Regulation, No. 253 bis. The Chairman said that he would consult the Chairman of Working Group 4A before this matter was further discussed.

The proposals on pages 2 and 3 of Document No. 506 in connection with Nos. 277 a), 279, 280, 282 and 283 were adopted.

During the examination of Annex 2 to the document it became clear that it was for the Committee also to take into account Document No. 476, a Report of Committee 7. It was also agreed that a complete recapitulative document on the whole of Chapter III of the Radio Regulations was necessary to enable the Committee properly to study this question. This would be prepared but it was not expected to be available for the meeting on the following day.

The Committee was then adjourned.

Rapporteur
A. James Bourne

Chairman
Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 230-E (CP)
Document No. 628-E (CAR)
23 November, 1959

COMMITTEE C
COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

Third Meeting of Committee C/3

(Joint Finance Control Committee)

Monday, 9 November, 1959, at 9.30 a.m.

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

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

1. The Agenda was approved.

Summary Record of the second meeting (Document No. 133 (CP) and Document No. 514 (CAR)).

The Delegate of India said that his statement had not been reproduced faithfully in the last paragraph of page 5 and asked that the text be replaced as follows:

"The Delegate of India expressed concern regarding the possible overspending of the Conference budget on account of the printing of the Final Acts, which has been agreed upon by the Administrative Council. There was no difference of opinion about the printing of Final Acts but he stressed that every effort should be made to effect economy on the expenses of the two conferences so that the cost of printing the Final Acts may be met, as much as practicable, from within the overall budget of the conferences approved by the Administrative Council."

The Delegate of Colombia requested that the version of his statement on the last paragraph of page 4 be replaced by the following :

"The Delegate of Colombia stated that, following the discussions and explanations given by various speakers, he accepted in broad outline Document No. 46 on the cost of "The Morning Electron", but did not agree with the way it was presented from the accounting standpoint."



Thus modified, the record was adopted.

2. Report by Working Group C2/3B on Expenditure of the Conferences (Document No. 134 (PC) and Document No. 515 (ARC))

Mr. Carl B. Nielsen (Denmark), Chairman of the Working Group, submitted the Report. He pointed out that Annex 1 showed for the first time, on pages 1, 2 and 3, the interest on advances and that pages 4, 5 and 6 gave the estimated extraordinary expenditure for the printing of the Final Acts and for the use of a seventh conference room equipped for simultaneous interpretation. The general table on page 7 was, on the whole, favourable.

The Group had also examined Annex 2, which was self-explanatory. Some participants in the Conferences had, however, not announced their contributory class; and the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) had not been exempted from contributing to the cost of the Conferences, because its application had reached the General Secretariat after the last meeting of the Administrative Council.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Nielsen for his explanations and noted that expenditure remained within the limits set in the Conference budgets.

The Delegate of India congratulated the Secretariat on its management of the finances of the two Conferences. If it were possible to effect economies in future expenditure of the Conferences, and thus to avoid the need to touch the sum set aside for any future contracts, the cost of printing of the Final Acts and the use of a seventh conference room equipped for simultaneous interpretation might possibly be met within the existing budget for the Conferences.

Mr. Stead assured the Committee that everything possible would be done to achieve economies, but he warned members not to be too optimistic. For example, it had been found necessary to draw on the sum set aside for future contracts in order to engage proof-readers. It was not yet clear that the daily output of documents had reached its peak. However, it should be possible to cut down staff in certain sections before the Conferences ended.

The Delegate of India thanked Mr. Stead for his explanations and the Chairman expressed the Committee's gratitude to the Secretariat for its efforts to cater adequately for the interests of participants in the two Conferences.

Annex 1 was adopted.

The Committee then considered Annex 2. The Chairman proposed that the Secretariat should approach those participants in the two Conferences who had not announced their contributory class.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of Colombia on the procedure for inviting recognized private operating agencies to participate in the work of the Conferences, Mr. Stead recalled the provisions of Chapter 2, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations, whereby Members and Associate Members of the Union were authorized to extend to such agencies the invitations they had themselves received. That provision had been mentioned in the terms of invitation to the Conference in session and Members and Associate Members had been requested to state which of the private agencies they recognized wished to participate. Paragraphs 3 (2) and 5 of Article 13 of the Convention were sufficiently clear to leave no doubt regarding their part in defraying the cost of the Conference.

The Delegate of Colombia thanked Mr. Stead for his explanations and the Committee instructed the Secretariat to request participants in the Conferences in session who had not done so to announce the contributory class they had chosen. Mr. Stead would inform the Committee of the results of his action at its next meeting.

Annex 2 was adopted.

3. Contributions of two countries represented by delegations having the status of Observers.

Mr. Stead explained the legal situation in relation to the Convention, of Liberia, which was participating in the work of both Conferences, and of Ecuador, which was participating in the Radio Conference only. Neither of those countries had signed the Buenos Aires Convention, but they were listed in Annex 1, having been Members of the I.T.U. under the Atlantic City Convention. They had therefore been invited to the Conferences in session. Article 13, paragraph 3 (1) of the Convention merely stipulated that Members and Associate Members should participate in the extraordinary expenditure of the Union, but it seemed that those two countries, which enjoyed all the facilities at the disposal of delegates, and in particular the distribution of documents, should also help defray the cost of the Conferences. The Government of Liberia had enquired by letter whether it would be required to participate in the expenditure of the Conferences and if so to what extent. Since the Convention made no provision for such a case, the Committee would have to consider the question and communicate its decision to the two countries concerned.

The Delegate of India asked why those two countries appeared in Annex 2 of Document No. 134 (PC)/515 (ARC) with a contributory class indicated. Mr. Stead replied that it was because they had always paid their share of ordinary expenditure in the contributory class shown.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of France, Mr. Stead said that the two countries had been Members of the I.T.U. under the Atlantic City Convention, but they had neither signed nor acceded to the Buenos Aires Convention. Under Article 1, paragraph 2 of that Convention, they were therefore no longer Members of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of France said that the other Committees of the Conference should be informed of the situation, since they were concerned in the legal position of the various countries with regard to the Union.

In reply to the Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. Stead said that Honduras and Yemen were in a similar position but were taking no part in the work of the Conferences.

At the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to refer the question to the Plenary Assemblies of the two Conferences for a final decision, recommending that Ecuador and Liberia should be asked to contribute to the cost of the Conferences in session.

4. Free distribution of files and other supplies to Delegates

Mr. Stead explained that after the second and third series of proposals had been distributed, the Yellow Books had become too congested and the Secretariat had arranged for delegates to be supplied with a file for new proposals. Unfortunately, the distribution of the files had not been organized as well as it might have been and some delegations had been given a large number, and were using them not only for the new proposals but also for ordinary Conference documents, while other delegations had received none at all. The supply of files was not exhausted and it was necessary to take a decision with a regard to future supplies.

Mr. Stead asked the Committee to say whether further supplies should be obtained and, if so, whether they should continue to be distributed to participants gratis or at the cost price.

After lengthy discussion in which the Delegates of Colombia, Italy, India, Ireland, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom took part, it was decided to continue free distribution, but under stricter control and up to a maximum of 2,000.

The meeting rose at 11 a.m.

Rapporteur
B. Delaloye

Chairman
J. B. Darnell

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 629-E
23 November 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

by the Ad Hoc Group for Region 2

1. At the meeting of Committee 4 and following the report by the third Group 4B to the Committee on the 510 to 535 kc/s band in Region 2, it was agreed to establish an Ad Hoc Group consisting of the Region 2 countries present to

"Study the 510 to 535 kc/s band in Region 2".

2. The Group met twice on 20 November. The Delegations of the following countries took part:

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, United States of America, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela, Uruguay.

3. A detailed study was made of the proposals for modified the Table submitted by Mexico, Brazil and Cuba concerning the inclusion of Aeronautical Navigation and Broadcasting in the above band.

4. The following amendments to the Table were adopted:

Region 2

510 to 535 kc/s	Mobile * Aeronautical Radionavigation (Allowed) 7B
525 to 535 kc/s	Mobile * Aeronautical Radionavigation (Allowed) 7B Broadcasting (Allowed) 7B

5. In addition, the Ad Hoc Group agreed to insert the following paragraphs in Chapter III of the Radio Regulations, the exact place to be decided by the Drafting Committee:

- 1°. "In operating the Aeronautical Radionavigation Services in Region 2, the Administrations concerned shall take all the technical steps necessary to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the maritime mobile service operating between 490 and 535 kc/s".



2°. "In Region 2, the power of the Broadcasting Services in the 525 to 535 kc/s band shall not exceed 250 watts".

Santiago Quijano-Caballero
Chairman of Ad Hoc Group

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 630-E
23 November 1959COMMITTEE 4

SECOND REPORT COMMITTEE 4 AD HOC GROUP (PANEL)

COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION OF A PANEL OF EXPERTS TO STUDY WAYS AND MEANS OF RELIEVING THE PRESSURE ON THE RADIO SPECTRUM BETWEEN 4 AND 27.5 Mc/s

1. In accordance with the instructions of Committee 4, the Ad Hoc Group has considered the composition and organization of a Panel to carry out the study covered by the terms of reference contained in Annex 1 of Document No. 525 (Rev.).
2. It considers that this Panel should comprise seven telecommunication experts who are familiar and closely associated with the design, performance and operation of long-distance telecommunication systems and with their broad economic aspects, together with the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., or his representative, the Secretary-General, or his representative specialising in technical assistance, and the Directors of the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T., or their representatives. The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should act as convener and the fullest possible use should be made of the resources of the I.F.R.B. throughout the study.
3. When formed, the Panel should meet in Geneva with the I.F.R.B. to discuss methods of procedure and the categories of radio usage between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, which would provide the necessary data for study purposes.
4. When the I.F.R.B. had provided adequate information on categories of use, the Panel would again meet to study each category and to determine those which might be satisfied by means other than the use of frequencies between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, and to analyze those categories from technical, practical and economic aspects, in consultation with Administrations when necessary.
5. The Panel would, through the Secretary-General, obtain information about the facilities available for affording economic assistance to those countries that might need such aid in proceeding with any programmes envisaged by the Panel.
6. The Panel would then prepare a report for the Administrative Council together with its recommendations for transmission to all Administrations for comment.



7. Upon receipt of these comments the Administrative Council would decide whether or not an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should be called to take the necessary decisions.
8. Taking into consideration the qualifications required for the duties and procedures outlined above, the Ad Hoc Group recommends that:
 - a) Administrations be invited to nominate technical experts for membership of the Panel to the Administrative Council before its first meeting in 1960, and to provide a biographical sketch of the experience and technical qualifications of each nominee;
 - b) from the list of candidates so obtained the Administrative Council, taking into consideration the need for very highly qualified experts and for achieving as wide a geographical distribution as practicable, should select seven, taking note in this selection that the eleven members (paragraph 2 above) should have knowledge covering:
 - i) Broadcasting techniques
 - ii) HF communication systems
 - iii) Scatter systems
 - iv) Radio relay systems
 - v) Space systems
 - vi) Land and submarine cable systems
 - vii) The broad economic factors in telecommunication planning;
 - c) the seven experts, together with the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., or his representative, who might also serve as Chairman of the Panel, the Secretary-General, or his specialist in technical assistance, and the Directors of the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T., or their representatives, should form a Panel of eleven to undertake the tasks covered in the terms of reference shown in Annex 1 of Document No. 525 (Rev.).
9. It is suggested that the salaries of the Panel experts should be borne by the Administrations supplying them, that the travelling and living allowances should be borne by the Union and that the Secretary-General should supply the secretarial assistance.

Gunnar Pedersen
Chairman, Ad Hoc Group

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 631-E
22 November 1959

COMMITTEE 4

ARTICLES 6, 7 AND 9 OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS

As requested by the Committee at its 26th meeting, I publish at Annex 1, attached hereto, a recapitulation of the present position with regard to Articles 6, 7 and 9 of the draft new Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, prepared by the Delegations of the U.S.A., France and the United Kingdom with assistance from the I.F.R.B., to all of whom I express appreciation for this valuable help.

I take this opportunity of publishing also, at Annex 2, a related communication received from Colonel Ch. Loyer, Chairman of Working Group 4A.

Gunnar Pedersen
Chairman, Committee 4

Annexes: 2.



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A N N E X 1

RECAPITULATION OF THE PRESENT POSITION WITH REGARD TO
ARTICLES 6, 7, AND 9 OF THE DRAFT NEW RADIO REGULATIONS

Article 6

Title NOC SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO USE OF CLASSES OF EMISSIONS

232 MOD - [Is not within the terms of reference of Committee 4
(Document No. 572 of Sub-Committee 7C recommends:

"§ 1. The use of Class B emissions is forbidden in all stations, except that such emissions may be allowed by existing stations until 1 January 1966 for distress calls and distress traffic only."]

233 SUP - [Rules included in Table of Frequency Allocations
(Document No. 599, Fifth Report by Working Group 4B,
footnote 3b - RR 112b)]

Article 7

Title NOC SPECIAL RULES FOR THE ASSIGNMENT AND USE OF FREQUENCIES

234 MOD § 1. (1) Members and Associate Members of the Union recognize
(Doc. 506) that among frequencies which have long-distance propagation
(WG 4A to characteristics, those between 5,000 and 30,000 kc/s are
C 4) 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 (2) To reduce requirements for frequencies in the band
(Doc. 506) 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 NOC § 2. (1) When special circumstances make it indispensable to do so, an administration may, as an exception to the normal methods of working authorized by these Regulations, have recourse to the special methods of working enumerated below, on the sole condition that the characteristics of the stations still conform to those inserted in the Master International Frequency Register:

- a) a fixed station may, as a secondary service, transmit to mobile stations on its normal frequencies;
- b) a land station may communicate, on a secondary basis, with fixed stations or other land stations of the same category.

- 236a ADD (2) However, in circumstances involving the safety of life, or the safety of a ship or aircraft a land station may communicate with fixed stations or land stations of another category.
(Doc. 476)
- 237 NOC § 3. Any administration may assign a frequency in a band allocated to the fixed service to a station authorized to transmit by the unilateral method from one specified fixed point to one or more other specified fixed points, provided that such transmissions are not intended to be received directly by the general public.
(Doc. 476)
- 238 NOC § 4. Any mobile station the emission of which complies with the frequency tolerances required of coast stations may transmit on the same frequency as the coast station with which it communicates on condition that the coast station requests such transmission and that no harmful interference results to other stations.
(Doc. 476)
- 239 MOD § 5. In certain cases, for which provision is made in Articles 33 and 34, aircraft stations are authorized to use frequencies in the maritime mobile bands for the purpose of entering into communication with stations of the maritime mobile service (see No. 571).
(Doc. 476)

Article 9

Title NOC SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO PARTICULAR SERVICES

Title NOC Section I. Broadcasting Service

242 NOC § 1. General

242a ADD (0) It is forbidden to set up and use broadcasting stations (sound broadcasting or television) on board ships, or objects afloat or aircraft or any airborne object outside national territories.
(Prop. 1041 page 252 Rev.1 adopted unanimously Doc. 222 p.5)

- 243 MOD
(Prop. 1042
page 252
adopted
Doc. 222 p.5)
- (1) In principle, the power of broadcasting stations which employ frequencies below 5,060 kc/s or above 41 Mc/s must not exceed (except in the frequency band 3,900-4,000 kc/s) a value which permits of maintaining economically an effective national service of good quality within the frontiers of the country concerned.
- 244 NOC
(Doc. 521
footnote 36
150 NOC)
- (2) The use by the broadcasting service of the bands listed below is restricted to the tropical zone as defined in No. 252:
- 2,300-2,498 kc/s (Region 1)
 - 2,300-2,495 kc/s (Regions 2 and 3)
 - 3,200-3,400 kc/s (All Regions)
 - 4,750-4,995 kc/s (All Regions)
 - 5,005-5,060 kc/s (All Regions)
- 245- SUP
249 SUP
and
245.1 SUP
- Deleted in Committee 4 - Document No. 222, page 5.7
- 250 NOC
- § 3. Broadcasting in the tropical zone
- 251 MOD
- (1) In these Regulations, the expression "broadcasting in the tropical zone" indicates a type of broadcasting for internal national use in countries in the zone defined in No. 252, where it may be shown that because of the difficulty of high atmospheric noise level and propagation it is not possible to furnish economically a more satisfactory service through the use of kilometric, hectometric or metric waves.
- 252 MOD
(C 4 transfer
252 MOD to
107a)

(See Annex 2
to present
Report)
- (2) The tropical zone (see Appendix 16) is defined as:
- a) the whole of that area in Region 2 between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn;
 - b) the whole of that area in Regions 1 and 3 contained between the parallels 30° North and 35° South with the addition of:
 - 1) the area contained between the meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich and the parallels 30° North and 40° North;
 - 2) that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North;

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 NOC (3) Within the Tropical Zone, the broadcasting service has priority over the other services with which it shares the bands listed in No. 244.

- [Document No. 568 at present under examination in Committee 4. Document No. 611 - Memorandum by I.F.R.B. also refers.]

253a ADD (Doc. 270 Annex 2 and C 4) However, the broadcasting service, in that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North for the bands listed in No. 244 of the Radio Regulations has equal rights to operate with all services in the Tropical Zone with which it shares these bands.

254 NOC (4) The broadcasting service operating inside the Tropical Zone, and other services operating outside the Zone, are subject to the provisions of No. 90.

Title NOC Section II. Aeronautical Mobile Service

254a ADD (Doc. DT 739 page 24 5B2 to 5B) § 3a 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.

255 MOD (Doc. DT 739 page 25 5B2 to 5B) § 4. Administrations shall not permit public correspondence in the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service, unless allowed by special aeronautical regulations adopted by a conference of the Union to which all interested Members and Associate Members are invited.

- [Situation concerning Nos. 256 and 257 is unclear. Com. 6 13th Meeting - 13 November - Document No. 589 para. 2 reads: "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." WG 6A 17th Meeting - 17 November - Document No. 591 para. 5 reads: "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 256 and RR 257 would probably be retained and that these terms need not be included in Article 1." Therefore these two numbers are provisionally shown as NOC. However, in adopting Document No. 242 Rev., Com. 4 had agreed to the transfer of Nos. 256 and 257 to Article 1 on the form of definitions. 7

256 NOC § 5. Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile R service are reserved for communications between any aircraft and those aeronautical stations primarily concerned with the safety and regularity of flight along national or international civil air routes.

257 NOC § 6. Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile OR service are reserved for communications between any aircraft and aeronautical stations other than those primarily concerned with flight along national or international civil air routes.

Title SUP Section III.

258 SUP - [If this provision is retained, it should be a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations. Subject to report from 4D in application of Document No. 242 Rev. 2, paragraph 11.]

259 SUP - [Included in Table. Document No. DT 718, page 4.]

260 SUP - [Note 100a) RR 214a - Document No. DT 654 Rev. - Draft Report 4E to 4, page 7 and Document No. 242, paragraph 11 refers.]

261 SUP - [Note 100a) RR 214a - Document No. DT 654 Rev. - Draft Report 4E to 4, page 7 and Document No. 242, paragraph 11 refers.]

Title NOC Section IV. Maritime Mobile Service

262 MOD § 8. Except as provided in No. 238, ship stations authorized to work in the frequency band 415-535 kc/s must transmit on the frequencies indicated in Article 33 (see No. 730).

- 263 NOC § 9. (1) The frequency bands allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4,000 and 23,000 kc/s (see Article 5), are subdivided into the following categories:
- 264 MOD) - [See Document No. 512 - WG 7B5 to 7B - Nos. 264-268 may
265 MOD) be drafted by Com. 8 based on Document No. 512, Annex 1.]
266 MOD)
267 MOD)
268 MOD)
- 269 NOC (3) In Region 2, the frequency band 2,088.5-2,093.5 kc/s is reserved exclusively for calling (telegraphy only).
- 270 SUP) - [Delete from Article 9 because more appropriate in
271 SUP) Article 34.]
272 SUP)
- 273 SUP)
274 SUP) - [Delete because no longer required.]
275 SUP)
276 SUP)
- 277 SUP - [Delete from Chapter III and cover in No. 780 (Com. 7).]
- Title NOC Section V. Fixed Service
- 278 NOC § 13. Selection of Frequencies for the International Exchange of Police Information
- 278a ADD (00) 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.
(Doc. 506)
- 278b ADD (0) Type F3 transmissions are not allowed in the fixed service on frequencies below 30 Mc/s.
(Doc. 506)
- 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.
(Doc. 506)
- 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.
(Doc. 506)

281 NOC
(Doc. 506)

§ 14. Selection of Frequencies for the International Exchange of Synoptic Meteorological Information

282 MOD
(Doc. 506)

(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
(Doc. 506)

(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.

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A N N E X 2

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING GROUP 4A TO THE CHAIRMAN
OF COMMITTEE 4

20 November 1959

Dear Sir,

I have been informed that the discussion of Document No. 506 (2nd Report by Working Group 4A) has given rise to a misunderstanding.

Consequently, I should like to confirm the statement I made when you invited me to introduce that document orally at the twenty-fourth meeting of Committee 4.

"Document No. 506 does not make it clear that the extension of the tropical zone to the territory of Libya to the North of latitude 30° North has been accepted by Working Group 4A.

"This case should be divorced from that of the extension of the tropical zone to latitude 43° North between meridians 40° East and 80° East dealt with in Annex 1 to Document No. 506."

Committee 4 having rejected the latter extension, the following text, in conformity with the wording proposed in Document No. 270, may be accepted :

252 MOD (b) The whole of that area in Regions 1 and 3 contained between meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich and latitudes 30° North and 35° South with the addition of :

- the area contained between meridians 40° E and 80° East of Greenwich and latitudes 30° and 40° North,
- the part of Libya north of latitude 30° North.

253a ADD However, in the part of Libya north of latitude 30° North, the broadcasting service has equal rights to operate with all services with which it shares the bands listed in No. 244.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) C. Loyen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 632-E
23 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7B

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;
- g) that identical proposals for an international radiotelephone code have been submitted for consideration of the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea to be held in May/June, 1960;
- h) that a request has also been made for an examination of the proposals by I.M.C.O. in connection with the assumption by I.M.C.O.'s Maritime Safety Committee of duties in connection with the International Code of Signals.

recommends:

1. that I.M.C.O. should seek the views of the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea on the Appendices attached to this Recommendation and should as soon as possible after the Conference transmit these views, together with any additional comments they may desire to make, to the Secretary-General of I.T.U.
2. that the Maritime Safety Committee of I.M.C.O. should study the code and take it into account in connection with any revision of the International Code of Signals which they may undertake.

3. 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 (Appendix 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;
4. that Administrations should study the code taking into account the discussions at the Conference (Documents Nos. 426, 427, 504, 505 and ...) and, at their discretion basing this study on limited and controlled tests under practical conditions;
5. that the studies referred to in 1., 3. and 4. above should be completed and comments on the code sent to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union by 30 September, 1960;
6. that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union should circulate these comments to Administrations and request them to notify him of their views on these comments and 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;
7. that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union shall be responsible for coordinating the progressive introduction of the code. He can, in this instance, ask for the collaboration of the Secretaries-General of the I.M.C.O. and the I.C.A.O.

8. 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 for their approval and adoption;

9. that the code, if adopted by Administrations, should be included in the Radio Regulations at the next Administrative Radio Conference.

A P P E N D I X 1

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEPHONE CODE FOR THE MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

1. The growth of maritime mobile radiotelephony and more particularly in the 2 Mc/s bands which are used by all ships including fishing vessels and in the 156 Mc/s bands allocated to port operations, has convinced Administrations which are members of the I.T.U. of the necessity for a means of expression in international radiotelephony which will allow, at least, a rapid exchange of communication between stations of different nationalities in the maritime mobile service or with stations of the aeronautical mobile service (c.f. Recommendation No. 5 of B.N.R.C.).
2. The Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959) after studying the problem and the methods proposed for its resolution has concluded:
 - 2.1 Taking account of the categories of users and their needs, the means of expression by international radiotelephony must meet the following requirements:
 - 2.1.1 It must be simple enough both in form and in method of application to be correctly understood and used by relatively uneducated seamen having no special linguistic knowledge.
 - 2.1.2 It should be capable of almost immediate translation, at least as far as very urgent information is concerned.

2.1.3 It should allow, at least, the exchange of information relative to:

distress
urgency
safety of navigation
search and rescue
establishment of communications

2.2 Almost all the phrases and expressions to be used can be extracted from the International Code of Signals.

2.3 The best method of symbolisation of these phrases and expressions consists of a combination of very few letters, figures, or letters and figures which would be spelled out from an international spelling table.

2.4 A code which conforms to the principles stated above must present in a simple form the following:

a general description and method of use
a coding part
a decoding part (if necessary)
special signals for towing
signals of procedure for the establishment of radio
communication

2.5 The signals to be included in a distress message, the procedure for sending the distress message and the spelling table should be reproduced in a table mounted within sight of the radiotelephone operator.

3. The Conference after examining the code given in Appendix 2 has decided it meets the above stated principles. The Conference therefore recommends that if, after a practical evaluation the code is adopted by Administrations, it should be included in the Radio Regulations at the next Administrative Radio Conference.

3.1 However, it has recognised that the general vocabulary (Parts 2, 3 and 4) needs a complementary study by experts in the field of navigation and air-sea rescue with a view to producing any modifications or additions which would appear necessary, it being well understood that:

This code must be limited to the information described in paragraph 2.1.3 above.

It is necessary only to make use of this code when language difficulties are to be expected.

A P P E N D I X 2

Pages 777 to 791 of the Yellow Volume amended where necessary.

A P P E N D I X 3

Pages 792 and 793 of the Yellow Volume as amended by Working

Group 7B2.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 633-E
23 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

Sub-Committee 7B submits, for approval, to Committee 7, the following texts concerning:

Article 34,
Appendix 12a,
Appendix 12b.

R. M. Billington
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 34

TITLE MOD USE OF FREQUENCIES FOR RADIOTELEPHONY IN THE
MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

TITLE NOC Section I - General Provisions

804 (MOD) ^S81. (1) The provisions of the present Article are applicable in all cases to radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service.

805 (MOD) (2) Aircraft stations may enter into telephone communication with stations of the maritime mobile service on frequencies allocated to that service for radiotelephony. They must then comply with the provisions of this Article and Article 27.

805a ADD (2a) Any aircraft in distress shall transmit the distress call on the frequency on which watch is kept by the land or mobile stations capable of helping it. When the call is intended for stations in the maritime mobile service, the provisions of 813 and 813a shall be complied with.

806 SUP

807 SUP

808 SUP

809 SUP

810 MOD ^S85. The frequencies of transmission (and reception when these frequencies are in pairs as in the case of duplex telephony) allocated to each coast station shall be indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.* This List shall also indicate any other useful information concerning the service performed by each coast station.

*The name of the List to be changed as may be necessary in accordance with Article 20.

811 SUP

812 SUP

TITLE NOC Section II - Frequency Bands between 1 605 and 3 800 kc/s (4 000 kc/s, Region 2)

(Note: Frequency figures to be changed if necessary, to be in accord with Committee 4 decisions).

TITLE MOD A. Distress

3 MOD §8. (1) The frequency 2 182 kc/s is the international distress frequency for radiotelephony; it must be used for this purpose by ship, aircraft and survival craft stations using frequencies in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 3 800 kc/s (4 000 kc/s, Region 2) when requesting assistance from the maritime services. It is used for the distress call and distress traffic, for the urgency signals and urgency messages and for the safety signal (safety messages are, where practicable, transmitted on a working frequency after a preliminary announcement on 2 182 kc/s).

813a ADD (1a) However, ship and aircraft stations which cannot transmit on 2 182 kc/s should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.

814 MOD (2) Apart from transmissions authorized on 2 182 kc/s, all transmissions on the frequencies between 2 170 and 2 194 kc/s are forbidden.

814a ADD (2a) Every coast station using the frequency 2 182 kc/s for distress purposes should as soon as practicable be able to transmit the radiotelephone alarm signal as specified in No. 921a (See Nos. 922d, 922e and 922f).

815 SUP

- TITLE ADD Aa. Call and Reply
- 816 MOD ^S8a (1) The frequency 2 182 kc/s may also be used for:
- 816a ADD a) Call and reply in accordance with the provisions of Article 29a;
- 816b ADD b) Announcing the transmission, on another frequency, of traffic lists.
- 816c ADD (2) To facilitate the reception of distress calls, all transmissions on the frequency 2 182 kc/s must be reduced to a minimum.
- 817 MOD (3) However, an Administration may assign to its stations other frequencies for call and reply.
- 817a ADD Ship stations and coast stations may use kc/s* as a supplementary calling frequency when 2 182 kc/s is being used for distress purposes.
- 818 SUP
- TITLE NOC B. Watch
- 819 MOD ^S10. (1) All coast stations which are open to public correspondence and which form an essential part of the coverage of the area for distress purposes, shall, during their hours of service, maintain a watch on the frequency 2 182 kc/s.
- 820 MOD (2) These stations shall maintain this watch on the frequency 2 182 kc/s by means of an operator using some aural method (such as headphones, split headphones or loudspeaker).

* Frequency to be nominated by Committee 5 and to be the same as the one to be inserted in No. 823a for ship-to-shore.

- 820a ADD (2a) In addition, ship stations should keep the maximum watch practicable on the frequency 2 182 kc/s for receiving by any appropriate means the radiotelephone alarm signal as prescribed in No. 921a and the distress, urgency and safety signals.
- 820b ADD ^SSl0a Ship stations open to public correspondence should, as far as possible during their hours of service, remain on watch on the frequency 2 182 kc/s.
- TITLE NOC C. Traffic
- 821 NOC ^SSl1. (1) Coast stations which use the frequency 2 182 kc/s for calling must be able to use at least one other frequency in the portions of the band 1 605 - 2 850 kc/s in which the maritime mobile radiotelephone service is admitted.
- 821a ADD (1a) Coast stations open to the service of public correspondence on one or more frequencies between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s must be capable of transmitting and receiving class A3 emission additionally on the frequency 2 182 kc/s.
- 822 MOD (2) One of the frequencies which coast stations must be able to use in accordance with No. 821 is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations* to indicate that it is the normal working frequency of the station. Supplementary frequencies, if assigned, are shown in ordinary type.
- 823 NOC (3) Working frequencies of coast stations must be chosen in such a manner as to avoid interference with other stations.

*May require amendment after the examination of Article 20.

- 823a ADD (4) All stations on ships making international voyages should be able to use the inter-ship and ship-shore frequencies assigned for world-wide use, kc/s and kc/s,* if required by their service, in addition to the frequency 2 182 kc/s.
- TITLE NOC D. Additional Provisions Applying to Region I
- 824 MOD §12 (1) The provisions of this sub-section apply only to stations of the maritime mobile service.
- 825 MOD (2) The carrier power of mobile radiotelephone stations in the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s shall not exceed 100 Watts.
- 825a ADD (2a) Stations which use frequencies in the band 1 625 - 1 670 kc/s allocated for low-power telephony services, shall, in principle, employ a carrier power as low as possible. Such carrier power shall not exceed 20 Watts.
- 825b ADD (2b) In the authorized bands between 1 605 and 3 800 kc/s (4 000 kc/s, Region 2) the carrier power of coast radiotelephone stations shall be limited to:
- 2 kilowatts for coast stations located North of latitude 32°N;
 - 3.5 kilowatts for coast stations located South of latitude 32°N.
- 825c ADD §12a (1) When a ship station of one country wishes to communicate with a coast station in another country, it may, by agreement with that coast station, use one of its own assigned frequencies (ship-to-coast), even if the use of such frequencies in the area where the ship is located is not envisaged.

* Frequencies to be nominated by Committee 5

825d ADD (2) Ships frequently exchanging correspondence with a coast station, of a nationality other than their own may use the same frequencies as ships of the nationality of the coast station where mutually agreed by the Administrations concerned.

TITLE ADD Da Additional Provisions Applying to Regions 1 and 3

826 MOD ^S§12b (1) In order to increase the safety of life at sea, all radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service, which normally keep watch on frequencies in this band take steps, as far as possible, to keep watch on the distress frequency 2 182 kc/s twice each hour for three minutes commencing at x h. 00 and x h. 30 Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) during their hours of service.¹⁾

827 MOD (2) During the periods mentioned above, except for transmissions provided for in Article 37 (see No. 935 to No. 949) transmissions must cease within the band 2 170 kc/s and 2 194 kc/s.

TITLE NOC Section III - Frequency Bands Between 4 000 kc/s and 23 000 kc/s

TITLE ADD Call, Reply and Safety

827a ADD ^S§12c. In the bands authorized for radiotelephony, ship stations may use, for calling, one of the frequencies indicated in the table below:

<u>Band</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
8 000 kc/s	8 269 kc/s
12 000 kc/s	12 403.5 kc/s
16 000 kc/s	16 533.5 kc/s
22 000 kc/s	22 074 kc/s

826.1 1) In Region 3, this Regulation does not apply to Japan and the Philippines.

- 827b ADD §12d In the tropical of Region 3, the frequency 6 204.5 kc/s is designated for call, reply and safety purposes (double sideband). It may also be used for messages preceded by the urgency or safety signals and, if necessary, for distress messages.
- 828 SUP
- 829 MOD §13 (2) For the conduct of duplex telephony, the frequencies of emission of the coast stations and of the corresponding ship stations shall be associated in pairs, as far as possible, as indicated in Appendix 12.
- TITLE MOD Section IV - Frequency Bands between 156 Mc/s and 174 Mc/s
- TITLE ADD A. Call, Reply and Safety
- 830 MOD §14. (1) The frequency 156.80 Mc/s is the frequency designated for world-wide use in the international maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service for call, reply and safety purposes. It may also be used for messages preceded by the urgency and safety signals and, if necessary, for distress messages.
- 830a ADD (1a) It may also be used by coast stations to announce that the transmission of their traffic lists and important maritime information will be made on another frequency.
- 830b ADD (1b) One of the channels allocated to public correspondence in Appendix 12a may be used as a calling channel if an Administration so desires. Such use will be indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*

*May require amendment when Article 20 has been examined.

- 830c ADD (1c) Ship and coast stations in the public correspondence service may use a working frequency for the call as prescribed in Article 29a.
- 830d ADD §14a (1) Ship stations equipped for radiotelephony in the bands 156 to 174 Mc/s, which need to use this band for safety purposes should exchange calls and traffic on 156.80 Mc/s. However, ship stations which cannot transmit on 156.80 Mc/s should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.
- 831 MOD (2) All emissions in the band 156.725 - 156.875 Mc/s capable of causing harmful interference to authorized transmissions by stations of the maritime mobile service on 156.80 Mc/s are forbidden.
- TITLE ADD B. Watch
- 831a ADD §14b (1) Every coast station providing an international maritime mobile service of radiotelephony in the band 156 to 174 Mc/s should, during its working hours in that band, maintain as far as possible, an efficient aural watch on the frequency 156.80 Mc/s.
- 831b ADD (2) In addition to the watch prescribed by No. 831a, coast stations open to the international service of public correspondence, should, during their hours of service, maintain watch on their receiving frequency or frequencies which are indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations* for receiving calls from mobile stations.
- 831c ADD (3) With regard to the effective reception of calls from mobile stations, the method of watch shall be no less efficient than watch by an operator.

* May require amendment when Article 20 has been examined.

- 831d ADD (4) Ship stations should, where practicable, maintain watch on 156.80 Mc/s when within the service areas of coast stations that provide international maritime VHF radiotelephone services.
- 831e ADD §14c If the frequency 156.80 Mc/s is in use for distress urgency or safety, coast stations in the Port Operations Service in that particular area shall during their working hours keep an additional watch on the first choice Port Operations channel 156.60 Mc/s or other Port Operations frequency indicated in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.
- TITLE ADD C. Traffic
- 831f ADD §14d (1) Where practicable, coast stations open to the international service of public correspondence shall be capable of working with ship stations equipped for duplex or semi-duplex operation.
- 831g ADD (2) The method of working, that is, single-frequency or two-frequency, indicated in Appendix 12a for each channel should be adhered to for international services.
- 831h ADD §14e Communications in the Port Operations Service must be restricted to those related to the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency, to the safety of persons.
- 831i ADD §14f (1) Coast stations, which use the frequency 156.80 Mc/s for calling must be able to use at least one other authorized channel in the international maritime mobile service of telephony in the band 156 to 174 Mc/s.
- 831j ADD (2) In the band 156 to 174 Mc/s, administrations shall assign frequencies, where practicable, to coast and ship stations, for such international services as administrations consider necessary, in accordance with the Assignment Table of Transmitting Frequencies as indicated in Appendix 12a.

- 831k ADD (3) In assigning frequencies to their coast stations, administrations should collaborate in cases where harmful interference might occur.
- 831 l ADD (4) Channels are designated by numbers in the Assignment Table in Appendix 12a.
- 832 MOD ~~S~~^S14g (1) In assigning frequencies to authorized services, other than maritime mobile, administrations shall avoid the possibility of interference to international maritime VHF services.
- 832a ADD (2) The use of channels for maritime mobile purposes other than those indicated shall not cause harmful interference to services operating in accordance with the Allocation Table, and shall not prejudice the development of these services.
- 833 SUP
- 834 SUP
- 834a ADD ~~S~~^S16a (1) The output power of ship station transmitters should not exceed 20 Watts.
- 834b ADD (2) In Regions 2 and 3, output power of ship station transmitters up to 50 Watts may be allowed.

ADD

A P P E N D I X 12 a

(See Article 34)

TITLE ADD

TABLE OF TRANSMITTING FREQUENCIES IN THE BANDS 156 TO 174 Mc/s
FOR RADIOTELEPHONY IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

Channel designators	Transmit Frequencies Mc/s		Intership	Port Operations		Public Correspondence
	Ship Stations	Coast Stations		Single-Frequency	Two Frequency	
1	156.05*	160.65			10	8
2	156.10	160.70			8	10
3	156.15*	160.75			9	9
4	156.20	160.80			11	7
5	156.25	160.85			6	12
6	156.30		<u>1</u>			
7	156.35	160.95			7	11
8	156.40		<u>2</u>			
9	156.45	156.45	5	5		
10	156.50		3	**		
11	156.55	156.55		3		
12	156.60	156.60		<u>1</u>		
13	156.65	156.65	4	4		
14	156.70	156.70		<u>2</u>		
15		Guard band 156.725 - 156.775 Mc/s				
16	156.80	156.80		CALLING AND SAFETY		
17		Guard band 156.825 - 156.875 Mc/s				
18	156.90	161.50			3	
19	156.95	161.55			4	
20	157.00	161.60			<u>1</u>	
21	157.05	156.05* or 161.65			5	
22	157.10	161.70			<u>2</u>	
23	157.15	156.15* or 161.75				5
24	157.20	161.80				4
25	157.25	161.85				<u>3</u>
26	157.30	161.90				<u>1</u>
27	157.35	161.95				<u>2</u>
28	157.40	162.00				6

*See Note 5

**See Note 6

NOTES REFERRING TO THE TABLE

- Note 1: The figures in the column headed "Intership" indicate the normal sequence in which channels should be taken into use by mobile stations.
- Note 2: The figures in the columns headed "Port Operations" and "Public Correspondence" indicate the normal sequence in which channels should be taken into use by each coast station. However, in some cases, it may be necessary to omit channels in order to avoid harmful interference between the services of neighbouring coast stations.
- Note 3: During ice seasons, ship stations shall avoid harmful interference to communications between icebreakers and assisted ships on the frequency 156.30 Mc/s (Channel 6).
- Note 4: Administrations should, as far as possible, arrange that ship stations fitted with the channels corresponding to the figures underlined in the Assignment Table can obtain a reasonably adequate use of available services.
- Note 5: The frequencies 156.05 and 156.15 Mc/s marked *) are used as ship frequencies in Channels 1 and 3 respectively and as coast station frequencies in Channels 21 and 23 respectively when these latter are used in the special semi-duplex public correspondence systems employed by France and Belgium, with 1 Mc/s separation between transmit and receive frequencies.
- Note 6: This channel is also available for Port Operations in Region 2.
- Note 7: In the United States of America, the frequencies 156.35, 156.90, 156.95, 157.05, 157.10, 157.15 and 157.20 Mc/s are not available for use in accordance with this Table. These frequencies will be used for other maritime mobile services.

ADD

A P P E N D I X 12 b

(See Article 34)

TITLE ADD

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FREQUENCY-MODULATED

VHF (METRIC) MARITIME EQUIPMENTS

- 1 ADD Only frequency modulation with a pre-emphasis of 6 db/octave (phase modulation) shall be used.
- 2 ADD The frequency deviation corresponding to 100% modulation shall approach 15 kc/s as nearly as practicable. In no event shall the frequency deviation exceed plus or minus 15 kc/s. (It is recognized that under certain conditions, the percentage of modulation may be decreased to avoid adjacent channel interference).
- 3 ADD When transmitting on any of the frequencies designated in the Assignment Table in Appendix 12a, the emission of each ship station and of each coast station shall be polarized vertically at the source.
- 4 ADD The audio frequency bandwidth shall be limited to 3 000 c/s.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 634-E
24 November 1959

COMMITTEE 6REPORTof Working Group 6A to Committee 6Terms to be Deleted

The following is a list of terms which Working Group 6A has either decided that they be deleted or on which action has been deferred because no need has been shown for their inclusion in the Regulations. The proposals relating to the term are shown by number and page in the I.T.U. Yellow Book or by document number, and the record of the meeting of the Working Group or Sub-Group in which deletion or deferral was recommended is also identified by document number. The Working Group requests that Committee 6 approve the deletion of these terms or, if deletion is not approved, to formulate and adopt appropriate definitions for them.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Term</u>		<u>Summary Record No.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
5	Radio Frequency	4733b-Doc. 10 5179 -Doc. 83	392	Unnecessary
10a	Phototelegraphy	54-47 Rev 1 57-47 Rev 1	561	Unnecessary
10b	Remote Control	55-47 Rev 1	561	Unnecessary
11a	Radio Geodetic survey Equipment	5167-Doc. 77		Included in 12a
16a	Radio Telemetry	77-51.1	DT 569	Included in 12a
16b	Radio Control	78-52 Rev 1	561	Unnecessary
17a	Telephone Call	87-53	561	Unnecessary
17b	Phototelegram	88-54 Rev 1	561	Covered by Radiotelegram
18m	Wideband Radio Relay System	93-55 Rev 1	561	Covered by Radio Relay System
22b	Harbour Mobile Service	102 Rev 1		Superseded by 24a
33a	Ionospheric Service	114-59.1	502	Not a service
34a	Tropospheric Scatter Service	118-60 Rev 1	481	Not a service
34b	Ionospheric Scatter Service	119-60 Rev 1	481	Not a service

<u>No.</u>	<u>Term</u>		<u>Summary Record No.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
36c	Portable Station	5257-Doc 69	502	Undesirable
22c (DT 536)	Radiotelevision	4844-Doc 11	481	Unnecessary
39c (DT 536)	Radiotelevision Station	4847-Doc 11	529	Unnecessary
41a	VHF Coast Station	123-62	DT 569	Unnecessary
43a	Harbour Station		DT 569	Superseded by Port Station
53a	Watch Radar Station	134-64.1	DT 569	Unnecessary
54a	Ionospheric Station	136-65 Rev 1	529	Unnecessary
56a	Telemetry Station	139-65 Rev 1	407	Unnecessary
64a	Cymomotive Force of an Antenna in a Given Direction	188-77	529	Unnecessary
64b	Specific Cymomotive Force of an Antenna in a Given Direction	190-77	529	Unnecessary
64c	Peak Envelope Power of an Independent Side- band Transmission	192-77	DT 351	Included in 61
66	Coefficient of Directivity of an Antenna	(old)	DT 351	Superseded by 65c
68	Horizontal Directivity (old) Diagram of an Antenna		DT 435	Included in 67
69h	Radio Emission	225-85 3249-89 Rev 1	529	Premature
69i	Radio Transmitter		569	Unnecessary
69m	Radio Noise	242-87 Rev 1	591	Action of Committee 6
69n	Natural Radio Noise	243-87 Rev 1	591	Action of Committee 6
69c	Atmospheric Radio Noise	244-88	591	Action of Committee 6

<u>No.</u>	<u>Term</u>		<u>Summary Record No.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
69p	Cosmic Radio Noise	245-88	591	Action of Committee 6
69q	Man-Made Noise	246-88	591	Action of Committee 6
70c	Doppler Navigation System	259-91 Rev 1 DT	569	Unnecessary
70g	Scanning Radar	261-91 Rev 1 DT	569	Unnecessary
71	Racon	(old)	591	Unnecessary
72	Coded Passive Reflector	(old)		Unnecessary

Chairman of
Working Group 6A,

E. W. Allen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 635-E
24 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

At its 26th meeting the Delegate of Denmark, when the frequency allocation table in the band 450 - 470 Mc/s was under consideration, suggested that a footnote be added concerning the possible introduction of public correspondence service with aircraft in order to ensure the necessary frequency coordination between interested and affected Administrations.

It was agreed that the Delegate of Denmark together with the Delegate of U.S.A. should draw up a Recommendation to cover this point.

A draft Recommendation is annexed hereto.

B. Nielsen,
Delegate of Denmark

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE MATTER OF
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION IN THE SELECTION OF
AN APPROPRIATE FREQUENCY BAND FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF AIR-GROUND PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE SYSTEMS

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959

considering :

- a) that there is not in existence an adequate air-ground public correspondence system;
- b) that such systems are specifically excluded by the Radio Regulations from operating in frequency bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service;
- c) that some administrations are actively engaged in the development of such systems without the benefit of international coordination on the subject of appropriate frequency bands for such development;
- d) that, because of the international character of the aeronautical service, it is essential that international agreement be achieved on the appropriate frequency band for the development of an air-ground public correspondence system;
- e) that transmissions from aircraft may cause interference over considerable distances;

recommends :

- 1) that administrations now engaged or planning to engage in the development of an air-ground public correspondence system advise the I.F.R.B. of the pertinent details of such planning so that the I.F.R.B. can, in turn, advise all other administrations of the current trends in such developments;
- 2) that administrations ensure, by frequency coordination or otherwise, that no interference is caused to services of other countries by the operation of air-ground public correspondence systems.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 636-E
24 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7CSUMMARY RECORDEighteenth Meeting of Sub-Committee 7C (Distress and Safety).

Friday, 20 November, 1959 at 1500 hours.

1. The Summary Record of the Seventeenth Meeting (Document No. 583) was adopted.
2. Proposed Texts for the Radio Regulations, Articles 6, 8, 36, 37, Appendix 5a and a Recommendation (Document No. 572).

A number of drafting and typographical changes were made in the documents. These appear in a revised text (Document No.).

A proposal by the Delegate of Brazil, supported by the Delegates of Argentina and Portugal to revise the text of new R.R. 873 to read " the expression MAYDAY pronounced in the French way [(M'aider or a phonetic pronunciation of this word in Spanish or English according to the language of the text)]" was rejected by a vote of :

For	=	4
Opposed	=	14
Abstentions	=	5

The Delegate of Argentina reserved the right to raise this question in later meetings.

A proposal by the Delegate of Portugal to delete the last sentence of new RR 885a) went to a vote which was :

For deletion	=	6
Against	"	= 2
Abstentions	=	11

The Chairman ruled that, since the number of abstentions exceeded the total number of votes, this proposal would be taken up at a later meeting.

After proposals by the Delegates of Portugal and Brazil, it was agreed to amend the appropriate parts of new RRs 901 (b), and 903a) to the form shown in 915h) i.e. "the signal MAYDAY RELAY".

A proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom for redrafting of new RR 915f) was accepted. (Document No.).



The Meeting approved a proposal by the Delegate of the United States for the following :

Recommendation Annexed (Page 30) to the report.

Add to b) "and in Appendix 5a) provisions to be observed by Automatic Alarm receiving equipment; "

The meeting therefore approved all of Document No. 572 except the last sentence of new RR 885a) which will be voted upon at a later meeting.

3. Other Business.

There being no other business the Meeting adjourned at 1845.

Rapporteur :
Donald Mitchell.

Chairman :
G. Van A. Graves.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 637-E
29. November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

C A N A D A

Proposed Frequency Allocation and footnote concerning the
132 - 136 Mc/s band (reference Document No. DT 798, p. 13)

Proposed allocation to Region 2:

Mc/s	World-Wide	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
132-144		132-136 Aeronautical mobile (R)	132-136 a) Fixed b) Mobile	132-136 a) Fixed b) Mobile
		81a)		82)
		81b)		82a)
		82f)	81c)	82i)
Cont'd	136-137 a) Fixed b) Mobile c) Space 82f) 82a) 81b) 82b)			

Footnote:

195b ADD 81c) In the frequency band 132-136 Mc/s, which will eventually become exclusively allocated to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, frequency assignments to the aeronautical mobile services shall be co-ordinated between Administrations concerned and protected from harmful interference.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 638-E
24 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

The following texts are submitted by Sub-Committee 7B to
Committee 7 for approval:

Article 29, RR602 to 680.

R. M. Billington
Chairman

Annex: 1



A N N E X

ARTICLE 29

- TITLE NOC General Radiotelegraph Procedure in the
Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile Services
- TITLE NOC Section I. General Provisions
- 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.
- 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.
- 604 MOD (3) Aircraft stations when communicating
with stations of the maritime mobile service must
use the procedure laid down in this Article.
- 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.

606 (MOD) §3. (1) In order to facilitate radiocommunications, stations of the mobile service use the service abbreviations given in Appendix 9.

607 (MOD) (2) In the maritime mobile service, only the service abbreviations given in Appendix 9 are to be used.

608 SUP Delete.

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.

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.

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.
- 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.

Section III. Calls, Reply to Calls and

Signals Preparatory to Traffic

- 616 NOC §7. Method of Calling.
- 617 (MOD) (1) The call is made as follows:
- the call sign of the station called, not more than three times;
 - the word DE;
 - the 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 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.

620 MOD (1) For making the call and for transmitting preparatory signals, the calling station shall use a frequency on which the station called keeps watch.

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.

TITLE
622 NOC §9. Indication of the Frequency to be Used for Traffic.

- 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.
- 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:
- 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 (MCD) §11. Form of Reply to Calls.

The reply to calls is made as follows:

- the call sign of the calling station, not more than three times;
- the word DE;
- the call sign of the station called.

TITLE
631 NOC §12. Frequency for Reply.

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.

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 one of its working frequencies in the same band, these frequencies being indicated in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*

TITLE

636 NOC §13. Agreement on the Frequency to be Used for Traffic.

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;

640 (MOD) c) if necessary, the indications referred to in No. 648;

641 NOC d) the letter K if the station called is ready to receive the traffic of the calling station;

*May require amendment after examination of Article 20

- 642 (MOD) e) if useful, the service abbreviation and figure indicating the strength and/or readability of the signals received (see Appendix 9).
- 643 MOD (2) If the station called is not in agreement with the calling station on the working frequency to be employed, it transmits:
- 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;
- 646 (MOD) c) if necessary, the indications specified in No. 648.
- 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

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 traffic immediately, it replies to the call as indicated in No. 636, but it replaces the letter K by the signal . - ... (wait), followed by a number indicating in minutes the probable duration of the waiting time. If the probable duration exceeds 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 being certain that such a call is intended for it, 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.

654 MOD (2) In addition to its normal working frequency, printed in heavy type in the List of Coast and Ship Stations,* every coast station may use one or more supplementary frequencies in the same band, in conformity with the provisions of Article 33.

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).

656 (MOD) (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:

- the call sig. of the station called,
not more than three times;
- the word DE;

*May require amendment after examination of Article 20

- the call sign of the calling station,
not more than three times.

657 (MOD) (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;
- the call sign of the calling station.

TITLE

658 MOD §17. Numbering in Daily Series.

(1) As a general rule radiotelegrams of all kinds transmitted by ship stations and radiotelegrams in the service of public correspondence transmitted by aircraft stations are to be numbered in a daily series, number 1 being given to the first radiotelegram sent each day to each separate station.

658a ADD (2) A series of numbers which has begun in radiotelegraphy should be continued in radiotelephony and vice-versa.

TITLE

659 NOC §18. Long Radiotelegrams

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

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.

663 NOC (4) At the end of each section the signal ..--..(?) meaning "Have you received the radiotelegram 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 radiotelegram is continued.

TITLE
664 NOC §19. Suspension of Traffic.

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.

TITLE NOC Section V. End of Traffic and Work.

TITLE
665 NOC §20. Signal for the End of Transmission.

666 MOD (1) The transmission of a radiotelegram is terminated by the signal .-.-. (end of transmission), followed by the letter K.

667 MOD (2) In the case of transmission by series, the end of each radiotelegram is indicated by the signal .-.-. (end of transmission) and the end of the series by the letter K.

TITLE
668 NOC §21. Acknowledgment of Receipt.

669 MOD (1) The acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram is given by transmitting the letter R, followed by the number of the radiotelegram. Such acknowledgment of receipt is preceded by the following formula :

- the call sign of the station which has been sending;
- the word DE;
- the 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.
- 671 MOD (3) The acknowledgment of receipt shall be transmitted by the receiving station on the traffic frequency (see No. 652).

TITLE
672 NOC §22. End of Work.

- 673 MOD (1) The end of work between two stations is indicated by each of them by means of the signal ...-- (end of work).

674 SUP Delete.

675 NOC (3) The signal ...-- (end of work) is also used:

- 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 Section VI. Control of Work

675a ADD The provisions of this section are not applicable in case of distress, urgency or safety traffic (see No. 602).

676 SUP Delete.

677 MOD §24. In communication between land stations and mobile stations, the mobile station shall comply with the instructions given by the land

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.

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.

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.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 639-E
24 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Twenty-Sixth Meeting of Committee 4

Thursday, 19 November, 1959, at 15.00 hours

1. The Agenda was Document No. DT 802 and the first item was to consider the joint proposal of the Delegates of Mexico and United States for sharing the band 510 - 525 kc/s in Region 2 between maritime mobile service and aeronautical radionavigation service, together with the request of the Delegate of Brazil to consider, in this connection, also the band 525 - 535 kc/s.

The Delegate of the United States explained that the various Delegates of Region 2 had difficulty in arranging a meeting and suggested that the Chairman should designate an ad hoc group to produce a report on this question. The Delegate of Brazil explained that they had originally had a Proposal No. 5421 appearing in Document No. 448 which they had withdrawn in the interests of maintaining the existing position; in the light of the new circumstances and particularly of the allocation of the band 525 - 535 kc/s in Region 3 they would now like to revive their Proposal and they agreed with the view of the Delegate of the United States that there should be an ad hoc group. This view was supported by the Delegates of Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, and it was agreed that there would be a special ad hoc group under the chairmanship of the Delegate of Colombia and composed of members of Region 2 to consider allocations in the band 510 - 535 kc/s and to report by Saturday lunch-time.

2. Item 2 of the Agenda was concerned with Document No. 476 and after the Chairman had drawn attention to the terms of reference of Committees 4 and 7 appearing in Document No. 2, from which it was clear that the Radio Regulations concerned were not appropriate to the work of Committee 4, it was agreed that the Chairman would pass Committee 4's comments to Committee 7, but not to the Drafting Committee. In this connection the Delegate of the United States pointed out that the draft texts proposed for Nos. 262 and 238 were inconsistent and suggested that the former should be qualified by the phrase "except as provided in No. 238".



3. The document under consideration, Document No. 568, was concerned with the various proposals which had been made for amendment of No. 253 of the Regulations. The Delegate of India considered that there could be no objection to the suggestion at the end of paragraph 6 that No. 253, would provisionally remain unchanged and be discussed again after Committee 5 had finished its work.

The Delegate of Pakistan suggested that the document did not truly reflect the decisions of Working Group 4A and suggested that two corrections should be made; he considered that the second sentence of paragraph 3 contained an incorrect implication and that the last sentence of paragraph 6 should be qualified by inserting after the words "raised again" the words "if necessary". He pointed out that the question had been extensively discussed in the Working Group, and formally proposed that the meeting should immediately take a decision to adopt No. 253 unchanged.

The Delegate of Iran supported the views of the Delegate of Pakistan.

The Delegate of Burma supported Proposal No. 5530 of India.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered the problem should be dealt with on a technical basis and not by a voting procedure; he agreed with the Delegate of India that the question should be put into abeyance pending the completion by Committee 5 of its work.

The Delegate of South Africa suggested that the obvious requirement was that in the future the broadcasting service should have priority but that existing non-broadcasting services should be protected; later in the debate he proposed that the draft text of No. 253 as appearing in paragraph 4 should be amended by adding at the end the following words "Existing non-broadcasting services in operation on 14 August, 1959, will continue on a basis of equality until they are moved out of these bands."

The Delegate of Colombia was in favour of retaining the existing Regulation, and settling the question immediately.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia considered that the views of the Delegates of India and the U.S.S.R. merited support.

The Delegate of the Portuguese Oversea Provinces supported the South African proposal.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that it should be possible to make satisfactory arrangements for protecting the Fixed Service either by action on the lines of the South African proposal or by action in Committee 5; he did not consider that it would be suitable to settle this problem by a vote. The Delegates of Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela and the United States referred to the long discussions which had taken place at Atlantic City on this problem and considered that that Conference had made adequate arrangements to protect the existing services.

The Delegate of the United States confirmed that the words "if necessary" ought to have been included in the last sentence of paragraph 6; he pointed out that if the existing wording of No. 253 was interpreted as giving 7A status to the broadcasting service that the fixed services would lose their security of tenure. He wished to have his view recorded concerning the difficulties experienced at Atlantic City, and believed the present formula was satisfactory.

The Delegate of France expressed concern as to the possible interpretations which might be given to the existing text in the light of decisions taken at this Conference.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic expressed himself as being in favour of retaining the existing text unchanged.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that although his country was not directly concerned, the South African proposal appeared to be the most suitable.

The Delegate of the French Overseas Territories said that they had had no difficulty with the existing text and would agree to its retention.

The Delegate of Malaya pointed out that broadcasting in these bands has little value because of interference from fixed services due to non-application of the priority; he supported the reduction of the existing No. 253.

On the request of the Chairman, the representative of the I.F.R.B., Mr. Gayer, pointed out that the existing Regulation had not been applied by the I.F.R.B. because the Table had not come into force but had been used by administrations in their co-ordination; he would prefer to study the I.F.R.B. interpretation of the existing text in relationship to Document No. 242 after decision had been made by the Committee.

On the ruling of the Chairman, the Pakistani proposal was put to the vote, and a show of hands resulted as follows:

In favour	20
Against	17
Abstentions	20

The Delegate of India reserved the right to refer to this question again at the earliest opportunity.

On the request of the Delegate of South Africa, Mr. Gayer said that he believed the I.F.R.B. would have to interpret the retained text of No. 253 as affording priority to broadcast service in accordance with No. 7A of Document No. 242.

The Delegate of South Africa asked that in this case his amendment should be recorded, and reserved his right to return to this question after the work of Committee 5 was finished.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that an anomalous situation had now been reached, in that Working Group 4A and Committee 4 had decided not to apply either 7A or 7B priority, but it was quite clear that in the absence of clear statement of intention the I.F.R.B. must interpret No. 253 in one of these ways. He therefore asked that the I.F.R.B. should produce a letter to Committee 4 in the form of a Conference document stating their views and taking into account the decision of Committee 4 that neither 7A nor 7B status was required. The Representative of the I.F.R.B. said that they would prepare the document but he felt it would be difficult to meet the criteria suggested by the Delegate of the United States.

4. Mr. Stewart, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced Document No. 525 (Rev.), the revised Report of the Ad Hoc Group on future frequency allocation policy. He drew attention to an omission of the name of Colombia from the list of states appearing in paragraph 2, and listed the changes made in the revised text. Pages 1 - 4 of the Report were adopted unanimously. The Chairman drew attention to the need, if Annex 1 were adopted for Committee 4, to give guidance to the Plenary Assembly and to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the composition and organisation of the Panel; this was a problem with a variety of solutions; the Panel could be made up of members of the Administrative Council or of experts attached to that Council, or of experts specially detailed for the purpose or of a combination of these methods.

The Deputy Secretary of the Conference, Mr. Stead, gave his views on paragraph 4 to Annex 1; he did not think that there would be any great difficulty in obtaining the information required by the Panel in making its report on the possibility of obtaining technical assistance to assist countries in transferring the services out of the HF bands. There was, however, one slight difficulty that it was the responsibility of each country to decide for itself what percentage of technical assistance funds should be apportioned to telecommunication services, which in consequence often came out very poorly. However, as paragraph 4 stands, there should be no difficulties in obtaining the necessary statistics.

These views were strongly supported by the Delegate of New Zealand, who pointed out the great responsibility of the Union in educating the public as to the considerable value of telecommunication services.

Annex 1 was approved unchanged, the Delegate of the United States pointing out that as this is a new step he might have further remarks to make after the document had been studied in detail.

Annex 2 was also approved and it was then agreed that the Ad Hoc Group would present proposals to the Committee in connection with the composition and organisation of the Panel.

5. The Chairman of Working Group 4D, Mr. Sowton, introduced the first Report of his Working Group, Document No. 549, and drew attention to a number of minor corrections; the name of Malaya should be included in paragraph 2; there should be a footnote 93e added to both frequency bands on page 5 which would relate to radioastronomy; on page 14 in Region 3 in the frequency band 390 - 942 Mc/s footnote 97q should be deleted; on page 7 in the band 406 - 420 Mc/s reference 95c should be 95e. He drew attention to an omission of a proposal by Israel for a footnote to the band 582 - 960 Mc/s and also to the fact that no radioastronomy footnotes had yet been drafted; he considered that the final text to these would need to be agreed in Committee 4. Finally, he thanked the Chairmen of the Sub-Groups for their valuable work and pointed out that the Report had been unanimously adopted except as indicated in paragraph 9.

It was agreed that footnote 93c would be amended to read "in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Gambia, the band 223 - 251 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the broadcasting service".

The Delegate of France pointed out that in the French text in the band 328.6 - 335.4 Mc/s the word "trajectoire" should be replaced by "alignment".

It was agreed that the names of Sweden and Yugoslavia would be added to footnote 95a.

On the request of the Delegate of Belgium, the Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that the figure of 406 Mc/s appearing in footnote 95b would be changed to 410 Mc/s.

The Delegate of Belgium then requested the deletion of his country's name from paragraph 9 of the Report.

After a discussion on the relative priorities of meteorological aids and fixed and mobile services in the band 401 - 406 Mc/s the Delegate of Italy said he would have to give further consideration to the information received and possibly return to this question at a later time.

It was agreed that the earth/space service should be added in the Table in the band 400 - 401 Mc/s.

After the Delegate of Denmark had expressed concern about the difficulties which might arise from an uncoordinated use of frequencies between 400 - 500 Mc/s for public correspondence in the the aeronautical mobile service it was agreed that Delegates of the United States and Denmark would discuss the possibility of drawing up a recommendation for consideration by the Committee.

The Delegate of India asked for his reservation in paragraph 9 of the Report to be withdrawn.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany asked for the name of his country to be included in footnote 97k.

It was agreed that the following footnote would be included between footnotes 97l and 97m. "In Israel the frequency band 582 - 960 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services".

The Delegate of Colombia asked for the name of his country to be included in paragraph 2 of the Report.

With the foregoing amendments the Report was adopted and the meeting was then adjourned.

Rapporteur:
A. James Bourne

Chairman:
Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 640-E
24 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDTwenty-seventh Meeting of Committee 4

Saturday, 21 November, 1959 at 9 a.m.

1. The first item of the Agenda was to consider the summary records of previous meetings. Document No. 564, the Summary Record of the Twenty-second meeting was approved without comment. Document No. 579, the Summary Record of the Twenty-third meeting was approved with the following amendment: After the fourteenth line on page 2, insert: "The Delegate of South Africa indicated that his Delegation was not in favour of voting on footnotes as this could not possibly lead to a satisfactory solution. The Delegate of Denmark supported this view."

Document No. 592, the Summary Record of the Twenty-fourth meeting was approved with the following amendments: "The statement on page 6, attributed to the Delegate of Brazil, should be replaced by the following:

"The Delegate of Brazil was in principle in agreement with the Report but wished it to be understood that such agreement did not necessarily commit the future position of his country, if the policy adopted led to burdensome solutions which could be put into practice only on a long-term basis and within the means of his country."

The statement of the Delegate of Mexico, on page 7, should be replaced by the following text:

"The Delegate of Mexico remarked that his country had submitted a draft project to the Organization of American States for setting up the Interamerican Telecommunication Network and since that project coincided with some of the Recommendations in Document No. 525 (Rev.), he fully supported the document."

2. The Delegate of Columbia who had been Chairman of the small group which had considered the use of the bands 510 - 535 kc/s in Region 2, indicated the agreement which had been reached and the Committee accepted the proposal, it being understood that this would be published for the information of the Delegates.
3. Mr. Sastry, Chairman of Working Group 4B, presented the last report of his Working Group, Document No. 599, and the Chairman thanked him and the Group for the excellent and valuable work which they had carried out.

The Delegates of Argentina and Brazil withdrew their statements included in the second sentence of paragraph 2.1 of the report.

In connection with the use of the band 70 - 90 kc/s in Regions 2 and 3, the Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that in Proposals 3506 - 3511 he had asked for the inclusion of Radionavigation in order to make suitable provision for existing medium wave short range c.w. systems and possibly for the extension of these systems to long range use; as the proposed allocation was for maritime radionavigation only he considered that it was essential to safeguard the position in the Bermuda / British Carribean group by the addition of the following words to footnote 111 c) : "in the Bermuda / British Carribean group, the bands 70 - 90 and 110 - 130 kc/s are allocated additionally to the aeronautical radionavigation service."

In response to a request of the Delegate of the United States, who was opposed to this inclusion on the grounds that hitherto there had been no "country" footnotes in Region 2, and asked whether the United Kingdom would withdraw, the Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that he had asked for the inclusion of this service in the Table; since this had not been agreed, he had no option but to maintain the proposed addition to the footnote. The proposal was supported by the Delegate of the British Overseas Territories, and was opposed by the Delegates of Argentina, Colombia, and Brazil on the grounds that there was a tradition of having no "country" footnotes in Region 2. A Roll-Call vote was taken on the United Kingdom proposal and resulted in :

In favour	8
Against	12
Abstentions	31

The Chairman declared that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the vote was invalid and would be repeated at a later meeting at which abstentions would not count.

The Delegates of Switzerland and Sweden proposed the deletion of footnotes 111 a) and after a show of hands the deletion was carried by 16 votes to 10 with 17 abstentions. The Delegate of France then asked to withdraw a similar footnote shown as 29 e) in Document No. 521.

The Delegate of India withdrew his reservation appearing in the second sentence of paragraph 2.1 of the Report, as did the Delegate of Paraguay. The Delegate of Colombia asked for his country to be included in that sentence. The Delegate of Canada said that he did not have the same difficulties as had been expressed by other Delegates concerning the inclusion of countries in footnotes as this may at times be the only method of solving certain problems.

There were no comments on the band 90 - 110 kc/s. In connection with the band 110 - 130 kc/s, the Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that his earlier proposal also applied here; apart from this there were no comments.

In the band 130 - 150 kc/s, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the deletion of footnote 113 a) and this was supported by the Delegate of France and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Spain supported the retention of the first part of this footnote. A Roll-call vote was taken on the U.S.S.R. proposal to delete the whole footnote and resulted :

In favour	15
Against	11
Abstentions	24

The Footnote was therefore deleted, the Delegate of the United Kingdom reserving his right to come back to this question at a later occasion.

At this point the meeting was adjourned.

A. James Bourne

Rapporteur

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 641-E
24 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4SUMMARY RECORDTwenty-Eighth Meeting of Committee 4

Saturday, 21 November, 1959 at 15.00 hours

1. Before discussion commenced on the Agenda Document No. DT 812, the Delegate of Denmark made a statement concerning the vote which had been taken at the previous meeting resulting in the deletion of footnote 113a; he said that in his country there was an important navigation system using one frequency in the band 115-117.6 kc/s, this being determined by the characteristics of the system and being essential to the correct functioning. It was extremely important that this safety of life service should have adequate protection and he asked delegates to reconsider this before the subject would be taken up in the plenary assembly. These views were strongly supported by the Delegates of Spain and the United Kingdom.

In connection with the band 130-150 kc/s the Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that footnote 7 should have been retained. In this he was supported by the Delegates of France, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, and Yugoslavia; the Delegates of Argentina, Pakistan, Canada, United States, Federal Republic of Germany and China expressed the contrary view. The proposal for the retention failed by a vote which resulted:

In favour	10
Opposed	16
Abstain	25

A rollcall vote was then taken on the United Kingdom proposal which had been made at the previous meeting in connection with a footnote for the Bermuda/British Caribbean group and the proposal was rejected by the following:

In favour	8
Against	15

The Delegates of United Kingdom, U.S.A., Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, and Paraguay reserved their rights to speak on this question at a later occasion. Document No. 599 was thus adopted.



2. Mr. Myers, Chairman of Working Group 4G introduced the further reports of his Working Group, Documents Nos. 449 (Rev.) and 595 and pointed out the changes which had been made since their previous report; he noted that the name of Greece should be included in footnote 117b. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported by the Delegates of the U.S.A. considered that a further attempt should be made to obtain more unified proposals by the establishment of a small Ad Hoc group. The Chairman suggested that France would take the chair, the group would be composed of United States, Germany, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Switzerland, Norway and Bulgaria and would report by 6 p.m. on Monday following. The Delegate of Belgium asked that the name of his country should be included in the footnote 117b.
3. The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced his proposal No. 4883 contained in Document No. 26 for the provision of radio frequencies for use by the International Red Cross. He pointed out that all the information required was not presently available and that at this stage in the Conference it was not possible to take up this question in Committee 5 and for this reason he suggested that Committee 4 could make a suitable recommendation. The observer of the International Red Cross, Mr. C. Pilloud, supported these views; his organization had circularized states and had so far received 32 replies, all in favour. The requirement was for frequencies for localized use in areas where other rapid means of communication might be deteriorating; he would be pleased to supply any further information in a memorandum. The views of the Federal Republic of Germany were supported by the Delegates of the United States, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and it was agreed that the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany would take the chair at a small group consisting of those who had spoken in the discussion to prepare by Tuesday following a draft recommendation for examination by the Committee.
4. The memorandum by the I.F.R.B. on the interpretation which they would place on Number 253 of the Radio Regulations, Document No. 611, was introduced by Mr. Gracie whom the Chairman thanked for the advice contained in this document. The Chairman pointed out that this document was not for discussion but to advise delegates so that they may decide what course of action they would wish to pursue at the plenary assembly. In reply to a question by the Delegate of Pakistan Mr. Gracie said that the I.F.R.B. placed the same interpretation on Nos. 128, 141, and 147 of the Radio Regulations as that given to No. 253.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

A. James Bourne

Gunnar Pedersen

Rapporteur

Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 642-E
24 November 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Twenty-ninth Meeting of Committee 4Monday, 23 November, 1959, at 3 p.m.

1. The first item on the Agenda, Document No. DT 818, was the report of Working Group 4C contained in Document No. 569 which was introduced by Mr. Mohr of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany; he said that Mr. Pressler of his Delegation regretted his inability to be present and to introduce the report of the Working Group of which he had been Chairman. However, Mr. Mohr read out a report prepared by Mr. Pressler which drew attention to the salient points of Document No. 569. He also pointed out a typographical error in Annex I; the marking NOC * should appear against the frequency band 4000 - 4063 kc/s instead of the next band.

The Chairman thanked him for the report and went on to remind the Committee that the terms of reference of Working Group 4C had been limited in such a way as to exclude questions relating to broadcasting and that Committee 4 had decided at its 16th meeting that such questions would be taken in the full committee. He also drew attention to Proposals 5554 and 5561 appearing in the Agenda; these had not been available at the time when the Ad Hoc Group made its report.

The Delegate of India drew attention to his proposals No. 654 and 655 which would require consideration.

The Delegate of Australia said that in the light of action taken at this conference he did not wish to pursue his proposal number 8 and asked that this be withdrawn.

After a discussion in which various delegates indicated that they had not come prepared to discuss broadcasting at that meeting the Chairman reminded the Committee that it had decided at an earlier meeting to await the work of Committee 5 on this subject; he had written to the Chairman of that Committee and hoped to have a reply during the course of this week. Dr. Joachim of the Delegation of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of Committee 5, said that he expected to be sending a reply during the week. The meeting then agreed to the Chairman's suggestion to consider the Annexes to Document No. 569 without making a final decision at that time.



There were no comments on the band 4000 - 4063 kc/s.

In connection with the band 4063 - 4438 kc/s the Delegates of France and Paraguay drew attention to drafting errors in the French and Spanish texts.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the proposed deletions of footnote 154 would limit services which had been operating since the time of Atlantic City and proposed that the footnote should be retained. In this he was supported by the Delegate of Bulgaria, Bielorussia and the Ukraine.

A number of Delegations opposed this proposal on the grounds that the new footnote 155a had been drafted to cover a number of proposals and represented a compromise; it was not possible to accept both 154 and 155a. On a show of hands the U.S.S.R. proposal to retain 154 was defeated by the following:

In favour	12
Against	31
Abstain	10

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted this decision and reserved his right to return to this question at a later time.

The Delegate of Italy drew attention to his reservation contained in paragraph 7a of Document No. 569, but said that if the new footnote were accepted he would not press his point.

There was some discussion on footnote 156a concerning the use of the standard frequency guard bands by the radio astronomy service and a proposal by the Delegate of Colombia that this footnote should become a regulation in Chapter 3. On a show of hands the Committee decided against this proposal by the following:

In favour	13
Against	26
Abstain	11

The Delegate of South Africa drew attention to number 158, footnote 44 and requested a minor drafting change which had been shown in Proposal 5416 in Document No. 163. In the light of decisions taken in Committee 4 he proposed the following wording: "In the Union of South Africa and the territory of South West Africa the band 7100 - 7150 kc/s is allocated exclusively to the amateur service."

This amendment was adopted.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed in Number 157 of the Radio Regulations to delete the reference to the power of transmitters since he believed that this unnecessarily reduced the efficiency of use of the band. On a show of hands his proposal was rejected by the following:

In favour	11
Against	31
Abstain	10

The meeting was then adjourned at 19.00 hours.

Rapporteur,

A. James Bourne

Chairman,

Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 237-E(CP)
Document No. 643-E(CAR)
24 November 1959

COMMITTEE C
COMMITTEE 3

SECOND REPORT

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

The Joint Working Group held its second meeting on 19 November 1959 at 9.30 a.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 10 November 1959. A copy of this document is attached as Annex.

Carl B. Nielsen
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

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

POSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER 1959	B U D G E T 1958 - 1959	Expenditure on 10.11.1959	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.....	780.35	780.35	-	780.35
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	-	-	-	-
.9 Unforeseen.....	-	-	-	-
<u>III Financial management expenses</u>				
.10 Interest on advances.....	132.30	132.30	12,200	12,332.30
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>				
<u>VI Preparatory work</u>				
.13 Publication and distribution of reports (Book of proposals).....	328,882.85	417,821.84		417,821.84
	329,795.50	418,734.49	12,200	430,934.49

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

POSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER, 1959	B U D G E T 1955 - 1959	Expenditure on 10.11.1959	Estimated Expenditure	T O T A L
<u>I. Staff expenses</u>				
.1 Administration.....	300,899.20	284,537.30	-	284,537.30 *)
.2 Languages.....	-	-	-	-
.3 Roneo.....	-	-	-	-
.4 Insurance.....	30,218.35	37,447.50	-	37,447.50 **)
<u>II. Premises and equipment</u>				
.5 Premises, furniture, machines.....	-	-	-	-
.6 Document production.....	-	-	-	-
.7 Office supplies and overheads	-	-	-	-
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment.....	-	-	-	-
.9 Unforeseen	-	-	-	-
<u>III. Financial management expenses</u>				
.10 Interest on advances	16,286.05	16,286.05	18,300	34,586.05
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>				
<u>VI. Preparatory work</u>				
.13 Publication and distribution of reports	66,781.79	70,617.04	-	70,617.04
	414,185.39	408,857.89	18,300.--	427,187.89

*) 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 on 10 November 1959</u>	BUDGET 1959	Expenses at 10.11.59	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	-	-	-	-
.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other equipment	-	-	-	-
.9 Unforeseen	-	-	-	-
III. <u>Financial management expenses</u>				
.10 Interest on advances	-	-	3,300.—	3,300.—
<u>Expenses of an exceptional nature</u>				
VI. <u>Preparatory work</u>				
.13 Publication and distribution of reports (Book or proposals and Administrative Council Report)	146,300.—	110,374.80	-	110,374.80
	146,300.—	110,374.80	3,300	113,674.80

POSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER 1959

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

Items and Subheads	B U D G E T	Expenditure by 10.11.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future contingencies	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
1. <u>Staff expenses</u>								
.1 <u>Administrative Services</u>								
Secretariat.....		22,560.—	22,141.—		44,701.—			
Administration.....		8,195.85	6,800.—		14,995.85			
Delegates' service.....		21,007.40	17,245.—		38,252.40			
Document service.....		33,840.05	36,340.—		70,180.05			
Messengers.....		26,060.05	26,530.—		52,590.05			
Public relations.....	289,000.—	14,416.05	30,203.—		44,619.05			
Sundry staff ... (.....)		16,922.—	13,066.—		24,058.—			
Travel expenses (Recruit)..		1,871.—	4,680.—		6,551.—			
Overtime.....		8,021.10	10,000.—		18,021.10			
Compensation for extra .. expenses.....		246.35	1,000.—		1,246.35			
Sundry.....		—	785.15	10,000.—	10,785.15			
	289,000.—	147,209.85	168,790.15	10,000.—	326,000.—	+ 37,000.	—	
.2 <u>Language services</u>								
Interpreters' service and for the order of the day..		336,408-90	295,085.—		631,493.90*			
Translators.....		157,047.35	140,650.—		297,697.35			
Shorthand-typists & typists	1,442,000.—	105,290.05	166,380.—		211,670.05			
Technical operators.....		17,797.45	22,120.—		39,917.45*			
Travel expenses (Recruit)..		15,982.75	10,210.—		26,192.75			
Overtime.....		7,615.30	17,000.—		24,615.30			
Compensation for extra expenses.....		4,819.25	8,000.—		12,819.25			
Sundry.....		127.20	466.75	100,000.—	100,593.95			
	1,442,000.—	345,088.25	599,911.75	100,000.—	1,345,000.—	-55,000.	-40,000.—	+2,000.—

* For the two notes, see page 8.

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES (continued)

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenses at 10.11.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for fut. contingencies	TOTAL	Transfer of credits		BALANCE
						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			
Proof readers		--	7,439.--		7,439.--			
Travel expenses (Recruit)	133,750.--	131.60	140.--		271.60			
Overtime		9,735.10	19,000.--		28,735.10			
Compens. for extra exp. ..		3,697.86	5,000.--		8,697.86			
Sundry		--	927.24	10,000.--	10,927.24			
	133,750.--	61,249.76	79,750.24	10,000.--	151,000.--	+18,000.--	--	+ 750.--
.4 Insurance								
Contrib. to S.S and B Funds	18,000.--	4,840.45	3,200.--		8,040.45			
Other insurance		501.65	9,457.90		9,959.55			
	18,000.--	5,342.10	12,657.90		18,000.--	--	--	--
II PREMISES AND SUPPLIES								
.5 Premises, furniture, machines								
Premises - rents		83,970.90	153,950.--		237,920.90*)			
Premises - rearrangement ..	265,000.--	33,435.50	5,150.--		38,585.50			
Furniture		5,334.40	4,750.--		10,084.40			
Machines		9,850.90	15,558.30		25,409.20			
	265,000.--	132,591.70	179,408.30	--	312,000.--	+30,000.--	+17,000.--	--
.6 Document Production								
Cyclostyle paper		110,458.10	23,000.--		133,458.10			
Stencils		6,743.05	5,000.--		11,743.05			
Ink, other roneo req.	250,000.--	9,225.95	2,500.--		11,725.95			
Printing		29,846.90	13,500.--		43,346.90			
Final Acts, A.R.C.		--	140,000.--		140,000.--**)			
Final Acts, P.C.		--	46,700.--		46,700.--**)			
Sundry		--	18,026.--		18,026.--			
	250,000.--	156,274.--	248,726.--	--	405,000.--	--	--	+155,000.--

*) and **) For the 2 notes, see page 8

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES (continued)

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenses at 10.11.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for fut. contingencies	TOTAL	Transfer of credits		BALANCE
						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		30,841.80	7,000.--		37,841.80			
Taxis		2,935.90	2,230.--		5,165.90			
Transport of supplies		3,071.50	6,000.--		9,071.50			
idem - I.T.U. car		621.60	6,000.--		6,621.60			
Postal charges		259.70	500.--		759.70			
Telegrams	60,000.--	1,068.45	600.--		1,668.45			
Telephones		3,290.--	7,500.--		10,790.--			
Medical		248.--	--		248.--			
Sundry		6,386.45	7,446.60		13,833.05			
	60,000.--	48,723.40	37,276.60	--	86,000.--	--	+23,000.--	-3,000.--
<u>.8 Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment</u>								
S.I. - I.T.U.		7,057.80	81,000.--		88,057.80			
S.I. - others	140,000.--	2,484.30	12,080.--		14,564.30*)			
Sundry		1,047.30	6,330.60		7,377.90			
	140,000.--	10,589.40	99,410.60	--	110,000.--	-30,000.--	--	--
<u>.9 Unforeseen</u>	20,000.--	4,673.50	15,326.50	--	20,000.--	--	--	--
<u>III. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT EXPENSES</u>								
<u>.10 Interest on advances</u>	50,000.--	6.15	37,993.85	--	38,000.--	--	--	-12,000.--
<u>Budget approved by the Administrative Council, 14th Session</u>	2,667,750.--							
Carried forward :		1,211,748.11	1,479,251.89	120,000.--	2,811,000.--	--	--	-143,250.--

*) For the 2 notes, see page 8

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONFERENCES (continued)

Articles and items	BUDGET	Expenditure at 10.11.59	Estimated Expenditure	Provision for future con- tingencies	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
Brought forward:		1,211,748.11	1,479,251.89	120,000.--	2,811,000.--	--	--	- 143,250.--
<u>Budget approved by the Administrative Council, 14th Session</u>	2,667,750.--							
Amount indicated by the Acting Secretary-General to the Administrative Council as possible additional ex- penditure resulting from the printing of the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference and for the use of a seventh conference room equipped for simultaneous inter- pretation	200,000.--							+ 200,000.--
Amount indicated by the Acting Secretary-General to the Plenipotentiary Conference as possible additional expenditure resulting from the prin- ting of the Final Acts of that Conference	31,700.--							+ 31,700.--
	2,899,450.--	1,211,748.11	1,479,251.89	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:

<u>C R E D I T S :</u>	Total	Administrative Radio Conference	Plenipotentiary Conference
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>186,700</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 EXPENSESPOSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER, 1959

Articles and items	B U D G E T	Expenditures at 10.11.1959	Estimated expenditures	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.--	42,462.65	26,637.35	10,000.--	79,100.--			70,900
<u>PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE</u>								
Extra staff for the Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.--	3,241.90	--	--	3,241.90			15,458.10

RECAPITULATIONPOSITION ON 10 NOVEMBER, 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	430,934.49	329,795.50	430,934.49		
2. Administrative Radio Conference- Preparatory work by the I.F.R.B. (preparation of plans and reports)	414,185.39	427,187.89	414,185.39	427,187.89		
3. Plenipotentiary Conference - Preparatory work by the General Secretariat (Book of proposals & Administrative Council report)	113,674.80				146,300.--	113,674.80
4. International Telecommunication Conferences (see page 8)						
Budget	2,667,750.--)		1,778,500.--)		889,250.--	921,465.--
Supplementary estimates	231,700.--)	2,811,000.--	165,000.--)	1,889,535.--	66,700.--	
5. Special expenses:						
Assistance for technical work	150,000.--	79,100.--	150,000.--	79,100.--		
Extra staff for the Personnel and Finance Services	18,700.--	3,241.90			18,700.--	3,241.90
	3,958,430.89	3,865,139.08	2,837,480.89	2,826,757.38	1,120,950.--	1,038,381.70

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 644-E
24 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourteenth Meeting - Committee 6

Thursday, 19 November, 1959 at 0.900 hours - Room C

Agenda: Document No. DT 792.

1. Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting

The Summary Record of the twelfth meeting was not available.

2. Report of Chairman of Working Group 6A

Mr. Allen reported that Working Group 6A had carried out the tasks originally allotted and would now go into recess.

He introduced Document No. DT 749 which was a suggested method of subdividing Article 1 of the Regulations. As it was not yet known which definitions would go into the Regulations, he thought it too early to discuss this at present but suggested that it should be placed on Committee 6 agenda at a later date. This was agreed.

Mr. Allen then referred to Definition 18a in Document No. 561 which reads:

18a ADD Radiotelephone Call: A telephone call originating in or intended for a mobile station, transmitted on all or part of its route over the radiocommunication channels of a mobile service.

This definition was agreed.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Allen and members of Working Group 6A for their excellent work. He asked Mr. Allen to prepare a list of definitions which the Working Group had decided to delete.

He said that as the three Working Groups 6A, 6B, and 6C had now gone into recess all matters referred to Committee 6 would be either dealt with directly or by an ad hoc group set up for the purpose.

3. Oral Report of Chairman of Ad Hoc Group No. 1

Mr. Barajas reported that Ad Hoc Group No. 1 had held two meetings since the last meeting of Committee 6 and had completed:

New Appendix on Reports of Monitoring Data (Document No. 429, Annex 3)

Draft Resolution on coordinating dates of A.R.C. and C.C.I.R.

Meetings for submission to the Plenary Assembly and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 424)

Article 13. Interference and Tests (Documents No. 237, 260 and 428, page 9).

Article 14. Procedure in a Case of Harmful Interference (Document No. 319).

It was agreed that the group should examine the definitions for inclusion in the Regulations but should not alter the wording in the original language without consulting the Committee. The ad hoc group should also act as a liaison group with other committees, examining new proposals, enquiring which definitions were required in the Regulations and reporting to Committee 6 for a final decision. They were asked to prepare a list of definitions for the Plenipotentiary Conference to consider for inclusion in the Convention.

4. Report of Chairman of Ad Hoc Group No. 4 (Document No. 567)

Dr. Kronjager introduced Document No. 567 and Annex 1 which referred to the draft recommendation on the use of single sideband emissions in the maritime mobile service. The Annex was accepted and the Chairman agreed that a letter be written to the Chairman of Committee 7.

Dr. Kronjager then introduced Annex 2 of Document No. 567 which deals with the value of power to be quoted when notifying a change in frequency usage. He suggested modifying the text to include A0 and all frequency modulated emissions under mean power (Pm), in paragraph 1b to insert "unkeyed" between "using" and "full" and to add to 1b "except television" as television stations should notify peak envelope power (Pp).

The Committee took note of Document No. DT 766, page 9, under heading "Column 8" and noted that the wording was incorrect.

It was agreed to suggest to the Chairman of Committee 5 that this part of Document No. DT 766 should read:

Column 8 - Power (in kw)

1. The power supplied to the antenna transmission line shall be notified as follows, according to the class of emission:

- a) carrier power (P_c) for A3 sound broadcasting,
- b) mean power (P_m) for other amplitude modulated emissions using unkeyed full carrier, and for all frequency modulated emissions
- c) peak envelope power (P_p) for all other classes of emission including A5 television (vision only).

The appropriate symbol P_c , P_m or P_p shall follow the indication of the value of power.

5. Appendix C (Proposal No. 3050)

The Chairman of Working Group 6C pointed out that his Working Group had agreed to the deletion of Appendix C as it was no longer necessary, and he formally moved its deletion.

It was agreed to delete Appendix C.

6. Recommendation No. 4 to C. C. I. R. (Document No. DT 791)

The Delegate of India said that his administration had submitted Proposal No. 3062 in 1958. Since then, the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. at Los Angeles had provided answers to some of the problems and this Conference was incorporating certain parts into the Radio Regulations. It had become apparent in Working Group 6B that some answers had not yet been obtained, notably on receiver selectivity and stability. Hence it was necessary to redraft Appendix 4 and Proposal No. 3062. He had been asked to do this at the thirteenth meeting of Committee 6 and Document No. DT 791 was the result.

He suggested that the second paragraph of section 2 be placed after section 4 and that section 3 might be revised to make it more specific or deleted.

The Delegate of the United States of America thought that section 3 should be retained as the C.C.I.R. could make a useful contribution. He suggested that "field intensity" should read "field strength".

The Delegate of the Union of South Africa queried whether field strength was correct in section 3. The necessary field strength varied with local conditions and could be found in C.C.I.R. recommendations and the I.F.R.B. Technical Standards. He thought that protection ratios should be studied. He also suggested that "different services" should read "several services" in sections 1, 2 and 3.

It was agreed to set up Ad Hoc Group 5 to consider this proposal, consisting of India (Mr. Basu, Chairman), United Kingdom, Spain, Union of South Africa and the C.C.I.R.

7. Recommendation No. 8 to C.C.I.R.

The Chairman said that this had been referred to Committee 6 for consideration but that there was no proposal for its modification.

It was noted that this recommendation had points in common with Recommendation No. 4 and it was agreed that Ad Hoc Group No. 5 should examine both recommendations and make one or two new recommendations from them for consideration by the Committee.

The Chairman agreed to ask Mr. Hayes to attend meetings of the ad hoc group or to nominate a deputy.

8. Summary Records of Working Group 6B

8.1 Twelfth Meeting (Document No. 546)

The Summary Record of the twelfth meeting of Working Group 6B in Document No. 546 was accepted.

8.2 Thirteenth Meeting (Document No. 547)

The Delegate of France said that on page 3 in the last line of Point 1, that "émissions non essentielles" should read "rayonnements non essentiels".

Subject to this change the Summary Record of the Thirteenth Meeting of Working Group 6B in Document No. 547 was accepted.

8.3 Fourteenth Meeting (Document No. 548)

The Delegate of Spain said that on page 1, tem 4, in b) and c), "tipos de emisión" should read "clases de emisión".

Subject to this change the Summary Record of the Fourteenth Meeting of Working Group 6B in Document No. 548 was accepted.

Mr. Jowett (Chairman of Working Group 6B) thanked Mr. A.E. Parker, the Rapporteur, for his excellent services and thanked the members of the Working Group for their cooperation.

9. Summary Records of Working Group 6C

9.1 Fifteenth Meeting (Document No. 503)

The Delegate of the United States of America asked for the following changes to be made in item 1:

In the first paragraph insert "possibly" after "which" in line 2, and in line 4 after "these two points" insert ", if the Working Group considered necessary".

At the end of the second paragraph and "Point 2 was therefore withdrawn by the U.S.A"

The third paragraph should read "It was decided to defer the proposal concerning point 1 until advice concerning the future status of the I.F.R.B. is received from Committee 5"

Subject to these amendments the Summary Record of the Fifteenth Meeting of Working Group 6C in Document No. 503 was accepted.

9.2 Sixteenth Meeting (Document No. 540)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked that on page 4 at the end of his statement should be added "He considered that the revised Appendix B would fully meet the requirements of the situation."

Subject to this amendment the Summary Record of the Sixteenth Meeting of Working Group 6C in Document No. 540 was accepted.

Mr. Heilmann (Chairman of Working Group 6C) thanked Mr. Secker, the Rapporteur, for his services and thanked members of the Working Group for their cooperation.

10. Other Matters.

The Delegate of India said that, in Document No. 577 to Committee 7 on standard frequency and time signal services, the second and third sentences did not accurately reflect the position.

He suggested that in place of these two sentences should be read:

"These were discussed at the Ninth Meeting of Committee 6 which decided in favour of the new draft article (Document No. 462, Annex 1). Since Appendix B was to be considered by Committee 7, Committee 6 did not make a final decision for which reference has been made to Committee 7."

The Chairman agreed that this matter be brought to the notice of the Chairman of Committee 7.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to Document No. 581 which had been distributed during the meeting. He apologized for the fact that the proposal had not been introduced earlier in the Conference, but it had arisen out of discussions in Committee 7.

It was agreed that this proposal should be considered by a joint ad hoc group of Committees 6 and 7.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to the table in Article 2 which gave examples of the designation of emissions and said that for the classification of "Pulse Modulation, Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency", the symbol should be **changed** from P1 to P1D. It would be possible to key the pulsed carrier by varying the widths or positions of the pulses, hence it was necessary to indicate that on-off keying was a form of amplitude modulation. The addition of the symbol D would indicate this.

There was some discussion as to the correctness of this reasoning and eventually a vote was taken on the proposal with the following result:

For the addition of the letter D	13
Against	1
Abstained	1

It was agreed that the symbol P1D was correct, but the Delegate of the United Kingdom was asked to obtain the views of the I.F.R.B. on this point.

Rapporteur.
C.E.Secker.

M.N. Mirza
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 645-E
25 November 1959

SERIES 5

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.	476	Art. 35 Sec. I	5—01	The Section I appeared in Document No. 573
	”	” Sec. II	5—01	
	”	” Sec. III	5—02	
	575	” Sec. IV	5—02	
	476	” Sec. V	5—04	
	582	Art. 42	5—05	
	”	Art. 44 Sec. I	5—07	
	”	” Sec. II	5—08	
	”	” Sec. III	5—09	
	574	Art. 45 Sec. II	5—10	
	494	” Sec. III	5—10	
	582	APP 15	5—11	



Former reference	Source	New Reference
Chap.: XIII Art.: 35 Nos.: 835-859	Committee: 7 Doc. Nos.: 476 and 575	Chap.: Art.: Nos.:

ARTICLE 35

Title NOC

Working Hours of Stations in the Maritime and Aeronautical Mobile Services

Title NOC

Section I. Preamble

835 NOC

§ 1. In order to permit the application of the following rules on the subject of hours of watch, every station of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services must have an accurate clock and the necessary steps must be taken to keep it correctly regulated to Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.).

836 MOD

§ 2. Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) (reckoned from 0001 to 2400 hours beginning at midnight) must be used for all entries in the radiocommunication service log and in all similar documents of ships compulsorily equipped with radiocommunication apparatus in compliance with an international agreement; the same will apply, as far as possible, to other ships.

Title NOC

Section II. Coast Stations

837 (MOD)

§ 3. (1) The service of coast stations is, as far as possible, continuous (day and night). Certain coast stations, however, may have a service of limited duration. Each administration or recognized private operating agency duly authorized to that effect fixes the hours of service for coast stations under its jurisdiction.

837a ADD

(1a) These hours of service shall be notified to the General Secretariat of the Union, which shall publish them in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.

838 (MOD)

§ 4. Coast stations whose service is not continuous may not close before :

839 NOC

a) finishing all operations resulting from a distress call, urgency or safety signal ;

- 849 (MOD) § 8. When practicable, the hours of service of ship stations of the third category should be mentioned in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.*
- 850 MOD § 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 the service area of the coast station, the latter shall call the ship station 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 (MOD) § 11. (1) Ship stations whose service is not continuous shall not close before :
- 853 NOC a) finishing all operations resulting from a distress call, urgency or safety signal ;
- 854 MOD b) exchanging so far as practicable all traffic originating in or destined for coast stations situated within their service area and for mobile stations which, being within their service area, have indicated their presence before the actual cessation of work.
- 855 (MOD) (2) Any ship station not having fixed working hours shall inform the coast stations, with which it is in communication, of the time of closing and the time of reopening its service.
- 856 (MOD) § 12. (1) a) Any mobile station arriving in port, and whose service is therefore about to close, shall so notify the nearest

* The title of this List will be modified later if necessary.

		coast station and, if appropriate, the other coast stations with which it generally communicates.
857	MOD	b) It shall not close until after the disposal of traffic on hand, unless this conflicts with the regulations in force in the country which it visits.
858	MOD	(2) Upon departure from port the ship station must notify the coast station or stations concerned that its service is reopening as soon as such reopening is permitted by the regulations in force in the country of the port of departure. However, 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.
Title	NOC	Section V. Aircraft Stations
859	NOC	§ 13. For the international service of public correspondence, aircraft stations constitute a single category. The duration of the service of such stations is not fixed by these Regulations.

Former reference	Source	New reference
<p>Chap.: XVI Art.: 42 Nos.: 1000-1007</p>	<p>Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 582</p>	<p>Chap.: Art.: Nos.:</p>

CHAPTER XVI

Title NOC

Miscellaneous Stations and Services

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 shall be made in plain language and shall 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 (MOD)

(2) The preceding provisions may be modified by special arrangements between the administrations of 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 Mc/s.

1004 (MOD)

(2) Administrations shall take such measures as they judge necessary to verify the technical qualifications 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 emitted frequency shall be as stable and as free from spurious emissions as the state of technical development for such stations permits.

1007 (MOD)

(2) During the course of their transmissions amateur stations shall transmit their call sign at short intervals.

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: XVI Art.: 44 Nos.: 1016-1033	Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 582	Chap.: Art.: Nos.:

ARTICLE 44

Title (MOD)

Radiodetermination Service

Title NOC

Section I. General Provisions

1016 (MOD)

§ 1. Administrations which have established a radiodetermination service shall 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 shall notify to the Secretary General the characteristics of each radiodetermination station providing an 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 shall be 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 as to their identity.

1020 (MOD)

§ 5. Signals sent by radiodetermination stations must permit of accurate and precise observations.

* The title of this List to be amended if necessary.

- 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 shall 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 (MOD) b) Permanent alterations or irregularities of long duration shall be published as soon as possible in the relevant notices to navigators.
- 1024 (MOD) § 7. Where radiocommunication by telegraphy or telephony is part of a radiodetermination service, such communication shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations.
- Title MOD **Section II. Radio Direction-finding Stations**
- 1025 (MOD) § 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 shall be able to use this frequency. They shall, 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 (1a) Where a direction-finding service is provided in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 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 (MOD) § 10. In the absence of prior arrangements, an aircraft station which calls a radio direction-finding station for a bearing shall use for this purpose a frequency on which the station called normally keeps watch.
- 1028 NOC § 11. In the 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 function as radiobeacons, at the request of mobile stations.
- 1032 (MOD) § 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 stipulated 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.

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: XVI Art.: 45 II and III Nos.: 1055-1057 b	Committee: 7 Doc. Nos.: 494 and 574	Chap.: Art.: Nos.:

ARTICLE 45

Title NOC

Section II. Time Signals, Notices to Mariners

1055 (MOD)

§ 6. The provisions of Nos. 1048 to 1052 shall apply to time signals and to notices to mariners. However, the provisions of No. 1050 are not applicable to time signals.

1056 (MOD)

§ 7. Messages containing information concerning the presence of dangerous ice, dangerous wrecks, or any other imminent danger to marine navigation, shall 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 shall be preceded by the safety signal.

1057 NOC

§ 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.

Title ADD

Section III. Medical Advice

1057a ADD

Mobile stations requiring medical advice may obtain it through any of the land stations shown as providing this service in the List of Special Service Stations.*

1057b ADD

Radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls concerning medical advice may be preceded by the appropriate urgency signal (see Nos. 932-942).

* The title of this List to be modified later if necessary.

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 mobile service use such special procedures as 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 provisions of this Appendix shall be applicable.

NOC

§ 1. Before calling one or more radio direction-finding stations for the purpose of asking for a bearing or position, a mobile station shall 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 operationally with the radio direction-finding station to be called.

(MOD)

§ 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 shall be made to each station or group of stations using a given frequency.

* The title of this List to be modified later if necessary.

- 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 shall call all of them at the same time, in order that all 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, shall be called even if all are furnished with transmitting apparatus. In that case, however, the mobile station shall, 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 ;
- 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

(MOD)

§ 4. The following rules of procedure applicable to radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony are based on the use of radiotelegraphy. When used for radiotelephony, appropriate phrases may replace the service abbreviations.

(MOD)

§ 5. *To obtain a bearing.*

(MOD)

(1) The mobile station shall call 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 shall transmit the appropriate service abbreviation followed, if the radio direction-finding station is a mobile station, by the service abbreviation QTH. It shall indicate, if necessary, the frequency on which it is going to transmit to enable its bearing to be taken, and then await instructions.

(MOD) (2) The radio direction-finding station called shall request the calling station, by means of the appropriate service abbreviation, to transmit for the bearing. If necessary, it shall indicate the frequency to be used for this purpose and the number of times the transmission is to be repeated.

(MOD) (3) After having changed, if necessary, to its new transmitting frequency, the calling station shall transmit two dashes of approximately ten seconds each, followed by its call sign. It shall repeat this signal as often as the radio direction-finding station requires.

(MOD) (4) The radio direction-finding station shall determine the direction and, if possible, the sense of the bearing, and its classification (see § 5a).

(MOD) (5) If the radio direction-finding station is not satisfied with the operation, it shall request the calling station to repeat the transmission described in (3).

(MOD) (6) The radio direction-finding station shall transmit the information to the calling station in the following order :

- NOC a) the appropriate service abbreviation ;
- (MOD) b) three digits indicating the true bearing in degrees 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.

(MOD) (7) As soon as the calling station has received the result of the observation, it shall repeat the message, if it is considered necessary, to obtain confirmation. The radio direction-finding station then shall confirm that the repetition is correct or, if necessary, correct it by repeating the message. When the radio direction-finding station is sure that the calling station has received the message correctly, it shall transmit the signal "end of work". The calling station shall repeat this signal to indicate that the operation is finished.

(MOD) (8) In the absence of information to the contrary, the calling station may assume that the sense of the bearing was determined. If the radio direction-finding station has not determined the sense, it shall indicate this in the information transmitted, or report the bearing and its reciprocal.

SUP (9)

ADD § 5a. *Classification of Bearings.*

(1) To estimate the accuracy and determine the corresponding class of a bearing :

- a) An operator should generally, and particularly in the maritime mobile direction-finding service on frequencies below 3 000 kc/s, use the observational characteristics of bearings shown in the following Table.
- b) The operators at a radio direction-finding station, when facilities and time permit, may take into account the probability of error in the bearing. A bearing is considered as belonging to a particular class if there is a probability of less than one in twenty that the bearing error would exceed the numerical values shown in the Table for that class. This probability should be determined from an analysis of the five components that make up the total variance of the bearing (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)	Duration of Observation
A	± 2	very good or good	definite (sharp null)	negligible	negligible	less than 3	adequate
B	± 5	fairly good	blurred	slight	slight	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 perceptible	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.*

(MOD) (1) If the calling station wishes to be informed of its position by a group of radio direction-finding stations, it shall call the control station as is indicated in § 5. (1) above, and request its position by means of the appropriate service abbreviation.

MOD (2) The control station shall reply to the call and, when the radio direction-finding stations are ready, request, by means of the appropriate service abbreviation, that the calling station transmit. When the position has been determined, the control station shall transmit to the calling station :

- a) the appropriate service abbreviation ;
- b) the position determined, in latitude and longitude or, if appropriate, in relation to a known geographical position ;
- c) the class of position as defined in the following subparagraph ;
- d) the time of observation.

MOD (3) According to its estimate of the accuracy of the observations, the control station shall classify the position in one of the four 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, for frequencies above 3 000 kc/s, where the distance limits specified in the preceding sub-paragraph may not be appropriate, the control station may classify the position in accordance with current C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

(MOD)

§ 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 shall proceed as indicated in § 6 above. It then shall transmit the bearings observed by each station of the group, each bearing being preceded by the call sign of the station which observed it.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 646-E
24 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 6

REPORT

of Group 6 Ad Hoc 5 to Committee 6

The Group 6 Ad Hoc 5 under Committee 6 held one meeting on 23 November, 1959.

According to the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Group, Recommendations Nos. 4 and 8 to the C.C.I.R. contained in Atlantic City Radio Regulations were considered along with Document No. DT 791 and relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations. Two new Recommendations to the C.C.I.R. were drafted in place of existing Recommendations Nos. 4 and 8. These are presented in Annex 1 and Annex 2 to this Document.

M. K. Basu
Chairman of Group 6 Ad Hoc 5

Annexes: 2



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A N N E X 1

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION NO. 4 TO THE C.C.I.R.
RELATING TO STUDIES OF THE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS
CONCERNING EQUIPMENT

The Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959)

recognizing

that the available technical information concerning the various types of apparatus used for the reception of different classes of emission in the several services need further extension and improvement for efficient planning of the use of the radio frequency spectrum;

invites the C.C.I.R.

1. to continue the programmes of studies of, and to make recommendations for, the bandwidth, selectivity, sensitivity and stability of various types of apparatus used for the reception of different classes of emission in the several services;
2. to continue the study of practical methods of achieving these necessary characteristics;
3. to study the minimum practicable spacing between the frequencies of stations operating in the adjacent channels for different classes of emission in the several services;

4. to study such other desirable conditions to be fulfilled by the complete systems employed by the different services in order to determine the required technical performance of the equipment, including the station terminal apparatus and the antenna;
 5. to study methods for determining whether the equipment satisfies the recommended requirements;
 6. to give particular attention to the studies which will lead to the refinement of the relevant Technical Standards of the I.F.R.B.
-

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION NO. TO THE C.C.I.R.
RELATING TO SIGNAL TO INTERFERENCE PROTECTION
RATIO AND MINIMUM FIELD STRENGTH REQUIRED

The Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959)

recognizing

that the available information on signal to interference protection ratio and minimum field strength required for each one of the services need further refinement for efficient planning of the use of the radio frequency spectrum;

invites the C.C.I.R.

1. to continue the study of signal to interference protection ratios which define the threshold of harmful interference for each one of the services;
 2. to continue to study the signal to noise ratios and of the minimum field strength required for satisfactory reception of different classes of emission in the several services;
 3. to continue the study of fading allowances for the various services;
 4. to give particular attention to those studies which will lead to the refinement of the relevant Technical Standards of the I.F.R.B.
-

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 647-E
25 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

DENMARK, NORWAY, NETHERLANDS, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, SWEDEN

Draft Recommendation

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959.

considering

1. that the operation of broadcasting stations on board ships or aircraft outside the national territories is in conflict with the provisions of the Radio Regulations No.....
2. that such operation is contrary to the orderly use of the radio frequency spectrum and may result in chaotic conditions,
3. that the operation of such broadcasting stations may take place outside the jurisdiction of the Member countries concerned thereby making the direct application of national laws difficult,
4. That a particular difficult legal situation arises when such broadcasting stations are operated on board ships or aircraft not duly registered in any country,

recommends

1. that Administrations ask their Governments to study possible means of directly or indirectly to prevent or suspend such operations, and where appropriate, take the necessary action,
2. that Administrations inform the Secretary General of the results of their studies and submit any other information which may be of general interest, so that the Secretary General can inform the Members of the Union accordingly.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 648-E
24 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;

Appendix 11

R.M. Billington

Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

APPENDIX 11

Reference MOD

(See Article 29a)

TITLE NOC Procedure in the Mobile Radiotelephone Service

MOD § 1. The transmission of a radiotelegram is made as follows on a working frequency:

- radiotelegram begins from (name of ship or aircraft)
- number (serial number of radiotelegram to land station)
- number of words
- date
- time (time radiotelegram was handed in aboard ship or aircraft)
- address
- text
- signature (if any)
- radiotelegram ends, OVER.

SUP § 2.

NOC § 3. (1) When it is necessary to spell out call signs, service abbreviations and words, the following table is used:

<u>MOD</u>	<u>Figure to be transmitted *</u>	<u>Letter to be transmitted</u>	<u>Word to be used</u>	<u>Spoken as</u>
	1	A	Alfa	<u>AL</u> FAH
	2	B	Bravo	<u>BRAH</u> VOH
	3	C	Charlie	<u>CHAR</u> LEE or <u>SHAR</u> LEE
	4	D	Delta	<u>DELL</u> TAH
	5	E	Echo	<u>ECK</u> OH
	6	F	Foxtrot	<u>FOKS</u> TROT
	7	G	Golf	GOLF
	8	H	Hotel	HOH <u>TELL</u>
	9	I	India	<u>IN</u> DEE AH
	0	J	Juliett	<u>JEW</u> LEE <u>ETT</u>
	Comma	K	Kilo	<u>KEY</u> LOH
	Fraction bar	L	Lima	<u>LEE</u> MAH
	Break signal	M	Mike	MIKE
	Full stop (period)	N	November	NO <u>VEH</u> BER
		O	Oscar	<u>OSS</u> CAH
		P	Papa	PAH <u>PAH</u>
		Q	Quebec	KEH <u>BECK</u>
		R	Romeo	<u>ROW</u> ME OH
		S	Sierra	SEE <u>AIR</u> RAH
		T	Tango	<u>TANG</u> GO
		U	Uniform	<u>YOU</u> NEE FORM or <u>OO</u> NEE FORM
		V	Victor	<u>VIK</u> TAH
		W	Whiskey	<u>WISS</u> KEY

The syllables to be emphasized are underlined.

* Each transmission of figures is preceded and followed by the words "as a number" spoken twice.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 649-E
25 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 :

Appendix 9, Section 1B.

R.M. Billington

Chairman.

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

APPENDIX 9, SECTION 1

B. List of Signals according to the nature of questions,
answer or advice

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
NOC		Name	
NOC	QRA		
NOC		Route	
NOC	QRD		
NOC		Position	
NOC	QRB		
NOC	QTH		
NOC	QTN		
NOC		Quality of Signals	
NOC	QRI		
MOD	QRK		
NOC		Strength of Signals	
MOD	QRO		
MOD	QRP		
NOC	QSA		
NOC	QSB		
NOC		Keying	
NOC	QRQ		
NOC	QRR		
NOC	QRS		
NOC	QSD		

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
NOC		Interference	
MOD	QRM		
MOD	QRN		
NOC		Adjustment of Frequency	
NOC	QRG		
NOC	QRH		
MOD	QTS		
NOC		Choice of Frequency and/or Class of Emission	
NOC	QSN		
ADD	QSS		
NOC	QSU		
NOC	QSV		
NOC	QSW		
NOC	QSX		
NOC		Change of Frequency	
NOC	QSY		
NOC		Establishing Communication	
NOC	QRL		
NOC	QRV		
NOC	QRX		
NOC	QRY		
NOC	QRZ		
NOC	QSC		

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
ADD	QSR		
NOC	QTQ		
ADD	QUE		
NOC		Time	
NOC	QTR		
NOC	QTU		
NOC		Charges	
NOC	QRC		
MOD	QSJ		
NOC		Transit	
NOC	QRW		
NOC	QSO		
NOC	QSP		
NOC	QSQ		
NOC	QUA		
NOC	QUC		
NOC		Exchange of Correspondence	
ADD	QRJ		
NOC	QRU		
NOC	QSG		
NOC	QSI		
MOD	QSK		
NOC	QSL		
NOC	QSM		

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
NOC	QSZ		
MOD	QTA		
NOC	QTB		
NOC	QTC		
NOC	QTV		
NOC	QTX		
NOC		Movement	
MOD	QRE		
NOC	QRF		
ADD	QSH		
NOC	QTI		
MOD	QTJ		
MOD	QTK		
MOD	QTL		
ADD	QTM		
NOC	QTN		
NOC	QTO		
NOC	QTP		
MOD	QUG		
MOD	QUJ		
NOC	QUN	(MOD in French text)	
SUP	QUX		
NOC		Meteorology	
MOD	QUB		

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
NOC	QUH		
NOC	QUK		
NOC	QUL		
NOC		Radio Direction-finding	
NOC	QTE		
MOD	QTF		
NOC	QTG		
SUP	QUV		
NOC		Suspension of Work	
NOC	QRT		
MOD	QUM		
NOC		Urgency	
NOC	QUD		
MOD	QUG		
NOC		Distress	
NOC	QUF		
NOC		Search and Rescue	
ADD	QSE		
ADD	QSF		
ADD	QTD		
ADD	QTW		
ADD	QTY		
ADD	QTZ		

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
NOC	QUI		
NOC	QUN	(MOD in French text)	
NOC	QUO		
NOC	QUP		
NOC	QUQ		
NOC	QUR		
NOC	QUS		
MOD	QUT		
MOD	QUU		
ADD	QUW		
ADD	QUY		
ADD		Identification	
ADD	QTT		

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

 Document No. 650-E
 14 December, 1959

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE CONFERENCE

Nos. 601 to 650

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
601	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Article 19, sections 00, 0, 1 (call-signs)
602	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Recommendation relating to the application of standard forms for Ship Station licences and Aircraft Station licences.
603	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Article 26 (Authority of the Master)
604	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Articles 24a and 25
605	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Article 19, Section III (call-signs)
606	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Article 33
607	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Deletion of the RR 277
608	Committee 7	Committee 7	Appendix 9. Section II - Miscellaneous abbreviations and signals
609	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 23 to 29 November
610 (Rev.)	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Recommendation relating to the re-classification of public correspondence categories of Ship and Aircraft Stations.



No.	Origin	Destination	Title
611	I.F.R.B.	Committee 4	Interpretation of No. 253 of the Radio Regulations Memorandum by the I.F.R.B.
612	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Designation of the Member at present entitled "Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea"
613	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Assembly	Draft Resolution
614	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Appendix 10, Sections A and B
615	France	Committee 7	Proposal No. 5569: Appendix 9, Section II
616	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda - 9th Plenary Meeting, 23 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
617	Committee 8	Plenary Meeting	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting - Blues, 4th series
618	Working Group 5B	Committee 5	Third Report - Working Group 5B
619	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes - 3th Plenary Meeting, 17 November, 1959, 5.30 p.m.
619 CORR.No.1			(concerns the English text only)
620	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Publication of "service" documents
621 (Rev.)	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Election of members of the I.F.R.B.
622	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Article 29a - General Radio-telephone Procedure
623	Sub-Committee 7C	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7C: Articles 6, 8, 36 and 37; Appendix 5a and recommendation

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
624	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Recommendation in Document No.48 - Technical Characteristics
625	Committee 6	Committees 6 and 7	Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service
626	Working Group 5A	Committee 6	Definitions for the width of antenna lobes
627	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 25th Meeting, 18 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
628	Committee C	Committee C	Summary Record - 3rd Meeting of Committee C/3, 9 November, 1959, 9.30 a.m.
629	Ad Hoc Group Region 2	Committee 4	Report by the Ad Hoc Group for Region 2: Band 510 - 535 kc/s
630	Ad Hoc Group of Committee 4	Committee 4	Second Report - Committee 4 Ad Hoc Group: Composition and organization of a Panel of experts to study ways and means of relieving the pressure on the radio spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s
631	Committee 4	Committee 4	Articles 6, 7 and 9 of the Radio Regulations
632	Sub-Committee 7B	Sub-Committee 7B	Draft Recommendation to the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization and to Administrations: International radio-telephone code for the maritime mobile service
633	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Article 34, Appendix 12a and 12b
634	Working Group 6A	Committee 6	Report - Working Group 6A: Terms to be deleted

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
635	Committee 4	Committee 4	Draft Recommendation: Matter of international coordination in the selection of an appropriate frequency band for the development of air-group public correspondence systems
636	Sub-Committee 7C	Sub-Committee 7C	Summary Record - 18th Meeting, 20 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
637	Canada	Committee 4	Proposed Frequency Allocation and footnote concerning the 132 - 136 Mc/s band
638	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Article 29, Nos. 602 - 680
639	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 26th Meeting, 19 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
640	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 27th Meeting, 21 November, 1959, 9 a.m.
641	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 28th Meeting, 21 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
642	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 29th Meeting, 23 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
643	Joint Working Group C2/3B	Committee C	Second Report - Joint Working Group C2/3B: Expenditure of the Conference as of 10 November, 1959
644	Committee 6	Committee 6	Summary Record - 14th Meeting, 19 November, 1959, 9 a.m.
645	Committee 8	Plenary Assembly	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting
646	Ad Hoc 5 Group	Committee 6	Report - Group 6 Ad Hoc 5: Recommendations to the C.C.I.R.

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
647	Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden	Committee 4	Draft Recommendation: Operation of broadcasting station on board ships or aircraft outside the national territories
648	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Appendix 11
649	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B: Appendix 9, Section 1B
650	Secretariat		List of documents published by the Conference, Nos. 601 to 650

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 651-E
24 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

by Working Group 4E to Committee 4

1. At its eleventh meeting Committee 4 set up Working Group 4E with the following terms of reference: "To examine the proposals and questions relating to frequency band allocation between 960 and 10 500 Mc/s".

2. Meetings were held with the delegations of the following countries taking part :

Argentina	Malaya
Australia	Norway
Austria	New Zealand
Belgium	Pakistan
Brazil	Paraguay
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Canada	Portugal
China	Federal Republic of Germany
Denmark	Yugoslavia
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Finland	Sweden
France	Switzerland
India	Czechoslovakia
Indonesia	Union of South Africa
Italy	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Japan	

Representatives of C.O.S.P.A.R., I.A.T.A., I.A.U. and W.M.O. took part as observers.

3. The Working Groups set up by the Group together with their terms of reference and the names of the respective Chairmen are given below :

Working Group 4E1 - Frequency bands between 1 215 and 1 300 Mc/s and 2 900 and 4 200 Mc/s, Chairman: Mr. S.M. Myers (United States)

Working Group 4E2 - Frequency bands between 1 300 and 1 700 Mc/s and 5 000 and 5 850 Mc/s, Chairman: Mr. M. Chef (France)

Working Group 4E3 - Frequency bands between 1 700 and 2 700 Mc/s and 8 500 and 10 500 Mc/s, Chairman: Mr. E.W. Anderson (Australia)

Group 4E Ad Hoc - Examination of proposals relating to radio astronomy in the frequency band 960 - 10 500 Mc/s, Chairman: Mr. J.H.R. van der Willigen (Netherlands)



At the first meeting, and at the invitation of the Chairman, the Delegate of Paraguay nominated Mr. Walter García Ríos to act as Reporter to the Group. The Delegations of France (Mr. M. Chef), United States (Mr. S. M. Meyers), the Union of South Africa (Mr. D. H. Mills) and Argentina (Mr. A. O. Planas) agreed to help with the drafting of the Report.

Mr. B. Iastrebov, Member of the I.F.R.B., and Mr. Arnold Matthey and Mr. V. Smirnov, of the I.F.R.B. Secretariat were invited to assist the Group.

4. With regard to the amendments to be made to the Table of Frequency Allocations, the Working Group issued the recommendations set out in the Annex to this document for the bands comprised between 960 Mc/s and 10 500 Mc/s.

5. The following comments, observations and reservations with regard to the bands studied were made:

5.1 1 215 - 1 300 Mc/s band

a) The Delegation of Yugoslavia felt that the sharing of this band would not benefit amateurs and consequently reserved the right to raise the matter again in Committee 4.

b) The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to make its views known in Committee 4 in respect of the radiolocation service and the priority accorded to it.

c) In addition, the request by the countries sponsors of Document No. 329 should not be overlooked.

d) The Delegation of the United States questioned the inclusion of the countries mentioned in Document No. 329.

5.2 1 300 - 1 350 Mc/s band

The Delegation of the United States reserved the right to discuss footnote 218c) proposed by the U.S.S.R. which had reserved the right to raise the matter again.

5.3 1 400 - 1 427 Mc/s band

The Delegation of the United States reserved the right to discuss footnote 218y) proposed by the U.S.S.R.

5.4 1 535 - 1 660 Mc/s band

a) The Delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom reserved their position with regard to this band, since the footnotes did not ensure priority for the aeronautical radionavigation service.

b) The Delegation of France expressed the wish to maintain the limit of the band at 1 600 Mc/s in the footnote 218 g) and reserves the right to return to this question in Committee 4.

5.5 1 660 - 1 700 Mc/s band

The Delegation of France doubted the need for footnote 218 l) and proposes its deletion.

5.6 1 700 - 2 300 Mc/s band

a) As regards the use of the fixed services in the 1 700 - 2 300 Mc/s band, the Group agreed to recommend that the relevant Committee (probably Sub-Committee 6B) should be asked to examine the following point:

Resolution No. 55 of the International Radio Consultative Committee (Los Angeles, 1959) informs the A.R.C. of the channel arrangements and the central frequencies for wide-band radio-relay systems mentioned in various International Radio Consultative Committee Recommendations.

In the course of discussion on the allocation of the 1 700 - 2 300 Mc/s frequency band, it was agreed that the most suitable place for mentioning the channel arrangement and the central frequencies was No. 396 of the RR and not the Table of Frequency Allocations.

b) The Delegation of the United States stated that if the majority in the Group were in favour of the recommendation, he would raise no objection; he could not, however, support it since a recommendation of that nature would be incompatible, in some cases, with the RR, because in many of the plans, based on the channels recommended by the International Radio Consultative Committee, radio channels on band-edges or outside the band limits established by the RR were being proposed in contravention of No. 89 of the RR.

c) The Delegation of Czechoslovakia reserves their position concerning the allocations in the frequency band 1 700 - 1 710 Mc/s.

5.7 2 300 - 2 450 Mc/s band

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. did not agree with the radiolocation allocation in Region 1.

5.8 2 450 - 2 550 Mc/s band

a) The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. did not agree with the radiolocation allocation in Region 1.

b) The Delegations of Belgium and Switzerland reserved the right to re-open the question of the addition of France in footnote 221 a).

5.9 2 550 - 2 700 Mc/s band

The Delegation of Belgium reserves the right to re-open the discussion of this band in Committee 4.

5.10 3 100 - 3 300 Mc/s band

The Delegation of the United States queries the inclusion of all the countries mentioned in Document No. 329 in the footnote 223 b).

5.11 3 300 - 4 200 Mc/s band

a) The Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, supported by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., asked that, in note 224 a), all the countries listed in Document No. 329 be included.

b) The Delegate of the United States reserved the right to revert to the Bulgarian request in Committee 4.

c) The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to say, in connection with note 224a, whether the services were to be additional to, or alternative to, those shown in the Table.

d) The Delegations of Greece, Norway, Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom reserved the right to object to the status of primary service accorded in the frequency band 3 400 - 3 600 Mc/s to the fixed and mobile services in Region 1.

5.12 4 200 - 4 400 Mc/s band

a) The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserved the right to discuss the note 225b by the Delegations of Norway and Sweden, about use of auxiliary wide-band channels.

b) The Delegations of the United States, Greece and the United Kingdom reserved the right to give their views on the note 225a proposed by the U.S.S.R.

c) The Group agreed that No. 260 of the Radio Regulations should be deleted.

5.13 5 000 - 5 850 Mc/s band

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. opposes the allocations to the radiolocation service in this portion of the spectrum.

5.14 8 400 - 8 500 Mc/s band

The Delegations of Belgium, France and Czechoslovakia reserve their position concerning the allocation of this frequency band to the space and earth-space services since they consider such allocation premature.

5.15 8 750 - 8 850 Mc/s band

The Delegates of Sweden, Switzerland and the Soviet Union consider that the aeronautical radionavigation service should have priority, and reserve the right to raise the matter again in Committee 4.

5.16 9 800 - 10 000 Mc/s band

The Delegate of the Soviet Union, opposing any priority for radiolocation since the rights of the services developed on the basis of the Atlantic City Table should be respected, reserves the right to raise the matter again in Committee 4.

6. Space Research

6.1 With regard to the assignment of a 1 Mc/s band for space research in the 1 400 - 1 427 Mc/s band, in connection with the recommendation made in the Annex to Document No. 397 (second report), the Group could reach no favourable agreement, since radioastronomy has specific requirements in this band. Most people were of the opinion that an assignment in adjacent bands should be recommended.

6.2 The Working Group decided to recommend that the following bands be assigned for space research, subject to no interference being caused to the other authorized services:

1 700 - 1 710 Mc/s	5 250 - 5 255 Mc/s
2 290 - 2 300 Mc/s	8 400 - 8 500 Mc/s

6.3 Radioastronomy Service

6.4 The Group unanimously recommends the allocation additionally and on a world-wide basis, of the following bands to the radioastronomy service:

2 690 - 2 700 Mc/s
4 990 - 5 000 Mc/s

6.5 The United States proposal for the world-wide allocation of the frequency band 8 400 - 8 415 Mc/s to that service received no support.

6.6 The Group did not examine the proposals for an assignment of the order of 10 000 Mc/s to the radioastronomy service because Group 4G had already assigned to it the band 10 690 \pm 10 Mc/s.

6.7 The Group recommends that the following text be adopted for the footnote on the radioastronomy service and covering the question of the protection to be afforded to it:

"The frequency bands 2 690 - 2 700 Mc/s and 4 990 - 5 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the radioastronomy service. In making assignments to stations of other authorized services in these bands, Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radioastronomy observations from harmful interference, however, the protection afforded the radioastronomy service from extra-band radiations shall be that afforded other radio services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations."

Note: The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that the beginning of the text should be amended to read: "The radioastronomy service will also be used in the frequency bands" instead of: "..... are additionally allocated".

7. The Group wishes to invite the attention of Committee 4 to the following understanding in the use of rule 7(C) of Document No. 242 (Rev.) which applies throughout the draft new Table attached hereto. An allocation made in a footnote "additionally" or "alternatively" means that this allocation has equal status with the primary or full-status allocation in the Table for the band concerned. Furthermore, that a footnote providing for an "allocation alternatively" to a single service means that the band is allocated exclusively to this service with equal status to the primary or full-status allocation for the band concerned whether or not the service in question also appears in the Table.

8. Working Group 8 recommends that Committee 4 adopt the draft new Table of frequency allocations for 960 - 10,500 Mc/s contained in the Annex, and summarizing the study and examination of the proposals in Document No. DT 96 within its terms of reference.
9. It is also recommended that Committee 4 adopt the draft Recommendation concerning the use of the frequency band 9,300 - 9,500 Mc/s set out in the Appendix to the present Report.
10. Working Group 4E has held 17 meetings and considers that with the presentation of this Report it has carried out its terms of reference. The Chairman of the Group wishes to draw attention to the efforts made by participating delegations to find satisfactory solutions to the difficult problems which the Group often had to face.
11. The Group is deeply grateful to the Chairmen of the Sub-Working Groups, Messrs. Maurice Chef (France), S. M. Myers (United States of America), E. W. Anderson (Australia), and J. H. R. van der Willigen (Netherlands) for their collaboration and their rapid and efficient execution of the tasks allotted to them. Furthermore it appreciates the valuable and efficient collaboration of Mr. W. Garcia Ríos (Paraguay), the Rapporteur of the Group, whose detailed and useful notes greatly facilitated the production of the working documents. We are also indebted to the Drafting Group, comprising the Rapporteur and the Chairman of Sub-Working Groups 4E1 and 4E2 and Messrs. A.O. Planas (Argentina) and D. H. Mills (Union of South Africa) for revising the text of this Report.

The Group is also grateful to Messrs. B. Iastrebov, Member of the I.F.R.B., A.A. Matthey, W. Smirnov and to the I.F.R.B. Secretariat for the valuable assistance which they gave not only during the meetings but also in the preparation of the basic documentation which enabled the Group to carry out its tasks and made them easier.

Finally we are indebted to the interpreters who enabled us by their work to hold our meetings.

G. C. Braga

The Chairman of Working Group 4E

Appendix: 1

Annex: 1

A P P E N D I X

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE USE OF
THE FREQUENCY BAND 9 300-9 500 Mc/s

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959

noting

- a) that there are in existence two main classes of airborne weather radar using the frequency bands 5 350-5 460 Mc/s and 9 300-9 500 Mc/s respectively;
- b) that there is in existence a very considerable number of shipborne radars the majority in the frequency band 9 300-9 500 Mc/s;
- c) that there are also ground-based radars of the maritime and aeronautical radionavigation services and of the meteorological service in the frequency band 9 300-9 500 Mc/s;
- d) that a priority allocation has been made for airborne weather radars in the frequency band 5 350-5 460 Mc/s;
- e) that priority allocations have been made for shipborne radars in the frequency bands 2 900-3 100 Mc/s and 5 470-5 650 Mc/s;
- f) that it has proved necessary to allocate the frequency band 9 300-9 500 Mc/s on an equality basis to both the aeronautical and the maritime radionavigation services;

considering

- a) that it is of the utmost importance to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to radionavigation services providing a Safety of Life function;
- b) that the operating conditions of a Safety of Life service should be uniform throughout the world;
- c) that an unco-ordinated increase in the use of the frequency band 9 300-9 500 Mc/s can only lead to an increase in the probability of harmful interference between the aeronautical and maritime radionavigation services;

recommends

that Administrations and the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization study this matter at the earliest opportunity taking into account the following:

1. the need to establish whether and to what extent interference which is recognized to be technically possible between the two services becomes harmful in operational circumstances;
2. in the event that it is established that there may be harmful interference between the two services, the possibility that this can be reduced by technical, operational and procedural means, including the principle that new equipments should always be to the highest technical standards;

invites

Administrations, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization to communicate to the Union the results of their studies together with their views and proposals resulting therefrom.

A N N E X

TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

960-10 500 Mc/s

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
960-1 215	Aeronautical radionavigation 214a)		

214a ADD The frequency bands 960-1 215 Mc/s, 1 535-1 660 Mc/s, 4 200-4 400 Mc/s, 5 000-5 250 Mc/s and 15 400-15 700 Mc/s are reserved on a world-wide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based facilities.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 215-1 300	Radiolocation * Amateur		
	215)		
	215a)		
	215b)		
	215c)		

- 215 MOD In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 1 215-1 300 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed service.
- 215a ADD In Belgium, France, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, the frequency band 1 215-1 300 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.
- 215b ADD In China, India, Indonesia, Japan and Switzerland, the frequency band 1 215-1 300 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.
- 215c ADD In the Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 1 250-1 300 Mc/s is allocated exclusively to the amateur service.

* The radiolocation service is the primary service. The amateur service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 300-1 350	Aeronautical radionavigation * Radiolocation 218a) 218b) 218c)		

216 SUP

217 SUP

218 SUP

218a ADD The use of the frequency band 1 300-1 350 Mc/s by the aeronautical radionavigation service is restricted to ground-based radars and in the future to associated airborne transponders which transmit only on frequencies in this band and only when actuated by the radars also operating in this band.

218b ADD In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 1 300-1 350 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the radiolocation service.

218c ADD 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.

* The aeronautical radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 350-1 400	Fixed Mobile Radio- location 218e)	Radiolocation 218e)	
1 400-1 427	Radioastronomy 218y)		
1 427-1 535	1 427-1 535 Fixed Mobile except aeronaut- ical mobile	1 427-1 435 Fixed Mobile 1 435-1 535 Mobile * Fixed	1 427-1 535 Fixed Mobile

218d ADD (Not used)

218e ADD In Region 2 and Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the existing installations of the radionavigation service may continue to operate temporarily in the frequency band 1 350-1 400 Mc/s.

218y ADD In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 1 400-1 427 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed service and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

* In Region 2 and in the frequency band 1 435-1 535 Mc/s, the mobile service is the primary service. The fixed service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 660-1 700	Meteorological aids Fixed 218j) 218k) 218x)	Meteorological aids Fixed Mobile 218l)	

218j ADD In Belgium, France, Morocco and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 1 660-1 700 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

218k ADD In Austria and Finland, the frequency band 1 660-1 700 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the meteorological aids service.

218l ADD In Region 2, the frequency band 1 660-1 670 Mc/s is allocated to the meteorological aids service, until operations are transferred to the frequency band 1 670-1 700 Mc/s or another band allocated to the meteorological aids service.

218x ADD In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency bands 1 660-1 690 Mc/s, 3 165-3 195 Mc/s, 4 800-4 810 Mc/s, 5 800-5 815 Mc/s and 8 680-8 770 Mc/s are also used for radio astronomy observations. Neighbouring countries in assigning frequencies in these bands should, as far as possible, bear in mind this usage.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 700-1 710	Fixed * Space Mobile Earth-space 219z)	219z)	Fixed ** Mobile ** Space Earth-space
1 710-2 290	Fixed * Mobile		Fixed Mobile
2 290-2 300	Fixed * Space Mobile Earth-space 219z)	219z)	Fixed ** Mobile ** Space Earth-space

219 SUP

219a ADD In France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, the frequency band 1 700-2 300 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed service and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

219z ADD The frequency bands 1 700-1 710 Mc/s, 2 290-2 300 Mc/s, 5 250-5 255 Mc/s and 8 400-8 500 Mc/s may be used for the space and earth-space services on a non-interference basis to the other authorized services.

* In Region 1, the fixed service is the primary service. The space, mobile and earth-space services are secondary services.

** In Regions 2 and 3, the fixed and mobile services are the primary services. The space and earth-space services are secondary services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 300-2 450	Fixed * Amateur Mobile Radiolocation		Radiolocation ** Amateur Fixed Mobile
220)	220a) 220z)	220b)	

220 MOD The frequency 2 450 Mc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes except in Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. where the frequency 2 375 Mc/s is used.

Emissions must be confined within ± 50 Mc/s of the frequencies designated. Radio communication services operating within these limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced, from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

220a ADD In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 2 300-2 450 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the radiolocation service and on a secondary basis to the amateur, fixed and mobile services.

220z ADD In the Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 2 300-2 350 Mc/s is allocated exclusively to the amateur service and this service is excluded from the frequency band 2 350-2 450 Mc/s.

220b ADD In India and Japan, the frequency band 2 300-2 450 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the fixed, mobile and radiolocation services, and on a secondary basis to the amateur service.

* In Region 1, the fixed service is the primary service. The amateur, mobile and radiolocation services are secondary services.

** In Regions 2 and 3, the radiolocation service is the primary service. The amateur, fixed and mobile services are secondary services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 450-2 550 220)	Fixed * Mobile * Radio- location 221a)	Fixed Mobile Radiolocation	

221 SUP

221a ADD In France and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 2 450-2 550 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the radiolocation service and on a secondary basis to the fixed and mobile services.

* In Region 1, the fixed and mobile services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 550-2 700	Fixed Mobile 221b) 221c) 221d) 221e)		

- 221b ADD In the Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 2 550-2 700 Mc/s is allocated exclusively to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.
- 221c ADD In the United Kingdom, the radiolocation service may operate on the frequency band 2 550-2 600 Mc/s, provided no harmful interference is caused to tropospheric scatter systems.
- 221d ADD In Region 1 tropospheric scatter may be accommodated in the frequency band 2 550-2 700 Mc/s under arrangements to be agreed between Administrations concerned or affected.
- 221e ADD The frequency bands 2 690-2 700 Mc/s, and 4 990-5 000 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the radio astronomy service. In making assignments to stations of other authorized services in these bands, Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference, however, the protection afforded the radio astronomy service from extra-band radiations shall be that afforded other radio services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 700-2 900	Aeronautical radionavigation * Radiolocation 222a) 222b)		

222 SUP

222a ADD The use of the frequency band 2 700-2 900 Mc/s by the aeronautical radionavigation service is restricted to ground-based radars and in the future to associated airborne transponders which transmit only on frequencies in this band and only when actuated by the radars also operating in this band.

222b ADD In the frequency band 2 700-2 900 Mc/s the meteorological aids service (ground-based radars) is on a basis of equality with the aeronautical radionavigation service.

* The aeronautical radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 900-3 100	Radionavigation * 223a) Radiolocation		

223 SUP

223a ADD The use of the frequency band 2 900-3 100 Mc/s by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to ground-based radars.

* The radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
3 100-3 300	Radiolocation		
	218x) 223b) 223d)		

223b ADD In Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 3 100-3 300 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.

223c (Not used)

223d ADD In the frequency band 3 100-3 300 Mc/s existing racons and shipborne radars in merchant ships are permitted to operate within the frequency band 3 100-3 266 Mc/s.

224 SUP

218x See the frequency band 1 660-1 700 Mc/s.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
3 300-4 200	3 300-3 400 Radiolocation	3 300-3 500 Radiolocation * Amateur	
(cont'd)	224a) 224c)	224d) (cont'd)	

224a ADD In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 3 300-3 400 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.

224b (Not used)

224c ADD In Austria, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, the frequency band 3 300-3 400 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

224d ADD In China, India, Indonesia and Japan, the frequency band 3 300-3 500 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

* In Regions 2 and 3, the radiolocation service is the primary service. The amateur service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
3 300-4 200 (cont'd)	3 400-3 600 Fixed * Mobile * Radiolocation	3 300-3 500 (cont'd)	
	224e) 224z) 224j) 224k)	3 500-3 700 Fixed Mobile Radiolocation	3 500-3 700 Radio- location *** Fixed Mobile 224h) 224i)
	3 600-4 200 Fixed ** Mobile	3 700-4 200 Fixed Mobile	
	224j)	224l) 224m)	

- 224e ADD In Austria and Switzerland, the frequency band 3 400-3 600 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.
- 224f ADD (Not used)
- 224g ADD (Not used)
- 224z ADD In Norway and the Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 3 400-3 600 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.
- 224h ADD In China and Japan, the frequency band 3 500-3 700 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the fixed and mobile services.
- 224i ADD In Japan, in the frequency band 3 620-3 700 Mc/s, the radiolocation service is excluded.
- 224j ADD In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 3 400-3 770 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the radiolocation service.
- 224k ADD In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 3 400-3 475 Mc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the amateur service.
- 224l ADD In Australia, the frequency band 3 700-3 770 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the radiolocation service.
- 224m ADD In India, the frequency band 3 850-4 150 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radiolocation service.

* In Region 1, in the frequency band 3 400-3 600 Mc/s, the fixed and mobile services are the primary services. The radiolocation is a secondary service.

** In Region 1, in the frequency band 3 600-4 200 Mc/s, the fixed service is the primary service. The mobile service is a secondary service.

*** In Region 3, the radiolocation service is the primary service. The fixed and mobile services are secondary services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
4 200-4 400	Aeronautical radionavigation 214a) 225) 225a) 225b)		

225 MOD In China, the frequency band 4 200-4 400 Mc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the fixed service.

225a ADD In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 4 200-4 400 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services which shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service used by aircraft on international air routes in these countries.

225b ADD In Austria, Denmark, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, the frequency band 4 200-4 210 Mc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the fixed service.

214a See the frequency band 960-1 215 Mc/s.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
4 400-5 000		Fixed Mobile	
	218x) 221e)		

225c

(Not used)

218x See the frequency band 1 660-1 700 Mc/s.

221e See the frequency band 2 550-2 700 Mc/s.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 000-5 250	Aeronautical radionavigation 214a)		
5 250-5 255	Radiolocation * Space Earth-space 219z) 226a)		
5 255-5 350	Radiolocation 226a)		
5 350-5 460	Aeronautical radionavigation ** 226c) Radiolocation		

226 SUP

226a ADD In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 5 250-5 350 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radionavigation service.

226b ADD (Not used)

226c ADD The use of the frequency band 5 350-5 470 Mc/s by the aeronautical radionavigation services is limited to airborne radar and associated airborne beacons.

214a See the frequency band 960-1 215 Mc/s.

219z See the frequency band 1 700-2 300 Mc/s.

* In the frequency band 5 250-5 255 Mc/s, the radiolocation service is the primary service. The space and earth-space services are secondary services.

** In the frequency band 5 350-5 460 Mc/s, the aeronautical radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 460-5 470	Radionavigation * 226c) Radiolocation		
5 470-5 650	Maritime radionavigation ** Radiolocation 226d) 226e)		

226d ADD In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 5 470-5 650 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

226e ADD In the frequency band 5 600-5 650 Mc/s, the meteorological aids service (ground-based radars) is on an equal footing with the maritime radionavigation service.

227 SUP

* The radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

** The maritime radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 850-5 925 228)	Fixed Mobile	Radio- location * Amateur	Fixed ** Mobile ** Radiolocation

* In Region 2, the radiolocation service is the primary service. The amateur service is a secondary service.

** In Region 3, the fixed and mobile services are the primary services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 925-8 400	229a) 229b) 229z) 229y)	Fixed Mobile	
8 400-8 500	219z) 229b) 229z)	Fixed * Mobile * Space Earth-space	

229 SUP

229a ADD In Italy, the frequency band 6 275-6 575 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radiolocation service.

229b ADD In Australia and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 8 250-8 500 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the radiolocation service.

229z ADD In the Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 5 925-8 500 Mc/s is allocated exclusively to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

229y ADD In India, the frequency band 6 000-6 500 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radiolocation service.

219z See the frequency band 1 700-2 300 Mc/s.

* In Region 1, the fixed and mobile services are the primary services. The space and earth-space services are secondary services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
8 500-8 750	Radiolocation 218x) 229c)		
8 750-8 850	Radiolocation Aeronautical radionavigation 229d) 229e)		
8 850-9 000	Radiolocation 229d) 229f)		

- 229c ADD In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 8 500-8 750 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the radio-navigation service.
- 229d ADD In Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 8 825-9 225 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the maritime radionavigation service for use by shore-based radars.
- 229e ADD The use of the frequency band 8 750-8 850 Mc/s by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne Doppler navigation aids on a centre frequency of 8 800 Mc/s.
- 229f ADD In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency bands 8 850-9 000 Mc/s, 9 200-9 300 Mc/s and 9 500-9 800 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the radio-navigation service.

218x See the frequency band 1 660-1 700 Mc/s.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
9 000-9 200	Aeronautical radionavigation * Radiolocation 229d) 229g)		
9 200-9 300	Radiolocation 229d) 229f)		
*** 9 300-9 500	Radionavigation ** Radiolocation 230a)		

229g ADD The use of the frequency band 9 000-9 200 Mc/s for the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to ground-based radars and, in the future, for associated airborne transponders which transmit only on frequencies in this band, and only when actuated by radars operating in this band.

230 SUP

230a ADD The use of the frequency band 9 300-9 500 Mc/s by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne weather radars, and ground-based radars. In this band the meteorological aids service (ground-based radar) has priority over other radiolocation devices.

* In the frequency band 9 000-9 200 Mc/s, the aeronautical radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

** In the frequency band 9 300-9 500 Mc/s, the radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

*** Note: Agreement to the allocation shown for 9 300-9 500 Mc/s was reached only after considerable discussion, and on the condition that the recommendation appearing at the Appendix to the present Report is included in the report.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
9 500-9 800	Radiolocation 229f)		
9 800-10 000	Radiolocation * Fixed 230b) 230c)		
10 000-10 500	Radiolocation ** Amateur 230d)		

230b ADD In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 9 800-10 000 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and radionavigation services.

230c ADD In India, Indonesia, Japan and Sweden, the frequency band 9 800-10 000 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed service on a basis equal to that of the radiolocation service.

230d ADD In Japan and Sweden, the frequency band 10 000-10 500 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

231 SUP

* In the frequency band 9 800-10 000 Mc/s, the radiolocation service is the primary service. The fixed service is a secondary service.

** In the frequency band 10 000-10 500 Mc/s, the radiolocation service is the primary service. The amateur service is a secondary service.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 652-E
24 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 5

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE REQUIREMENTS OF NEW AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

At its fifteenth meeting, held on 21 November 1959, Committee 5 adopted the recommendations regarding the requirements of new and developing countries. The text adopted is given in the Annex to the present document.

The recommendations have been referred to the Working Groups of Committee 5, for inclusion in the texts prepared by those Working Groups.

Dr. Joachim
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 5

AT ITS MEETING ON 21 NOVEMBER

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 technically compatible plans from the same.
- iii) Such frequency management procedure should provide that special consideration be given to the broadcasting needs of those new or developing countries which request assistance.
- iv) To assist in relieving the congestion in the high frequency broadcasting bands Administrations should be invited to employ medium wave and VHF broadcasting wherever possible.

2. Fixed Services

- i) With a view to accommodating the requirements of the new or 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 or 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 by suitably integrating wherever possible their long-distance circuits into networks to carry all the traffic, and also to employ the latest spectrum conservation techniques, e.g., single sideband and multiplex systems.

3. General

- i) Within the framework of the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B. a small staff of engineers should be established specifically to provide the necessary information and technical data including the detailed explanations of the Radio Regulations to the new or 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 or 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 or 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 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 or developing countries.
- v) With a view to helping new or developing countries to obtain or adjust their quartz crystals, Administrations should be encouraged to establish their own facilities for processing and adjusting such crystals. They should also be encouraged to obtain crystal-stabilized variable frequency oscillators to be employed as a temporary means of frequency control of their transmitters pending availability of crystals adjusted to precise operating frequencies. When assistance in this matter is requested, it should be provided under the Technical Assistance Programme.
- vi) All Administrations should make special efforts to cooperate with the new or 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 653-E

ADDENDUM No. 1

26 November 1959

COMMITTEE 4ADDENDUM NO. 1 TOTHE REPORT BY WORKING GROUP 4D TO COMMITTEE 4(Frequency bands 144-235 Mc/s)

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
132-144	132-136 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE R	132-136 FIXED MOBILE	
(cont'd)	195a) 195b) 195d)	195c) 196) 196a) 196z)	

- 195a ADD In certain countries of Region 1, the AERONAUTICAL MOBILE OR service will continue to operate for an unspecified period during which it will operate on a primary basis.
- 195b ADD In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, the frequency band 132-144 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the FIXED and MOBILE services.
- 195c ADD (Aeronautical service)
- 195d ADD In the Portuguese Overseas Provinces in Region 1, South of the Equator and in the Belgian Congo and Runda Urundi, the frequency bands 132-144 Mc/s and 146-174 Mc/s are allocated alternatively to the FIXED and MOBILE services.
- 196 MOD In New Zealand, the frequency bands 132-136 Mc/s and 137-144 Mc/s are allocated alternatively to the AERONAUTICAL MOBILE OR service.
- 196a ADD In Australia, the frequency band 132-144 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the aeronautical mobile OR service until 1st July 1963, after which the frequency band 132-146 Mc/s will be allocated alternatively to the broadcasting service and the frequency band 148-150 Mc/s will be allocated alternatively to the amateur service.
- 196z ADD In Indonesia, the frequency band 132-136 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the AERONAUTICAL MOBILE R service.



Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
132-144 (cont'd)	136-137 FIXED MOBILE SPACE 195b) 195d) 196a) 196b)		
	137-144 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE OR 195b) 195d) 196c) 196d)	137-144 FIXED * MOBILE * <u>Radiolocation</u>	137-144 FIXED MOBILE 196) 196a) 196e)

196b ADD In the frequency band 136-137 Mc/s the AERONAUTICAL MOBILE OR service will be the primary service for as long as it continues to operate in this band on discontinuation of this service, the SPACE service will be the primary service except in Spain. In the U.S.S.R. this frequency band is allocated on a primary basis to the AERONAUTICAL MOBILE service.

196c ADD In Austria, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 137-144 Mc/s will, at some future date, be allocated alternatively to the FIXED service and MOBILE except aeronautical mobile service.

196d ADD In Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden, the frequency band 137-144 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED service and MOBILE, except aeronautical mobile R, service.

196e ADD In China, the frequency band 137-144 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the RADIOLOCATION service.

* In Region 2, the fixed and mobile services are the main services. The radiolocation service is a permitted service.

- 197y ADD In Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, the frequency band 146-174 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed and mobile services.
- 197x ADD In India and Japan, the frequency band 146-148 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.
- 197a ADD In New Zealand, the frequency band 148-156 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the aeronautical mobile OR service.
- 197b ADD In Region 1, the frequency band 150-153 Mc/s [is also allocated to / may be used by] the radio astronomy [service]. Administrations assigning frequencies to new stations of the authorized services in this band, should take the necessary measures to avoid harmful interference to radio astronomy.
- 198 MOD The frequency 156.80 Mc/s is the international safety and calling frequency for the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service. Administrations will ensure that a guard-band of 75 kc/s on each side of the frequency 156.80 Mc/s is provided. The conditions for the use of this frequency are contained in Article 34.
- In the frequency bands 156.025-157.425 Mc/s, 160.625-160.975 Mc/s and 161.475-162.025 Mc/s, each Administration shall give priority to the maritime mobile service on such frequencies in those bands as are assigned to stations of the maritime mobile service by that Administration.
- Any use of frequencies by other authorized services in these respective bands should be avoided in areas where such use might cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service.
- Administrations will select from Appendix 12 bis for use in their ports and coastal waters such frequencies as are needed for intership working, port operations and public correspondence.
- Whenever such a frequency is assigned the Administration concerned shall make the necessary notification to the I.F.R.B. so that ships of all nations will know which of these frequencies are available for use in the ports and coastal waters of the different countries.
- 199 NOC In France, the frequency band 162-174 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the broadcasting service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
174-235 (cont'd)	174-216 BROADCASTING 203z) 203a) 203b)	174-216 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 203c) 203d)	

200 SUP

201 SUP

202 SUP

203 SUP

203z ADD In the United Kingdom the frequency band 174-184 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed service and the frequency band 211-216 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

203a ADD In Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, the frequency band 174-216 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and mobile services.

203b ADD In the Union of South Africa and the territory of South West Africa, the frequency bands 174-181 Mc/s and 213-216 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the fixed and land mobile services.

203c ADD In India, the frequency band 197-216 Mc/s and in New Zealand, Pakistan and Philippines, the frequency band 200-216 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the aeronautical radio-navigation service.

203d ADD In Australia, the frequency band 202-209 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
174-235 (cont'd)	216-223 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION BROADCASTING 204a) 204b) 204c) 204d) 205)	216-220 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	216-225 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION* Radiolocation 206a) 206b) 206c)
(cont'd)	(cont'd)		(cont'd)

204 SUP

204a ADD

The aeronautical radionavigation service will be operated only in Denmark, France, Greece, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Turkey and the Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa.

The broadcasting service will be introduced in such a way so as not to reduce the service areas existing on (°) December, 1959, or such lesser areas as may exist thereafter for the aeronautical radionavigation service of the above-mentioned countries.

The agreement of countries as applicable, will be obtained before new broadcasting stations are brought into operation which could cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

The countries employing the aeronautical radionavigation service must not operate airborne equipment during flights over countries in which the frequency band 216-223 Mc/s is used exclusively for the broadcasting service.

* In Region 3, the aeronautical radionavigation service is the primary service. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.

(°) Date of Final Acts of the Geneva Conference.

- 204b ADD In Italy the frequency band 216-223 Mc/s is additionally allocated to the fixed service.
- 204c ADD In France and in Italy the provisions of footnote 204a apply to the frequency band 216-225 Mc/s.
- 204d ADD In the United Kingdom the frequency band 216-225 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the aeronautical radionavigation and radiolocation services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.
- 205 MOD In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the frequency band 220-225 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the amateur service.
- 206 SUP
- 206a ADD In Indonesia, the frequency band 216-222 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services.
- 206b ADD In Japan, the frequency band 216-222 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the broadcasting service.
- 206c ADD In Korea and the Philippines, the frequency band 216-225 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the fixed and broadcasting services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
174-235 (cont'd)	216-223 (cont'd)	220-225 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION	216-225 (cont'd)
	223-235 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION * Fixed Mobile 204c) 204d) 205) 206d) 206e) 206f) 206g)	225-235 FIXED MOBILE	225-235 FIXED MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION

206d ADD In Austria and Switzerland, the frequency band 223-230 Mc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the broadcasting service and the frequency band 230-235 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed and mobile services.

206e ADD Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the U.S.S.R. favour broadcasting in the frequency band 223-230 Mc/s as a service with equal rights to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

206f) ADD In the Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa, the frequency band 223-235 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the broadcasting service and the provisions of footnote 204a will apply to this band.

206g ADD In Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, the frequency band 223-251 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the broadcasting service.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 653-E
24 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

SECOND REPORT

Working Group 4D to Committee 4

1. The first report of Working Group 4D (Document No. 549) was primarily concerned with the allocations in the frequency range 235 - 960 Mc/s. This second report covers the frequency range 27.5 - 235 Mc/s and thus completes, as far as possible, the task assigned to Working Group 4D.
2. The allocations which have been agreed in the bands from 27.5 - 235 Mc/s are shown in Annex 1 to this report, in the accepted form of a Table of Frequency Allocations together with the necessary footnotes, which, as far as possible, have been drafted to conform to the standards of Document No. 242 (Rev. 2).
3. The Working Group recommends the deletion of Regulations Nos. 258 and 259 (Section III, Article 9).
4. The draft recommendations or resolutions, appearing at Annexes 3 and 4 to the present Report, have been agreed in the Working Group and are submitted for the consideration of Committee 4 for possible inclusion in the Radio Regulations.
5. With regard to the question of frequency bands for the radio astronomy in the range 27.5 - 960 Mc/s, the Working Group are of the opinion that these would be shown in the Table of Frequency Allocations by means of footnotes wherever possible and proposed footnotes are given in Annex 2. The exact wording of these footnotes has been left for Committee 4, since it was not possible to resolve whether the words "is allocated to" or "may be used by" should be employed, and because Committee 4 would be considering the question of footnotes relating to radio astronomy in other parts of the spectrum.

In addition to the footnotes proposed in the frequency range 27.5 - 235 Mc/s and shown in Annex 1 to this report, it will be recalled that when the first report of Working Group 4D was presented it was mentioned that some footnotes relating to radio astronomy would be required for the frequency range 235 - 960 Mc/s.

The footnotes proposed by the Working Group are reproduced in Annex 2 to the present Report.

The Working Group are of the opinion that the Ad Hoc Group to be set up under Committee 4 to deal with further questions relating to radio astronomy could consider the following points:

- a) The possibility of including information on the location, etc., of radio astronomy observatories in the I. T.U. publications.
- b) Frequency bands required for radio astronomy for which a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocations could not be agreed or where the footnote indicated a frequency bandwidth not fully adequate to meet the radio astronomy requirements.
- c) A recommendation to the next Broadcasting Conference on the use of the frequency band 606 - 614 Mc/s for radio astronomy.
- d) The difficulty of freeing bands at short notice for radio astronomy and the gradual approach to the ultimate goal of radio astronomy.
- e) The possibilities of sharing bands between radio astronomy and some other services, especially in the higher ranges of the spectrum.
- f) The representation to Administrations of data concerning the use of the spectrum by radio astronomy.
- g) The position of the radio astronomy service as regards the extra-band radiations of other services and the need to take all practicable steps to avoid harmful interference in bands shared between radio astronomy and other services.

6. The following comments or reservations have been made in regard to the allocations proposed in the frequency bands 27.5 - 235 Mc/s.

6.1 The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to return to the question of the allocation of the band 27.5 - 28 Mc/s in Region 1.

6.2 The Delegation of the U.S.A. reserved the right to raise objections to the use of the band 28 - 29.7 Mc/s in certain countries by services other than the amateur service.

6.3 The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to raise the question of the allocation of the band 41 - 47 Mc/s in Region 1.

6.4 The Delegation of Canada requested that Committee 4 discuss the question of whether certain allocations should be shown for "Space and Earth-Space" or for "Space Research".

6.5 The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. requested that the question of possible allocations for ionospheric scatter systems in the U.S.S.R. be considered in Committee 4.

6.6 The question of a footnote for radio astronomy in the band 73 - 74.6 Mc/s in Region 2 is referred to Committee 4.

6.7 The Delegation of the United Kingdom requested two footnotes on behalf of the British Caribbean Group. The first, allocating the band 88 - 108 Mc/s on a secondary basis to low-power fixed and mobile services; the second, allocating the band 220 - 225 Mc/s additionally to the fixed service.

Both footnotes were objected to by a number of Region 2 countries and the matter is referred to Committee 4.

6.8 The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to return to the question of the text of footnote 194 b).

6.9 The question of a footnote (Footnote 195 c)) relating to the band 132 - 136 Mc/s in Region 2 and a possible similar footnote in Region 3 has not been resolved. A footnote proposed by the Delegation of Canada was considered but was not acceptable to a number of Region 2 countries nor was it acceptable to all Region 3 countries.

This question is referred to Committee 4 for consideration.

6.10 Footnote 197 b) relating to radio astronomy in the band 150 - 153 Mc/s now refers only to Region 1. The possible application of this footnote to Regions 2 and 3 also is being considered by the countries of those Regions and this matter could be considered in Committee 4.

7. It has not been possible to resolve in Working Group 4D problems that arise because some countries in Region 1 wish to use certain frequency bands for broadcasting service while neighbouring countries wish to use these same bands for low-power fixed and mobile services or for the aeronautical radionavigation service.

A special Sub-Working Group, known as 4D - Express, is to try and solve this problem and it will report to Committee 4 as soon as possible.

It is expected that the recommendations of this Sub-Working Group would involve footnotes relating to the bands 47 - 48.5 Mc/s and 56.5 - 58 Mc/s, to the bands 68 - 73 Mc/s and 76 - 87.5 Mc/s, and to the band 223 - 230 Mc/s.

8. With the submission of this Report, Working Group 4D considers that it has, as far as possible, completed its work in accordance with the terms of reference given it at the eleventh meeting of Committee 4.
9. In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to all who took part in Working Group 4D, for their tolerance and cooperation and for helping to make the task enjoyable. I would especially thank the interpreters, the Sub-Working Group Chairmen, the members of the I.F.R.B. and I.F.R.B. Secretariat who really did most of the work.

C. W. Sowton
Chairman

Annexes: 4

A N N E X 1

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
27.5-28	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS 172a)	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE	
28-29.7	AMATEUR 172b) 172c)		

- 172a ADD In Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 27.5-28 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED and MOBILE services.
- 172b ADD In Belgium, Indonesia, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland, the frequency band 29-29.7 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED and MOBILE services.
- 172c ADD In France and Japan, the frequency band 29.2-29.7 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED and MOBILE services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
29.7-41	FIXED MOBILE		
175a)			
175b)			
175c)			
175d)			
175e)			
176)	175f)		

173 SUP

174 SUP

175 SUP

175a ADD Systems designed to use ionospheric scatter or other fixed service systems designed to operate over distances exceeding 800 km. shall confine their emissions to the following bands:

32.6-33 Mc/s
 34.6-35 Mc/s - Regions 2 and 3
 36.2-36.6 Mc/s - Region 1
 36.4-36.8 Mc/s - Regions 2 and 3
 39 -39.4 Mc/s - Region 1

and shall have priority in Region 2 in the bands available for use in that Region.

175b ADD The operation of stations designed to use ionospheric scatter is permitted only under arrangements to be agreed between Administrations concerned or affected.

175c ADD Ionospheric scatter stations existing on 1 January, 1960 and not causing harmful interference to the other authorized services, may continue to operate on their present assignments until re-accommodated.

175d ADD In the case of frequency bands limited to a particular region, the provisions of paragraph 90 shall apply and Administrations shall avoid beaming such transmissions towards another region unless specifically co-ordinated otherwise.

175e ADD In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 29.7-41 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION service.

175f ADD The frequency band 39.986-40.002 Mc/s is also allocated on a non-interference basis to the space and earth-space space research service.

176 NOC The frequency 40.68 Mc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of $\pm 0,05\%$ 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.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
41-100	41-47 BROADCASTING * Fixed Mobile	41-50 FIXED MOBILE	41-44 FIXED MOBILE
175b) 176a) (cont'd)	178) 178a) 178z)	175c) (cont'd)	44-50 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 175c) (cont'd)

176a ADD Systems designed to use ionospheric scatter which may cause harmful interference to the broadcasting service are not permitted.

177 SUP

178 MOD In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the frequency band 41-44 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the FIXED, MOBILE and AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION services, and the frequency bands 44-50 and 54-68 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the FIXED and MOBILE services, and the frequency band 50-54 Mc/s is allocated alternatively exclusively to the BROADCASTING service. In the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, the frequency band 41-50 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED, MOBILE and AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION services, and the frequency band 50-54 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the AMATEUR service, and the frequency band 54-68 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED and LAND MOBILE services. Model control may operate in the frequency band 53-54 Mc/s.

178a ADD In Spain, France and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 41-47 Mc/s is allocated alternatively exclusively to the BROADCASTING service.

178z ADD In the Portuguese Oversea Provinces, in Region 1, south of the Equator, the frequency band 41-68 Mc/s is also allocated on a permitted basis to the fixed and mobile services.

* In Region 1, the broadcasting service is the primary service. Fixed and mobile services are secondary services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
41-100 (cont'd)	47-68 BROADCASTING	41-50 (cont'd)	44-50 (cont'd)
		50-54 AMATEUR 178c) 178d) 178e) 178f)	
(cont'd)	178) 178z) 178b)	54-74.6 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 178g) (cont'd)	54-68 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 175c) 178e)

- 178b ADD In Austria and Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 47-68 Mc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the fixed and mobile except aeronautical mobile services.
- 178c ADD In Malaya, New Zealand and Singapore, the frequency band 50-51 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the FIXED, MOBILE and BROADCASTING services.
- 178d ADD In India, Indonesia and Pakistan, the frequency band 50-54 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the FIXED and MOBILE services.
- 178e ADD In Australia, the frequency band 50-54 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the FIXED, MOBILE and BROADCASTING services, and the frequency band 56-58 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the AMATEUR service.
- 178f ADD In New Zealand, the frequency band 51-53 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED and MOBILE services and the frequency band 53-54 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the FIXED and MOBILE services.
- 178g ADD (Radioastronomy service Region 2 in the frequency band 73-74.6 Mc/s)

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
41-100 (cont'd)	68-74.8 FIXED MOBILE (except aero- nautical mobile)	54-74.6 (cont'd)	68-70 FIXED MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIG- ATION
(cont'd)	180) 180a) 182a) 182b) (cont'd)	(cont'd)	181a) 181b) 181c)

179 SUP

180 MOD In the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 68-73 Mc/s is allocated for the broadcasting service. The aeronautical radionavigation service in other countries and the broadcasting service in the U.S.S.R. are subject to local arrangement in order to avoid mutual harmful interference.

180a ADD In Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Morocco and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 68-70 Mc/s is allocated additionally for the AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION service.

181 SUP

181a ADD In Australia, the frequency band 68-70 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the FIXED, MOBILE and BROADCASTING services, and the frequency band 85-88 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the BROADCASTING and RADIONAVIGATION services.

181b ADD In China, the frequency bands 68-70 Mc/s and 75.4-87 Mc/s are allocated alternatively to the FIXED, MOBILE and BROADCASTING services, and the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED service.

181c ADD In Korea, the frequency band 68-72 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the BROADCASTING service, and the frequency bands 76-87 Mc/s and 100-108 Mc/s are allocated alternatively to the FIXED, MOBILE and BROADCASTING services.

182 SUP

182a ADD In Greece and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 72.8-74.8 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION service.

182b ADD In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the frequency bands 73-74.8 Mc/s and 75.2-76 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
41-100 (cont'd)	68-74.8 (cont'd)	54-74.6 (cont'd)	70-74.6 FIXED MOBILE 181c) 183a) 183b)
(cont'd)	74.8-75.2 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIG- ATION (Marker beacons) 184)	74.6-75.4 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION (Marker beacons) (cont'd)	

183 SUP

183a ADD In India, the frequency bands 70-72.8 Mc/s and 76-85 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the BROADCASTING service.

183b ADD In North Borneo, Brunei, Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore, the frequency band 72.8-74.6 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION service, and the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED and MOBILE services.

184 MOD The frequency 75 Mc/s is designated for aeronautical marker beacons. In Region 1 the guard-band is ± 0.2 Mc/s. However, Administrations must refrain from assigning frequencies close to the limits of this guard-band to stations of other services which, because of their power or position, might cause harmful interference to marker beacons.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
41-100 (cont'd)	75.2-87.5 FIXED MOBILE (except aero- nautical mobile)	74.6-75.4 (cont'd)	
		75.4-88 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	75.4-78 FIXED MOBILE 181b) 181c) 183a) 184a)
	182b) 185) 186) 186a) 186z) 186b) 187a)		78-80 FIXED MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIG- ATION 181b) 181c) 183a) 184a) 186z)
(cont'd)	(cont'd)	(cont'd)	

- 184a ADD In Japan, the frequency band 76-87 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the BROADCASTING service.
- 185 MOD In the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 76-87.5 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the BROADCASTING service.
- 186 NOC The broadcasting service in the U.S.S.R. and the authorized services in the neighbouring countries are subject to local arrangement in order to avoid mutual harmful interference.
- 186a ADD In Belgium, Morocco and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 78-80 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION service and in France to the RADIONAVIGATION service.
- 186z ADD The frequency band 80 Mc/s \pm 0.25 Mc/s is also allocated/
may be used in Regions 1 and 3 (except Korea, India and Turkey)
 to/by the radio astronomy service . Administrations assigning
frequencies to stations of the other authorized services in this band
should take all practicable measures to avoid harmful interference to
radio astronomy.
- 186b ADD In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 82-87 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the RADIOLOCATION service.
- 187 SUP
- 187a ADD In Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, the frequency band 86-87.5 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the BROADCASTING service.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
41-100 (cont'd)	75.2-87.5 (cont'd)	75.4-88 (cont'd)	80-87 (cont'd) FIXED MOBILE 181a) 181b) 181c) 183a) 184a) 186z) 188a)
	87.5-100 BROADCASTING 187b) 192a)	88-100 BROADCASTING	87-100 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 181a) 188a) 189a)

187b ADD In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 87.5-88 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the LAND MOBILE service.

188 SUP

188a ADD In New Zealand, the frequency band 83-88 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the RADIONAVIGATION service, and the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the FIXED and MOBILE services.

189 SUP

189a ADD In India, the frequency band 87-100 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the BROADCASTING service.

190 SUP

191 SUP

192 SUP

192a ADD In the United Kingdom, the frequency band 94.5-95 Mc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the meteorological aids service and the frequency band 95-100 Mc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the fixed and land mobile services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
100-108	MOBILE (except aero- nautical mobile R) 193) 193a) 193b)		BROADCASTING 181b) 181c) 183b) 188a) 194a)

- 193 MOD In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa and territory of South West Africa, the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the BROADCASTING service.
- 193a ADD In Austria, Belgium, Spain, Israel, Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and if necessary in Denmark, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, the frequency band 100-104 Mc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the broadcasting service. The introduction of the broadcasting service in these countries is subject to special arrangements between the interested and affected Administrations, to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to the services of the other countries operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.
- 193b ADD In Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Turkey, the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s and in Italy and Yugoslavia the frequency band 104-108 Mc/s are allocated additionally to the FIXED service and in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s will eventually be allocated additionally to that service. The effective radiated power of any station in the fixed service shall normally not exceed 25 watts. In case higher powers are used the introduction of the fixed service is subject to special arrangements between interested and affected Administrations.
- 194 SUP
- 194a ADD In the Philippines, the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated additionally to the FIXED and MOBILE services.

Frequency band Mc/s	Allocation to services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
108-117.975	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 194b)		
117.975-132	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE R 195)		

194b ADD In Albania, Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., the frequency band 112-117.975 Mc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical mobile OR service.

195 MOD The frequency 121.5 Mc/s is the aeronautical emergency frequency in this band; mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate for safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

Frequency bands 132-235 Mc/s will be the subject of ADDENDUM No. 1 to the present Report.

A N N E X 2

207e ADD 93e) (235-328.6 Mc/s - Page 5, Document No. 549)

"Radio astronomical observations on the Deuterium line (322-329 Mc/s) are carried out in a number of countries under national arrangements. Administrations should bear in mind the needs of radio astronomy in their future planning of this band."

209e ADD 95e) (406-420 Mc/s - Page 7, Document No. 549)

"The frequency band 406-410 Mc/s [] is also allocated to the / may be used by / radio astronomy [service /]. Administrations assigning frequencies to stations of other authorized services in this band should take all practicable measures to avoid harmful interference to radio astronomy."

211s ADD 97s) (606-790 Mc/s - Region 1 - Page 13, Doc)
(610-890 Mc/s - Region 3 No. 549)

"In Regions 1 and 3, the frequency band 606-614 Mc/s may be used by the radio astronomy service until such time as it is requested for use by other authorized services and during this period Administrations should take all practicable measures to avoid harmful interference to radio astronomy."

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A N N E X 3

The Administrative Radio Conference,

recommends

that Administrations whose meteorological aid services use the frequency band 27.5-28 Mc/s should arrange, as soon as possible, for the transfer of these services to higher frequency bands allocated to the meteorological aid service.

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A N N E X 4

The Administrative Radio Conference,

considering

- a) the desirability of having, as far as possible, uniform frequency allocations to the BC services, whereby frequency co-ordination between countries will be facilitated and maximum frequency economy can be obtained,
- b) the probability of increasing requirements for frequencies to VHF sound BC in Region 1,
- c) that any eventual extension of the BC band 87.5-100 Mc/s should be in continuation of this band for technical reasons, in particular in order to avoid complication in receiver manufacture,
- d) the fact that the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated already to BC in Regions 2 and 3 and in a few countries of Region 1,
- e) the expressed desire of some countries in Region 1 to use the frequency band 100-104 Mc/s for BC;

recommends

that Region 1 Administrations consider the possibility of proposing a new allocation to services in the frequency band 100-108 Mc/s at the next Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, with especial reference to broadcasting requirements.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 654-E
25 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

by Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

At the Twenty-Second Meeting of Sub-Committee 7B it was agreed that the Chairman should prepare a document for Committee 7 listing the consequential amendments necessary to Article 9 Section IV resulting from the adoption of the Report of Working Group 7B5. These amendments are contained in the Annex to this Document and are submitted for the approval of Committee 7.

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

Annex: 1

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A N N E X

ARTICLE 9

Section IV. Maritime Mobile Services

- 262 See Document No. 476, page 4.
- 263 MOD § 9 (1) The frequency bands allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s (see Article 5), are sub-divided into the following categories:
- 264 NOC a) Ship stations, telephony
- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|
| 4063 | - | 4 133 kc/s |
| 8195 | - | 8 265 kc/s |
| 12330 | - | 12 400 kc/s |
| 16460 | - | 16 530 kc/s |
| 22000 | - | 22 070 kc/s |
- 265 NOC b) Coast stations, telephony
- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|
| 4368 | - | 4 438 kc/s |
| 8745 | - | 8 815 kc/s |
| 13130 | - | 13 200 kc/s |
| 17290 | - | 17 360 kc/s |
| 22650 | - | 22 720 kc/s |
- 265a ADD ba) Ship stations, telephony (single side band)
- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|
| 4133 | - | 4 140 kc/s |
| 6200 | - | 6 211 kc/s |
| 8273 | - | 8 280 kc/s |
| 12407 | - | 12 421 kc/s |
| 16537 | - | 16 562 kc/s |
| 22078 | - | 22 100 kc/s |
- 265b ADD bb) Ship stations, telephony (double sideband Calling Channel)
- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|
| 8265 | - | 8 273 kc/s |
| 12400 | - | 12 407 kc/s |

16530 - 16 537 kc/s
22070 - 22 078 kc/s

265c ADD bc) Ship Stations, wideband telegraphy and special transmission systems

4146 - 4 160 kc/s
6211 - 6 240 kc/s
8280 - 8 320 kc/s
12421 - 12 471 kc/s
16562 - 16 622 kc/s
22100 - 22 148 kc/s

266 MOD c) Ship stations, telegraphy

4160 - 4 238 kc/s
6240 - 6 357 kc/s
8320 - 8 476 kc/s
12471 - 12 714 kc/s
16622 - 16 952 kc/s
22148 - 22 400 kc/s

267 NOC d) Coast stations, telegraphy

4238 - 4 368 kc/s
6357 - 6 528 kc/s
8476 - 8 745 kc/s
12714 - 13 130 kc/s
16952 - 17 290 kc/s
22400 - 22 650 kc/s

268 NOC (2) Within the bands listed in 266, the following bands are reserved exclusively for calling:

4177 - 4 187 kc/s
6265.5 - 6 280.5 kc/s
8354 - 8 374 kc/s
12531 - 12 561 kc/s

16708 - 16 748 kc/s

22220 - 22 270 kc/s

269 NOC (3) In Region 2, the frequency band 2 088.5-2 093.5 kc/s is reserved exclusively for calling (telegraph only).

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 655-E
25 November 1959

GENEVA, 1959

PLENARY MEETINGREPORTof the Plenary Ad Hoc Group (I.F.R.B.)

1. During its meeting on 23 November 1959, the Plenary Assembly of the Administrative Radio Conference, having noted the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference to amend Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention (Document No. 621) and to act in accordance with the modified text forthwith, constituted an Ad Hoc Group with the object of establishing a suitable procedure for the election of the members of the I.F.R.B.
2. The Group as constituted comprised Delegates of Brazil, Ceylon, U.S.A., Ethiopia, France, Japan, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., and the United Arab Republic under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Conference.
3. The Group recommends that the procedure for the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. contained in Annex 1 to this document be adopted. It will be noted that it is based on that adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference for election of the Members of the Union which are to serve on the new Administrative Council.

The Delegates of Brazil, Ceylon, U.S.A., France, Japan, United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. stressed the fact that they accepted this procedure as a "package deal" and reserved their position should any changes be made by the Plenary Assembly as regards the number of members to be elected from each of the Regions A, B, C, D and E.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic reserved his position regarding the number of members of the I.F.R.B., which he felt was not suitable for ensuring equitable geographical distribution.

The Delegate of Ethiopia considered that the present distribution of members of the I.F.R.B. was not fully acceptable to the countries of his region. However, with a view to unanimity, he accepted the distribution proposed by the Group on condition that such a decision was not regarded as a precedent by the next Administrative Radio Conference.
4. The Group recommends unanimously that the new members of the I.F.R.B. should take office on 1 October 1960. It draws attention to the fact that the effect on the 1960 Ordinary Budget will only be known after the election.

Charles J. Acton
Chairman

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A N N E X

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

1. As the election must take place on a geographical basis, countries are grouped into five regions A, B, C, D and E as follows :

Region A - The Americas (23 countries)

Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Republic of El Salvador, Ecuador, United States of America, Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Territories of the United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Venezuela.

Region B - Western Europe (21 countries)

Austria, Belgium, Vatican City State, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Confederation of Switzerland, Overseas Territories for the International Relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (10 countries)

People's Republic of Albania, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, People's Republic of Poland, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Roumanian People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Region D - Africa (15 countries)

Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency, Ethiopia, Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Liberia, United Kingdom of Libya, Kingdom of Morocco, Spanish Provinces in Africa, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, United Arab Republic, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Republic of the Sudan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa.

Region E - Asia and Australasia (27 countries)

Afghanistan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of Burma, Kingdom of Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Republic of Korea,

Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Iraq, State of Israel, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kuwait, Kingdom of Laos, Lebanon, Federation of Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yemen.

2. The number of members to be elected from each of the Regions A, B, C, D and E are as follows :

Region A	-	3
Region B	-	2
Region C	-	2
Region D	-	1
Region E	-	3

3. The election shall take place by secret ballot.

4. Each delegation shall receive a voting slip bearing the names in French alphabetical order of the countries, Members of the Union, which have presented candidates for membership of the Board, grouped into the Regions A, B, C, D and E. Against the name of each country shall be indicated the name of the candidate submitted by the country concerned.

5. Before proceeding to the vote, five tellers, one for each region, shall be designated by the Chairman.

6. Each delegation should indicate on its voting slip the names of the candidates it supports by means of crosses against the names of a maximum of:

3	candidates for Region A
2	" " " B
2	" " " C
1	" " " D
3	" " " E

7. Voting slips bearing respectively for any region more than 3, 2, 2, 1 or 3 crosses will be considered invalid for the region or regions concerned.

8. After the ballot, a list shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the candidates in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list, after verification by the tellers, shall be handed to the Chairman of the Conference.

9. Special votes shall be held to classify, if necessary, candidates from the same region receiving an equal number of votes.

10. The following shall be declared members of the I.F.R.B. :

The	3	candidates who obtained the most votes for Region	A
"	2	" " " " " " " " " "	B
"	2	" " " " " " " " " "	C
"	1	" " " " " " " " " "	D
"	3	" " " " " " " " " "	E

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 656-E
25 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

R E P O R T

of Committee 4 ad hoc to Committee 4

As a result of the deliberations in the ad hoc group the
attached draft recommendation is submitted to Committee 4.

U. Mohr
Chairman.

Annex : 1

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A N N E X

RECOMMENDATION TO THE ADMINISTRATIONS CONCERNING THE USE
OF RADIOTELEGRAPH AND RADIOTELEPHONE LINKS BY RED CROSS
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CASE OF RELIEF ACTION

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering :

- a) that the world-wide relief work of the Red Cross in particular in the event of disasters, catastrophes, etc., is of an ever increasing importance.
- b) that in such circumstances the public means of communication are frequently overloaded, damaged or even completely interrupted.
- c) that it is necessary to facilitate by all possible measures the rapid intervention of the Red Cross organs, national and international ones;
- d) that the rapid and independent means of contact play an essential part in the interventions of the national Red Cross Societies (Red Crescent, Red Lion and the Sun)
- e) that in the event of international relief action it is necessary that the national Red Cross Societies involved should be able to communicate in any circumstances with each other and with the International Committee of the Red Cross as well as the League of Red Cross Societies;

recommends :

1. that Administrations should take account of the possible need of their Red Cross Societies for rapid communication by radio when public communications are disrupted;
2. that exceptionally under such conditions frequencies at the upper (lower) limits of the bands reserved for amateurs may be used;
3. that the next Administrative Radio Conference should consider whether any further action is necessary.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 657-E
25 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7

ARTICLE 13, DOCUMENT NO. 260 (RR 378-379)

In a letter from the Chairman of Committee 8, it has been suggested that RRs 378-379 could be deleted because of an apparent duplication of these requirements in the detailed provisions of Section II of Article 29.

Y. Nomura
Acting Chairman, Committee 7



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 658-E
25 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

PLenary Meeting

A G E N D A

Tenth Plenary Meeting

Saturday, 28 November 1959, at 0.900 hours

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Eighth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 619).
2. Third Series of Texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 587).
3. Draft Resolution concerning the date of the next Administrative Radio Conference (Document No. 613).
4. Draft Recommendation based on Proposal No. 4604 (Document No. 559 Rev.).
5. Miscellaneous.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 659-E
26 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

Fourteenth Meeting of Committee 7 (Operations Committee)

Wednesday, 18 November, 1959

Chairman: Mr. A.J. Ehle (Netherlands)
Agenda: Document No. DT 785 (in which "15th" should be replaced by "14th").

The Agenda in Document No. DT 785 was accepted.

1. Summary Record of Twelfth Meeting, Document No. 557.

The Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting (Document No. 557) was adopted without amendment.

2. Approval of Texts for Article 30a, Document No. 544.Mr. Billington, Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B, was invited to assist in the examination of Document No. 544.In introducing the Document, the Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B drew attention to the following typing errors:Page 3, No. 3, third line, insert a comma after "purpose".Page 4, end of paragraph 9, amend to read "list of coast and ship stations".

Document No. 544 was then examined page by page:

Page 3 was adopted without amendment.

Page 4 A proposal by the Delegate of Portugal that the word "Hello" should be deleted in paragraph 7 was supported by the Delegates of Canada and France. Its deletion was not acceptable to the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany who contended that "Hello all stations" was in almost general use. A majority of the Delegates voted in favour of a proposal by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that the English text should be retained as it appears in Document No. 544. Page 4 was accordingly adopted without amendment.

Pages 5 and 6

Pages 5 and 6 were adopted without amendment.

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B said that in accordance with the decision taken when Article 30a was adopted by the Sub-Committee, it would be necessary to align the title, paragraphs 1, 11 and 18, with the title of Article 30 and RR 681, 692, and 699 respectively. This proposal was

unanimously agreed and Document No. 544 was adopted subject to the amendments mentioned above and alignment with Article 30.

3. Approval of Texts for Article 28, Document No. 571

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 7B pointed out that several amendments were required in consequence of decisions which had already been taken by the Sub-Committee, as follows:

Page 3, RR 574 - delete "and 711".

Page 8, RR 600a- the reference to "712" should be replaced by "232".

He also pointed out that it would be necessary to include paragraphs dealing with the conditions for VHF installations to follow RR 597. These had not yet been drafted, but it was agreed that a suitable note should be included in Document No. 571 for the attention of Committee 8.

The Document was then considered page by page:

Page 3

RR 573. The Delegate of Canada suggested that the phrase "as regards frequencies and class of emission" should be transferred to follow Chapter III. This proposal was supported by the Delegate of Australia and, there being no objection, it was adopted.

RR 574. The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that "on board ships and survival craft" should be replaced by "mobile stations". This was required to align with the text which had been adopted for RR 232. There being no objection, RR 574, with this amendment, was adopted.

With the above amendments, page 3 of Document No. 571 was adopted.

Page 4.

RR 580b. A proposal by the Delegate of Argentina that "recommend" in the second line should be replaced by "state" was supported by the Delegate of the United States of America and, there being no objection, this amendment was agreed.

With this amendment the texts on Page 4 of Document No. 571 were adopted.

Page 5.

RR 581. The Delegate of France recalled that a French proposal to introduce the term "mobile stations" and transfer this Regulation to Section I had previously been adopted. However, when it was explained that at a result of the decisions in regard to survival craft stations such a change might be difficult, he agreed not to press the proposal.

The texts on Page 5 of Document No. 571 were adopted without amendment.

Page 6.

The texts on Page 6 of Document No. 571 were adopted without amendment.

Page 7.

The texts on Page 7 of Document No. 571 were adopted subject to an editorial amendment in the French text of RR 589d.

Page 8.

RR 598. It was agreed to amend the last line of 598 to read:

"otherwise class A3 emission on the frequency 2182 kc/s".

With this amendment the text on Page 8 of Document No. 571 was adopted.

Page 9.

The texts on Page 9 of Document No. 571 were adopted without amendment.

4. Other Business

There being no items under this heading, this concluded the business of the meeting.

Rapporteur.
G.F. Wilson

Acting Chairman,
Committee 7,
Y. Nomura.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 660-E
26 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Thirtieth Meeting Committee 4

Tuesday, 24 November 1959, at 15.00 hours

1. The first item on the Agenda Document No. DT 821 was the continuation of the report by Working Group 4C contained in Document No. 569. The Delegate of New Zealand asked for the name of his country to be withdrawn from No. 159 of the Radio Regulations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew attention to his proposals Nos. 967, 969, 971, 972, 973, 975, 976, 979 and 982 concerned with sharing of certain bands by fixed and aeronautical mobile services and asked for these to be withdrawn. He also asked that No. 162 of the Radio Regulations should not be deleted and this was agreed.

In connection with the band 25-27.5 Mc/s the Delegate of Italy drew attention to the proposals 489 and 490 submitted by a group of countries; he proposed that a small band of 50 kc/s should be reserved exclusively for the maritime mobile service for use during high sun-spot cycles and that preferably the band should be in harmonic relationship with the lower maritime bands. The band would be available for ship and coast stations and spot frequencies should be established in it on a co-ordinated basis. He was supported by the Delegates of France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that if the proposals were agreed in the committee he would prefer the band 27 450-27 500 kc/s as this would cause least upset to existing fixed services. This was supported by the Delegate of Switzerland and also by the Delegate of Portugal who was prepared to accept the proposal of Italy in the band mentioned by the United Kingdom. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could also support the proposal of Italy, provided that the fixed services displaced from this band could be accommodated in the band immediately above 27.5 Mc/s by an allocation there to fixed and mobile services as in Regions 2 and 3. The Delegate of the United States expressed the view that the question had not been sufficiently discussed and suggested a small working group. The Chairman called for a show of hands to decide whether to set up a small working group to study how and where an exclusive maritime mobile service band of 50 kc/s could be included below 27.5 Mc/s, without prejudice to the final decision of Committee 4. This was agreed and the Delegate of Italy would take the Chair, the Group consisting of France, Belgium, the U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom; the Group would report by Thursday.



Annex 2 of Document No. 569 was adopted.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Pressler for the good work of his Working Group and the Report was adopted under the conditions earlier established.

2. The Chairman introduced Document No. 630, the Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the composition and organization of the Panel or Group of Experts. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that the preliminary work of the Panel should be performed by the Secretary-General and the permanent organs of the Union and that questionnaires should be sent to all administrations before the Panel met; that the Secretary-General should organize the Panel meeting with representatives of all countries wishing to take part and that the meeting should coincide with an ordinary session of the C.C.I.R. The Delegate of the United States supported the proposals contained in Document No. 630 as he believed these to be more efficient and expeditious than those proposed by the U.S.S.R. The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the work of the Panel would be impeded if it were tied to meetings of the C.C.I.R. and that it should be left free to meet as and when required. The Delegate of Columbia was of the opinion that the Panel should elect its own Chairman and that the duration of its meetings should be stated. In reply the Chairman pointed out that it was only proposed that the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. would convene the first meeting and that the Panel would then elect its own Chairman; in respect to the duration of the meetings the Ad Hoc Group had been reluctant to attempt to determine this at this time. The Delegate of Columbia doubted whether two meetings were necessary and also considered that a resolution would probably be required to give effect to paragraph 9. The Chairman said that an interval would be necessary between the time when the Panel established its categories and the time when the information could be sorted out into these categories and invited Mr. Gracie, Vice-Chairman of the I.F.R.B. to give his views. Mr. Gracie pointed out that in accordance with paragraph 1 of Annex 1 of Document No. 525 (Rev.) it would be necessary to tabulate all the existing uses; the amount of analysis would depend on the number of categories required by the Panel under various headings, e.g. by distance, whether overseas, by service, or by other characteristics. This work would take considerable length of time and it would be a waste of time for the Panel to remain in Geneva whilst the analyses were prepared. He further pointed out that the meeting envisaged in paragraph 4 might well have to be divided into two meetings, the first to determine the categories of use which might be satisfied by means outside the band 4-27.5 Mc/s; it may be then necessary to consult administrations in order to obtain information to enable these categories to be examined from technical, practical and economic aspects.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom fully supported that the Panel should be kept to a small number on the basis of economy and utility. In respect of paragraph 9 and similar aspects of the report he considered that this was all that the Plenary Assembly could expect from Committee 4

which was after all concerned with radio frequency allocations. The Delegate of Mexico considered that four points should be taken into account, administrations should be asked to furnish information on the basis of a questionnaire established by the I.F.R.B., that the I.F.R.B. and the C.C.I.s should make the preliminary study thus reducing the Panel meetings to one only, that this conference should specify the duration of the Panel meeting(s), that the Plenipotentiary Conference should be asked to allocate funds. The Delegate of Yugoslavia supported the idea of the Panel as proposed and felt that a time limit should be established for its meetings; he suggested that this conference might set up a Working Group to plan the initial questionnaire.

In view of the comments made, the Chairman proposed to replace in paragraph 4 the words "again meet to" by the words "at this meeting or at subsequent meetings"; in order to keep open the question of organization of meetings. The Delegates of Czechoslovakia, Bielorussia, Ukraine and Bulgaria did not see how it was possible for a Panel of seven experts to cover as specialists the wide range of subjects listed in paragraph 8b; they felt that Administrations should decide whether they wished to participate in the work of the Committee. The Delegate of Ceylon considered that the report might be more easily accepted by Committee 4 if in the last paragraph it was stated that all expenses would be met by the Administrations. The Delegate of Ethiopia considered that another factor should be added to paragraph 8b, economic conditions prevailing in various parts of the world. The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that this was outside the competence of the Union. The meeting agreed the Chairman's suggestion that he should submit a report to the Plenary Assembly which would consist of the Document No. 525 (Rev.) as already approved together with Document No. 630 as he had proposed to amend it, together with a report pointing out the possible need for further consideration to be given to the question of expenditure in connection with the Panel, and in which there should be reference to the views of some delegates that there should be no limitation in the membership of the Panel.

3. Mr. Chef of the Delegation of France made the following report on the work of the Ad Hoc Group which had re-examined the proposed table of frequency allocations above 10 500 Mc/s in these words :

"Special Group 4 (No. 2) met on Sunday, 22 November, 1959 as arranged. It held two meetings, from 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. and 8.45 p.m. to 11 p.m.

" The delegations nominated participated in the meetings. They were as follows : Bulgaria, the United States, France, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R. and the I.F.R.B. representatives.

" We drew up the qualitative and quantitative balance between the original proposals and the results given in Document No. 449(Rev.) with regard to the allocation of frequency bands to the various radio services. We noted the progress of the various proposals during the work of Group 4G by comparing it with the tables in the following Documents: original proposals (Yellow Book and Document No. 106 of 25 August, 1959) DT 265, DT 265(Rev.), DT 714, Document No. 449 and Document No. 449(Rev.) Since the first exchange of views it became clear that some questions of principle had motivated the differences of opinion, in particular :

- a) the positioning of the bandwidth for aeronautical radio-navigation equipment had been the subject of recommendations by another United Nations Specialized Agency (I.C.A.O.),
- b) the recognition of the requirements of the radiolocation service,
- c) it is inconvenient for different services to share the same bandwidth.

" The trends in the Special Group may be summarized as follows :

- on the one hand there are delegations which on the whole are prepared to adopt Document No. 449(Rev.) However, they are prepared to study any constructive proposal for as precise a Table as possible of Frequency Allocations between 10 500 and 40 00 Mc/s,

- on the other hand some delegations no longer wish to have their names in the footnotes (in particular Notes 117c and 117e) on account of the amendments to Document No. 449(Rev.) in the 13 250 - 14 400 and 15 250 - 31 500 Mc/s bands.

" A new proposal was then submitted by the Soviet Delegation, which differed considerably from the material in Document No. 106.

" An examination of this new proposal brought out the following three crucial points :

- a) the bandwidth allocated to the aircraft "Dopler" device should be altered by 250 Mc/s,
- b) the allocation of the 13 400 - 13 900 Mc/s frequency band to the radiolocation service should not be made,

- c) the second band allocated to aeronautical radionavigation should be shifted by 800 Mc/s, which would entail a similar alteration for the band allocated to radiolocation where equipment is already in service.

" Moreover some other delegations participating in the Group have drawn up a list of the compromises to which they would agree, stating that the maximum/maximorum of reasonable changes was concerned.

" This list includes the following points :

- a) the increase of the band allocated to radionavigation by 200 Mc/s to about 14 000 Mc/s entailing the reduction of each of the adjacent fixed services and radiolocation services by 100 Mc/s,
- b) the combination of broadcasting with the fixed service in order to do without note 231b,
- c) the reduction of radiolocation by 100 Mc/s, thus restricting it to between 15 700 - 17 600 Mc/s for the benefit of the fixed service,
- d) an agreement to share Fx and Mob in the single band reserved for amateurs between 21 000 and 22 000 Mc/s.

" After comparing these points of view expressed at special consecutive talks on 23 November, between the delegations concerned and the rapporteur, it was not possible to reconcile the proposals. Therefore the delegations which had drawn up the list of compromises considered it preferable to keep to Document No. 449 (Rev.).

" I would like to add, Mr. Chairman, that in my capacity as the French Delegate, I have tried to find a solution that would be generally acceptable; you will remember that the French Delegation has not submitted any proposals relating to the Table of Frequencies above 10 500 Mc/s which helped me considerably in my work. I am very sorry that I was unable to bring the task you gave me to a successful conclusion in spite of the desire of delegations to agree to compromise solutions and their appeal for cooperation and mutual understanding. I would like to thank them very much for being patient with me".

The Chairman thanked Mr. Chef for his excellent report and the considerable amount of work he had done and like him regretted that it had not been possible to achieve a different result. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he did not wish to take up all his proposals in detail but would suggest the following; first to delete the footnotes 117c

and 117e and to include those services therein indicated in the Table; second to exclude the space and earth/space services from the Table and replace them in the footnote as secondary services in view of the fact that the meeting had decided to recommend an E.A.R.C. to review space frequency requirements. In connection with the first proposal the Delegate of the U.S.A. was in favour of eliminating that part of footnote 117c referring to the bands 13 250-13 400 Mc/s and 15 400-15 700 Mc/s which were required for exclusive use for civil aviation systems but he was not in favour of including other services in the Table in these bands. On a show of hands this proposal of the U.S.S.R. was rejected by 25 votes to 9 with 17 abstentions. In connection with the second proposal of the U.S.S.R. the Delegate of the United Kingdom said that it should be made abundantly clear that the space frequencies are for research purposes as directed by the Ad Hoc Group. This was supported by the Delegates of the United States, and Canada, the latter of whom said that he considered that space services should operate on a basis of non-interference to other services. On a show of hands the U.S.S.R. proposal was rejected by 24 votes to 11 with 13 abstentions. The Delegate of Bulgaria, who had previously supported the statement made by Monsieur Chef said that he would have to reserve his right to re-open the discussion in the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Pakistan proposed that footnote 117a should be amended by deleting in the 7th line the words "no greater than." This was agreed. The Delegate of the United States said that he could agree to the broadcasting service being included in the Table in the band 11 700-12 700 Mc/s on a sharing basis with the fixed and mobile services and this was agreed after the mobile service had been qualified by the words "excepting aeronautical mobile service." It was then agreed to delete footnote 117b.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that in footnote 117a the words "maybe used by" should be replaced by the words "are allocated additionally for" and after some discussion this proposal was accepted on a show of hands by 19 votes to 7 with 17 abstentions.

The Delegate of Paraguay drew attention to the need to change in footnote 117a the words "Table of Frequency Allocations" to "Radio Regulations".

The Delegate of the United States stated for the record that he considers that footnote 117c insofar as it applies to the bands 13 250-13 400 and 15 400-15 700 Mc/s is not responsive to the best interests of international civil aviation and that this conference would perform a better task if these footnotes were removed from these bands.

The Document No. 449 (Rev.) was then adopted by 34 votes to 9 with 2 abstentions, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserving his right to speak again on this subject in the Plenary Assembly.

Rapporteur
A. James Bourne

Chairman
Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 661-E
26 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Thirty-First Meeting - Committee 4

Wednesday, 25 November, 1959, at 15.00 hours

1. The first item of the Agenda Document No. DT 835 was the recapitulation of Articles 6, 7 and 9 of the draft new Radio Regulations, the majority of which as the Chairman pointed out had already been approved. There were no comments on Articles 6 and 7. The Delegate of Denmark asked that for No. 242a the original English text as found in the yellow book should be used. This was agreed. The new texts of Nos. 252 and 253a were adopted and at the same time it was agreed to delete the material in parenthesis appearing between Nos. 253 and 253a.

It was further agreed to delete all the material in parenthesis appearing between Nos. 255 and 256.

It was also agreed to delete all the material in parenthesis appearing against Nos. 258, 259, 260 and 261.

After some discussion on Section IV it was agreed that since Nos. 263 to 277 inclusive were within the responsibilities of both Committee 4 and Committee 7 that it would be appropriate for Committee 4 to submit this material to the Drafting Committee. The Chairman informed the meeting that he had already passed the comments of Committee 4 on No. 262 to the Chairman of Committee 7.

It was agreed that the Nos. 278a and 278b were in error and that the correct Nos. should be 277a and 277b.

The Delegate of Brazil drew attention to an error in the Spanish text in which the date 1959 should be replaced by 1970.

With the amendments described the document was adopted.

2. The Chairman drew attention to Document No. 629 which was published for information the contents having been agreed at the twenty-seventh meeting when the Delegate of Columbia had made a verbal report. It was noted that there were minor errors in paragraph 4 of the document; in the first block of the Table the figure 535 should be replaced by 525 and the word "allowed" (in the English text) should be replaced by



"permitted". The Delegate of Argentina in reply to a question from the Chairman stated that the texts of Nos. 1 and 2 of paragraph 5 were correct and it was agreed the Spanish texts would form the basis for obtaining the other language texts. The Delegate of the United States supported by the Delegates of Mexico, Cuba, and Brazil took the opportunity to congratulate most heartily the Delegate of Columbia on the excellent task he had performed and to thank the other countries in Region 2 for their co-operation; the Chairman of Committee 4 was pleased to associate himself with these sentiments.

3. Mr. Nielsen of the Delegation of Denmark introduced Document No. 635 containing a draft recommendation concerning the matter of international co-ordination in the selection of an appropriate frequency band for the development of air-ground public correspondence systems; he said that the document was largely self-explanatory and had been produced as a result of the decision taken at the twenty-sixth meeting. He considers that it was preferable that the report should not refer to any specific frequency band. The Delegate of the United States in supporting the adoption of this document complimented the Delegate of Denmark in drawing this important question to the attention of this conference. The Delegate of Yugoslavia also supported the document as did the Delegate of France who asked that in paragraph b) of the Annex the word "exclusively" should be inserted after the word "allocated". This was agreed and the document was accepted unanimously.
4. The Delegate of Denmark introduced Document No. 647 containing a draft recommendation drawn up by Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, in connection with the activities of "pirate" broadcasting stations operating on the high seas; he drew attention to the reasons for this recommendation which was to be found in the report of the twelfth meeting, Document No. 222. The document was supported also by the Delegates of Yugoslavia and the United States; the Delegate of the United Kingdom, whilst sympathising with the intent, was doubtful as to its success. The Document was approved without objection.
5. The Chairman introduced consideration of the frequency band 4-27.5 Mc/s in the following words: "At our last meeting Working Group 4C's report on this frequency band was provisionally adopted. The final adoption was dependent upon a final decision to be taken by this Committee with regard to the HF broadcasting bands. After the conclusion of the sixteenth meeting your Chairman sent a letter to the Chairman of Committee 5, Dr. Joachim, requesting Committee 5 to study Document No. 270. This was necessary as the view of the Ad Hoc Group was that Committee 4 should study the question of extending the broadcast bands in order to accommodate requirements of certain new countries if Committee 5 concludes that there is no other way of meeting these requirements. The advice of Committee 5 was furthermore required as the Ad Hoc Group had found that if it was decided to extend the broadcasting bands then the extended bands would have to be used on a planned basis.

It is clear from this that the reconsideration of the broadcasting bands after the decision of Committee 4 at its sixteenth meeting was subject to two conditions:

- a) An indication from Committee 5 to the effect that there is no other way of meeting the requirement of certain new countries;
- b) Information from Committee 5 as to how the extended bands could be taken over by the broadcasting service on a planned basis."

The Delegate of the United States agreed with the Chairman's summary and formally proposed that the report in respect of the band 4-25 Mc/s should be sent to the Drafting Committee, being understood that if Committee 5 did take a decision requests for reconsideration of the broadcasting problem could be considered either in Committee 4 or in the Plenary Assembly. This view was supported by the Delegates of Brazil, Argentina, and the United Kingdom and opposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., Ethiopia, Bielorussia, and Pakistan. After the afternoon recess the Chairman announced that he had learned from Dr. Joachim, Chairman of Committee 5, that the latter would be prepared to make a verbal report to Committee 4 at 3 p.m. on the following day. In the light of this the Delegate of the United States decided not to press his proposal at the present time and it was agreed that the subject would be taken up at the following meeting.

6. Under the item "Any Other Business", the Delegate of Italy proposed an amendment to footnote 29c which had been adopted in Document No. 521 to insert a qualifying clause "except in the part of Libya north of 30° North" and this was supported by the Delegate of France. The proposal was adopted and the meeting was then adjourned.

Rapporteur
A. James Bourne

Chairman
Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 662-E
26 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

of Working Group 4 ad hoc to Committee 4

Mr. Chairman,

1. Working Group 4 ad hoc which was instructed by Committee 4 to fix a bandwidth of 50 kc/s to be allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service between 25 010 and 25 600 kc/s or else between 26 100 and 27 500 kc/s, met twice on 25 and 26 November.
2. The following Delegations participated in this Working Group:

Belgium, France, Italy, Norway (for part of the time), the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R.
3. The Group proceeded to examine the various bands and agreed unanimously to specify the 40 kc/s band between 25 070 and 25 110 kc/s as being the most suitable for a worldwide allocation exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service.
4. Moreover, this band has the following advantages:
 - a) it is compatible with the other bands of the maritime mobile service.
 - b) existing allocations in this band are relatively few in number.
 - c) these assignments also concern the countries which made proposals 489 and 490 and other countries also.
 - d) this band is more advantageous with regard to propagation than higher bands and thus it is possible for the maritime mobile service to use it for quite a long period during maximum solar activity. This will also enable the maritime mobile service to have better opportunities for securing its circuits which can only be made through the use of frequencies between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

R. SESSA

Chairman of the Working Group

**ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959**

**Document No. 663-E
27 November 1959**

SERIES 6

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
	Prop. 3003	International Radiotelephone Code for the Maritime Mobile Service*		
		Part 1	6-01	
		„ 2	6-06	
		„ 3	6-13	
		„ 4	6-20	
		„ 5	6-22	

* This code forms an Annex to a recommendation—intended for the ICAO, the IMCO and the Administrations. This recommendation will be published later.



Source : Plenary Assembly
Prop. 3003

ANNEX 2

International Radiotelephone Code for the Maritime Mobile Service

This annex is divided into five parts :

- Part 1* — Description.
 - Method for composing a complete signal.
 - Signalling of positions and other information.
 - Spelling tables.
- Part 2* — Decoding.
- Part 3* — Coding.
- Part 4* — Towing signals.
- Part 5* — Radiotelephone procedure signals.

PART I

2. Description.

The code comprises a number of the phrases and expressions which are most widely used to-day in distress, search and rescue operations or which relate to the safety of ships or aircraft. Each phrase or expression is represented by a symbol consisting of two or three letters or of one letter followed by digits. The letters and digits are transmitted in accordance with the spelling table below (paragraph 4).

2. Main Signal and Complementary Signals.

An item of information may be expressed in one or more symbols. In the latter event, the most important idea to be communicated is expressed by the symbol called the "main signal" and the details by one or more symbols called "complementary signals" or, in abbreviated form, "complements". An indication of necessary complementary signals is usually given in the text of the main signal; the complementary signals must be made in the order specified.

Example : A drifting wreck was sighted or signalled at (position) at (time) on (date).

This information includes the main signal above and, in order, the complementary signals : position of the wreck, time and date. Should the name of the wreck have been recognized and be useful to know (in search or rescue operations, for example), it may be a complement of primary importance and the signal would become :

The wreck of (name of ship) was sighted at (position) at (time) on (date). In this case, the name of the ship is called an " incidental complement ".

3. How are Complements Signalled ?

- 3.1. *Azimuth (or true bearing, true course, etc. . . .)*. — By the letter A followed always by three digits indicating the degrees; e. g. 45° is expressed as A 045 — Alfa zero quarto penta.
- 3.2. *Distances*. — By the letter R followed by digits indicating the distance in nautical miles ; e. g. 152 miles is expressed as R 152 Romeo wun penta bis.
- 3.3. *Date*. By the letter D followed by two, four or six digits. The first two digits indicate the day of the month. When used alone, they refer to the current month.

For example :

— the signal D 14 — Delta wun quarto — transmitted on 15 September means : 14 September.

The two digits which follow indicate the month of the year.

— D 1409 — Delta wun quarto zero nona — means : 14 September.

Where necessary, the year may be indicated by two further digits.

— D 140959 — Delta wun quarto zero nona penta nona — means : 14 September 1959.

- 3.4. *Local time.* By the letter H followed always by four digits. The first two digits indicate the hours, the second two digits the minutes.
E. g. : H 0430 — Hotel zero quarto ter zero — means : at 4 h 30 local time.
- 3.5. *G.M.T.* By the letter T followed always by four digits having the same meaning as above.
- 3.6. *Wind direction and speed.* By the letter W followed always by five digits, the first three giving the azimuth from which the wind blows, the last two the speed of the wind according to the Beaufort scale.
E. g. : W 13508 — Whiskey wun ter penta zero octo — means : south-east wind speed 8.
- 3.7. *Name of the ship.* By pronouncing the name slowly and clearly, or preferably by the call sign spelled according to the spelling table. Whenever possible, by the name followed by the call sign.
E. g. : Cap Lihou (TRXB) is transmitted :
Cap Lihou Tango Romeo X-Ray Bravo.
- 3.8. *Figures.* By the letter N followed by the figure to be transmitted :
E. g. : 2 078 is transmitted as : November bis zero sette octo.
- 3.9. *Position.* There are two ways of signalling one's position :
— by indicating the latitude and longitude (see 3.10)
— by indicating the azimuth and the distance from a given point (see 3.11).
- 3.10. *Latitude — Longitude.*

Latitude is transmitted by the letter L followed always by four figures (the first two giving the degrees and the last two the minutes) and also, when misunderstanding is possible, by one of the words North or South (the pronunciation of which is practically the same in the main maritime languages).

Longitude is transmitted by the letter G followed always by five figures (the first three giving the degrees and the last two the minutes), and also, when misunderstanding is possible, by one of the words East or West (the pronunciation of which is practically the same in the main maritime languages).

E. g. : position : $48^{\circ} 52' N - 006^{\circ} 35' W$ is transmitted as :
Lima quarto octo penta bis North golf zero saxo ter penta West.

3.11. *Azimuth and distance from a given point.* By the name of the point, followed by the letter X and by four or more figures, the first three of which indicate the azimuth in degrees from the given point and the rest the distance in nautical miles.

E. g. : a position in the 64 and 25 miles from Barfleur is transmitted as : Barfleur X-ray zero saxo quarto bis penta.

3.12. *Speed.* By the letter V followed by a whole number of knots :

E. g. : speed 12 knots is transmitted as : Victor wun bis.

3.13 *Separation.* Each group of letters or figures is separated from the following group by the word "Stop".

Thus, in a distress message, the code groups relating to the position of the ship, to the nature of the distress, and possibly to the type of service requested will be separated from each other by the word "Stop".

E. g. : Latitude $43^{\circ} 52' N$ Longitude $023^{\circ} 20' W$ I must abandon ship. Send all lifeboats available.
is transmitted as follows :

Lima quarto ter penta bis Golf zero bis ter bis zero Stop
Alfa Delta Stop Quebec Golf.

4. Spelling Tables.4.1. *Letter Spelling Table*

Letter	Code word	Pronunciation of code word ¹⁾
A	Alfa	<u>AL</u> FAH
B	Bravo	BRAH <u>VOH</u>
C	Charlie	<u>CHAR</u> LEE or <u>SHAR</u> LEE
D	Delta	DELL TA <u>H</u>
E	Echo	<u>ECK</u> OH
F	Foxtrot	<u>FOKS</u> TROT
G	Golf	GOLF
H	Hotel	HOH <u>TELL</u>
I	India	<u>IN</u> DEE AH
J	Juliette	<u>JEW</u> LEE <u>ETT</u>
K	Kilo	<u>KEY</u> LOH
L	Lima	<u>LEE</u> MAH
M	Mike	MIKE
N	November	NO <u>VEM</u> BER
O	Oscar	<u>OSS</u> CAH
P	Papa	PAH PA <u>H</u>
Q	Quebec	KEH <u>BECK</u>
R	Romeo	<u>ROW</u> ME OH
S	Sierra	SEE AIR RA <u>H</u>
T	Tango	<u>TANG</u> GO
U	Uniform	<u>YOU</u> NEE FORM or <u>OO</u> NEE FORM
V	Victor	<u>VIK</u> TA <u>H</u>
W	Whiskey	<u>WISS</u> KEY
X	X-ray	<u>ECKS</u> RAY
Y	Yankee	<u>YANG</u> KEY
Z	Zulu	<u>ZOO</u> LOO

¹⁾ The syllables underlined carry the accent.

4.2. *Figure Spelling Table*

Figure to be transmitted	Word to be used
0	Zero
1	Wun
2	Bis
3	Ter
4	Quarto
5	Penta
6	Saxo
7	Sette
8	Octo
9	Nona
Point	Decimal

E. g. : 250 will be : bis penta zero.

43.1 will be : quarto ter decimal wun.

PART TWO *

Decoding Part

A

- A Azimuth (or true bearing, true course, etc. ...) which must be followed by three figures.
- AC Aircraft *indicated if necessary* will have to be abandoned.
- AD I must abandon my vessel.
- AE I shall abandon my vessel unless you will stand by me.
- AF I, or crew of vessel indicated, wish to abandon my, or their, vessel but have not the means.
- AG I do NOT intend to abandon my vessel.
- AH You should abandon your vessel as quickly as possible.
- AI You should NOT abandon aircraft. I shall attempt to take you in tow.
- AJ You should NOT abandon your vessel.

* The form of presentation of this second part is the same as that of the English edition of the international.

AK Do you intend to abandon your vessel.
 AM Accident has occurred. I require a doctor.
 AT I am aground and require immediate assistance.
 AV I am aground. Will you endeavour to tow me off.

B

BD I have headway.
 BJ You should keep going ahead.
 BKW I have intercepted SOS or Mayday from vessel indicated, in position indicated, am going to her assistance.
 BKX I have received SOS or Mayday from vessel indicated, in position indicated, at time indicated, but am unable to render assistance. Can you assist her.
 BM Aeroplane reported in distress is receiving assistance.
 BTK Can I cross the bar.
 BV I am alighting in position indicated : am short of petrol.
 BW I am alighting in position indicated with engine trouble.
 BX I am alighting to pick up crew of disabled aircraft in position indicated.
 BY I am forced to alight. Stand by to pick up crew.

C

CA I sighted an aeroplane at time indicated, in position indicated, steering course indicated.
 CD Sea is smooth enough for you to alight near me.
 CE Sea is too rough for you to alight.
 CG You should alight as near to me as possible.
 CH You should alight to leeward of me, I am stopped.
 CI You should alight to windward of me, I am stopped.
 CN Have you sighted or heard of aeroplane in distress.
 CR Is the sea smooth enough for me to alight near you.
 CS You should endeavour to come alongside.
 CT You should NOT come alongside.

D

- D Date followed by two, four or six figures.
The first two figures indicate the day of the month. Used alone they indicate that the month in question is the current one.
The two following figures indicate the month.
The year may be specified by two further figures.
- DIP You should keep as close as possible to pick up my people.
- DN I am coming to your assistance.
- DO I am drifting and require assistance.
- DQ I am on fire and require immediate assistance.
- DR I am proceeding to the assistance of vessel in distress in position indicated.
- DS I cannot assist you, or vessel indicated.
- DV I have sprung a leak and require immediate assistance.
- DX I require assistance, *of, from* . . .

E

- EA I will stand by you, or vessel indicated.
- EC Vessel indicated is in distress and requires immediate assistance.
- ED Vessel indicated requires assistance.
- EI Can you assist me, or vessel indicated.
- EJ Do you require any further assistance.
- EK Do you require assistance, *from, of*.
- EM Do you require immediate assistance.
- EN What assistance do you require.
- EP Will you assist me into port, or port indicated. I am disabled as indicated.
- EU Bar is dangerous.
- EW Bar is NOT dangerous.
- EX Bar is impassable.

F

- FER Doctor, s (Surgeon).
- FM I am sinking. Send boats to take off passengers and crew.

G

- G Longitude followed by five figures and if necessary one of the words East or West.

GU Breakers, reef, rock or shoal ahead of you.
 GV Breakers, reef, rock or shoal on your port bow.
 GW Breakers, reef, rock or shoal on your starboard bow.

H

H Local time followed by four figures.
 HV Vessel indicated is standing into danger.
 HY You should beware of derelict dangerous to navigation in position indicated.

I

IL You should remain where you are.
 IN You should NOT come any closer.
 IY I have sunk a vessel, *name indicated if necessary*.
 IZ There has been a collision between vessels indicated.

J

JA Vessel indicated has been in collision.
 JD *You are standing into danger.*
 JM I am altering course, *at, to . . .*
 JN You should alter course, *at, to . . .*
 JZ I have damaged my rudder. I cannot steer.

K

KA My vessel is very seriously damaged.
 KB My vessel is seriously damaged. I wish to transfer passengers.
 KF Derelict has been sighted, or reported, off place or in position indicated, at time and on date indicated.
 KI Have you seen derelict.
 KL I CANNOT save the vessel : take off passengers and crew.
 KM I will endeavour to connect with line throwing apparatus.
 KR Can you connect with line throwing apparatus.

L

L	Latitude followed by four figures and if necessary one of the words North or South.
LC	You should keep within visual signal distance.
LEW	My position by dead reckoning is.
LFB	Position given by vessel making SOS or Mayday is wrong. I have her bearing by D.F. and can exchange bearings with any other vessel.
LFX	What is your present position.
LI	I am disabled.
LJ	I am disabled. Will you tow me in or into place indicated.
LK	I passed disabled vessel in position indicated.
LN	I sighted a disabled vessel in position indicated apparently without radio.
LO	My engines are disabled.
LP	My steering gear is disabled.
LR	Have you sighted a disabled vessel.
LV	I am in distress for want of fuel.
LVV	There is a raft in position indicated.
LY	My aircraft is in distress. Stand by me.
LZ	My vessel is NOT under command.

M

MA	Position given with SOS or Mayday from aircraft was.
MB	There is a vessel in distress in direction or position indicated.
MC	Vessel indicated appears to be in distress.
MD	Did you hear SOS or Mayday made by aircraft at time indicated.
ME	Have you sighted or heard of a vessel in distress.
MF	Is vessel <i>bearing indicated if necessary</i> in distress.
MG	What was position given with SOS or Mayday from aircraft.
MT	My engines are stopped.

N

- N Number followed by figures . . .
 NC *I am in distress and require immediate assistance.*
 NSE I have intercepted SOS or Mayday from an aeroplane in approximate position indicated.
 NSF I have intercepted SOS or Mayday from vessel in approximate position indicated.
 NSG I have received SOS or Mayday from vessel indicated, in position indicated, at time indicated, but have heard nothing since.
 NW I am on fire. Send boats to take off passengers and crew.
 NZ Vessel indicated is on fire.

O

- ONO I have rescued number indicated survivors from vessel indicated.

P

- PKM Ocean-going tug, s.
 PKN Salvage tug, s.
 PY I have NO lifeboat.

Q

- QA Lifeboats CANNOT get alongside.
 QB Lifeboat CANNOT reach you.
 QC Lifeboat is going to you.
 QG You should send all available lifeboats.
 QH Do you require a lifeboat.
 QJ You should keep a light showing.
 QXD I have found aircraft wreckage in position indicated.
 QXE Wreckage is reported in position indicated.

R

- R Range in nautical miles followed by requisite number of figures.
 RDG Fire boat, s. Fire float, s.
 RJJ Lightship, s. Light vessel, s.

S

- SA What is the name of the vessel or signal station in sight, *bearing indicated if necessary*.
- SB What is the name of vessel with which you collided.
- SC What is the name of your vessel.
- SF Can you discharge some oil to smooth sea.
- SI I require orders.

T

- T G.M.T. followed by four figures.
- TH I have lost my propeller.
- TI Propeller shaft is broken.

U

- UI Reply is "Yes" (In the affirmative).
- UJ Reply is "No" (In the negative).

V

- V Speed followed by the knots in whole numbers.
- VC Your distress signals are understood. Assistance is coming out to you.

W

- W Direction and force of wind followed by five figures.

X

- X Position in azimuth and distance from a landmark followed by four, five or six figures of which the first three must be the azimuth, the others being the distance in nautical miles.
- XU I cannot take you, or vessel indicated, in tow.
- XV I or vessel indicated require, s towing.
- XZ Shall I take you in tow.

Y

- YC Tug is, or number indicated tugs are, on its, their, way to you.
- YP I have sternway.

Z

ZL You should sound whistle or siren at intervals.
 ZN What is the wind direction and force.

PART THREE

Coding Part

The coding part of the present annex is divided into nine sections with general titles giving an idea of the messages contained under each.

To code a message it is sufficient to refer to the section recalling the general idea to be expressed and to seek the phrase which is closest to the idea to be transmitted by code.

The same idea may well appear in several sections, thus facilitating use of the code.

Sections

- Section 1. Aircraft.
- Section 2. Damage.
- Section 3. Dangers, urgency, safety of navigation.
- Section 4. Distress, request for aid.
- Section 5. Manoeuvres.
- Section 6. Position, date, time, number and miscellaneous.
- Section 7. Search.
- Section 8. Towing. Tugs.
- Section 9. Distress and rescue traffic.

Section 1. Aircraft.

- CD Sea is smooth enough for you to alight near me.
- CE Sea is too rough for you to alight.
- CG You should alight as near to me as possible.
- CH You should alight to leeward of me ; I am stopped.
- CI You should alight to windward of me ; I am stopped.
- BV I am alighting in position indicated ; I am short of petrol.

BW	I am alighting in position indicated with engine trouble.
BX	I am alighting to pick up crew of disabled aircraft in position indicated.
BY	I am forced to alight. Stand by to pick up crew.
CR	Is the sea smooth enough for me to alight near you.
AC	Aircraft <i>indicated if necessary</i> will have to be abandoned.
AI	You should NOT abandon aircraft. I shall try to take you in tow.
LY	My aircraft is in distress. Stand by me.
MA	Position given with SOS or Mayday from aircraft was.
CA	I sighted an aeroplane at time indicated in position indicated, steering course indicated.
CN	Have you sighted or heard of aeroplane in distress.

Section 2. Damage.

KA	My vessel is very seriously damaged.
KB	My vessel is seriously damaged. I wish to transfer passengers.
LO	My engines are disabled.
LP	My steering gear is disabled.
JZ	I have damaged my rudder. I CANNOT steer.
TI	Propeller shaft is broken.
TH	I have lost my propeller.
DV	I have sprung a leak and require immediate assistance.

Section 3. Dangers, Urgency, Safety of Navigation.

ZN	What is the wind direction and force.
W	Direction and force of wind followed by five figures.
AM	Accident has occurred. I require a doctor.
HV	Vessel indicated is standing into danger.
JD	<i>You are standing into danger.</i>
HY	You should beware of derelict dangerous to navigation in position indicated.
EU	Bar is dangerous.

EW Bar is NOT dangerous.
 EX Bar is impassable.
 BTK Can I cross the bar.
 GU Breakers, reef, rock or shoal ahead of you.
 GV Breakers, reef, rock or shoal on your port bow.
 GW Breakers, reef, rock or shoal on your starboard bow.

Section 4. Distress, Request for Aid.

NC *I am in distress and require immediate assistance.*
 AT I am aground and require immediate assistance.
 FM I am sinking. Send boats to take off passengers and crew.
 DV I have sprung a leak and require immediate assistance.
 DQ I am on fire and require immediate assistance.
 DO I am drifting and require assistance.
 NW I am on fire. Send boats to take off passengers and crew.
 LY My aircraft is in distress. Stand by me.
 AD I must abandon my vessel.
 AE I shall abandon my vessel unless you will stand by me.
 AF I, or crew of vessel indicated, wish to abandon my, or their, vessel but have not the means.
 LI I am disabled.
 LO My engines are disabled.
 LV I am in distress for want of fuel.
 DX I require assistance, *of, from.*
 EP Will you assist me into port, or port indicated. I am disabled as indicated.
 KB My vessel is seriously damaged. I wish to transfer passengers.
 KL I CANNOT save the vessel : take off passengers and crew.
 EI Can you assist me, or vessel indicated.
 LJ I am disabled. Will you tow me in or into place indicated.
 AV I am aground. Will you endeavour to tow me off.

Section 5. Manoeuvres.

MT	My engines are stopped.
BD	I have headway.
YP	I have sternway.
JM	I am altering course, <i>at, to</i> . . .
JN	You should alter course, <i>at, to</i> . . .
CS	You should endeavour to come alongside.
CT	You should NOT come alongside.
IN	You should NOT come any closer.
BJ	You should keep going ahead.
LZ	My vessel is NOT under command.
BTK	Can I cross the bar.

Section 6. Position, Date, Time, Number and Miscellaneous.

LFX	What is your present position.
LEW	My position by dead reckoning is.
LFB	Position given by vessel making SOS or Mayday is wrong. I have her bearing by D.F. and can exchange bearings with any other vessel.
MB	There is a vessel in distress in direction or position indicated.
A	Azimuth (or true bearing, true course, etc.) which must be followed by three figures.
MG	What was position given with SOS or Mayday from aircraft.
MA	Position given with SOS or Mayday from aircraft was . . .
G	Longitude followed by five figures and if necessary the words East or West.
L	Latitude followed by four figures and if necessary the words North or South.
X	Position in azimuth and distance from a landmark followed by four, five or six figures, of which the first three must be the azimuth, the others being the distance in nautical miles.
N	Number followed by figures . . .
R	Range in nautical miles followed by requisite number of figures.

- D Date followed by two, four or six figures. The first two figures indicate the day of the month. Used alone they indicate that the month in question is the current one. The two following figures indicate the month.
The year may be specified by two further figures.
- H Local time followed by four figures.
- T G.M.T. followed by four figures.
- V Speed followed by the knots in whole numbers.
- ZN What is the wind direction and force.
- W Direction and force of wind followed by five figures.
- FER Doctor, s (Surgeon).
- RDG Fire boat, s. Fire float, s.
- RJJ Lightship, s. Light vessel, s.
- UI Reply is "Yes" (In the affirmative).
- UJ Reply is "No" (In the negative).

Section 7. Search.

- MB There is a vessel in distress in direction or position indicated.
- MC Vessel indicated appears to be in distress.
- MF Is vessel *bearing indicated if necessary* in distress.
- ME Have you sighted or heard of a vessel in distress.
- LR Have you sighted a disabled vessel.
- LK I passed disabled vessel in position indicated.
- LN I sighted a disabled vessel in position indicated apparently without radio.
- KI Have you seen derelict?
- KF Derelict has been sighted, or reported, off place or in position indicated, at time and on date indicated.
- NZ Vessel indicated is on fire.
- LVV There is a raft in position indicated.
- CN Have you sighted or heard of aeroplane in distress.
- CA I sighted an aeroplane at time indicated, in position indicated, steering course indicated.
- QXD I have found aircraft wreckage in position indicated.
- QXE Wreckage is reported in position indicated.
- BM Aeroplane reported in distress is receiving assistance.
- BX I am alighting to pick up crew of disabled aircraft in position indicated.

MG	What was position given with SOS or Mayday from aircraft.
MA	Position given with SOS or Mayday from aircraft was . . .
MD	Did you hear SOS or Mayday by aircraft at time indicated.
BKX	I have received SOS or Mayday from vessel indicated, in position indicated, at time indicated, but am unable to render assistance. Can you assist her.
BKW	I have intercepted SOS or Mayday from vessel indicated, in position indicated, am going to her assistance.
NSF	I have intercepted SOS or Mayday from vessel in approximate position indicated.
NSE	I have intercepted SOS or Mayday from an aeroplane in approximate position indicated.
NSG	I have received SOS or Mayday from vessel indicated, in position indicated, at time indicated, but have heard nothing since.
LFB	Position given by vessel making SOS or Mayday is wrong. I have her bearing by D.F. and can exchange bearings with any other vessel.
SC	What is the name of your vessel.
SA	What is the name of the vessel or signal station in sight <i>bearing indicated if necessary</i> .
SB	What is the name of vessel with which you collided.
SI	I require orders.
IL	You should remain where you are.
QJ	You should keep a light showing.
ZL	You should sound whistle or siren at intervals.

Section 8. Towing. Tugs.

XU	I cannot take you, or vessel indicated in tow.
XV	I, or vessel indicated require, s, towing.
XZ	Shall I take you in tow.
LJ	I am disabled. Will you tow me in or into place indicated.

AV I am aground. Will you endeavour to tow me off.
 EP Will you assist me into port or port indicated. I am disabled as indicated.
 YC Tug is, or number indicated tugs are, on its, their, way to you.
 PKM Ocean-going tug, s.
 PKN Salvage tug, s.

Section 9. Distress and Rescue Traffic.

EC Vessel indicated is in distress and requires immediate assistance.
 MB There is a vessel in distress in direction or position indicated.
 DR I am proceeding to the assistance of vessel in distress in position indicated.
 DS I cannot assist you, or vessel indicated.
 NZ Vessel indicated is on fire.
 BKW I have intercepted SOS or Mayday from vessel indicated, in position indicated, am going to her assistance.
 BKX I have received SOS or Mayday from vessel indicated, in position indicated, at time indicated, but am unable to render assistance. Can you assist her.
 EK Do you require assistance, *from, of*.
 EM Do you require immediate assistance.
 EJ Do you require any further assistance.
 ED Vessel indicated requires assistance.
 AK Do you intend to abandon your vessel.
 AG I do NOT intend to abandon my vessel.
 AH You should abandon your vessel as quickly as possible.
 AJ You should NOT abandon your vessel.
 AI You should NOT abandon aircraft. I shall attempt to take you in tow.
 AC Aircraft *indicated if necessary* will have to be abandoned.
 IY I have sunk a vessel *name indicated if necessary*.
 EN What assistance do you require.
 VC Your distress signals are understood. Assistance is coming out to you.
 YC Tug is or number indicated tugs are, on its, their, way to you.
 DN I am coming to your assistance.
 QA Lifeboat, s CANNOT get alongside.
 QH Do you require a lifeboat.

PY	I have NO lifeboat.
QB	Lifeboat CANNOT reach you.
QC	Lifeboat is going to you.
QG	You should send all available lifeboats.
CS	You should endeavour to come alongside.
CT	You should NOT come alongside.
LY	My aircraft is in distress. Stand by me.
DIP	You should keep as close as possible to pick up my people.
IN	You should NOT come any closer.
CR	Is the sea smooth enough for me to alight near you.
CE	Sea is too rough for you to alight.
CD	Sea is smooth enough for you to alight near me.
EA	I will stand by you, or vessel indicated.
SF	Can you discharge some oil to smooth sea.
KM	I will endeavour to connect with line-throwing apparatus.
KR	Can you connect with line-throwing apparatus.
QJ	You should keep a light showing.
IZ	There has been a collision between vessels indicated.
JA	Vessel indicated has been in collision.
LC	You should keep within visual signal distance.
ZL	You should sound whistle or siren at intervals.
ONO	I have rescued number indicated survivors from vessel indicated.

PART FOUR

Towing Signals

These signals should be used only when towing and being towed. They are sent by radiotelephony to confirm visual signals. The attention of all who use them is drawn to the fact that the symbols used do not always have the same meaning here as in single-letter signals of the concise Code.

The signals are transmitted by radiotelephony, in accordance with the spelling table (see Part One).

They are set out in the following table :

Table of Towing Signals

By the ship towing		By the ship towed	
A	Is the towing hawser fast ?	A	Towing hawser is fast.
B	Is all ready for towing ?	B	All is ready for towing.
C	Yes (or Affirmative).	C	Yes (or Affirmative).
D	Shorten in the towing hawser.	D	Shorten in the towing hawser.
E	I am altering my course to starboard.	E	Steer to starboard.
F	Pay out the towing hawser.	F	Pay out the towing hawser.
G	Cast off the towing hawser.	G	Cast off the towing hawser.
H	I must cast off the towing hawser.	H	I must cast off the towing hawser.
I	I am altering my course to port.	I	Steer to port.
J	The towing hawser has parted.	J	The towing hawser has parted.
K	Shall I continue the present course ?	K	Continue the present course.
L	I am stopping my engines.	L	Stop your engines at once.
M	I am keeping away before the sea.	M	Keep away before the sea.
N	No (or Negative).	N	No (or Negative).
O	Man overboard.	O	Man overboard.
P	I must get shelter or anchor as soon as possible	P	Bring me to shelter or to an anchor as soon as possible.
Q	Shall we anchor at once.	Q	I wish to anchor at once.
R	I will go slower.	R	Go slower.
S	My engines are going astern.	S	Go astern.
T	I am increasing speed.	T	Increase speed.
U	You are standing into danger.	U	You are standing into danger.
V	Set sails.	V	I will set sails.
W	I am paying out the towing hawser.	W	I am paying out the towing hawser.
X	Get spare towing hawser ready.	X	Spare towing hawser is ready.
Y	I cannot carry out your order.	Y	I cannot carry out your order.
Z	I am commencing to tow.	Z	Commence towing.

PART FIVE

Radiotelephony Procedure Signals

The following abbreviations are given in the form of a question when followed by the letter B (question mark).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or advice
	Name	
QRA	What is the name of your station ?	The name of my station is ...
	Transmission quality	
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
QRM	Are you being interfered with ?	I am being interfered with.
QRN	Are you troubled by static ?	I am troubled by static.
	Choice of Frequency	
QSW	Will you send on this frequency [<i>or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>] ?	I am going to send on this frequency [<i>or on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>].
QSX	Will you listen to (call sign) on ... kc/s [<i>or Mc/s</i>] ?	I am listening to ... (call sign) on ... kc/s [<i>or Mc/s</i>].
	Traffic	
QRU	Have you anything for me ?	I have nothing for you.
QSL	Can you acknowledge receipt ?	I am acknowledging receipt.
QTC	How many radiotelegrams have you to send ?	I have ... radiotelegrams for you.
QRJ	How many radiotelephone calls have you to book ?	I have ... radiotelephone calls to book.
	Charges	
QRC	By what enterprise are the accounts for charges for your station settled ?	The accounts for charges of my stations are settled by ...
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.

Miscellaneous

- CQ General call to all stations.
- AS Wait . . . minutes.
- K Invitation to transmit (equivalent to English "over").
- OK We agree (or "that is correct").
- VA End of work (equivalent to English "end of message").
- RPT Will you repeat (or I repeat) . . . (if necessary, indicate the part to be repeated).
- ADS Abbreviation designating address of the addressee of the radiotelegram or the number of the called subscriber.
- TXT Abbreviation designating the text of the radiotelegram.
- SIG Abbreviation designating the signature of the radiotelegram.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 664-E
26 November, 1959PLENARY MEETINGReport by the Chairman of Committee 4

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

The Report on Future Policy relating to the use of the radio frequency spectrum, which appears as an Appendix to the present document, was adopted unanimously together with Annexes 1 and 3 at the Twentysixth Meeting of Committee 4. The Delegate of the United States of America indicated that he might have further comments to offer on Annex 1.

The question of the composition and organization of the Panel of Experts gave rise to some discussion at the Thirtyfirst Meeting of Committee 4 as some Delegates found that further information was required on the organization of the work, the number and duration of the meetings of the Panel and also on the cost involved by the activity of the Panel. Other Delegates were of the opinion that it was outside the natural duty of Committee 4 as a frequency allocation committee to deal in greater details with these questions, which could perhaps be taken up by a special group of the Plenary Assembly. Some Delegations were of the opinion that the membership of the Panel should be open to experts from all countries wishing to take part in the work. The majority point of view was that the selection of the experts by a single organ like the Administrative Council was essential in order to obtain a small, effective Panel with experts having as wide a geographical distribution as possible and, at the same time, having qualified experts covering the complete technical field necessary.

It was finally agreed by Committee 4 that the attached Report with Annexes 1, 2 and 3 should be submitted to the Plenary Assembly with the above comments.

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman of Committee 4

Appendix : 1Annexes : 3

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A P P E N D I X

REPORT

ON

FUTURE POLICY RELATING TO THE RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM

4-27.5 Mc/s

1. Committee 4 considers 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 frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s could be relieved. It was further agreed that progress in this direction would necessarily be made slowly.
2. 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 programme could be instituted.
3. As to the nature of such policy decisions, the Committee considered matters such as the following:
 - a) There are uses of the 4-27.5 Mc/s radio frequency 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 frequency 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 programme 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 programme is intimately linked to the financial implications involved. This is because it is cheaper and more convenient in many cases to use radio systems operating on 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 by radio systems operating on frequencies between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, it is the conclusion of Committee 4 that the present trends towards congestion and saturation in the radio frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s will continue. If this estimate of the situation is correct, Committee 4 then envisages that the 4-27.5 Mc/s portion of the radio frequency spectrum will become progressively less useful to Administrations generally for purposes for which it is indispensable.

f) Committee 4 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 Committee 4 that this Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference take steps to have such an agenda prepared. This could be done by a Panel of Experts 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 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 radio frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s.

h) Annex 1 constitutes the Terms of Reference for the aforementioned Panel of Experts 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 radiofrequency 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.

4. Committee 4 also gave consideration to other fundamental aspects of the existing and future frequency problems in other parts of the radio frequency spectrum. It was concluded that the programme recommended above for the radio frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s would not necessarily be applicable for other portions of the radio frequency spectrum and it is believed that these matters should be given separate consideration. However, Committee 4 does not consider that it should take up this work.
5. 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 Committee 4, however, that the Convention and the Radio Regulations already give guidance to Administrations on these matters.
6. 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 radio frequency 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 frequency 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 radio frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s. (In other words, slowing down the present continued increase in saturation of the radio frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s).
7. In submitting this Report, Committee 4 invites the attention of the Plenary Assembly 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.
8. It is further concluded that a programme for the installation of such alternate facilities must actually be instituted before there can be any significant reduction in the pressures on the radio frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s.

9. Annex 2 contains the recommendations on the composition and organization of the Panel of Experts.
10. Annex 3 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 programme referred to in Annex 1.
11. Committee 4 recommends that the Plenary Assembly adopt Annexes 1, 2 and 3.

- Annexes:
- 1 - Terms of Reference for Panel of Experts which will be organized for the sole purpose of devising ways and means to relieve the pressures on the radio frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s.
 - 2 - Composition and organization of the Panel of Experts.
 - 3 - Recommendations.

A N N E X 1

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

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 Telecommunication 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 frequency 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 frequency spectrum between 4-27.5 Mc/s.

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A N N E X 2COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PANEL OF EXPERTS

1. The Panel should comprise seven telecommunication experts who are familiar and closely associated with the design, performance and operation of long-distance telecommunication systems and with their broad economic aspects, together with the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., or his representative, the Secretary General, or his representative specialising in technical assistance, and the Directors of the C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T., or their representatives. The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should act as convenor and the fullest possible use should be made of the resources of the I.F.R.B. throughout the study.
2. When formed, the Panel should meet in Geneva with the I.F.R.B. to discuss methods of procedure and the categories of radio usage between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, which would provide the necessary data for study purposes.
3. When the I.F.R.B. had provided adequate information on categories of use, the Panel would, at this meeting or at subsequent meetings, study each category and determine those which might be satisfied by means other than the use of frequencies between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, and analyse those categories from technical, practical and economic aspects, in consultation with Administrations when necessary.
4. The Panel would, through the Secretary General, obtain information about the facilities available for affording economic assistance to those countries that might need such aid in proceeding with any programmes envisaged by the Panel.
5. The Panel would then prepare a report for the Administrative Council together with its recommendations for transmission to all Administrations for comment.
6. Upon receipt of these comments the Administrative Council would decide whether or not an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference should be called to take the necessary decisions.
7. Taking into consideration the qualifications required for the duties and procedures outlined above, the Ad Hoc Group recommends that:

- a) Administrations be invited to nominate technical experts for membership of the Panel to the Administrative Council before its first meeting in 1960, and to provide a biographical sketch of the experience and technical qualifications of each nominee;
- b) from the list of candidates so obtained the Administrative Council, taking into consideration the need for very highly qualified experts and for achieving as wide a geographical distribution as practicable, should select seven, taking note in this selection that the eleven members (paragraph 2 above) should have knowledge covering:
 - i) Broadcasting techniques
 - ii) HF communication systems
 - iii) Scatter systems
 - iv) Radio relay systems
 - v) Space systems
 - vi) Land and submarine cable systems
 - vii) The broad economic factors in telecommunication planning;
- c) the seven experts, together with the Chairman of the I.F.R.B., or his representative, who might also serve as Chairman of the Panel, the Secretary General, or his specialist in technical assistance, and the Directors of the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T., or their representatives, should form a Panel of eleven to undertake the tasks covered in the terms of reference shown in Annex 1 of Document No. 525 (Rev.).

8. It is suggested that the salaries of the Panel experts should be borne by the Administrations supplying them, that the travelling and living allowances should be borne by the Union and that the Secretary General should supply the secretarial assistance.

A N N E X 3

RECOMMENDATION No. 1

The Administrative Radio Conference:

recognizing that

- a) there is an urgent necessity to reduce the pressure on the High Frequency band of the radio frequency spectrum;
- b) the utilization of modern development in telecommunications technique such as VHF and microwave techniques, coaxial cables, etc. can contribute to this end;
- c) the utilization 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 band by adopting the new techniques to the maximum extent possible;
2. the international organizations 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 radio 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 the radio frequency spectrum (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 band 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 band;
- 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 to 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. 665-E
26 November, 1959COMMITTEE 4

REPORT

Sub-Working Group 4D Express to Committee 4

In the Second Report of Working Group 4D to Committee 4, it was stated in paragraph 7, that certain problems had been referred to a special Sub-Working Group known as 4D Express. The results of the conclusions of this Sub-Working Group with regard to footnotes relating to the bands 47 - 48.5 Mc/s, 56.5 - 58 Mc/s, 68 - 73 Mc/s, 76 - 87.5 Mc/s and 223 - 230 Mc/s and also to a draft recommendation for possible inclusion in the Radio Regulations are given in this Report.

The countries participating in the work of Sub-Working Group 4D Express were as follows:

Austria
Denmark
Federal Republic of Germany
Bulgaria
The United Kingdom
Sweden
Switzerland
Czechoslovakia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It was not possible to reach unanimous agreement upon the proposed footnotes, and, therefore, in this Report, in three cases, alternative footnotes are submitted, in each case the first footnote is that which would be acceptable to all the Delegations taking part in the Sub-Working Group with the exception of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., while the second footnote is that which would be acceptable to the three Delegations named.

Footnote 1First alternative

In Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Roumania, the frequency bands 68 - 73 Mc/s (sound broadcasting) and 76 - 87.5 Mc/s (television) are allocated additionally to the broadcasting service. In these countries, broadcasting stations in these bands shall



be established and operated only in accordance with agreements and associated plans, to be drawn up by a special regional conference to be held not later than 1 May, 1960. In the preparation of plans for the broadcasting service and the associated agreement concerning the fixed and mobile service, account should be taken of the existing allocation to broadcasting in the U.S.S.R. and to the fixed and mobile services in other countries which may be affected. The plans and agreement shall have the object of ensuring that no harmful interference is caused between the broadcasting service and the fixed and mobile service. The countries participating in the conference shall be: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Bielorussia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Austria, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Second alternative

In Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Roumania, the frequency bands 68 - 73 Mc/s (sound broadcasting) and 76 - 87.5 Mc/s (television) are allocated additionally to the broadcasting services. In order to avoid harmful interference between stations of the broadcasting services and the stations of the fixed and mobile services, an appropriate agreement shall be concluded and plans shall be drawn up for the assignment of frequencies among the Administrations concerned. In preparing these plans for the assignment of frequencies and in drawing up appropriate agreements, account should be taken of the existing assignments to stations of the broadcasting service and the fixed and mobile services in countries which may be affected. For that purpose there shall be convened, not later than 1 May, 1960, a special conference in which the following countries shall participate: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Bielorussia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Austria, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Footnote 2

First alternative

In Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the U.S.S.R. the frequency band 223 - 230 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the broadcasting service. The broadcasting service in these countries shall be introduced so as not to cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service and broadcasting stations operating in this frequency band shall be established only in accordance with agreements and associated plans to be concluded at the next European VHF / UHF Broadcasting Conference.

Second alternative

In Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the U.S.S.R. the frequency band 216 - 230 Mc/s is allocated alternatively to the broadcasting service. The broadcasting service in these countries shall be introduced so as not to cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service and broadcasting stations operating in this frequency band shall be established only in accordance with agreements and associated plans to be concluded at the next European VHF / UHF Broadcasting Conference. In order to avoid harmful interference between stations of the broadcasting service and the aeronautical radionavigation service, appropriate agreements shall be concluded and plans shall be drawn up for the assignment of frequencies among the Administrations concerned. In preparing these plans for assignment of frequencies and in drafting appropriate agreements, account should be taken of the existing assignments to stations of the broadcasting services and the aeronautical radionavigation service in countries which may be affected. For that purpose there shall be convened, not later than 1 May, 1960, a special conference in which the following countries will participate: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Bielorussia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Austria, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Footnote 3

First Alternative

In Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the U.S.S.R. the frequency band 47 - 48.5 Mc/s is also allocated on a permitted basis to the fixed and mobile services and the frequency band 56.5 - 58 Mc/s is also allocated on a permitted basis to the fixed service.

Second alternative

The same as the first alternative but with the words "allocated on a permitted basis" replaced by "allocated additionally".

Footnote 4

RR 180 MOD (Rev. 2) In the U.S.S.R. the frequency band 68 - 73 Mc/s and the band 76 - 87.5 Mc/s are allocated alternatively to the broadcasting service. The authorized services in other countries and the broadcasting service in the U.S.S.R. are subject to local agreement in order to avoid mutual harmful interference.

Note

RR 185 MOD and RR 186 to be suppressed and therefore to be shown as RR 185 SUP and RR 186 SUP.

The following draft recommendation was discussed, but could only be accepted by the Delegates of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. with the deletion of the final sentence of paragraph A and the final sentence of paragraph B, but such deletions were not acceptable to the other delegations.

Draft Recommendation

In the preparation of plans for broadcasting stations in the frequency bands 68 - 73 Mc/s and 76 - 87.5 Mc/s at the special region conference referred to in Footnote to the Frequency Allocation Table, the following factors shall be taken into consideration:

- a) The minimum median field strengths to be protected for the broadcasting and for the fixed and mobile services should be the field strengths required for satisfactory service at the limit of service area in rural areas. For frequency modulated sound broadcasting, the figures given in C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 263 should be taken as a guide. For television, the same values of minimum field strength as for frequency modulated sound broadcasting should be used. For fixed and mobile services a tentative figure of $5/\mu\text{V}/\text{metre}$ should be taken.
- b) The protection ratios required for FM sound broadcasting are given in C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 263, and for television in C.C.I.R. Report No. 125 (replacing Warsaw Report No. 82). For fixed and mobile services the protection ratio should be at least 6 db.
- c) When determining the required protection ratios due, account shall be taken of the emitted bandwidth and the receiver selectivity when there is a difference between the frequencies of the desired and interfering signals.
- d) All services should be protected for not less than 90% of the time.
- e) In evaluating the possible degree of interference due regard should be given to the conditions of propagation. The tropospheric wave propagation curves of C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 312 should be used where they apply.

C. W. Sowton

Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 666-E
27 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBER AT PRESENT ENTITLED
"GROUP OF THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES
REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS POSTAL AND
TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY"

The attached letter has been received from the Delegation of the
"Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French
Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency".

Gerald C. Gross

Acting Secretary-General

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

GROUP OF THE DIFFERENT STATES
AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY
THE FRENCH OVERSEAS POSTAL AND
TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY

Geneva, 26 November, 1959

The Secretary-General,
International Telecommunication
Union,
Geneva.

Dear Sir,

I have to request an alteration in the designation of the Member hitherto known as the "Group of the Different States and Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunication Agency".

I should be most grateful if the following title could henceforth be used:

"Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories".

This applies to all documents of the Administrative Radio and the Plenipotentiary Conferences, as well as to all documents published by the Union, and in particular to Annex 1 to the Telecommunication Convention.

Yours faithfully,

For the Head of the Delegation of the
Group of the Different States and
Territories represented by the French
Overseas Postal and Telecommunication
Agency at the Plenipotentiary Conference,
Geneva, 1959

(Signed) C. RAMANITRA

Acting Head of the Delegation

CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATIVE
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

GENEVE, 1959

PROGRAMME DES SEANCES POUR LA SEMAINE DU 30 NOVEMBRE AU 6 DECEMBRE
SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 30 NOVEMBER TO 6 DECEMBER
PROGRAMA DE SESIONES DEL 30 DE NOVIEMBRE AL 6 DE DICIEMBRE

Document N° 667-FES
27 novembre 1959

	30 Lundi Monday Lunes				1 Mardi Tuesday Martes				2 Mercredi Wednesday Miércoles				3 Jeudi Thursday Jueves				4 Vendredi Friday Viernes				5 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								A	A			A	A			A		A	A		
Com. 1															E*)									
Com. 4				A			A	A									B	B						
Com. 5	C	C			C	C			C	C			A	A			C	C						
G.T. 5A (5A1-5A2)			F	F			F	F			F	F			F	F			F	F	F	F		
Com. 6							C	C												A				
G.T. Com. 6	L	L			L	L			L	L			L	L			L	L						
Com. 7									D	D							D	D						
S.Com. 7A	D	D					D	D			D	D			D	D			D	D				
S.Com. 7B					D	D							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	K	K

*) A 18 h. 30.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document N° 668-FES
26 novembre 1959COMMISSION 7
COMMITTEE 7
COMISIÓN 7DOCUMENT N° 476 - COMMENTAIRES DE LA COMMISSION 4.

Lors de sa 26ème séance, la Commission 4 a examiné en particulier les propositions concernant les numéros 238 et 262 du Règlement des radio-communications (Document N° 476) et les a jugées incompatibles. Elle a décidé que, pour éliminer l'incompatibilité de ces deux propositions, les mots "Sous réserve des dispositions du numéro 238" seraient ajoutés au début du texte du numéro 262.

DOCUMENT NO. 476 - COMMENTS OF COMMITTEE 4

At its Twentysixth Meeting, Committee 4 concluded that the proposals for Nos. 238 and 262 of the Radio Regulations included in Document No. 476 were inconsistent and that this inconsistency could be removed by adding at the beginning of No. 262 the words "except as provided in No. 238".

DOCUMENTO N.º 476 - COMENTARIOS DE LA COMISIÓN 4

En su 26.^a sesión, la Comisión 4 ha llegado a la conclusión de que las proposiciones para los números 238 y 262 del Reglamento de Radio- comunicaciones que figuran en el Documento N.º 476 son contradictorias, y que esta contradicción podría evitarse añadiendo al principio del N.º 262 las palabras: "Salvo lo dispuesto en el número 238".

Le Président par interim
The Acting Chairman
El Presidente en funciones

Y. Nomura

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 669-E
27 November, 1959COMMITTEE 5ARTICLE 12Internal Regulations of the International
Frequency Registration Board

- 362 (MOD)* § 1. The Board shall meet as frequently as necessary to deal expeditiously with its work and, normally, at least once a week.
- 363 MOD § 2. (1) The members of the Board shall elect from among their number a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, each to hold office for a term of one year or until their successors are duly elected. Thereafter, the Vice-Chairman shall succeed annually to the Chairmanship and a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.
- 364 NOC (2) In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Board shall elect a temporary Chairman for the occasion from among its members.
- 365 MOD § 3. (1) Each member of the Board, including the Chairman, shall have one vote. Voting by proxy or by correspondence is not allowed.
- 366 MOD (2) The minutes shall indicate whether a finding was unanimous or by a majority.

* This drafting amendment relates to Spanish text only.



368 NOC

(3) A quorum of the Board shall be one-half of the number of members of the Board. If, however, the verdict of such a quorum on a question coming before it is not unanimous, the question shall be referred for decision at a later meeting at which at least two-thirds of the total number of members of the Board are present. If these calculations result in a fraction, the fraction shall be rounded up to a whole number.

367 MOD

(4) The Board shall endeavour to reach its decisions by unanimous agreement. If the Board fails in that endeavour, it shall thereafter decide the problem on the basis of a two-thirds majority vote of the members present and voting for or against.

369 SUP

370 MOD

§ 5. The documents of the Board, which shall comprise a complete record of its official actions and minutes of its meetings, shall be maintained by the Board in the working languages of the Union as defined in the Convention; for this purpose, as well as for the meetings of the Board, the necessary linguistic personnel, and such other facilities as may be required, shall be provided by the Secretary-General. A copy of all documents of the Board shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Board.

371 SUP

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No 670-FES
CORRIGENDUM No 1
1er décembre 1959

COMMISSION 5
COMITEE 5
COMISION 5

C O R R I G E N D U M

A P P E N D I C E 1

Le modèle de fiche joint à l'ADDENDUM No 1 au Document No 670 doit être inséré dans le Document No DT 849, à la page 2.

D'autre part, le modèle de fiche joint à l'ADDENDUM No 1 au Document No DT 849 est à insérer dans le Document No 670, à la page 6.

A P P E N D I X 1

The form of notice attached to the ADDENDUM No.1. to Document No.670 should be inserted in Document No.849, as page 2.

Furthermore, the form of notice attached to ADDENDUM No.1 to Document No.DT 849 should be inserted in Document No.670, as page 6.

A P P E N D I C E 1

Insértese en el Documento N.º 670, página 6, el modelo de formulario incluido en el ADDENDUM N.º 1 al Documento N.º DT 849.

Por otra, insértese en el Documento N.º DT 849, página 2, el modelo de formulario incluido en el ADDENDUM N.º 1 al Documento N.º



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 670-E
ADDENDUM No. 1
30 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

APPENDIX 1

The 2 sheets attached should be inserted in Document No. 670.

- 1) Form of notice as page 6
- 2) Annex as page 21

Annexes : 2



A. FORM OF NOTICE *

FOR USE IN SUBMITTING TO THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTER ON BOARD

BC

6 Class of station

A SEASONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SCHEDULE

OR A CHANGE THERETO

(See Article 11a)

(a) Notifying Administration

(b) Assignment for the particular season

(c) Change of characteristics of an assignment for the season

(d) Deletion of an assignment for the season

(e) { Notice No. : _____
Date : _____

kc/s

1a Assigned frequency

kc/s

1b Alternative frequency

Mc/s

1c Frequency band

Season: MARCH MAY SEPT NOV.
 Year :
 Other date: _____

2c Date of putting into use in the particular season

3 Call sign (Identification)

4a Name of transmitting station

4b Country

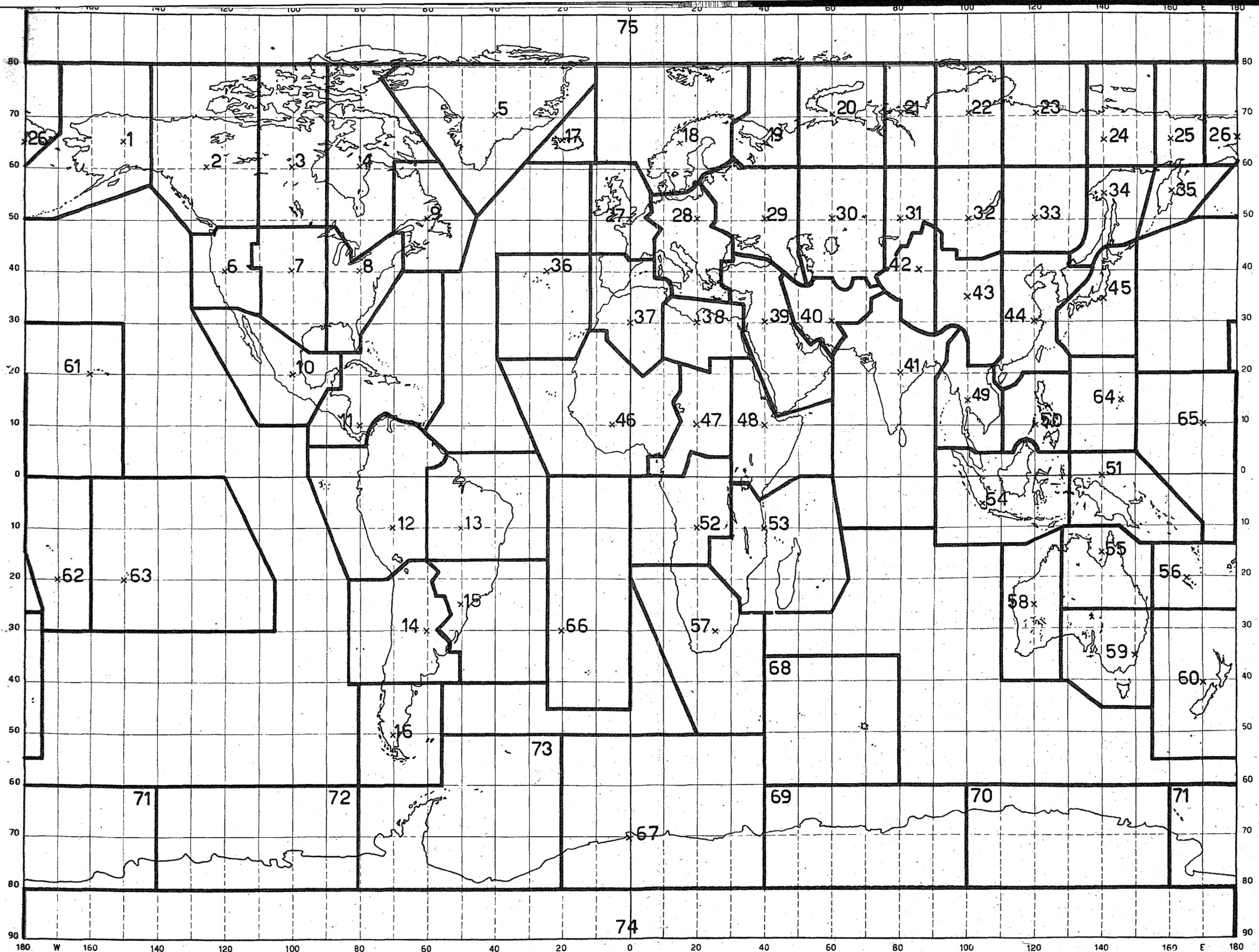
4c Longitude and latitude of the transmitter site

Zone(s) or Area(s) of Reception 5a	Class of emission and necessary bandwidth 7	Power (kW) 8	Transmitting Antenna Characteristics					Hours of Operation (G.M.T.) 10	Other frequencies simultaneously utilized for same programme to the same area(s) 11	Supplementary Information
			Azimuth of max. radiation 9a	Angular width in radiation main lobe 9b	Antenna gain in db 9c	Angle of elevation 9d	Type of Antenna 9e			

12b _____ Name and Postal Address }
 _____ Telegraphic Address } Administration

COORD/ _____
 Other Information: _____

* The actual size of the notice is a matter for individual Administration



ZONES GÉOGRAPHIQUES POUR LA RADIODIFFUSION

GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES FOR BROADCASTING

ZONAS GEOGRÁFICAS PARA RADIODIFUSIÓN

ANNEXE A L'APPENDICE I
ANNEX TO APPENDIX I
ANEXO AL APÉNDICE I

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

Document No. 670-E
November, 1959.

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

APPENDIX I

- A. Basic characteristics to be furnished for notification under No. 314 of the Regulations.
- B. Basic characteristics to be furnished for notification under No. 315 of the Regulations.
- Ba. Basic characteristics to be furnished for notification under No. 318a of the Regulations.
- C. Form of Notice.
- D. General Instructions for using the Notice.



A. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS TO BE FURNISHED FOR NOTIFICATION UNDER NO.314
OF THE REGULATIONS

Column 1 Assigned Frequency

Column 2c Date of putting into use

Column 3 Call Sign (Identification)

(This is not a basic characteristic for stations referred to in No. 411a Note 1)

Column 4a Name of the transmitting station

Column 4b Country in which the transmitting station is located

Column 4c Longitude and latitude of the transmitter site

Column 5a Locality(ies) or Area(s) with which communication is established.

(This is not a basic characteristic for land, earth, radio-determination land, (radionavigation land or radiolocation land), standard frequency stations or for ground based stations in the meteorological aids service).

Column 5b Length of circuit (km)

(This is a basic characteristic only for land, earth, radio-determination land, (radionavigation land or radiolocation land) and standard frequency stations).

Column 6 Class of station and nature of service

Column 7 Class of emission, necessary bandwidth and description of transmission.

Column 8 Power (in kW)

Column 9a Azimuth of maximum radiation

Column 10 Maximum hours of operation of the circuit to each locality or area (G.M.T.)

Column 11 Megacycle order of the other frequencies normally utilized for the same circuit.

(This is a basic characteristic only for fixed stations within the range 4 000 kc/s to 28 000 kc/s).

Supplementary information: reference frequency or frequencies, if any.

B. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS TO BE FURNISHED FOR NOTIFICATION UNDER NO.315
OF THE REGULATIONS

Column 1	Assigned Frequency
Column 2c	Date of putting into use
Column 4a	The letter "R"
Column 4b	Country in which the receiving (land or earth) station is located
Column 4c	Longitude and Latitude of the site of the receiving (land or earth) station
Column 5a	Name of the receiving (land or earth) station
Column 5b	Maximum distance in km between mobile or space stations and the receiving (land or earth) station
Column 6	Class of mobile or space stations and nature of service
Column 7	Class of emission of mobile or space stations and necessary bandwidth
Column 8	Highest power used by the mobile or space stations
Column 10	Maximum hours of operation of the mobile or space stations

Ba. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS TO BE FURNISHED FOR NOTIFICATION UNDER NO.318a
OF THE REGULATIONS

Column 1	Assigned Frequency
Column 2c	Date of putting into use
Column 4b	Country in which the transmitting station is located
Column 5a	Locality(ies) or area(s) with which communication is established
Column 6	Class of station and nature of service
Column 7	Class of emission, necessary bandwidth and description of transmission
Column 8	Power (in kW)
Column 10	Maximum hours of operation of the circuit to each locality or area (G.M.T.)

(Insert here the form of notice)

D. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. A separate notice shall be sent to the I.F.R.B. for notifying:
 - Each new frequency assignment,
 - Any change in the characteristics of a frequency assignment recorded in the Master International Frequency Register, (hereinafter called the Master Register),
 - Any total deletion of a frequency assignment recorded in the Master Register.
2. Frequencies prescribed by the Radio Regulations for common use, such as 500 kc/s, or 182 kc/s, should not be notified (See No. 316).
3. Separate entries, in Columns 6 to 10, should be made for the various basic characteristics when they do not apply to the assignment as a whole, for instance when the class of emission or the power differs according to the localities 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 of a frequency by a station,
 - or
 - the first use of an additional 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 recorded in the Master Register.
 - (1) In the case where existing particulars (including the frequency) 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.
- e) The serial number of the notice and the date the notice is sent to the Board shall be shown here.

NOTES CONCERNING INFORMATION TO BE ENTERED IN THE NOTICE

PERTAINING TO SPECIFIC COLUMNS OF THE MASTER REGISTER

Column 1 Assigned Frequency

- 1. Indicate the assigned frequency as defined in Article 1, in kc/s up to 30 000 kc/s inclusive, and in Mc/s above 30 000 kc/s.
- 2. This information is a basic characteristic

Column 2c Date of putting into use

- 1. In the case of a new assignment, insert the date (actual or foreseen, as appropriate) of putting the frequency assignment into use.
- 2. Whenever the assignment is changed in any of its basic characteristics, as defined in this Appendix except in the case of a change in Column 3, 4a or 11, then the date to be indicated shall be that of the latest change (actual or foreseen, as appropriate).
- 3. This information is a basic characteristic.

Column 3 Call Sign (Identification)

1. Indicate the Call Sign or other identification used in accordance with Article 19.
2. This information is a basic characteristic, except for stations referred to in Nos. 318a and [411a Note 1] or when the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 315.

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.

However, when the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 315, the indication to be given in Column 4 is as follows:

- 4a The letter "R"
- 4b The country in which the receiving (land or earth) station is located.
- 4c The geographical coordinates (in degrees and minutes) of the site of the receiving (land or earth) station.

The information to be supplied for Columns 4a, 4b and 4c is a basic characteristic. However, for stations referred to in No. 318a only the information to be supplied in Column 4b is a basic characteristic.

Column 5a Locality(ies) or Area(s) with which communication is established.

1. Indicate in this column only the locality(ies) or area(s) to which the frequency is normally used.
2. For fixed stations, indicate the name of the locality by which the receiving station is known or in which it is situated.
 - a) Reception points may be grouped and entered collectively as areas in this column if all other basic characteristics of the frequency assignment are the same with respect to each such point and provided the area is well-defined and sufficiently small to make it easy to forecast the conditions of the use of the frequency from the propagation point of view.
 - b) Similarly, in the case of one-way simultaneous transmissions to multiple points, representative points outlining the area being served may be indicated, but it should be specified as Supplementary Information that this is simultaneous transmission.

- c) In the case of a network composed of stations inter-communicating on the same frequency, the symbol ZN shall be entered in Column 6a. When the same frequency is used for two or more networks of the same Administration, each network should be identified by a separate letter following the network symbol ZN, e.g. ZN-A, ZN-B, etc..
- d) In the case of a network, as well as in the case where a frequency is used in a specific area by numerous stations under the jurisdiction of the same Administration, it is necessary to notify only sufficient stations to define the area of operation, provided that that area is well defined and sufficiently small to make it easy to forecast the conditions of the use of the frequency from the propagation point of view.
3. For land, earth, radiodetermination land, (radionavigation land or radiolocation land), standard frequency stations and ground based stations in the meteorological aids service, it is not necessary to indicate any information in this column.
4. For broadcasting stations, the areas of reception should be indicated. Each area should be either a country or one of the zones indicated on the map annexed to this Appendix.
5. For reception in the circumstances described in No. 315, the name of the locality by which the receiving (land or earth) station is known or in which it is situated, should be indicated.

6. In the case of a notification under No. 318a in a frequency band above 28 000 kc/s, each area in which the particular frequency is used should be clearly defined in order to assist coordination with other Administrations.
7. This information is a basic characteristic, except for paragraph 3 above.

Column 5b Length of circuit (km)

1. The length of the circuit in km should be indicated in this column.
2. For reception in the circumstances described in No. 315, the maximum distance between the mobile or space stations and the receiving (land or earth) station should be indicated.
3. This information is not a basic characteristic except in the case of paragraph 2 above, and in the case of land, earth, radiodetermination land, (radionavigation land or radiolocation land) and standard frequency stations. In these latter cases, the distances shown shall represent the service ranges.

Column 6 Class of station and nature of service

1. Indicate the class of station and nature of service performed, using the symbols shown in Appendix 7.
2. When the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 315, the class of station and nature of service applicable to the mobile or space stations should be indicated.
3. This information is a basic characteristic.

Column 7 Class of emission, necessary bandwidth and description of transmission.

1. Indicate, for each locality or area of reception shown in Column 5a, the class of emission, necessary bandwidth and description of transmission, in accordance with Article 2 and Appendix 5.
2. When the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 315, the particulars to be indicated are those applicable to the mobile or space stations.
3. This information is a basic characteristic.

Column 8 Power (in kW)

1. The power supplied to the antenna transmission line shall be notified as follows, according to the class of emission:
 - a) Carrier power (P_c) for A3 sound broadcasting (See No. 63a);
 - b) Mean power (P_m) for other amplitude modulated emissions using unkeyed full carrier, and for all frequency modulated emissions (See No. 63);
 - c) Peak envelope power (P_p) for all classes of emission other than those referred to in a) or b), including A5 television (vision) (See No. 61).
2. In the frequency bands above 28 000 kc/s, the power notified may be either the effective radiated power (See No. 64d), or the power supplied to the antenna transmission line. In the latter case, the antenna gain (Column 9c) is a basic characteristic.

3. The appropriate symbol P_c , P_m or P_p shall follow the indication of the value of the power. In cases where the effective radiated power is notified, this symbol shall be followed by the letter "e".
4. The power normally used to each locality or area of reception shown in Column 5a shall be indicated.
5. When the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 315, the power of the mobile or space stations should be indicated. If not all of the stations use the same power, the highest power should be indicated.
6. This information is a basic characteristic.

Column 9 Transmitting antenna characteristics

Column 9a 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.
3. This information is a basic characteristic, except for stations referred to in No. 318a or when the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 315.

Column 9b and 9c

If the radiation characteristics of the antenna concerned differ from those recommended by the C.C.I.R., the following information should be notified in Columns 9b and 9c:

Column 9b Angular width of radiation main lobe

The total angle in the horizontal plane, in degrees, within which the radiation power in any direction is not more than 6 db less than the power radiated in the direction of maximum radiation, should be indicated.

Column 9c Antenna gain (db)

1. The relative gain of the antenna in the direction of maximum radiation for the assigned frequency should be indicated.
(See No. 65b).
2. In the frequency bands above 28 000 kc/s, the antenna gain is a basic characteristic in the case where the power notified in Column 8 is the power supplied to the antenna transmission line.
It is not a basic characteristic if the effective radiated power is notified in Column 8.

Column 10 Maximum hours of operation of the circuit to each locality or area (G.M.T.)

1. When the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No.315, the maximum hours of operation are those relating to the mobile or space stations.

2. As complementary information, indicate by a letter "I" any part of the period during which the operation of the circuit is intermittent.
3. This information is a basic characteristic, except for paragraph 2 above.

Column 11 Megacycle Order of the other frequencies normally utilized for the same circuit.

1. If the notified frequency is the only frequency used for the particular circuit, the indication "Nil" shall be inserted in this column.
2. In the case of a meteorological or press broadcast transmission intended to cover a large area, the separate notice made for each frequency assignment required for transmission to each specific part of this area should indicate "Nil" in this column, subject to the condition that the specific area notified in Column 5a satisfies the conditions laid down in sub-paragraph 2a relating to that column.
3. In cases other than those mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2, the megacycle order of the other frequencies normally used for the circuit over the whole of the solar cycle shall be indicated. For this purpose, the megacycle order shall be calculated according to the following ranges:

<u>Range</u>	<u>Megacycle Order</u>
4 000 - 5 999 kc/s	5
6 000 - 7 999 kc/s	7
26 000 } 27 999 kc/s	} 27

4. This information is a basic characteristic for fixed stations between 4 000 kc/s and 28 000 kc/s.

Column 12a Operating Administration or Company*

This information is not a basic characteristic, but it is recommended it be supplied in cases where the same agency operates in more than one country.

Column 12b Postal and telegraphic address of the Administration responsible for the station.*

1. 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).
2. This information is not a basic characteristic.

* 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 supplementary information supplied by the Administration should be indicated within the frame provided on the notice.

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 the indication "Nil".
2. Indicate after the symbol COORD/----- the name of any Administration with which coordination has been effected for the use of the frequency; if no coordination has been effected, the indication "Nil" should be inserted. In the case of a notification under No. 318a in a frequency band above 28 000 kc/s, the area or areas of the actual agreed use to which the coordination refers, should be indicated.
3. In any case where there are one or more reference frequencies in a particular transmission (e.g. in the case of (a) the frequency of the reduced carrier in an independent or single sideband emission, and (b) the frequencies of the audio and video carriers in a television emission), such reference frequencies shall be supplied.

4. Any other information which the Administration considers to be relevant should be indicated, such as, for example, an indication that the assignment concerned would be operating in accordance with No. 88 of the Radio Regulations, or information concerning the use of the notified frequency if such use is restricted or if the frequency is not used during all the time which is possible according to propagation conditions.
5. Only the information specified in paragraph 3 above is a basic characteristic; it is recommended, however, that the information under paragraphs 1 and 2 above be supplied.

Annex: 1

(Insert here the Annex)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 671-E
27 November 1959

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

of the

Ninth Plenary Meeting

23 November 1959 at 3 p.m.

Chairman:

Mr. Charles J. Acton (Canada)

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentine Republic)
Dr. M. B. Sarwate (Republic of India)

Deputy Secretary of the
Conference:

Mr. Clifford Stead

Subjects discussed:

1. Procedure for the election of Members of the I.F.R.B. (Document No. 621)
2. Second series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee
(Document No. 573)
3. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Netherlands, Surinam,
Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea" (Document No. 612)



The following Delegations were present:

Afghanistan; Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of); Argentine (Republic); Australia (Commonwealth of); Austria; Belgium; Bielrussian 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; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Ghana; Greece; Hungarian People's Republic; India (Republic of); Indonesia (Republic of); Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Israel (State of); Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Malaya (Federation of); Morocco (Kingdom of); Mexico; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Poland (People's Republic of); Portugal; Portuguese Oversea Provinces; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian S.S.R.; Roumanian People's Republic; 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, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay (Oriental Republic of); Venezuela (Republic of).

A representative of Liberia was also present as an observer.

Privating Operating Agencies: Portuguese Marconi Radio Company.

The Chairman recalled that the termination date of the Conference was rapidly approaching. Unfortunately, due to unforeseen delays, it appeared rather doubtful that they would be able to meet the date fixed for the signature of white texts, i.e. 15 December, which was extremely regrettable. He therefore appealed to all delegates to accept majority opinion in Committees and Working Groups, and cooperate in the speeding up of the work, to enable the Conference to keep as closely as possible to its target dates.

1. Procedure for the election of members of the I.F.R.B. (Document No. 621)

The Chairman announced that the Plenipotentiary Conference had set up working groups to deal with the procedure for the election of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General. He suggested that the Radio Conference adopt a similar course. Consideration of the matter in a subsequent Plenary Meeting would certainly be facilitated if delegates had before them the recommendations of an Ad Hoc working group.

He therefore proposed that a working group be established consisting of the following delegations: Brazil, Ceylon, U.S.A., Ethiopia, France Japan, U.S.S.R., U.K., and the United Arab Republic; he would preside the group himself and its terms of reference would be to draw up

recommendations as to the procedure for the election of the I.F.R.B. and the date upon which the new Board would take office, taking Document No. 621 into account and the criterion of geographical distribution.

The Chairman's proposal was unanimously approved.

2. Second series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee (Document No. 573)

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee, for the sake of clarity, repeated the explanation he had given at a previous Plenary Meeting that the abbreviation (MOD) used in Document No. 573 referred to a change in drafting which might concern one, two or all three languages.

The presentation of the tables would be improved and typing errors would be corrected before the document was re-issued; he proposed that the Plenary Meeting should not go into detail on such matters.

The Chairman appealed to delegates not to discuss typographical errors, but to bring them to the attention of the Secretariat or the Drafting Committee after the meeting.

Article 2

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee referred to the third sentence of No. 85 on page 2-07 where it was specified that the use of kc/s, Mc/s and Gc/s as stipulated therein might be waived in certain cases. When several decimal figures were involved, it would be clearer to use kc/s. He therefore requested confirmation from the Plenary Meeting that expressions such as those appearing in the last line of No. 92 on page 2-09 could be considered to come under the "reasonable departures" mentioned in No. 85.

There being no objection, that procedure was unanimously approved.

In reply to a question raised by the Delegates of Australia (also Chairman of the Sub-Working Group which had undertaken the revision of the Section concerned) and Israel, the Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of the United States proposed that the Chairmen of the Drafting Committee and Committee 6 should be given the authority to delete the words "and phototelegraphy" under e) at the top of page 2-02, if it proved correct that phototelegraphy had been defined in Committee 6 as a branch of facsimile.

There being no objection, the proposal by the Delegate of the United Kingdom was unanimously approved.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that he had received a letter from the Chairman of Committee 6 pointing out that in accordance with a recent decision taken in that Committee, "P1" on the last line of page 2-04 should be replaced by "P1D". It was decided to make that amendment, although the Delegate of Australia did not agree that such a symbol was correct, but did not press the point. He felt, however, that a note should be inserted on the subject.

With the drafting changes submitted by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and the Delegates of the Philippines, Australia, Malaya and the United States of America, the text of Article 2 was approved.

Article 3

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that the text of No. 87 was incomplete, insofar as it covered only those frequencies which were entered in the Master International Frequency Register. As all delegates knew, some frequency assignments such as those of certain mobile services, amateur stations, etc., were not entered in the Register, according to the Radio Regulations. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that all frequency assignments should be given protection against harmful interference whether they were entered in the Register or not, and therefore proposed that the text after "in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference" should be replaced by: "to existing stations using assigned frequencies in accordance with these Regulations".

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo made the following statement:

" The Delegation of the Belgian Congo supports the principles of Article 3, which is why we signed the Radio Regulations at Atlantic City without reservations.

" Experience has shown, however, that in one important respect it is impossible to apply Article 3, at any rate in our country. We have in fact been obliged to place all of our national broadcasting out of band for the sake of audibility and freedom from interference.

" Since it is only the high frequency bands that are suitable for broadcasting in our climate, this is a matter of vital importance to our country and one which calls for the very firmest stand. Therefore, we are unable to accept Article 3 without reservations, for we cannot compromise our vital needs or even run the risk of doing so; nor on the other hand can we enter into undertakings that we should not be able to respect.

" None of the Conference Committees debating broadcasting questions has yet arrived at a solution in which we can place our trust, and the effective solutions put forward by our own Delegation have been rejected.

" We shall therefore be able to pledge our respect for Article 3, but only insofar as its provisions will allow us to satisfy our essential national broadcasting requirements. Our country will make the appropriate reservation when it signs the Radio Regulations."

The Delegate of the United States of America said that the amendment proposed by the U.S.S.R. would undermine the whole purpose of the I.F.R.B. because it would mean that an in-band fixed assignment which was in operation would be entitled to protection from harmful interference even if it had not been notified to the I.F.R.B. With regard to the

statement by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. concerning the mobile service, there were adequate provisions in the Radio Regulations for the protection of ship stations. The method of operation and system of notification set forth in Chapter 4 adequately covered that point. The problem of international protection among amateurs did not arise; it was customary to provide world-wide bands for that service. He was therefore opposed to the U.S.S.R. amendment to No. 87.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee favoured the text given in Document No. 573. The whole purpose of the notification of frequency assignments to the I.F.R.B. was to obtain international recognition thereof. He could not see how an Administration could select a frequency "in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference" if it did not know which frequencies had to be protected in that part of the spectrum.

The Delegate of Spain supported the statements made by the Delegates of France and the United States of America but felt, nevertheless, that the text of No. 87 was not quite adequate, and might be considered to contradict the terms of Article 5 regarding the priority of in-band assignments.

The Delegate of Pakistan wondered why the original Atlantic City text could not be retained.

The Delegate of Israel made the following statement:

" With regard to Article 3 and High Frequency Broadcasting, the Israeli Delegation finds itself in the same position as that of the Belgian Congo. We therefore subscribe to what was said in this respect."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, for the reasons explained by the Delegates of France and the United States of America, opposed the amendment to No. 87 proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had felt that the proposed amendment was in the interests of all services but, if a majority of delegates did not support it, he would not press the matter.

The Chairman of Committee 4 and the Delegate of Pakistan pointed out that the text of No. 87 had been approved provisionally in Committee 4 pending a decision on the subject in Committee 5. It might therefore be advisable to hold the text of No. 87 in abeyance until a final decision had been taken in Committee 5 with regard to the questions raised in Document No. 242 Rev.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee had no objection to leaving No. 87 in abeyance, but hoped that Committee 5 would deal with the matter rapidly. He pointed out that such a course would only delay publication as a pink document for some time.

The Chairman of Committee 5, in reply to the Chairman, said that it should be possible for Committee 5 to have an answer ready for consideration by a Plenary Meeting the following Saturday.

The Delegate of Mexico suggested that, to save time, any text which depended on action in another Committee before it could be issued in final form should not go through the Drafting Committee.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Mexico for his suggestion, which he intended to raise in a meeting of Committee Chairmen.

It was decided that the text of No. 87 would be left in abeyance, pending a decision by Committee 5 on the subject.

The Delegate of Cuba reserved the right to submit comments on Article 3 at a later date, in respect of the frequencies above 27,500 kc/s (in which connection he was in favour of the status quo), and high frequency broadcasting.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee asked whether the Plenary Meeting was of the opinion that the word "regions" in No. 90 referred to Regions 1, 2 and 3 as defined elsewhere in the Regulations, and if so, whether a capital "R" should be used in all three languages. So far no definition had been given of a "sub-region".

The Delegate of the United States of America, supported by the Delegate of Mexico, preferred the system adopted in the Atlantic City English text of No. 90. "Regions" with a capital "R" denoted the Regions defined in Article 5, and ambiguity was avoided by the use of the adjective "regional" as mentioned in footnote 100.1, which did not necessarily relate to the three Regions defined for purposes of frequency allocation.

There being no objection, it was unanimously decided that the system used in the Atlantic City English text would be adopted in the English, French and Spanish texts in the future; "Regions" with a capital "R" would be used in the case of the Regions defined in Article 5, and with a small "r" in all other cases.

Subject to drafting changes proposed by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and the Delegate of Spain, and the fact that No. 87 would be held in abeyance pending a decision by Committee 5, the text of Article 3 was approved.

Article 4

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee pointed out that No. 92 had been accepted provisionally with regard to the limits 5 060 and 27 500 kc/s.

It was unanimously decided, on the suggestion of the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, that No. 94a would be transferred to the end of Article 4 and become No. 96 a.

The Delegate of Spain thought that paragraph 96a should have been considered by Committee 5, and suggested that they deal with it provisionally in the Plenary Meeting and then submit it to Committee 5.

The Delegates of Paraguay and Spain suggested drafting changes to No. 96a.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that all texts should be considered by all the appropriate Committees but stressed that the closing date of the Conference was rapidly approaching and the work would have to be speeded up.

There being no objection, it was decided that the present text of No. 96a would remain as it stood in Document No. 573.

It was agreed that the Chairmen of Committee 4 and the Drafting Committee would decide between them whether "any of" should be deleted from the English text of No. 94.

Subject to the above amendments, the text of Article 4 was approved.

Article 16

It was decided that the Chairmen of Committees 6 and 4, and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, should prepare a revised text of No. 396b to avoid ambiguity and introduce a reference to amplified modulation, since it was only in connection with amplitude modulation that it was important for single sideband emissions to be used to the maximum extent possible.

Subject to the revision of No. 396b, and to drafting changes proposed by the Delegates of Malaya and Ireland, the text of Article 16 was approved.

Article 17 - Approved.

Article 21 - Approved.

Article 23 - Approved.

Article 27 - Approved.

Article 31 - Approved.

Article 32 - Approved.

Article 43

The Delegates of Ireland, Colombia, and Spain thought that the reference to Morse code should be deleted from No. 1010, since such a knowledge would not be required for the modern apparatus used in many experimental stations.

The Delegate of the Territories of the United States of America said that similar arguments had been discussed in Committee but it had been decided that the text of No. 1010 should be retained as it stood to cover the case of experimental stations operating on frequencies on which the Morse code was used. To avoid the possibility of harmful interference on such frequencies, operators should be able to understand what was going on on the frequencies they were using.

A vote was taken as to whether the reference to Morse code should be deleted from No. 1010 and by 8 votes to 48, with 7 abstentions, it was decided to retain the text of No. 1010 as given in Document No. 573.

Article 43 was therefore approved.

Article 45 - Approved, subject to a drafting change proposed by the Delegate of Venezuela.

Appendix 5

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee, supported by the Delegate of the U.S.A., thought that it might be possible to improve the wording of the two paragraphs at the top of page 2-23, and suggested that a revised text be prepared. He also pointed out that the Spanish presentation of the tables on pages 2-24 to 2-28 inclusive was not in conformity with the English and French versions. That would, however, be corrected when the pink document was issued.

It was unanimously decided to authorize the Chairman of the Drafting Committee to make any changes necessary to improve the wording of the first two paragraphs on page 2-23.

It was also decided that the Chairman of Committee 6 would ascertain whether the designations of emissions "6 25015" on page 2-25 and "0.6F1" on page 2-26 were correct, and inform the Chairman of the Drafting Committee accordingly. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, however, pointed out that the text on page 2-06 merely specified that bandwidths should generally be expressed to a maximum of three significant figures, but did not stipulate that it was imperative to do so.

Appendix 5 was therefore approved.

Recommendation (pages 2-29 to 2-31) - Approved.

Resolution (page 2-32) - Approved, with the addition of a title to make the Resolution easier to find.

Resolution (page 2-33)

It was decided, on a suggestion from the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, that the title in the English and Spanish versions would incorporate the first two lines of the text as in the French version.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic made the following statement:

"With reference to the Resolution on page 2-33, the United Arab Republic Delegation would like to point out that, due to the great congestion in the high frequency broadcasting bands, especially the 7 Mc/s band, our Administration has been operating for several years on essential national broadcasting out of band, i.e. 7 000 to 7 100 kc/s, as this band is allocated on a world-wide basis to the amateur service. We are ready to move in-band if the I.F.R.B. selects for our Administration the required free channels in-band."

The Delegate of Pakistan made the following statement:

"The Delegation of Pakistan feels that paragraphs Nos. a) and b) on page 2-33 of blue Document No. 573 are inconsistent with paragraph No. d) of the same document. The Delegation of Pakistan is not satisfied with the position of allocations in the band 7 Mc/s to 7.3 Mc/s and therefore reserves its position on the Resolution regarding out-of-band broadcasting and requests that this statement be recorded in the minutes of this Plenary."

The Delegate of Ceylon made the following statement:

"The Ceylon Delegation considers that paragraphs a) and b) on page 2-33 of Document No. 573 (blue) are inconsistent with paragraph d) of the same page. In view of this inconsistency, it is not possible for the Delegation of Ceylon to ensure that broadcasting in these bands in Region 3 will not cause harmful interference to amateurs in Region 2 using the same bands."

The Delegate of Portugal also reserved the position of his Delegation with regard to the 7 000 - 7 100 kc/s and 7 100 - 7 300 kc/s bands.

The Resolution on page 2-33 of Document No. 573 was approved.

Subject to the drafting changes mentioned, and with the exception of No. 87 (Art. 3) which was held in abeyance pending a decision by Committee 5, Document No. 573 was approved.

The Chairman requested Committee Chairmen handling various details of Document No. 573 to cooperate in doing so as speedily as possible, so that a pink document could be issued without delay.

3. Designation of the Member at present entitled "Netherlands, Surinan, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea" (Document No. 612)

The Delegate of Indonesia made the following statement:

"When asking for the floor I do realize that this Conference is not a political one, and that discussions of a political nature fall outside the scope and competence of this Conference. Nevertheless I feel compelled to make a few remarks in connection with Document No. 612 which has a political background.

" At the fourth Plenary Meeting of this Conference, at discussions on Document No. 261, the Indonesian Delegation submitted to this assembly a reservation in regard to Indonesia's right on the territory of Irian Barat (New Guinea).

" I wish to state that, constitutionally, Irian Barat is and will remain an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia, notwithstanding the fact that this territory is still illegally occupied by the Netherlands.

" My Government does not recognize any Government to be the true representative of Irian Barat other than the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

" As a consequence and in view of the aforementioned reasons, the Indonesian Delegation strongly opposes the move of the Netherlands¹ Delegation as is contained in the Annex to Document No. 612 and strongly opposes the adoption of the contents of that document.

" The Indonesian Delegation therefore maintains its statement regarding Indonesia's right on that territory."

The Delegate of the Netherlands referred to the statement made by the Netherlands Delegation at the fourth Plenary Meeting of the Conference, appearing on pages 9 and 10 of Document No. 330.

Document No. 612 was noted.

The meeting rose at 5.10 p.m.

Rapporteur:	Deputy Secretary of the Conference:	Chairman:
V. Bouladon	C. Stead	Charles J. Acton

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 672-E
26 November, 1959COMMITTEE 6
COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

by the special group responsible for studying
Proposals Nos. 232, 233, 234 (pages 86 of the set of proposals)
and 5570 (Document No. 581)

1. The special group met on 25 November, 1959 at 9 a.m. The members of the undermentioned delegations took part in the work:

Argentina
United States of America
France
Federal Republic of Germany
United Kingdom
Sweden

2. The group noted that Proposal 5570 would replace Proposals 232, 233 and 234, which were consequently withdrawn.
3. The group proposed that the additions and amendments appearing in Annex 1 to the present document should be made to Article 1, Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations.

With regard to Appendix 4, the special group nevertheless pointed out that the amendment it was proposing eliminated the aeronautical Emergency (Reserve) transmitters referred to in that paragraph. Committee 6 would be advised to consider the advisability of such a deletion.

4. The group finally proposed that the recommendation appearing in Annex 2 to the present document should be made at the next Safety of Life at Sea Conference. According to that recommendation, the future Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea should use only the expression "reserve", instead of the expression "emergency (reserve)". For example, with regard to transmitters, the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea would use only the expressions "principal transmitter" or "reserve transmitter", it being understood that, if usage so required it, the reserve transmitter might consist of an emergency transmitter, as defined in the Radio Regulations, provided that such a transmitter complied with the other conditions laid down in the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea.

J. Bes

Chairman of the Special Group

Annexes: 2

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A N N E X 1

- A. Add the following definition to Article 1:

"Ship's Emergency Transmitter: A ship's transmitter to be used exclusively on a distress frequency for distress, urgency and safety purposes."

- B. Amend the table in Appendix 3 (frequency tolerances) - 10 to 535 kc/s band - to read:

3.	a) ship stations	1 000 (*)
	b) ship's emergency transmitters and survival craft stations:	5,000

with the following footnote:

"(*) 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 ship's emergency transmitters, have a frequency tolerance of 1 000."

- C. Amend paragraph 3 of Appendix 4 (levels of spurious emissions) to read:

"3.- These tolerances shall not, however, apply to survival craft stations or to ship's emergency transmitters."

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A N N E X 2

RECOMMENDATION TO THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA CONFERENCE
CONCERNING THE USE OF THE TERM "EMERGENCY (RESERVE)"

The Administrative Radio Conference, (Geneva, 1959),

noting:

- a) 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;
- b) that the requirements to be met by such installations are not the same in the two documents;

considering:

- a) 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;
- b) 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 "Ship's Emergency Transmitter", which has been defined as "A ship's transmitter to be used exclusively on a distress frequency for distress urgency and safety purposes";

recommends:

- 1) 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", which would thus avoid the use of the word "emergency"
- 2) that the new terms used should be precisely defined.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 673-E
27 November 1959

SERIES 7

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	606	Art. 33 Sec. I	7-01	
		Sec. II	7-02	
		Sec. III	7-01	
		Sec. IV	7-07	
		Sec. IV ^a	7-07	
		Sec. V	7-08	
	Sec. VI	7-18		
	582	Appendix 2	7-19	
Com. 6	429	Appendix 2a	7-22	



Former reference

Chap.: XIII
 Art. : 33
 Nos. : 711-803

Source

Committee : 7
 Doc. No. : 606

New reference

Chap.:
 Art. :
 Nos. :

ARTICLE 33 *

Title NOC

**Use of Frequencies for Radiotelegraphy in the Maritime Mobile
 and Aeronautical Mobile Services**

Title SUP

Section I

711 SUP

711.1 SUP

712 SUP

Title NOC

Section III. Bands included between 90 and 160 kc/s

Title NOC

A. Call and Reply

740 MOD

§ 11. (1) The frequency 143 kc/s (class A1 only) is the international calling frequency used by stations of the maritime mobile service in the bands between 90 and 160 kc/s.

741 NOC

(2) Apart from 143 kc/s, the use of any frequency between 140 and 146 kc/s is forbidden.

742 NOC

§ 12. The frequency for replying to a call sent on 143 kc/s is :
 — for a ship station, 143 kc/s ;
 — for a coast station, its normal working frequency.

Title NOC

B. Traffic

743 MOD

§ 13. (1) The following rules must be observed by stations of the maritime mobile service using class A1 or F1 emissions in the bands between 90 and 160 kc/s :

744 (MOD)

(2) *a*) Each coast station shall keep watch on 143 kc/s unless the appropriate list of Stations provides otherwise.

* The numerical order of the sections of this Article has been changed.

Title NOC

A. Distress

714 MOD

§ 3. (1) The frequency 500 kc/s is the international distress frequency for radiotelegraphy ; it shall be used for this purpose by ship, aircraft and survival craft stations using frequencies in the bands between 405 and 535 kc/s when requesting assistance from the maritime services. It shall be used for the distress call and distress traffic, for the urgency signal and urgency messages, and for the safety signal and, outside regions of heavy traffic, short safety messages. When practicable, safety messages shall be transmitted on the working frequency after a preliminary announcement on 500 kc/s (see also No. 727).

714a ADD

(1a) However, ship and aircraft stations which cannot transmit on 500 kc/s should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.

715 MOD

(2) In addition, 500 kc/s may be used only :

716 (MOD)

a) for call and reply (see Nos. 720 and 722) ;

b) by coast stations to announce the transmission of their traffic lists under the conditions provided for in No. 688.

717 SUP

718 (MOD)

(4) Apart from the transmissions authorized on 500 kc/s, and taking account of No. 721, all transmissions on the frequencies included between 490 and 510 kc/s are forbidden.

719 MOD

(5) In order to facilitate the reception of distress calls, other transmissions on the frequency 500 kc/s shall be reduced to a minimum, and in any case shall not exceed three minutes.

Title NOC

B. Call and Reply

720 (MOD)

§ 4. (1) The general calling frequency, which shall be used by any ship station or coast station engaged in radiotelegraphy in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s, and by aircraft desiring

to enter into communication with a station of the maritime mobile service using frequencies in these bands, is the frequency 500 kc/s.

721 MOD

(2) However, in order to reduce interference in regions of heavy traffic, administrations may consider the requirements of No. 720 as satisfied when the calling frequencies assigned to coast stations open to public correspondence are not separated by more than 3 kc/s from the general calling frequency 500 kc/s.

722 MOD

§ 5. (1) The frequency for replying to a call sent on the general calling frequency (see No. 720) is 500 kc/s except where the calling station specifies the frequency on which it will listen for the reply (see No. 632).

723 MOD

(2) However, in regions of heavy traffic, ship stations should request coast stations to answer on their normal working frequency. In these regions coast stations may answer calls made by ship stations of their own nationality in accordance with special arrangements made by the administration concerned (see No. 632).

Title NOC

C. Traffic

724 (MOD)

§ 6. (1) Coast stations working in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s shall be able to use at least one frequency in addition to 500 kc/s. One of these additional frequencies which is printed in heavy type in the appropriate list of Stations is the normal working frequency of the station.

725 (MOD)

(2) In addition to their normal working frequency, coast stations may use, in the authorized bands, additional frequencies which are shown in ordinary type in the appropriate list of Stations. The band 405 to 415 kc/s, however, is assigned to radio direction-finding; it may not be used by the mobile service except on the conditions fixed by Chapter III.

726 (MOD)

(3) The working frequencies of coast stations shall be chosen so as to avoid interference with neighbouring stations.

- 726a ADD (3a) In regions of heavy traffic, coast stations should use class A1 emissions on their working frequencies.
- 727 MOD § 7. As an exception to the provisions of Nos. 714, 715 and 716 and on condition that signals of distress, urgency and safety, and calls and replies are not interfered with, 500 kc/s may be used ¹⁾ outside areas of heavy traffic for direction-finding but with discretion.
- 728 SUP
- 728.1 SUP
- 729 SUP
- 730 MOD § 8. (1) Ship stations employing class A1 or A2 emissions in the authorized band between 405 and 535 kc/s shall use working frequencies chosen from the following : 425, 454, 468 and 480 kc/s, except as permitted by No. 238. In addition, 512 kc/s may be used in Regions 1 and 3 and 448 kc/s in Region 2.
- 731 NOC (2) Coast stations are prohibited from transmitting on the working frequencies designated for the use of ship stations on a world-wide basis or on the working frequency designated for the use of ship stations in the Region in which the coast station is situated.
- 732 MOD (3) In Regions 1 and 3 512 kc/s may be used by ship stations as a supplementary calling frequency when 500 kc/s is being used for distress.
- During these periods coast stations may :
- a) use 512 kc/s as a supplementary frequency for call and reply, *or*
- b) make use of other arrangements for call and reply which shall have been specified in the appropriate list of Stations.
- 727.1 ADD ¹⁾ Furthermore, subject to the conditions specified in No. 727, the transmission of a single short radiotelegram on 500 kc/s is permitted within the service areas of certain coast stations of Australia, India, Indonesia and Pakistan. These countries shall endeavour to meet in full the provisions of this Article before the next Administrative Radio Conference.

- 732a ADD (3a) When 500 kc/s is in use for distress, ship stations shall not use 512 kc/s as a working frequency in those areas where it is in use as a supplementary calling frequency.
- Title NOC *D. Watch*
- 733 MOD § 9. (1) In order to increase the safety of life at sea and over the sea, all stations of the maritime mobile service normally keeping watch on frequencies in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s shall, during their hours of service, take the necessary measures to ensure watch on the international distress frequency 500 kc/s for three minutes twice an hour beginning at *x* h. 15 and *x* h. 45 Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) by an operator using headphones or a loud-speaker.
- 734 (MOD) (2) During the periods mentioned above, except for the emissions provided for in Article 37 :
- 735 (MOD) a) transmissions shall cease in the bands between 485 and 515 kc/s ;
- 736 (MOD) b) outside these bands, transmissions of stations of the mobile service may continue ; stations of the maritime mobile service may listen to these transmissions on the express condition that they first ensure watch on the distress frequency as required by No. 733.
- 737 (MOD) § 10. (1) Stations of the maritime mobile service open to public correspondence and using frequencies in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s shall, during their hours of service, remain on watch on 500 kc/s. This watch is obligatory only for Class A2 emissions.
- 738 (MOD) (2) These stations, while observing the requirements of No. 733, are authorized to relinquish this watch only when they are engaged in communications on other frequencies.

739 (MOD)

(3) When they are engaged in such communications :

- Ship stations may maintain this watch on 500 kc/s by means of an operator using headphones or a loud-speaker or by some appropriate means such as an automatic alarm receiver.
- Coast stations may maintain this watch on 500 kc/s by means of an operator using headphones or a loud-speaker ; in the latter case an indication may be inserted in the appropriate list of Stations.

Title MOD

Section IV. Bands included between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s

751 MOD

§ 15. In Regions 2 and 3, the frequencies assigned to ship stations for radiotelegraphy in the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s shall as far as possible, be harmonically related (sub-harmonics) to the frequencies assigned to ship stations in the 4 000 kc/s radiotelegraph band (see Section V).

751a ADD

§ 15a. In Region 2, the frequencies in the band 2 070 to 2 080 kc/s are assigned to ship stations using wide-band telegraphy and special transmission systems. The provisions of No. 752a are applicable.

Title ADD

Section IVa. Additional Provisions applicable in Region 3 only

751b ADD

§ 15b. (1) The frequency 2 091 kc/s is the calling frequency for the maritime mobile service of radiotelegraphy in those parts of the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s in which radiotelegraphy is authorized.

751c ADD

(2) The frequency 2 091 kc/s may be used for calls and replies.

751d ADD

(3) Each coast station using the calling frequency 2 091 kc/s shall, as far as possible, maintain watch on this frequency during its working hours.

751e ADD (4) Coast stations which use 2 091 kc/s for calling shall be able to use at least one other frequency in those parts of the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s in which the maritime mobile radiotelegraphy is authorized.

751f ADD (5) One of these frequencies is printed in heavy type in the appropriate list of Stations to indicate that it is the normal working frequency of the station. Supplementary frequencies, if any, are shown in ordinary type.

751g ADD (6) Working frequencies of coast stations shall be chosen in such a manner as to avoid interference with other stations.

Title NOC

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

Title NOC

A. General Provisions

752 MOD

§ 16. (1) Mobile radiotelegraph stations equipped to operate in the bands specified in Nos. 775, 788 and 793 shall employ only Class A1 emission. However, other classes of emission are not precluded in the bands (see No. 788) provided that such emission can be contained within the normal working channels indicated in Appendix 10. Survival craft stations may use Class A2 emissions in these bands (see No. 600).

752a ADD

(1a) Mobile stations equipped to operate in the frequency bands authorized to ships for wide-band telegraphy and special transmission systems may use any class of emissions provided that such emissions can be contained within the wide-band channels indicated in Appendix 10. However, manual morse and telephony are excluded.

752b ADD (1b) Coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile exclusive bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s shall not use Type 2 transmissions.

752c ADD (1c) Coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s shall at no time use mean power in excess of the following :

<i>Band</i>	<i>Maximum mean power</i>
4 Mc/s	5 kW
6 Mc/s	5 kW
8 Mc/s	10 kW
12 Mc/s	15 kW
16 Mc/s	15 kW
22 Mc/s	15 kW

753 SUP

754 SUP

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

755a ADD z) a band of working frequencies for ship stations using wide-band telegraphy and special transmission systems and not using manual morse or telephony ;

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

756.1 SUP

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) For the purpose of this Section :

— a passenger ship is a vessel defined as such by the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea ;

— a cargo ship is any ship that is not a passenger ship as defined above.

- 758b ADD (1b) Stations installed on passenger ships shall use the high traffic band and whaling factory vessels, tankers above 40,000 tons gross and other cargo ships above 12,500 tons gross handling a large volume of traffic may also use this band (see No. 756).
- 758c ADD (1c) Stations installed on ships other than those mentioned in No. 758a shall use the low traffic band (see No. 758).
- 759 SUP
- 760 (MOD) (3) The arrangement of the frequencies in the ship radiotelegraph bands is illustrated graphically in Appendix 10.
- 761 (MOD) § 18. For the exchange of radiotelegraph communications with stations of the maritime mobile service, aircraft stations may utilize the frequencies of the bands allocated to that service for radiotelegraphy between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s. When using these frequencies, aircraft stations shall comply with the provisions of this Section.
- Title NOC *B. Call and Reply*
- 762 (MOD) § 19. (1) In order to establish communication with a station in the maritime mobile service, each ship and aircraft station shall use a calling frequency in the bands listed in No. 775.
- 763 (MOD) (2) Frequencies in the calling bands are assigned to each mobile station in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 776 to 780 inclusive.
- 764 NOC § 20. In order to reduce interference, mobile stations shall, within the means at their disposal, endeavour to select for calling the band with the most favourable propagational characteristics for effecting reliable communication. In the absence of more precise data, a mobile station shall, before making a call, listen for the signals of the station with which it desires to communicate. The

- strength and readability of such signals are useful as a guide to propagational conditions and indicate which is the preferable band for calling.
- 765 (MOD) § 21. (1) The calling frequency to be used by a coast station, in each of the bands for which it is equipped, is its normal working frequency as shown in heavy type in the appropriate list of Stations (see No. 774).
- 766 MOD (2) So far as is practicable, a coast station shall transmit its calls at specified times in the form of traffic lists on the frequency or frequencies indicated in the appropriate list of Stations (see Nos. 685 and 686).
- 767 NOC § 22. Unless the calling station specifies otherwise, the frequency for reply to a call made in any maritime mobile band is as follows :
- 768 NOC a) for a mobile station, its assigned calling frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station ;
- 769 NOC b) for a coast station, its normal working frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station.
- 770 NOC § 23. When notifying the transmitting frequencies of a coast station, administrations shall indicate on which of the ship calling bands the station keeps watch and, as far as possible, the approximate hours of watchkeeping in Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.). This information shall be published in the List of Coast and Ship Stations.
- Title NOC *C. Traffic*
- 771 MOD § 24. (1) A mobile station, after establishing communication on a calling frequency (see No. 762) changes to a working frequency for the transmission of traffic. The use of frequencies in the calling bands for any purpose other than calling shall be prohibited.

- 772 (MOD) (2) Working frequencies shall be assigned to mobile stations in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 781 to 797 inclusive.
- 773 NOC § 25. (1) A coast station shall transmit its traffic on its normal working frequency or on other working frequencies assigned to it.
- 773a ADD (1a) Countries which share a channel in one of the exclusive maritime mobile bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s should give special consideration to the countries among them which have no other channel in the same band and should endeavour to use their primary channel to the greatest extent possible, in order to permit the latter countries to satisfy their minimum communication requirements.
- 774 (MOD) (2) Working frequencies assigned to coast stations using the bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s are included within the following limits :
- 774.1 SUP
- 4 238 to 4 368 kc/s
 - 6 357 to 6 525 kc/s
 - 8 476 to 8 745 kc/s
 - 12 714 to 13 130 kc/s
 - 16 952 to 17 290 kc/s
 - 22 400 to 22 650 kc/s

D. Assignment of Frequencies to Mobile Stations

1. Calling Frequencies of Ship Stations

- Title MOD
- Title NOC
- 775 (MOD) § 26. (1) The calling frequencies assigned to ship stations are included within the following limits :
- 4 177 to 4 187 kc/s
 - 6 265.5 to 6 280.5 kc/s
 - 8 354 to 8 374 kc/s
 - 12 531 to 12 561 kc/s
 - 16 708 to 16 748 kc/s
 - 22 220 to 22 270 kc/s

- 776 (MOD) (2) In the band 4 177 to 4 187 kc/s, the calling frequencies shall be uniformly distributed. They shall be preferably spaced 1 kc/s apart. The extreme frequencies assignable are 4 178 and 4 186 kc/s as indicated in Appendix 10.
- 777 (MOD) (3) In each of the other maritime mobile service bands between 4 000 and 18 000 kc/s, the calling frequencies must be in harmonic relationship with those in the band 4 177 to 4 187 kc/s. In the band 22 220 to 22 270, the preferable spacing of calling frequencies is 5 kc/s.
- 778 (MOD) § 27. The administration to which a ship station is subject shall assign to it a series of calling frequencies including one frequency in each of the bands in which the station is equipped to transmit. In the bands between 4 000 and 18 000 kc/s, the frequencies assigned to each ship station shall be in harmonic relationship. Each administration shall take the necessary steps to assign such harmonic series of calling frequencies to ships in accordance with an orderly system of rotation so as to distribute these frequencies uniformly throughout the calling bands as outlined in No. 776. The same system of uniform distribution shall be applied in the assignment of calling frequencies in the band 22 220 to 22 270 kc/s.
- 779 (MOD) § 28. (1) The centre calling frequency in each of the calling bands indicated in No. 775 shall be reserved as far as possible for the use of aircraft desiring to communicate with stations of the maritime mobile service. These frequencies are the following : 4 182 ; 6 273 ; 8 364 ; 12 546 ; 16 728 and 22 245 kc/s.
- 780 MOD (2) The frequency 8 364 kc/s, however, shall not be assigned to or used by ship stations except to establish communications relating to the safety of life. It is designated for use by survival craft stations if they are equipped to transmit on frequencies in the bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, and if they desire to establish with stations of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services communications relating to search and rescue operations.

Title	NOC	2. Working Frequencies of Mobile Stations
Title	NOC	<i>a) Channel Spacing and Assignment of Frequencies</i>
780a	ADD	§ 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 shown in Appendix 10.
781	MOD	§ 29. (1) The working frequencies for high-traffic ships in the band 4 160 to 4 177 kc/s 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 shown in Appendix 10.
782	MOD	(2) In the band 4 187 to 4 238 kc/s, 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.
783	MOD	§ 29a. The working frequencies assigned to each ship station in the 6, 8, 12 and 16 Mc/s band shall be harmonically related to those assigned in the 4 Mc/s band except as provided in No. 780a.
784	(MOD)	§ 29b. In the case of the 22 Mc/s band, which is not in harmonic relationship with the other bands, the frequencies are spaced as follows as shown in Appendix 10 :
785	MOD	a) in the high-traffic band, the working frequencies are spaced 6 kc/s apart, the extreme frequencies assignable being 22 151 and 22 217 kc/s ;
786	(MOD)	b) in the low-traffic band, the working frequencies are spaced 2.5 kc/s apart, the extreme frequencies assignable being 22 272.5 and 22 395 kc/s.
787	SUP	

Title	ADD	<i>aa) Working Frequencies for Ship Stations using Wide-band Telegraphy and Special Transmission Systems</i>
787a	ADD	<p>§ 30a. The working frequencies assigned to ship stations using wide-band telegraphy and special transmission systems are included within the following limits :</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">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</p>
787b	ADD	<p>§ 30b). (1) Each administration shall assign to each ship station within its jurisdiction and employing wide-band telegraphy and special transmission systems, one or more series of working frequencies designated in Appendix 10. The total number of series assigned to each ship shall be determined by traffic requirements.</p>
787c	ADD	<p>(2) When ship stations employing wide-band telegraphy and special transmission systems are assigned less than the total number of working frequencies in a band, the administration 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 working frequency.</p>
787d	ADD	<p>(3) However, within the limits of the bands given in No. 787a administrations may, to meet the needs of specific systems, assign frequencies in a different manner from that shown in Appendix 10. Nevertheless, administrations shall take into account, as far as possible, the provisions of Appendix 10 concerning channelling and 4 kc/s spacing.</p>

Title	MOD	
		<i>b) Working Frequencies of High-traffic Ships</i>
788	MOD	<p>§ 31. The working frequencies assigned to high-traffic ships are included within the following band limits :</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">4 160 to 4 177 kc/s</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">6 240 to 6 265.5 kc/s</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">8 320 to 8 354 kc/s</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">12 471 to 12 531 kc/s</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">16 622 to 16 708 kc/s</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">22 148 to 22 220 kc/s</p>
789	MOD	<p>§ 32. (1) Each administration shall assign to each high-traffic ship within its jurisdiction two or more series of working frequencies shown 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.</p>
790	MOD	<p>(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 rotation which will ensure approximately the same number of assignments on any one frequency.</p>
791.1	SUP	
791	SUP	
792	MOD	<p>§ 33. For the exclusive purpose of communication with stations of the maritime mobile service an aircraft station may be assigned one or more series of working frequencies in the high-traffic bands. These frequencies shall be assigned in accordance with the same system of uniform distribution provided for high-traffic ships.</p>
Title	MOD	
		<i>c) Working Frequencies for Low-traffic Ships</i>
793	MOD	<p>§ 34. Working frequencies assigned to low-traffic ships shall be included within the following band limits :</p>

4 187 to 4 238 kc/s
 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 (MOD)

§ 35. (1) In each of the low-traffic 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).

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, the two working frequencies are separated by half the width of the assignable band.

796 (MOD)

(3) For example, if the frequency assigned to a ship station is the lowest frequency assignable in Group A, the other must be the lowest frequency assignable in Group B. If one of the frequencies assigned is the second frequency from the low frequency end of Group A, then the other frequency assigned must be the second frequency from the low frequency end of Group B, etc.

797 NOC

(4) Each administration shall assign successively one such pair of frequencies to each of its ship stations commencing at either end of the band. When all available working frequencies in a band have been assigned in this manner, the process shall be repeated as often as is necessary to satisfy all its requirements and to ensure a uniform distribution of assignments throughout the band.

797a ADD

(4a) Administrations shall try to ensure that Group A and Group B frequencies are equally used for traffic, and to this end shall arrange, as far as possible, for half their ship stations to operate generally on Group A frequencies, and for the other half to operate generally on Group B frequencies.

Title	(MOD)	<i>d) Abbreviations for the Indications of Working Frequencies</i>
798	MOD	§ 36. In the bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s the following system of abbreviations may be used :
799	(MOD)	<i>a)</i> to designate a working frequency the last three figures of the frequency excluding fractions of a kilocycle, may be transmitted ;
800	(MOD)	<i>b)</i> 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 ;
800a	ADD	<i>ba)</i> in case of poor receiving conditions on the working frequency stated by the low-traffic ship according to No. 800, the coast station may request the ship to change to transmissions on its supplementary working frequency in the same frequency band. This request is made by the transmission of QSY B or QSY A as the case may be.
Title	NOC	Section VI. Aeronautical Mobile Service
801	MOD	§ 37. Governments may, by agreement, decide the frequencies to be used for call and reply in the aeronautical mobile service. These frequencies, as well as the conditions governing their use, are listed in the service documents published by the Secretary General of the Union.
802	MOD	§ 38. Any aircraft in distress shall transmit the distress call on the frequency on which watch is kept by the land or mobile stations capable of helping it. When the call is intended for stations in the maritime mobile service, the provisions of Nos. 714 and 714a shall be applied.
803	SUP	

APPENDIX 2

Report of an Irregularity or of an Infringement of the Telecommunication Convention or of the Radio Regulations

(See Article 15)

Particulars concerning the station infringing the Regulations :

1. Name¹⁾ if known (in BLOCK letters)
2. Call sign or other identification (in BLOCK letters)
3. Nationality, if known
4. Frequency used (kc/s or Mc/s)
5. Class of emission ²⁾

Particulars concerning the station, the centralizing office or inspection service reporting the irregularity or infringement :

6. Name (in BLOCK letters)
7. Call sign or other identification (in BLOCK letters)
8. Nationality
9. Approximate position ³⁾

Particulars of the irregularity or infringement :

10. Name ⁴⁾ of the station (in BLOCK letters) in communication with the station committing the irregularity or infringement
11. Call sign or other identification (in BLOCK letters) of the station in communication with the station committing the irregularity or infringement
12. Time ⁵⁾ and date
13. Nature of the irregularity or infringement ⁶⁾
14. Extracts from ship log and other documents supporting the report (to be continued on the back of the form if necessary)

Particulars concerning the transmitting station interfered with ¹⁾ :

- 15. Name of the station (in BLOCK letters)
- 16. Call sign or other identification (in BLOCK letters)
- 17. Frequency assigned (kc/s or Mc/s)
- 18. Frequency measured at the time of the interference
- 19. Class of emission and bandwidth
- 20. Receiving location ^{3) 4)} (in BLOCK letters) where the interference was troublesome

21. Certificate:

I certify that the foregoing report represents, to the best of my knowledge, a complete and accurate account of what took place

Signatures ⁵⁾ Dates

.....

1)

Instructions for filling in this form

- ¹⁾ Each report shall refer only to one station (see note 4).
- ²⁾ See Article 2.
- ³⁾ Applicable only to ships and aircraft; the position shall be expressed either in latitude and longitude (Greenwich) or by a true bearing in degrees and distance in nautical miles, or in kilometres from some well known place.
- ⁴⁾ If both communicating stations infringe the Regulations, a separate report shall be made for each of these stations.
- ⁵⁾ The time must be expressed as Greenwich mean time (G.M.T.) by a group of four figures (0001 to 2400). If the infringement is prolonged or repeated, the times shall be shown.
- ⁶⁾ 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 shall be forwarded in duplicate, and whenever practicable should be typewritten. (Indelible pencil and carbon paper may be used).

- 7) This information is to be given only in case of a complaint about interference.
- 8) In the case of land or fixed stations position shall be expressed in latitude and longitude (Greenwich).
- 9) This report shall 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 shall be signed by the head of that office or service and countersigned by an official of the administration transmitting it.

For use of Administrations only

- 1. Company controlling the installation of the station against which complaint is made
- 2. Name of operator of the station held responsible for the irregularity or infringement of the Regulations
- 3. Action taken

APPENDIX 2a

ADD

Reports of Monitoring Data

1. Reports of measurements of frequency should contain as much as necessary of the following information :
 - a)* identification of the monitoring station (administration or organization, and location);
 - b)* date of measurement;
 - c)* time of measurement (G.M.T.);
 - d)* call sign or other means of identification, or both, of the station measured;
 - e)* class of emission;
 - f)* assigned frequency or reference frequency;
 - g)* frequency tolerance;
 - h)* measured frequency;
 - i)* accuracy of measurement;
 - j)* departure from assigned or reference frequency;
 - k)* additional information (e.g., period covered by measurement, drift of measured frequency during that period, quality of received signal and conditions of reception);
 - l)* remarks.

2. Reports of measurements of field strength should contain as much as necessary of the following information :
 - a)* identification of the monitoring station (administration or organization, and location);
 - b)* date of measurement;
 - c)* time of measurement (G.M.T.);
 - d)* call sign and/or other means of identification of the station measured;
 - e)* class of emission;
 - f)* assigned frequency;
 - g)* value of measured field;
 - h)* estimated accuracy of measurement;
 - i)* component of polarisation measured;
 - j)* other elements of characteristics of the measurement;
 - k)* remarks.

3. 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 information :
 - a)* identification of the monitoring station (administration or organization, and location);
 - b)* date of the measurement;
 - c)* time of measurement (G.M.T.);
 - d)* call sign or other identification, or both, of the station monitored;
 - e)* class of emission;
 - f)* class of station;
 - g)* measured frequency;
 - h)* signal strength according to the QSA code;
 - i)* bandwidth occupied;
 - j)* information as to the locality or area in which reception is intended;
 - k)* remarks.

4. In providing these data the symbols contained in the Radio Regulations or in the Preface to the International Frequency List should be used as far as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 674-E
27 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

FOURTH REPORT

by Working Group 5B to Committee 5

At its ninth meeting, held on 24 November, 1959, Working Group 5B studied the report by Sub-Group 5B6 (Document No. DT 816), which was unanimously adopted by the delegations present after some amendments had been agreed to the text appearing in Document No. DT 816.

The Chairman of Working Group 5B therefore submits the following findings to Committee 5 for consideration:

1. Transfer of Assignments from the M.R.F.R. to the M.I.F.R.

1.1 Entries in the M.R.F.R. for frequency assignments between 27.5 Mc/s and 28.0 Mc/s shall be transferred to the M.I.F.R. as initial entries using the same procedure as agreed by Sub-Committee 5A for the unplanned bands between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.

1.2 Administrations shall review the entries for their frequency assignments appearing in the M.R.F.R. for frequencies above 28.0 Mc/s with a view to reducing drastically the number of such entries to be transferred to the M.I.F.R. as initial entries. For this purpose they should be guided by the principles contained in paragraph 2.3 below for the notification of new assignments, keeping in mind that the recognition of the full use of a frequency is still obtained by such a procedure. Only those entries should be retained where the frequency assignments have been made in accordance with paragraph 2.1 below.

1.3 As a result of such review, Administrations shall notify to the Board, prior to 1 July, 1960, all frequency assignments in the M.R.F.R. which they desire to retain. These notices shall be complete with respect to the particulars required in 2.3 below or the basic characteristics listed in Appendix 1, as appropriate.

1.4 Between 1 July, 1960 and the Board shall transfer the entries in the M.R.F.R., that have been notified in accordance with 1.3 above, to the corresponding columns of the M.I.F.R., as initial entries, provided that such entries are complete as to the minimum essential information required by Appendix 1 of the new Radio Regulations or paragraph 2.3 below as appropriate.

1.5 The Board shall examine these entries for compliance with 328a. Entries not in conformity therewith shall be indicated by an appropriate symbol in the M.I.F.R. remarks column.



2. Notification of Frequency Assignments above 27.5 Mc/s

2.1 Any frequency assignment to a fixed, land, broadcasting, earth, radio determination land, or standard frequency station or to a ground based station in the meteorological aids service, shall be notified to the Board,

- a) if the use of the frequency concerned is capable of causing harmful interference to any service of another Administration; or
- b) if the frequency is to be used for international radio communication; or
- c) if it is desired to obtain international recognition of the use of the frequency.

2.2 Similar notices shall be given for any frequency to be used for the reception of mobile or space stations by a particular land or earth station in each case where one or more of the conditions specified in paragraph 2.1 are applicable.

2.3 Above 28.0 Mc/s where a single service such as land mobile, but with the exception of broadcasting, employs a band of frequencies in a specified area or areas a single notice of assignment to a typical station may be submitted to the I.F.R.B. for each frequency assigned in such a band. Where this procedure for notification is employed, the following basic characteristics shall be given:

1. Assigned frequency
- 2c. Date of putting into use
- 4b. Country in which the station is located
- 5a.* Locality(ies) or Area(s) with which communication(s) is (are) established
6. Class of station and nature of service
7. Class of emission, necessary bandwidth and description of transmission
8. Power (in kW)
10. Maximum hours of operation of the circuit to each locality or area (G.M.T.)

* In this column the area or areas in which the frequency is used should be clearly defined in order to assist co-ordination procedure with other Administrations.

All the areas in which a particular frequency is used should be included in the notice for that frequency. The co-ordination of the use of the frequency with Administrations affected should be indicated where appropriate but in such cases the notice for a typical frequency should include the actual agreed use in those areas to which the co-ordination refers.

2.4 For all other notices the basic information specified in Appendix 1 of the new Radio Regulations shall be furnished. However, for the frequency bands above 28 Mc/s it is proposed that the information contained in Column 9c become a basic characteristic and Administrations should either quote the effective radiated power under Column 8 or the carrier power under Column 8 together with the antenna gain under 9c.

3. Procedure of the I.F.R.B. for the Examination and Recording of Notices

3.1 The Board shall examine and record all notices received for frequency assignments between 27.5 Mc/s and 28.0 Mc/s in accordance with procedure laid down by Sub-Committee 5A for the unplanned bands between 4 - 27.5 Mc/s.

3.2 In the bands above 28.0 Mc/s the Board shall examine all notices received for conformity with 328a. Examination with respect to 329a shall only be made at the request of an Administration affected when co-ordination has not been possible between the Administrations concerned.

3.3 Notices examined for conformity with 328a shall be recorded in the M.I.F.R. with dates in Columns 2c and 2d. Those found not to conform with the provisions of this number shall be entered with an appropriate symbol in the remarks column.

3.4 Notices examined for conformity with respect to 329 shall have the appropriate comments entered by the Board in the remarks column.

4. Inclusion of Particulars in the I.F.R.B. Weekly Circular

4.1 Information provided with respect to the initial entries for the M.I.F.R., referred to in paragraph 1.3 above, shall not be included in the I.F.R.B. weekly circulars.

4.2 The Board shall include in the I.F.R.B. weekly circular all complete notices received under Section 2 above.

5. Publication of Volume III of the I.F.L.

It is proposed that the I.F.L. for the frequency bands above 28.0 Mc/s should be published in four volumes, namely:

- i) Volume containing all assignments in the bands between 28 - 50 Mc/s, excluding broadcasting stations;
- ii) Volume containing Region 1 assignments in the bands between 50 - 40 000 Mc/s and Region 1 broadcasting assignments in the band between 28 - 50 Mc/s;
- iii) Volume containing Region 2 assignments in the bands between 50 - 40 000 Mc/s and Region 2 broadcasting assignments in the bands between 28 - 50 Mc/s;
- iv) Volume containing Region 3 assignments in the bands between 50 - 40 000 Mc/s and Region 3 broadcasting assignments in the bands between 28 - 50 Mc/s.

6. Frequencies to be Recorded for Television Broadcast Assignments

In the case of television broadcast assignments published in Volume III of the I.F.L., the frequencies recorded in Column 1 shall correspond to the sound and vision carrier frequencies and not to the assigned frequency.

7. Technical Standards

It is proposed that Committee 6 be asked to recommend the procedure for the elaboration of the minimum technical standards required by the Board in order to carry out any technical examination in the bands above 28.0 Mc/s.

J.A. Autelli
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 675-E
27 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Proposal

Draft Recommendation Concerning the Matter of
Providing a Suitable Allocation for a Collision
Avoidance System in the Aeronautical Radionavigation
Service

Proposal
Number

5573

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959

considering:

- a) that an adequate collision avoidance system as a means of enhancing safety in the air has not been developed but is urgently required;
- b) that if such a collision avoidance system, when developed, requires the use of radio frequencies, it should be accommodated in one of the frequency bands allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service;
- c) that it is impossible to forecast at this time whether the bands allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service will prove to be suitable for such a system;

recommends:

that administrations pay especial attention to the progress in developing a suitable collision avoidance system, noting that if radio frequencies are required, and if the frequency bands allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation services are not suitable for such a system, international consideration of this matter will be necessary.

* * *



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 676-E
25 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

FIFTH REPORT

by Working Group 5B to Committee 5
(Study of the Plan and List for the Maritime Mobile Service
between 4,000 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s)

CHAPTER IGENERAL

1. The recommendations of Working Group 5B to Committee 5 regarding the study of the Plan and List adopted by the E.A.R.C. for the Maritime Mobile Service between 4,000 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s are contained in Chapters II and III below.
2. They were unanimously approved by the Working Group on 25 November, 1959, with the exception of:
 - a) Annex 3 which was not then available. This Annex was drawn up in strict accordance with the principles in paragraphs 2.3. and 2.4 of Chapter III below.
 - b) Annex 4 which proposes a text drawn up in accordance with paragraph 2.10 of Chapter III below.
3. Chapter IV is devoted to a statement by the representative of Morocco, of which the Working Group took note.

CHAPTER IIRADIOTELEGRAPHY

Adjustments considered necessary to Annex 6 to the Final Acts of the
E.A.R.C.

1. Working Group 5B recommends to Committee 5 that, in the bands allocated exclusively to radiotelegraph coast stations between 4,000 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s, each additional assignment or change to basic characteristics of recorded assignments, notified between 3 December 1951, and the date of entry into force of the new Radio Regulations, should be the subject of a complete technical examination by the I.F.R.B., under the paragraphs 233, 234 and 235 ii of Section III of Article 33 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement. This recommendation in no way prejudices the notification and registration procedure that will be applicable after the entry into force of the new Regulations, nor the decision to be taken by the Conference on the transfer procedure of assignments to the new Register or on the dates to be entered in the new Master Register.



2. However, Sub-Working Group 5B3 considers that it should be suggested to Working Group 5A that for these entries the result of the examination should be taken into consideration in the procedure of transfer of assignments in the new Master Register.

3. The Master International Frequency Register for the exclusive coast radiotelegraph bands shall be made up of:

- all the entries appearing in the Plan adopted by the E.A.R.C., which, on the date of entry into force of the new Radio Regulations, shall bear a date in column 2c.

- all those additions and amendments recorded in the Master Record since 3 December, 1951, which all have a date in column 2c.

The date 3 December, 1951, entered in column 2a of the Record shall be transferred in column 2a of the new Register, and the dates entered in column 2b of the Record shall be entered in column 2a or in column 2b of the new Register according to the results of the examination under paragraph 2.

Further recommendations

4. Working Group 5B considered proposals for amending and including in the new Regulations the provisions of No. 75 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement. It was agreed to recommend, subject to agreement by Committee 7, that the following text should be included in the new Regulations:

"To reduce adjacent channel interference, coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile exclusive bands between 4,000 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s shall not use class A2, F2 or P2 emissions."

5. Working Group 5B also considered proposals for including in the new Regulations the provisions of No. 70 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, the purpose of which is to limit the power of radiotelegraph coast stations to the following maximum values:

<u>Band</u>	<u>Power limit</u>
4 Mc/s	5 kW
5 Mc/s	5 kW
8 Mc/s	10 kW
12 Mc/s	15 kW
16 Mc/s	15 kW
22 Mc/s	15 kW

Working Group 5B agreed that such provisions should be included in the new Regulations, subject to agreement by Committee 7.

CHAPTER III

RADIOTELEPHONE

Adjustments considered necessary to Annex 5 to the Final Acts of the
E.A.R.C.

1. General considerations:

1.1 In considering the requirements which were submitted and which refer to present needs, the Working Group took the view that it was in the general interest of operators of the Maritime Mobile Service for the numerous coast stations which are at present using out-of-band frequencies especially in those bands exclusively allocated to ship stations (in this connection, see Document No. 334), to operate henceforward in appropriate bands. It also considered that this transfer should be carried out in an orderly manner, so that the coast radiotelephone stations of all Administrations might fit into the framework of a plan to enable them to operate without mutual harmful interference.

1.2 When it came to examine the E.A.R.C. Plan, the Working Group noted that while the addition of allotments to some areas might be considered, it was impossible to allow allotments of any considerable power to certain other areas without serious disturbance to the operation of coast stations of other countries, particularly in Europe. After serious consideration of the problem, the Group suggests the following solution.

2. Solution suggested:

2.1 The Group believed that an additional channel could be set up in each of the frequency bands, if the following figures for the spacing between assigned frequencies were adopted:

- 4 Mc/s band: 6.4 kc/s instead of 6.9 kc/s*) (11 channels instead of 10)
- 8 Mc/s band: 6.4 kc/s instead of 7.1 kc/s*) (11 channels instead of 10)
- 12 Mc/s, 16 Mc/s and 22 Mc/s band: 7 kc/s instead of 7.7 kc/s (10 channels instead of 9).

*) However the spacing between frequencies 1 and 2 on one hand, and 10 and 11 on the other hand, would be reduced to 6.3 kc/s to permit adequate spacing between extreme frequencies and the limits of the bands.

This narrowing of the channels may result in a reduction in quality, but this seems permissible in view of the progress achieved in the design of receivers since the Plan was drawn up. In some cases, however, the audio frequency band transmitted may have to be slightly reduced - from 3 000 c/s to 2 700 c/s for example.

2.2 The additional channel could appropriately be fitted in the lower part of each band. In this way, all frequencies in the present Allotment Plan would be increased thanks to which many of the crystals at present in use could be used again after a slight readjustment.

2.3 The Working Group considered that the allotments to appear in the new channel under Section I of the Plan should be determined according to the following principles:

- (1) firstly, the additional allotments which were requested and which relate to present needs of stations operating outside the appropriate bands;
- (2) secondly, depending on technical possibilities, some of the allotments appearing in Section II of the E.A.R.C. Plan and notified to the I.F.R.B. by 16 August, 1959, as having been brought into use. These allotments would be considered in the chronological order of the dates appearing in Column 2c opposite the assignments concerned (these assignments bear the date 4 December, 1951, in Column 2b and a date in Column 2c);
- (3) thirdly, depending on technical possibilities, allotments corresponding to some of the additional assignments notified to the Board since 3 December 1951, and considered in the chronological order of the dates in Column 2b, provided that the notifying Administration concerned did not have allotments under Section I of the Plan. (These assignments bear dates in Columns 2b and 2c. The date in Column 2b is the date of notification and is always subsequent to 4 December, 1951);
- (4) fourthly, depending on technical possibilities, certain of the allotments in Section II which had not been notified to the I.F.R.B. by 16 August, 1959, as having been brought into use.

2.4 With regard to the other channels, the Allotment Plan would remain as adopted by the E.A.R.C. except when it was possible to include therein certain additional allotments provided for in paragraph 2.3(1), but which had not found a place in the new channel. For this purpose, consideration would be given to allotments corresponding to assignments which were chosen before 16 August, 1959, according to Recommendations in number 63 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, as well as any additional allotments which will be agreed during the Conference by the Administrations concerned.

2.5 The Working Group thought that the procedure outlined in paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 above would have the advantage of clearing the existing channels from some of the additional assignments which have been notified since 3 December, 1951, and would consequently compensate, by an improvement in sharing conditions, for the reduction in quality which may be caused by the narrowing of the channels.

2.6 The Working Group applied the principles specified in paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 in drawing up suggestions for adjustments to the Plan, which it submits for the consideration of Committee 5. (See Annex 3).

2.7 If the principle of creating a new channel in the coast radio-telephone station bands is adopted, it would also be advisable to create a new channel in the ship bands so that it will still be possible for frequencies to be used in pairs for transmission and reception. The Table in Appendix 12 of the Regulations, amended in accordance with Annex 7 to the Final Acts of the E.A.R.C., would consequently have to be modified (See Annex 2).

2.8 The Working Group considers that it would be possible to apply the principle of channel-compression on 1 July, 1959, and that all transfer operations should be finished by 1 August, 1961, at the latest. The assignments entered in the Master Radio Frequency Record in the former channels would retain the same dates under 2a, 2b or 2c in the new narrowed channels.

2.9 Working Group 5B was of the view that additional needs arising in the future could be dealt with, when the time comes, by the procedure specified in No. 68 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, as proposed by the United Kingdom in Document No. 30.

2.10 The Working Group considers on the other hand that the Plan, which it recommends to include in an Appendix to the Regulations, could in any case be revised without awaiting the next meeting of the Administrative Radio Conference. For instance, such a revision could be necessary to take account of the progress of single-sideband radiotelephony. It is of the opinion that the new Regulations should provide for a procedure making it possible to call a Conference for this purpose and that a sentence introducing the Appendix including the Allotment Plan should be inserted in Article 9, Section IV. (See Annex 4).

3. Further recommendations by the Working Group 5B

Working Group 5B thought that it might be appropriate to submit the following recommendations concerning the frequency bands allotted exclusively to the coast radiotelephone stations. It should be noted that some of these recommendations are connected with those in paragraph 2 above.

4. Establishment of the new Master International Radio Frequency Register with respect to the coast radiotelephone exclusive bands

The following entries would be incorporated in the new Master International Radio Frequency Register:

4.1 the allotments of the new Plan, without date in Columns 2a, 2b, or 2c;

4.2 the assignments in conformity with the allotments in Section I of the new Plan; they would bear the date 3 December, 1951, in Column 2a;

4.3 the assignments corresponding to the allotments in Section II of the new Plan which would be Section II of the former Plan, from which allotments referred to in paragraph 2.3 (2) would be withdrawn; they would bear the date 4 December, 1951, in Column 2b;

4.4 the assignments not in conformity with the Plan, notified to the I.F.R.B. between 3 December, 1951, and the date of entry into force of the new Regulations, would be considered as transferred to the channels of the new Plan if they had been notified on the central channel frequencies of the E.A.R.C. Plan. If that were not the case, the Administrations concerned would have a period of three months to readjust them so that they retain the same relative positions in relation to the channels in the new Plan as they had in relation to the channels in the E.A.R.C. Plan, provided they meet the requirements of 4.5;

4.5 all assignments mentioned in paragraph 4.4 above would be submitted to a complete technical examination by the I.F.R.B. in accordance with numbers 233, 234, 235 (ii) and 236 of Section III of Article 33 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, with respect to the allotments appearing in Sections I and II of the Plan (that is to say, with respect to the frequency assignments brought into use or liable to be brought into use in the future in accordance with the allotments in the Plan), as well as with respect to frequency assignments in conformity with 327 and 328 which were previously entered in the Master Radio Frequency Record and which have not, in fact, caused harmful interference. The same would be done for the changes of basic characteristics of assignments in conformity with the Plan.

4.5.1 Each assignment, when transferred, would retain in Column 2b of the new Master Register the date which it had in the Master Radio Frequency Record, and the finding would be indicated by a symbol in the new Register.

4.6 The date to be entered in Column 2c of the new Register would be determined according to recommendations of Group 5A.

5. Future procedure for notifying and recording frequency assignments in the coast radiotelephone exclusive bands

5.1 The procedure of the new Article 11 would be applicable (see Document No. DT 649), taking the following points into account:

5.2 In addition to the examination provided for in 328a, each notice concerning a frequency assignment to a coast radiotelephone station should be examined from the point of view of its conformity with the Allotment Plan included in an Appendix to the new Regulations.

5.3 Further action would be as follows:

5.3.1 If the assignment notified is in full conformity with an allotment in the Plan (that is, if the frequency, the allotment area, the power and any appropriate limitations are those provided for in the Plan), the notice would not be submitted to the technical examination provided for in 329 and the assignment would be entered in the Master Register with the date 3 December, 1951, in Column 2a or the date 4 December, 1951, in Column 2b, depending on whether it was an allotment in Section I or Section II of the Plan.

5.3.2 If the assignment notified is not in conformity with the Allotment Plan, the technical examination provided for in No. 329 would be carried out with respect to the allotments in Sections I and II of the Plan (that is, from the point of view of the probability of harmful interference to the detriment of a service operated by a station which has a frequency assignment in full conformity with the allotments in Section I or II of the Plan which is already entered in the Master International Radio Frequency Register, or which may be so entered in the future), as well as with respect to frequency assignments in conformity with No. 328a which were previously recorded in the Master Register on frequencies specified in Appendix 12, either as a consequence of a favourable finding or after an unfavourable finding, the assignment having not, in this latter case, in fact, caused harmful interference.

- 5.3.3 The procedure to be applied according to the finding is the procedure applicable in similar circumstances to any other notice (See 334 to 338a of the draft Article 11, Document No. DF 649). Should the assignment be entered in the Register, it would be given the appropriate date in Column 2b and the finding shall be indicated by a symbol.
- 5.3.4. If a notice relates to a change of an assignment to a coast radiotelephone station, and the change merely consists of changing the characteristics of the emission without extending the necessary bandwidth beyond the upper or lower limits of the bandwidth provided for double sideband emissions in accordance with the Table in Appendix 12, the date of this change would be entered in Column 2c without altering the date entered in Column 2a or Column 2b (United States, Document No. 140, 3905 bis).
- 5.3.5 If the finding is unfavourable with respect to 328a, the procedure provided for in the new Article 11 would be applied (see 339a to 339i). Should the assignment be entered in the Register, it would be given the appropriate date in Column 2b, and an indication of the finding would be entered in the Remarks Column.
- 5.3.6 The date to be entered in Column 2c shall be the date determined according to the recommendations of Group 5A.
- 5.3.7 It should be made clear that no regulation allowing for the transfer of a date entered in Column 2b to Column 2a can be applied. The re-examination of an unfavourable finding with respect to 329 could in fact only lead to an alteration of the symbol indicating the finding.

6. Appendix 12

Appendix 12 to the Radio Regulations (Recommended Duplex Channelling of the Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Bands, 4 000 - 23 000 kc/s) should, Working Group 5B thinks, comprise:

- a) a preamble drafted as shown in Annex 1 (United States Proposal 141, amended);
- b) the Table shown in Annex 2 to this report.

CHAPTER IV

Miscellaneous

Working Group 5F has taken note of the following statement submitted to Sub-Working Group 5B3 by Morocco on 13 November, 1959:

"The Delegate of Morocco remarked that if the Conference added a preface, and a list of stations transferred from Annexes 5 and 6 to the

E.A.R.C. Agreement, to the draft Maritime Mobile Service Plan recommended by Sub-Group 5B3, all territorial abbreviations shown in those annexes relative to Morocco should be replaced by the single abbreviation MRC, standing for the Kingdom of Morocco.

"Foreign stations in Morocco would be identified by the symbols used by the International Frequency Registration Board in Column 13 of the Radio Frequency Record.

"Should a preface and lists of stations be added to the draft Maritime Mobile Service Plan, the Moroccan Administration reserves the right to submit a written proposal for the amendment thereof."

J.A. Autelli
Chairman, Working Group 5B

Annexes: 4

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A N N E X 1

PREAMBLE TO THE TABLE IN APPENDIX 12

Duplex Channelling of the Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Bands

4 000 - 23 000 kc/s

This is a table of the channels to be used by coast and ship stations in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile radiotelephone service between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s.

One or more series of frequencies are assigned to each coast station, which uses these frequencies associated, as far as possible, in pairs; each pair comprising a transmitting and a receiving frequency. The series shall be selected with due regard to the areas served and so as to avoid, as far as possible, harmful interference between the services of different coast stations.

Assignments to stations utilizing single sideband or independent sideband emissions shall be considered to be in accordance with the following Table if the necessary bandwidth does not extend beyond the upper or lower limits of the bandwidth provided for double sideband emissions in accordance with the Table.

Stations employing double sideband emission (A3) or two channel independent sideband emission (A3b) should operate with assigned frequencies at the values listed in the Table. Stations using single sideband single channel (A3a) emissions should operate either in the upper half or the lower half of the channels designated by the centre frequencies in the Table. A station operating in the upper half of the channel should use upper

sideband transmission with its carrier frequency at a value listed in the Table and its assigned frequency would then be 1400 cycles higher than that listed in the Table. A station operating in the lower half of the channel should use upper sideband emission with its carrier below the midband frequency of the channel as listed in the Table by the appropriate following amounts :

<u>Band</u>	<u>Carrier Frequency Relative to Midband Frequency of Channel as listed in Table</u>
4 000 kc/s and 8 000 kc/s	- 3 100 c/s
12 000, 16 000 and 22 000 kc/s	- 3 300 c/s

The frequencies assigned to such stations should be 1 400 cycles higher than the value indicated above for their carrier frequencies.

If an Administration assigns frequencies other than those indicated above, its radiotelephone service must not cause harmful interference to radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service which use frequencies assigned to them in accordance with this Appendix.

TABLEAU DE L'APPENDICE 12 AU REGLEMENT DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONSTABLE IN APPENDIX 12 TO THE RADIO REGULATIONSCUADRO DEL APÉNDICE 12 AL REGLAMENTO DE RADIOCOMUNICACIONES

Bande-Band-Banda	4000 kc/s		8000 kc/s		12000 kc/s		16000 kc/s		22000 kc/s	
	Série N° Series No. Serie N.°	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco	Côtières Coast Costeras	Navires Ship Barco
1	4371,1	4066,1	8748,1	8198,1	13133,5	12333,5	17293,5	16463,5	22653,5	22003,5
2	4377,4	4072,4	8754,4	8204,4	13140,5	12340,5	17300,5	16470,5	22660,5	22010,5
3	4383,8	4078,8	8760,8	8211,8	13147,5	12347,5	17307,5	16477,5	22667,5	22017,5
4	4390,2	4085,2	8767,2	8218,2	13154,5	12354,5	17314,5	16484,5	22674,5	22024,5
5	4396,6	4091,6	8773,6	8224,6	13161,5	12361,5	17321,5	16491,5	22681,5	22031,5
6	4403,0	4098,0	8780,0	8231,0	13168,5	12368,5	17328,5	16498,5	22688,5	22038,5
7	4409,4	4104,4	8786,4	8237,4	13175,5	12375,5	17335,5	16505,5	22695,5	22045,5
8	4415,8	4110,8	8792,8	8243,8	13182,5	12382,5	17342,5	16512,5	22702,5	22052,5
9	4422,2	4117,2	8799,2	8250,2	13189,5	12389,5	17349,5	16519,5	22709,5	22059,5
10	4428,6	4123,6	8805,6	8255,6	13196,5	12396,5	17356,5	16526,5	22716,5	22066,5
11	4434,9	4129,9	8811,9	8261,9						

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A N N E X 3

PLAN FOR THE MARITIME MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE
IN THE EXCLUSIVE BANDS BETWEEN 4 000 kc/s and 27 500 kc/s =
COAST STATIONS

1. The below Plan is intended to be annexed to the Radio Regulations.
2. It has been drawn up on the basis of the Plan appearing in Annex 5 to the Final Acts of the E.A.R.C., applying the principles set forth in Chapter III (paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4).
3. When it was not possible for the necessary coordination to be carried out for a proposed additional allotment, the latter was placed provisionally inside square brackets [.....]* in the column "Country". If the necessary coordination was not carried out before 2 December, 1959, the allotment in question would be deleted from the Plan.
4. Some additional modifications have been carried out, with the agreement of the Administrations concerned These are :
 - 4.1 Deletion of the allotments to "Spanish Morocco" (former frequencies 4 406.9 kc/s - 8 783.1 kc/s - 13 196 kc/s - 17 356 kc/s and 22 716 kc/s).
 - 4.2 Replacement of the names of former territories by the names of the new States concerned : "Indochina" has been replaced by "Cambodia"
"Laos"
"Viet-Nam"
"French West Africa" has been replaced by "Ivory Coast"
"Dahomey"
"Guinea"

"Mauritania"

"Senegal"

"Togo"

"French Equatorial Africa" has been replaced by "Cameroons"

"Congo"

"Gabon"

"Gold Coast" has been replaced by : "Ghana"

4.3 Sharing of allotments between Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

In the former Plan, for any allotment to one of these countries, it was stated in the "Observations" column that the other two countries might also use the frequency concerned.

In the new Plan, the names of the three countries have been systematically entered in the column "Country" and the following note has been put in the "Observations" column :

"Time-sharing between stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden by mutual agreement".

Section 1 : Fréquences pour lesquelles la date du 3 décembre 1951 doit être insérée dans la colonne 2a du Fichier de référence international des fréquences.

Section 1 : Frequencies for which the date of 3 December 1951 shall be inserted in Column 2a of the International Radio Frequency Record.

Sección 1 : Frecuencias para las cuales deberá inscribirse la fecha del 3 de diciembre de 1951 en la columna 2a del Registro internacional de frecuencias radioeléctricas.

Fréquence Frequency Frecuencia kc/s	Pays Country País	Puis- sance Power Poten- cia kW	Observations Remarks Observaciones	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
4371.1 (nouvelle voie) (new channel) (nuevo canal)	Afrique du Sud South Africa Unión Sudafricana	2		
	Iles de Cook ou Hervey Cook or Hervey Islands Islas de Cook o Hervey	0,1		
	Malaya Malaya Malaya	0,5		
	Nigéria Nigeria Nigeria	0,3		
	Nouvelle-Guinée néerlandaise Netherlands New Guinea Nueva Guinea neerlandesa	1		
	Nyasaland Nyasaland Nyasaland	0,03		
	République de Panama Panama Republic República de Panamá	2,5		
	Samoa occidental Western Samoa Samoa occidental	0,25		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<u>4371.1</u> (nouvelle voie) (new chan- nel) (nuevo ca- nal)	Singapore Singapore Singapore	0,5		
	Somalie (Adm. italienne) Somaliland (Italian Adm.) Somalia (Adm. Italiana)	0,03		
	Ukraine Ukraine Ucraina	15		
	U.R.S.S. (Asie méridionale) U.S.S.R. (Southern Asia) U.R.S.S. (Asia meridional)	5		
	U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale) U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia) U.R.S.S. (Asia septentrional)	15		
	U.R.S.S. (Europe) U.S.S.R. (Europe) U.R.S.S. (Europa)	15		
	U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient) U.S.S.R. (Far East) U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente)	15		
	U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) U.S.S.R. (North West) U.R.S.S. (Noroeste)	15		
	Uruguay Uruguay Uruguay	5		
	<u>4377.4</u> (ex 4372.4)	Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Ouest) United States (West) Estados Unidos de América (Oeste)	20	1) Deuxième fréquence pour le Japon Second frequency for Japan Segunda frecuencia para Japón
		Géorgie du Sud South Georgia Georgia del Sur	0,3	
		Japon 1) Japan 1) Japón 1)	0,2	2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Asie méridionale) Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Southern Asia) Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Asia meridional)
		Territoire de la Nouvelle-Guinée Territory of New Guinea Territorio de Nueva Guinea	0,25	
Pakistan Pakistan Pakistan		3,5		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>4377.4</u> (ex 4372.4)</p>	<p>Royaume-Uni United Kingdom Reino Unido</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Asie méridionale) 2) U.S.S.R. (Southern Asia) 2) U.R.S.S. (Asia meridional) 2) (Antenne directive. azimut 80°) (Directional antenna azimuth 80°) (Antena directiva acimut 80°)</p>	<p>20</p> <p>3</p>	
<p><u>4383.8</u> (ex 4379.3)</p>	<p>Afrique du Sud South Africa Unión Sudafricana</p> <p>Brésil Brazil Brasil</p> <p>Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1)</p> <p>Ethiopie Ethiopia Etiopía</p> <p>Fidji Fiji Fidji</p> <p>Inde (Sud) India (South) India (Su)</p> <p>Macau Macau Macau</p> <p>Mexique Mexico México</p> <p>Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruega 1)</p> <p>Suède 1) Sweden 1) Suecia 1)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>2</p> <p>0,4</p> <p>5</p> <p>0,15</p> <p>2,5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel.</p> <p>The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement.</p> <p>Compartición en el tiempo entre las estaciones situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient)</p> <p>Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Far East)</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Lejano Oriente)</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>4390.2</u> (ex 4386.2)</p>	<p>Nouvelle-Calédonie New Caledonia Nueva Caledonia</p> <p>Réunion Reunion Reunión</p> <p>St. Pierre et Miquelon St. Pierre and Miquelon St. Pierre y Miquelón</p> <p>Sénégal Senegal Senegal</p> <p>Togo Togo Togo</p>	<p>1</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	
<p><u>4396.6</u> (ex 4393.1)</p>	<p>Allemagne 1) Germany 1) Alemania 1)</p> <p>Australie (Est) Australia (East) Australia (Este)</p> <p>Egypte Egypt Egipto</p> <p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est) United States (East) Estados Unidos de América (Este)</p> <p>Indonésie Indonesia Indonesia</p> <p>Uruguay Uruguay Uruguay</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>20</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Allemagne</p> <p>Second frequency for Germany</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Alemania</p>
<p><u>4403</u> (ex 4400)</p>	<p>Ceylan Ceylon Ceilán</p> <p>Cuba Cuba Cuba</p> <p>Finlande Finland Finlandia</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1) L'Islande demande deux périodes quotidiennes de 40 minutes.</p> <p>Iceland requires two 40- minute periods per day.</p> <p>Islandia solicita dos per- íodos de 40 minutos por día.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>4403</u> (ex 4400)</p>	<p>Islande 1) Iceland 1) Islandia 1)</p> <p>Italie Italy Italia</p> <p>Japon Japan Japón</p> <p>Nouvelles-Hébrides New Hebrides Nuevas Hébridás</p>	<p>1</p> <p>10</p> <p>2,5</p> <p>0,2</p>	
<p><u>4409.4</u> (ex 4406.9)</p>	<p>Allemagne Germany Alemania</p> <p>Canaries Canaries Canarias</p> <p>Chine (Centre) China (Central) China (Centro)</p> <p>Espagne Spain España</p> <p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est) 1) United States (East) 1) Estados Unidos de América (Este) 1)</p> <p>Iles Salomon/Aust Solomon Islands/Aust Islas Salomón/Aust</p> <p>Kenya Kenya Kenya</p> <p>Pologne Poland Polonia</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale) 2) U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia) 2) U.R.S.S. (Asia septentrional) 2)</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) 3) U.S.S.R. (North West) 3) U.R.S.S. (Norroeste) 3)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>20</p> <p>0,25</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5 (HJ) 2 (HN)</p>	<p>1) Troisième fréquence pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est)</p> <p>Third frequency for the United States (East).</p> <p>Tercera frecuencia para los Estados Unidos de América (Este)</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale)</p> <p>Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia)</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Asia septentrional)</p> <p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest)</p> <p>Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (North-West)</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Norroeste)</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4415.8 (ex 4413.8)	Angola 1) Angola 1) Angola 1)	1	1) Le cas échéant, partage dans le temps de cette fréquence entre le Portugal, l'Angola, la Guinée portugaise, les Iles du Cap-Vert et S. Tomé et Príncipe d'une part, les Pays-Bas, Surinam et les Antilles néerlandaises d'autre part.
	Antilles néerlandaises 1) Netherlands Antilles 1) Antillas neerlandesas 1)	1	
	Canada (Est et Centre) Canada (East and Central) Canadá (Este y Centro)	12	Time sharing if necessary between Portugal, Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, S. Tomé and Príncipe on the one hand, and Netherlands, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles on the other.
	Cap-Vert 1) Cape Verde 1) Cabo Verde 1)	0,1	
	Guinée portugaise 1) Portuguese Guinea 1) Guinea portuguesa 1)	0,1	Compartición sucesiva, si fuera necesaria, entre Portugal, Angola, Guinea portuguesa, Islas de Cabo Verde, S. Tomé y Príncipe, por una parte, y Países Bajos, Surinam y Antillas neerlandesas, por otra.
	Indes portugaises Portuguese Indies Indias portuguesas	0,5	
	Indonésie Indonesia Indonesia	0,5	2) Troisième fréquence pour le Japon
	Japon 2) Japan 2) Japón 2)	0,2	Third frequency for Japan Tercera frecuencia para Japón
	Mozambique Mozambique Mozambique	0,5	3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Europe)
	Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand Nueva Zelândia	1	Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Europe) Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Europa)
	Pays-Bas 1) Netherlands 1) Países Bajos 1)	10	
	Portugal 1) Portugal 1) Portugal 1)	5	
	S. Tomé et Príncipe 1) S. Tomé and Príncipe 1) S. Tomé y Príncipe 1)	0,5	
	Surinam 1) Surinam 1) Surinam 1)	0,35	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(ex <u>4415.8</u> <u>4413.8</u>)	U.R.S.S. (Europe) 3) U.S.S.R. (Europe) 3) U.R.S.S. (Europa) 3) Yougoslavie Yugoslavia Yugoeslavia	2 1	
(ex <u>4422.2</u> <u>4420.7</u>)	Chili (Nord) Chile (North) Chile (Norte) Colombie Colombia Colcmbia Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1) Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Centre) United States (Central) Estados Unidos de America (Centro) France 2) France 2) Francia 2) Gambie Gambia Gambia Ghana Ghana Ghana Hawai Hawaii Hawai Inde (Nord) India (North) India (Norte) Italie 3) Italy 3) Italia 3) Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruega 1) Philippines Philippines Filipinas	0,2 2 5 1 20 0,7 3 3 5 10 5 3	1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel. Deuxième fréquence pour ces trois pays. The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement. Second frequency for these three countries. Compartición en el tiempo entre las estaciones situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo. Segunda frecuencia para estos tres países. 2) Deuxième fréquence pour la France. Second frequency for France. Segunda frecuencia para Francia. 3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Italie. Second frequency for Italy. Segunda frecuencia para Italia.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>4422.2</u> (ex <u>4420.7</u>)</p>	<p>Suède 1) Sweden 1) Suecia 1) Vénézuéla Venezuela Venezuela</p>	<p>5 2</p>	
<p><u>4428.6</u> (ex <u>4427.6</u>)</p>	<p>Argentine (Sud) 1) Argentine (South) 1) Argentina (Sur) 1) Bermudes Bermuda Bermudas Canada (Ouest) Canada (West) Canadá (Oeste) Chine (Est) China (East) China (Este) Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Sud) United States (South) Estados Unidos de América (Sur) Grèce Greece Grecia Israël Israel Israel Nicaragua Nicaragua Nicaragua Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand Nueva Zelandia [Pologne 2)] * [Poland 2)] [Polonia 2)] République Dominicaine Dominican Republic República Dominicana Royaume-Uni 3) United Kingdom 3) Reino Unido 3) Turquie Turkey Turquía</p>	<p>0,5 3 0,4 10 0,4 3,5 3,5 0,1 0,3 2,5 0,15 15 3,5</p>	<p>1) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Argentine (Sud). Second frequency for Argentine (South). Segunda frecuencia para Argentina (Sur). 2) Deuxième fréquence pour la Pologne. Second frequency for Poland. Segunda frecuencia para Polonia. 3) Deuxième fréquence pour le Royaume-Uni. Second frequency for the United Kingdom. Segunda frecuencia para el Reino Unido.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>4434.9</u> (ex 4434.5)</p>	<p>Argentine (Nord) Argentine (North) Argentina (Norte)</p> <p>Australie (Ouest) Australia (West) Australia (Oeste)</p> <p>Belgique Belgium Bélgica</p> <p>Bulgarie Bulgaria Bulgaria</p> <p>Congo Belge Belgian Congo Congo Belga</p> <p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est) 1) United States (East) 1) Estados Unidos de América 1) (Este)</p> <p>Hongkong Hongkong Hongkong</p> <p>Iran Iran Irán</p> <p>[Ukraine 2)] * [Ukraine 2)] [Ucrania 2)]</p>	<p>20</p> <p>0,25</p> <p>3</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>1</p> <p>20</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>5(HJ) 3(HN)</p>	<p>1) Deuxième fréquence pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est).</p> <p>Second frequency for the United States (East).</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para los Estados Unidos de América (Este).</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Ukraine</p> <p>Second frequency for Ukraine.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Ucrania.</p>
<p><u>8748.1</u> (nouvelle voie) (new channel) (nuevo canal)</p>	<p>Afrique du Sud South Africa Unión Sudafricana</p> <p>Iles de Cook ou Hervey Cook or Hervey Islands Islas de Cook o Hervey</p> <p>Golfo persique Persian Gulf Golfo pérsico</p> <p>Groënland Greenland Groenlandia</p> <p>Malaya Malaya Malaya</p>	<p>2</p> <p>0,1</p> <p>0,5 (HJ)</p> <p>0,05</p> <p>0,5</p>	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>8748.1</u> (nouvelle voie) (new chan- nel) (nuevo ca- nal)</p>	<p>République de Panama Panama Republic República de Panamá</p> <p>Samoa occidental Western Samoa Samoa occidental</p> <p>Sierra Leone Sierra Leone Sierra Leona</p> <p>Singapore Singapore Singapore</p> <p>Ukraine Ukraine Ucrania</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Europe) U.S.S.R. (Europe) U.R.S.S. (Europa)</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient) U.S.S.R. (Far East) U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente)</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) U.S.S.R. (North West) U.R.S.S. (Noroeste)</p> <p>Uruguay Uruguay Uruguay</p>	<p>2,5</p> <p>0,25</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>15</p> <p>15</p> <p>15</p> <p>15</p> <p>1</p>	
<p><u>8754.4</u> (ex 8747.6)</p>	<p>Bahama Bahamas Bahamas</p> <p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Ouest) United States (West) Estados Unidos de América (Oeste)</p> <p>Géorgie du Sud South Georgia Georgia del Sur</p> <p>Iles Salomon/Aust Solomon Is/Aust Islas Salomón/Aust</p> <p>Indonésie Indonesia Indonesia</p>	<p>0,5</p> <p>20</p> <p>0,3</p> <p>0,25</p> <p>0,5</p>	<p>1) Deuxième fréquence pour le Japon. Second frequency for Japan. Segunda frecuencia para Japón.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>8754.4</u> (ex <u>8747.6</u>)</p>	<p>Japon 1) Japan 1) Japón 1)</p> <p>Royaume-Uni United Kingdom Reino Unido</p>	<p>0,2</p> <p>20</p>	
<p><u>8760.8</u> (ex <u>8754.7</u>)</p>	<p>Afrique du Sud South Africa Unión Sudafricana</p> <p>Australie (Ouest) Australia (West) Australia (Oeste)</p> <p>Cambodge Cambodia Cambodia</p> <p>Chili (Sud) Chile (South) Chile (Sur)</p> <p>Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1)</p> <p>Laos Laos Laos</p> <p>Nicaragua Nicaragua Nicaragua</p> <p>Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruega 1)</p> <p>République Dominicaine Dominican Republic República Dominicana</p> <p>Suède 1) Sweden 1) Suecia 1)</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Asie méridionale) 2) U.S.S.R. (Southern Asia) 2) U.R.S.S. (Asia meridional) 2) (Antenne directive azimut 80°) (Directional antenna azimuth 80°) (Antena directiva acimut 80°)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>0,13</p> <p>0,2</p> <p>0,1</p> <p>5</p> <p>0,2</p> <p>0,1</p> <p>5</p> <p>0,15</p> <p>5</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel.</p> <p>The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement.</p> <p>Compartición en el tiempo entre las estaciones situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Asie méridionale).</p> <p>Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Southern Asia).</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Asia meridional).</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>8760.8</u> (ex 8754.7)	Viêt-Nam Viet-Nam Viet-Nam	0,2	
<u>8767.2</u> (ex 8761.8)	Cameroun Cameroon Camerún Congo Congo Congo Côte d'Ivoire Ivory Coast Costa de Marfil Dahomey Dahomey Dahomey France France Francia Gabon Gabon Gabón Guinée Guinea Guinea Hawaï Hawaii Hawaii Inde (Sud) India (South) India (Sur) Macau Macau Macau Madagascar Madagascar Madagascar Maroc Morocco Marruecos Martinique Martinique Martinica	1 1 1 1 20 1 1 3 5 0,15 1 1 2	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>8780</u> (ex 8776)</p>	<p>Féroé Faroos Feroe</p> <p>Finlande Finland Finlandia</p> <p>Islande 1) Iceland 1) Islandia 1)</p> <p>Italie Italy Italia</p> <p>Japon Japan Japón</p> <p>Nouvelle-Calédonie New Caledonia Nueva Caledonia</p> <p>Nouvelles-Hébrides New Hebrides Nuevas Hébridás</p>	<p>0,2</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>10</p> <p>2,5</p> <p>1</p> <p>0,2</p>	
<p><u>8786.4</u> (ex 8783.1)</p>	<p>Allemagne Germany Alemania</p> <p>Antilles néerlandaises Netherlands Antilles Antillas neerlandesas</p> <p>Argentine (Sud) 1) Argentine (South) 1) Argentina (Sur) 1)</p> <p>Bulgarie Bulgaria Bulgaria</p> <p>Canada (Est et Centre) Canada (East and Central) Canadá (Este y Centro)</p> <p>Canaries Canaries Canarias</p> <p>Congo Belge Belgian Congo Congo Belga</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1(HJ)</p> <p>1</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>12</p> <p>5</p> <p>1</p>	<p>1) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Argentine (Sud). Second frequency for Argentine. Segunda frecuencia para Argentina (Sur).</p> <p>2) Le cas échéant, partage dans le temps entre l'Inde (Nord) et la Nouvelle-Zélande. Time sharing frequency, between India (North) and New-Zealand. Compartición sucesiva entre India (Norte) y Nueva-Zelandia, si es necesaria.</p> <p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Europe). Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Europe). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Europa).</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>8786.4</u> (ex 8783.1)	Espagne Spain España Inde (Nord) 2) India (North) 2) India (Norte) 2) Nouvelle-Zélande 2) New Zealand 2) Nueva Zelandia 2) Surinam Surinam Surinam U.R.S.S. (Europe) 3) U.S.S.R. (Europe) 3) U.R.S.S. (Europa) 3)	5 5 5 0,35 (HJ) 2	
<u>8792.8</u> (ex 8790.2)	Angola 1) Angola 1) Angola 1) Cap-Vert 1) Cape Verde 1) Cabo Verde 1) Chine (Centre) China (Central) China (Centro) Gilbert et Ellice Gilbert and Ellice Gilbert y Ellice Guinée portugaise 1) Portuguese Guinea 1) Guinea portuguesa 1) Indes portugaises Portuguese Indies Indias portuguesas Mexique Mexico México Pays-Bas 1) Netherlands 1) Países Bajos 1) Philippines Philippines Filipinas	1 0,1 3 0,25 0,1 0,5 2,5 10 1	1) Le cas échéant, partage dans le temps de cette fréquence entre le Portugal, l'Angola, la Guinée portugaise, les Iles du Cap-Vert et S. Tomé et Príncipe d'une part, les Pays-Bas d'autre part. Time sharing, if necessary, between Portugal, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands on the one hand, and Netherlands on the other. Compartición sucesiva, si fuera necesaria, entre Portugal, S. Tomé y Príncipe, Angola, Guinea portuguesa, Islas de Cabo Verde, por una parte, y Países Bajos, por otra. 2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest). Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (North West). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Noroeste).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>8792.8</u> (ex <u>8790.2</u>)</p>	<p>Pologne Poland Polonia</p> <p>Portugal 1) Portugal 1) Portugal 1)</p> <p>S. Tomé et Príncipe 1) S. Tomé and Príncipe 1) S. Tomé y Príncipe 1)</p> <p>[U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) 2)] * [U.S.S.R. (North West) 2)] [U.R.S.S. (Noroceste) 2)]</p> <p>Uruguay Uruguay Uruguay</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>	
<p><u>8799.2</u> (ex <u>8797.3</u>)</p>	<p>Chili (Nord) Chile (North) Chile (Norte)</p> <p>Colombie Colombia Colombia</p> <p>Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1)</p> <p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Nord et Centre) United States (North and Central) Estados Unidos de América (Norte y Centro)</p> <p>France 2) France 2) Francia 2)</p> <p>Indonésie Indonesia Indonesia</p> <p>Italie 3) Italy 3) Italia 3)</p> <p>[Japon 4)] * [Japan 4)] [Japón 4)]</p>	<p>0,2</p> <p>2</p> <p>5</p> <p>1</p> <p>20</p> <p>3</p> <p>10</p> <p>0,2</p>	<p>1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel. Deuxième fréquence pour ces trois pays.</p> <p>The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement. Second frequency for these three countries.</p> <p>Compartición en el tiempo entre las estaciones situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo. Segunda frecuencia para estos tres países.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour la France. Second frequency for France. Segunda frecuencia para Francia.</p> <p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Italie. Second frequency for Italy. Segunda frecuencia para Italia.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p>8799.2 (ex 8797.3)</p>	<p>Mozambique Mozambique Mozambique</p> <p>Nigéria Nigeria Nigeria</p> <p>Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruoga 1)</p> <p>Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles</p> <p>Suède 1) Sweden 1) Suecia 1)</p> <p>[Ukraine 5) * Ukraine 5) Ucrania 5)]</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Asie méridionale) U.S.S.R. (Southern Asia) U.R.S.S. (Asia meridional) (Antenne directive azimut 80°) (Directional antenna azimuth 80°) (Antena directiva acimut 80°)</p> <p>Vénézuéla Venezuela Venezuela</p>	<p>0,5</p> <p>0,3</p> <p>5</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p>	<p>4) Troisième fréquence pour le Japon. Third frequency for Japan.</p> <p>Tercera frecuencia para Japón.</p> <p>5) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Ukraine. Second frequency for Ukraine.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Ucrania.</p>
<p>8805.6 (ex 8804.4)</p>	<p>Australie (Est) Australia (East) Australia (Este)</p> <p>Belgique 1) Belgium 1) Bélgica 1)</p> <p>Bermudes Bermuda Bermudas</p> <p>Brésil (Sud du 21° Sud) Brazil (South of 21° South) Brasil (Sur de 21° Sur)</p> <p>Hongkong Hongkong Hongkong</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p>	<p>1) Le cas échéant, partage dans le temps avec le Royaume-Uni. Time sharing with the United Kingdom, if necessary. Compartición sucesiva con el Reino Unido, si es necesaria.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour le Royaume-Uni. Second frequency for the United Kingdom. Segunda frecuencia para el Reino Unido.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>8805.6</u> (ex 8804.4)</p>	<p>Iran Iran Irán</p> <p>Kenya Kenya Kenya</p> <p>Royaume-Uni 2) United Kingdom 2) Reino Unido 2)</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient) 3) U.S.S.R. (Far East) 3) U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente) 3)</p> <p>Yougoslavie Yugoslavia Yugoeslavia</p>	<p>1</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>15</p> <p>15</p> <p>2</p>	<p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient). Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Far East). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente).</p>
<p><u>8811.9</u> (ex 8811.5)</p>	<p>Allemagne 1) Germany 1) Alemania 1)</p> <p>Argentine (Nord) Argentine (North) Argentina (Norte)</p> <p>Chine (Est) China (East) China (Este)</p> <p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique 2) United States 2) Estados Unidos de América 2)</p> <p>Fidji Fiji Fidji</p> <p>Gambie Gambia Gambia</p> <p>Ghana Ghana Ghana</p> <p>Grèce Greece Grecia</p> <p>Israël Israel Israel</p>	<p>6</p> <p>20</p> <p>5</p> <p>20</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>0,7</p> <p>3</p> <p>3,5</p> <p>3,5</p>	<p>1) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Allemagne. Second frequency for Germany. Segunda frecuencia para Alemania.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Second frequency for the United States. Segunda frecuencia para los Estados Unidos de América.</p> <p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale). Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Asia septentrional).</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>8811.9</u> (ex 8811.5)	Pakistan Pakistan Pakistán Turquie Turkey Turquía U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale) 3) U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia) 3) U.R.S.S. (Asia septentrional) 3)	3,5 3,5 10	
<u>13133.5</u> (nouvelle voie) (new chan- nel) (nuevo ca- nal)	Argentine Argentine Argentina Groënland Greenland Groenlandia Nigéria Nigeria Nigeria Nouvelle-Guinée néerlandaise Netherlands New Guinea Nueva Guinea neerlandesa République de Panama Panama Republic República de Panamá Ukraine Ukraine Ucrania U.R.S.S. (Europe) U.S.S.R. (Europe) U.R.S.S. (Europa) U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient) U.S.S.R. (Far East) U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente) U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) U.S.S.R. (North West) U.R.S.S. (Noroeste)	0,5 0,05 0,5 1 2,5 15 15 15 15	
<u>13140.5</u> (ex 13134.4)	Bahama Bahamas Bahamas Bermudes Bermuda Bermúdas	0,5 3	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>13140.5</u> (ex 13134.4)</p>	<p>Cambodge Cambodia Cambodia</p> <p>Fidji Fiji Fidji</p> <p>Laos Laos Laos</p> <p>Royaume-Uni United Kingdom Reino Unido</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale) U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia) U.R.S.S. (Asia septentrional)</p> <p>Viêt-Nam Viet-Nam Viet-Nam</p>	<p>0,2</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>0,2</p> <p>20</p> <p>15</p> <p>0,2</p>	
<p><u>13147.5</u> (ex 13142.1)</p>	<p>Australie (Est) Australia (East) Australia (Este)</p> <p>Colombie Colombia Colombia</p> <p>Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1)</p> <p>Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruega 1)</p> <p>Pakistan Pakistan Pakistán</p> <p>Suède 1) Sweden 1) Suecia 1)</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient) 2) U.S.S.R. (Far East) 2) U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente) 2)</p> <p>Vénézuéla Venezuela Venezuela</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2,5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>15</p> <p>2,5</p>	<p>1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel.</p> <p>The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement.</p> <p>Compartición en el tiempo entre las estaciones situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient).</p> <p>Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Far East).</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente).</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>13154.5</u> (ex 13149.8)	Cameroun Cameroon Camerún	1	
	Congo Congo Congo	1	
	Côte d'Ivoire Ivory Coast Costa de Marfil	1	
	Dahomey Dahomey Dahomey	1	
	France France Francia	20	
	Gabon Gabon Gabón	1	
	Guinée Guinea Guinea	1	
	Indes portugaises Portuguese Indies Indias portuguesas	0,5	
	Japon Japan Japón	2,5	
	Macau Macao Macao	0,15	
	Madagascar Madagascar Madagascar	1	
	Maroc Morocco Marruecos	1	
	Martinique Martinique Martinica	2	
	Mauritanie Mauritania Mauritania	1	
	Mozambique Mozambique Mozambique	0,5	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>13154.5</u> (ex 13149.8)</p>	<p>Sénégal Senegal Senegal</p> <p>Timor portugais Portuguese Timor Timor Português</p> <p>Togo Togo Togo</p>	<p>1</p> <p>0,5</p> <p>1</p>	
<p><u>13161.5</u> (ex 13157.5)</p>	<p>Chine (Est) China (East) China (Este)</p> <p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est) United States (East) Estados Unidos de América (Este)</p> <p>Iran Iran Irán</p> <p>[Pologne 1)] * [Poland 1)] [Polonia 1)]</p> <p>[Ukraine 2)] * [Ukraine 2)] [Ucrania 2)]</p> <p>[U.R.S.S. (Europe)] 3) * [U.S.S.R. (Europe)] 3) [U.R.S.S. (Europa)] 3)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>20</p> <p>1</p> <p>2,5</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p>	<p>1) Deuxième fréquence pour la Pologne. Second frequency for Poland. Segunda frecuencia para Polonia.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Ukraine. Second frequency for Ukraine. Segunda frecuencia para Ucrania.</p> <p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Europe). Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Europe). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Europa)</p>
<p><u>13168.5</u> (ex 13165.2)</p>	<p>Australie (Ouest) Australia (West) Australia (Oeste)</p> <p>Brésil Brazil Brasil</p> <p>Cuba Cuba Cuba</p> <p>Finlande Finland Finlandia</p> <p>Islande 1) Iceland 1) Islandia 1)</p> <p>Italie Italy Italia</p>	<p>0.13</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>10</p>	<p>1) l'Islande demande deux périodes quotidiennes de 40 minutes. Iceland requires two 40-minute periods per day. Islandia solicita dos períodos de 40 minutos por día.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>13168.5</u> (ex 13165.2)</p>	<p>Philippines Philippines Filipinas</p> <p>U.R.S.S. (Asie méridionale) U.S.S.R. (Southern Asia) U.R.S.S. (Asia meridional) (Antenne directive azimut 80°) (Directional antenna azimuth 80°) (Antena directiva Acimut 80°)</p>	<p>0,4</p> <p>3</p>	
<p><u>13175.5</u> (ex 13172.9)</p>	<p>Angola 1) Angola 1) Angola 1)</p> <p>Antilles néerlandaises 1) Netherlands Antilles 1) Antillas neerlandesas 1)</p> <p>Canada (Est) Canada (East) Canadá (Este)</p> <p>Cap-Vert 1) Cape Verde 1) Cabo Verde 1)</p> <p>Guinée portugaise 1) Portuguese Guinea 1) Guinea portuguesa 1)</p> <p>Hawaï Hawaii Hawai</p> <p>Hongkong Hongkong Hongkong</p> <p>Inde (Sud) India (South) India (Sur)</p> <p>Pays-Bas 1) Netherlands 1) Países Bajos 1)</p> <p>Portugal 1) Portugal 1) Portugal 1)</p> <p>S. Tomé et Príncipe 1) S. Tomé and Príncipe 1) S. Tomé y Príncipe 1)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>12</p> <p>0,1</p> <p>0,1</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>5</p> <p>0,5</p>	<p>1) Le cas échéant, partage dans le temps de cette fréquence avec le Portugal, l'Angola, la Guinée portugaise, les Iles du Cap-Vert et S. Tomé et Príncipe d'une part, les Pays-Bas, Surinam et les Antilles néerlandaises d'autre part.</p> <p>Time sharing, if necessary, between Portugal, Angola, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, on the one hand, and Netherlands, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles on the other.</p> <p>Compartición sucesiva, si fuera necesaria, entre Portugal, Angola, S. Tomé y Príncipe, Guinea portuguesa e Islas de Cabo Verde, por una parte, y Países Bajos, Surinam y Antillas neerlandesas, por otra.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>13175.5</u> (ex 13172.9)</p>	<p>Surinam 1) Surinam 1) Surinam 1)</p>	<p>0,35</p>	
<p><u>13182.5</u> (ex 13180.6)</p>	<p>Allemagne Germany Alemania</p> <p>Argentine (Nord) Argentine (North) Argentina (Norte)</p> <p>Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1)</p> <p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Ouest) United States (West) Estados Unidos de América (Oeste)</p> <p>France 2) France 2) Francia 2)</p> <p>Inde (Nord) India (North) India (Norte)</p> <p>Italie 3) Italy 3) Italia 3)</p> <p>[Japon 4)] * [Japan 4)] [Japón 4)]</p> <p>Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruega 1)</p> <p>Pays-Bas 5) Netherlands 5) Países Bajos 5)</p> <p>Pologne Poland Polonia</p> <p>Suède 1) Sweden 1) Suecia 1)</p> <p>Yougoslavie Yugoslavia Yugoeslavia</p>	<p>6</p> <p>10</p> <p>5</p> <p>20</p> <p>10</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>0,2</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel. 2^e fréquence pour ces trois pays.</p> <p>The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement. 2nd frequency for these three countries.</p> <p>Compartición en el tiempo entre las estaciones situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo. 2^a frecuencia para estos tres países.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour la France.</p> <p>Second frequency for France.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Francia.</p> <p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Italie.</p> <p>Second frequency for Italy.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Italia.</p> <p>4) Deuxième fréquence pour le Japon.</p> <p>Second frequency for Japan.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Japón.</p> <p>5) Deuxième fréquence pour les Pays-Bas.</p> <p>Second frequency for the Netherlands.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para los Países Bajos.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>13189.5</u> (ex 13188.3)</p>	<p>Afrique du Sud South Africa Unión Sudafricana</p> <p>Belgique 1) Belgium 1) Bélgica 1)</p> <p>Chine (Centre) China (Central) China (Centro)</p> <p>Congo Belge Belgian Congo Congo Belga</p> <p>Grèce Greece Grecia</p> <p>Israël Israel Israel</p> <p>Mexique Mexico México</p> <p>Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand Nueva Zelandia</p> <p>Royaume-Uni 2) United Kingdom 2) Reino Unido 2)</p> <p>Turquie Turkey Turquía</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>3,5</p> <p>3,5</p> <p>2,5</p> <p>5</p> <p>15</p> <p>3,5</p>	<p>1) Le cas échéant, partage dans le temps avec le Royaume-Uni.</p> <p>Time sharing with the United Kingdom, if necessary.</p> <p>Compartición sucesiva con el Reino Unido, si fuera necesaria.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour le Royaume-Uni.</p> <p>Second frequency for the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para el Reino Unido.</p>
<p><u>13196.5</u> (ex 13196)</p>	<p>Alllemagne 1) Germany 1) Alemania 1)</p> <p>Canaries Canaries Canarias</p> <p>Chili Chile Chile</p> <p>Egypte Egypt Egipto</p>	<p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>0,1</p> <p>3</p>	<p>1) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Allemagne.</p> <p>Second frequency for Germany.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Alemania.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est)</p> <p>Second frequency for the United States (East).</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para los Estados Unidos de América (Este).</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<p><u>13196.5</u> (ex 13196)</p>	<p>Espagne Spain España</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale).</p>	
	<p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est) 2) United States (East) 2) Estados Unidos de América (Este) 2)</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Asia septentrional).</p>	
	<p>Gambie Gambia Gambia</p>	<p>0,7</p>	<p>4) Troisième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient). Third frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Far East).</p>	
	<p>Indonésie Indonesia Indonesia</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Tercera frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente).</p>	
	<p>U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale) 3)</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>5) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest).</p>	
	<p>U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia) 3)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (North West).</p>	
	<p>U.R.S.S. (Asia septentrional) 3)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Norroeste).</p>	
	<p>[U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient) 4) * U.S.S.R. (Far East) 4) U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente) 4)]</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (North West).</p>	
	<p>[U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) 5) * U.S.S.R. (North West) 5) U.R.S.S. (Norroeste) 5)]</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Norroeste).</p>	
	<p>Uruguay Uruguay Uruguay</p>	<p>5</p>		
	<p><u>17293.5</u> (nouvelle voie) (new channel) (nuevo canal)</p>	<p>Brésil Brazil Brasil</p>	<p>3</p>	
		<p>Ukraine Ukraine Ucrania</p>	<p>15</p>	
<p>U.R.S.S. (Europe) U.S.S.R. (Europe) U.R.S.S. (Europa)</p>		<p>15</p>		
<p>U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) U.S.S.R. (North West) U.R.S.S. (Norroeste)</p>		<p>15</p>		
<p>Viêt-Nam Viet-Nam Viet-Nam</p>		<p>2</p>		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17335.5 (ex 17332.9)	Angola 1) Angola 1) Angola 1)	1	1) Le cas échéant, partagé dans le temps de cette fréquence entre le Portugal, l'Angola, les Iles du Cap-
	Antilles néerlandaises 1) Netherlands Antilles 1) Antillas neerlandesas 1)	1	Vert, la Guinée portugaise, S. Tomé et Príncipe d'une part les Pays-Bas, Surinam et les Antilles néerlandaises d'autre part.
	Canada (Est) Canada (East) Canadá (Este)	12	Time sharing, if necessary, between Portugal, Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese
	Cap-Vert 1) Cape Verde 1) Cabo Verde 1)	0,1	Guinea, S. Tomé and Príncipe, on the one hand, and Netherlands, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles on the other.
	Chili Chilo Chilo	0,1	Compartición sucesiva, si fuera necesaria, entre Portugal, Angola, Islas de Cabo Verde, Guinea portuguesa y S. Tomé y Príncipe, por una parte, y Países Bajos, Surinam y Antillas neerlandesas, por otra.
	Guinée portugaise 1) Portuguese Guinea 1) Guinea portuguesa 1)	0,1	2) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient).
	Inde (Sud) India (South) India (Sur)	5	Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Far East).
	Macau Macao Macao	0,15	Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente).
	Mozambique Mozambique Mozambique	0,5	
	Pays-Bas 1) Netherlands 1) Países Bajos 1)	10	
	Pologne Poland Polonia	5	
	Portugal 1) Portugal 1) Portugal 1)	5	
	S. Tomé et Príncipe 1) S. Tomé and Príncipe 1) S. Tomé y Príncipe 1)	0,5	
	Surinam 1) Surinam 1) Surinam 1)	0,35	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17335.5 (ex 17332.9)	Timor portugais Portuguese Timor Timor portugués U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient) 2) U.S.S.R. (Far East) 2) U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente) 2)	0,5 5	
17342.5 (ex 17340.6)	Afrique du Sud South Africa Unión Sudafricana Allemagne Germany Alomania Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1) Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Ouest) United States (West) Estados Unidos de América (Oeste) France 2) France 2) Francia 2) Italie 3) Italy 3) Italia 3) Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruega 1) Pakistan Pakistan Pakistán Pays-Bas 4) Netherlands 4) Países Bajos 4) Suède 1) Sweden 1) Succia 1) U.R.S.S. (Europe) 5) U.S.S.R. (Europe) 5) U.R.S.S. (Europa) 5)	3 6 5 20 20 10 5 1 10 5 2	1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel. 2 ^e fréquence pour ces trois pays. The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement. 2nd frequency for these three countries. Compartición en el tiempo entre las estacione situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo. 2 ^a frecuencia para estos tres países. 2) Deuxième fréquence pour la France. Second frequency for France. Segunda frecuencia para Francia. 3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Italie. Second frequency for Italy. Segunda frecuencia para Italia. 4) Deuxième fréquence pour les Pays-Bas. Second frequency for the Netherlands. Segunda frecuencia para los Países Bajos. 5) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Europe). Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (Europe). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Europa).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>17349.5</u> (ex 17348.3)	Belgique 1) Belgium 1) Bélgica 1) Chine (Est) China (East) China (Este) Grèce Greece Grecia Israël Israel Israel Royaume-Uni 2) United Kingdom 2) Reino Unido 2) Turquie Turkey Turquía Vénézuéla Venezuela Venezuela Yougoslavie Yugoslavia Yugoeslavia	3 15 3,5 3,5 15 3,5 2,5 5	1) Le cas échéant, partage dans le temps avec le Royaume-Uni. Time sharing with the United Kingdom, if necessary. Compartición sucesiva con el Reino Unido, si es necesaria. 2) Deuxième fréquence pour le Royaume-Uni. Second frequency for the United Kingdom. Segunda frecuencia para el Reino Unido.
<u>17356.5</u> (ex 17356)	Allemagne 1) Germany 1) Alemania 1) Canaries Canaries Canarias Egypte Egypt Egipto Espagne Spain España Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est) 2) United States (East) 2) Estados Unidos de América (Este) 2)	6 5 3 5 20	1) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Allemagne. Second frequency for Germany. Segunda frecuencia para Alemania. 2) Deuxième fréquence pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est). Second frequency for the United States (East). Segunda frecuencia para los Estados Unidos de América (Este).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>17356.5</u> (ex 17356)	Indonésie Indonesia Indonesia U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrionale) U.S.S.R. (Northern Asia) U.R.S.S. (Asie septentrional) [U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) 3] * [U.S.S.R. (North West) 3] [U.R.S.S. (Noroceste) 3] Uruguay Uruguay Uruguay	3 15 5 3	3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest). Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (North West). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Noroceste).
<u>22653.5</u> (nouvelle voie) (new channel) (nuevo canal)	Chili Chile Chile Ukraine Ukraine Ucrania U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) U.S.S.R. (North West) U.R.S.S. (Noroceste) Viêt-Nam Viet-Nam Viet-Nam	0,2 15 15 2	
<u>22660.5</u> (ex 22654.4)	Pakistan Pakistan Pakistan Royaume-Uni United Kingdom Reino Unido U.R.S.S. (Extrême-Orient) U.S.S.R. (Far East) U.R.S.S. (Lejano oriente)	1 20 15	
<u>22667.5</u> (ex 22662.1)	Australie (Est) Australia (East) Australia (Este) Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1) Finlande Finland Finlandia	1 5 3	1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel. The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>22667.5</u> (ex 22662.1)	[Japon 2)] * [Japan 2)] [Japón 2)] Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruega 1) Suède 1) Sweden 1) Suecia 1) Vénézuéla Venezuela Venezuela	0,2 5 5 2,5	1) Compartición en el tiempo entre las estaciones situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo. 2) Deuxième fréquence pour le Japon. Second frequency for Japan. Segunda frecuencia para Japón.
<u>22674.5</u> (ex 22669.8)	France France Francia Philippines Philippines Filipinas	10 1	
<u>22681.5</u> (ex 22677.5)	Chine (Centre) China (Central) China (Centro) Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est) United States (East) Estados Unidos de América (Este) [U.R.S.S. (Europe)] * [U.S.S.R. (Europe)] [U.R.S.S. (Europa)] [U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest) 1)] * [U.S.S.R. (North West) 1)] [U.R.S.S. (Noroeste) 1)]	3 20 10 5	1) Deuxième fréquence pour l'U.R.S.S. (Nord-Ouest). Second frequency for the U.S.S.R. (North West). Segunda frecuencia para la U.R.S.S. (Noroeste).
<u>22685.5</u> (ex 22685.2)	Afrique du Sud South Africa Unión Sudafricana Italie Italy Italia Japon Japan Japón [Pologne 1)] * [Poland 1)] [Polonia 1)]	3 10 2,5 2,5	1) Deuxième fréquence pour la Pologne. Second frequency for Poland. Segunda frecuencia para Polonia.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<p><u>22695.5</u> (ex 22692.9)</p>	<p>Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Ouest) United States (West) Estados Unidos de América (Oeste)</p> <p>Pays-Bas Netherlands Países Bajos</p> <p>Portugal Portugal Portugal</p>	<p>20</p> <p>10</p> <p>5</p>	
<p><u>22702.5</u> (ex 22700.6)</p>	<p>Allemagne Germany Alemania</p> <p>Argentine (Nord) Argentine (North) Argentina (Norte)</p> <p>Danemark 1) Denmark 1) Dinamarca 1)</p> <p>France 2) France 2) Francia 2)</p> <p>Inde (Sud) India (South) India (Sur)</p> <p>Italie 3) Italy 3) Italia 3)</p> <p>Norvège 1) Norway 1) Noruega 1)</p> <p>Suède 1) Sweden 1) Suecia 1)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>10</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1) Partage dans le temps entre les stations situées au Danemark, en Norvège et en Suède, selon un accord mutuel.</p> <p>2^e fréquence pour ces trois pays.</p> <p>The stations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are working in accordance with a special mutual time sharing arrangement. 2nd frequency for these three countries.</p> <p>Compartición en el tiempo entre las estaciones situadas en Dinamarca, Noruega y Suecia por acuerdo mutuo. 2^a frecuencia para estos tres países.</p> <p>2) Deuxième fréquence pour la France.</p> <p>Second frequency for France.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Francia.</p> <p>3) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Italie.</p> <p>Second frequency for Italy.</p> <p>Segunda frecuencia para Italia.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>22709.5</u> (ex 22708.3)	Belgique 1) Belgium 1) Bélgica 1) Chine (Nord) China (North) China (Norte) Pologne Poland Polonia Royaume-Uni 2) United Kingdom 2) Reino Unido 2)	3 10 5 15	1) Le cas échéant, partage dans le temps avec le Royaume-Uni. Time sharing with the United Kingdom, if necessary. Compartición sucesiva con el Reino Unido, si fuera necesaria. 2) Deuxième fréquence pour le Royaume-Uni. Second frequency for the United Kingdom. Segunda frecuencia para el Reino Unido.
<u>22716.5</u> (ex 22716)	Allemagne 1) Germany 1) Alemania 1) Canaries Canaries Canarias Espagne Spain España Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est) 2) United States (East) 2) Estados Unidos de América (Este) 2) Inde (Nord) India (North) India (Norte)	6 5 5 20 10	1) Deuxième fréquence pour l'Allemagne. Second frequency for Germany. Segunda frecuencia para Alemania. 2) Deuxième fréquence pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Est). Second frequency for the United States (East). Segunda frecuencia para los Estados Unidos de América (Este).

Section II : Fréquences pour lesquelles la date du 4 décembre 1951 doit être insérée dans la colonne 2b du Fichier de référence international des fréquences.

Section II : Frequencies for which the date of 4 December 1951 shall be inserted in Column 2b of the International Radio Frequency Record.

Sección II : Frecuencias para las cuales deberá inscribirse la fecha del 4 de diciembre de 1951 en la columna 2b del Registro internacional de frecuencias radioeléctricas.

Fréquence Frequency Frecuencia kc/s	Pays Country País	Puissance Power Potencia kW	Observations Remarks Observaciones
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>4377.4</u> (ex 4372.4)	Argentine Argentine Argentina	0,5	
<u>4389.8</u> (ex 4379.3)	Chili Chile Chile	0,2	
<u>4403</u> (ex 4400)	Argentine Argentine Argentina Congo Belge Belgian Congo Congo Belga	0,5 0,25	
<u>4415.8</u> (ex 4413.8)	Argentine Argentine Argentina	0,5	
<u>4422.2</u> (ex 4420.7)	Brésil Brazil Brasil	3	
<u>4428.6</u> (ex 4427.6)	Yougoslavie Yugoslavia Yugoeslavia	2	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>8760.8</u> (ex 8754.7)	Argentine Argentine Argentina	0,5	
<u>8767.2</u> (ex 8761.8)	Argentine Argentine Argentina	0,5	
<u>8773.6</u> (ex 8768.9)	Chili Chile Chile	0,2	
<u>8780</u> (ex 8776)	Chili Chile Chile Congo Belge Belgian Congo Congo Belga	0,1 0,25	
<u>8786.4</u> (ex 8783.1)	Antilles néerlandaises Netherlands Antilles Antillas neerlandesas Chili Chile Chile Surinam Surinam Surinam	1 (HN) 0,1 0,35 (HN)	
<u>8792.8</u> (ex 8790.2)	Chili Chile Chile	0,1	
<u>8799.2</u> (ex 8797.3)	Argentine Argentine Argentina Brésil 1) Brazil 1) Brasil 1)	0,5 3	1) Sur cette fréquence, notification postérieure à celle de l'Argentine. Notification secondary to that of Argentine on this frequency. Notificación secundaria a la de la Argentina en esta frecuencia.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>13140.5</u> (ex 13134.4)	Chili Chile Chile	0,1	
<u>13154.5</u> (ex 13149.8)	Chili Chile Chile	0,2	
<u>13168.5</u> (ex 13165.2)	Chili Chile Chile	0,2	
<u>13175.5</u> (ex 13172.9)	Argentine Argentine Argentina	0,5	
<u>13189.5</u> (ex 13188.3)	Brésil Brazil Brasil	3	
<u>17321.5</u> (ex 17317.5)	Iran Iran Irán	1	
<u>22681.5</u> (ex 22677.5)	Iran Iran Irán	1	

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A N N E X 4

DRAFT TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN SECTION IV OF
ARTICLE 9 OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS

269a Appendix 12 shows the two-way radiotelephone channels of the maritime mobile service in the frequency bands listed in numbers 264 and 265.

269b Appendix 12a contains the allotment plan for radiotelephone coast stations in the bands listed in number 265. If necessary, an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to which all the Members of the Union would be invited could be convened in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the International Telecommunication Convention for the purpose of revising Appendix 12a, and if required, Appendix 12, as well as the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 677-E
28 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ROUMANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

USE OF THE 68 - 73 Mc/s BAND FOR BROADCASTING

The Delegations of the People's Republic of Roumania and Czechoslovakia, countries Members of the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (O.I.R.T.), having submitted proposals Nos. 404 - 406 set out on page 131 of the Yellow Book (Resolutions of the O.I.R.T. Technical Committee) have the honour to offer, for the attention of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, the comments of the O.I.R.T. Delegation of Observers to the Conference (see text and map annexed hereto).

Annexes : 2



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A N N E X 1

COMMENTS BY THE O.I.R.T. DELEGATION OF OBSERVERS ON THE
USE OF THE 68 - 73 Mc/s BAND FOR BROADCASTING

The O.I.R.T. Delegation of Observers to the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, has followed with much interest the discussions on proposals Nos. 404 - 406 (see page 131 of the Yellow Book), that is, the Resolution of the O.I.R.T. Technical Committee on the frequency band allotted to FM VHF broadcasting.

In actual fact, in the greater part of the world, that band is allotted to broadcasting either exclusively or on a basis of equality with the fixed and mobile services. The map annexed to this document bears this out very clearly and comprehensively.

Use of the 68 - 73 Mc/s band for broadcasting within the framework of the Atlantic City, 1947 Table of frequency allocations has never given rise to any difficulties in the past 12 years.

Within the O.I.R.T., bilateral agreements between countries using the band in different ways have contributed to the solution of the problem.

The O.I.R.T. Delegation of Observers is convinced that the solution of the problem described in proposals 404 - 406 is nothing but a matter of goodwill and mutual understanding.

The attached map clearly shows that in the greater part (both as regards area and population, the latter amounting to approximately a thousand million inhabitants) of the Euro-Asian continent the 68 - 73 Mc/s band is used for sound broadcasting.

To this population should be added a further 450 million inhabitants if we take account of India where a part of the band, that is 70 - 72.8 Mc/s, is used for broadcasting.

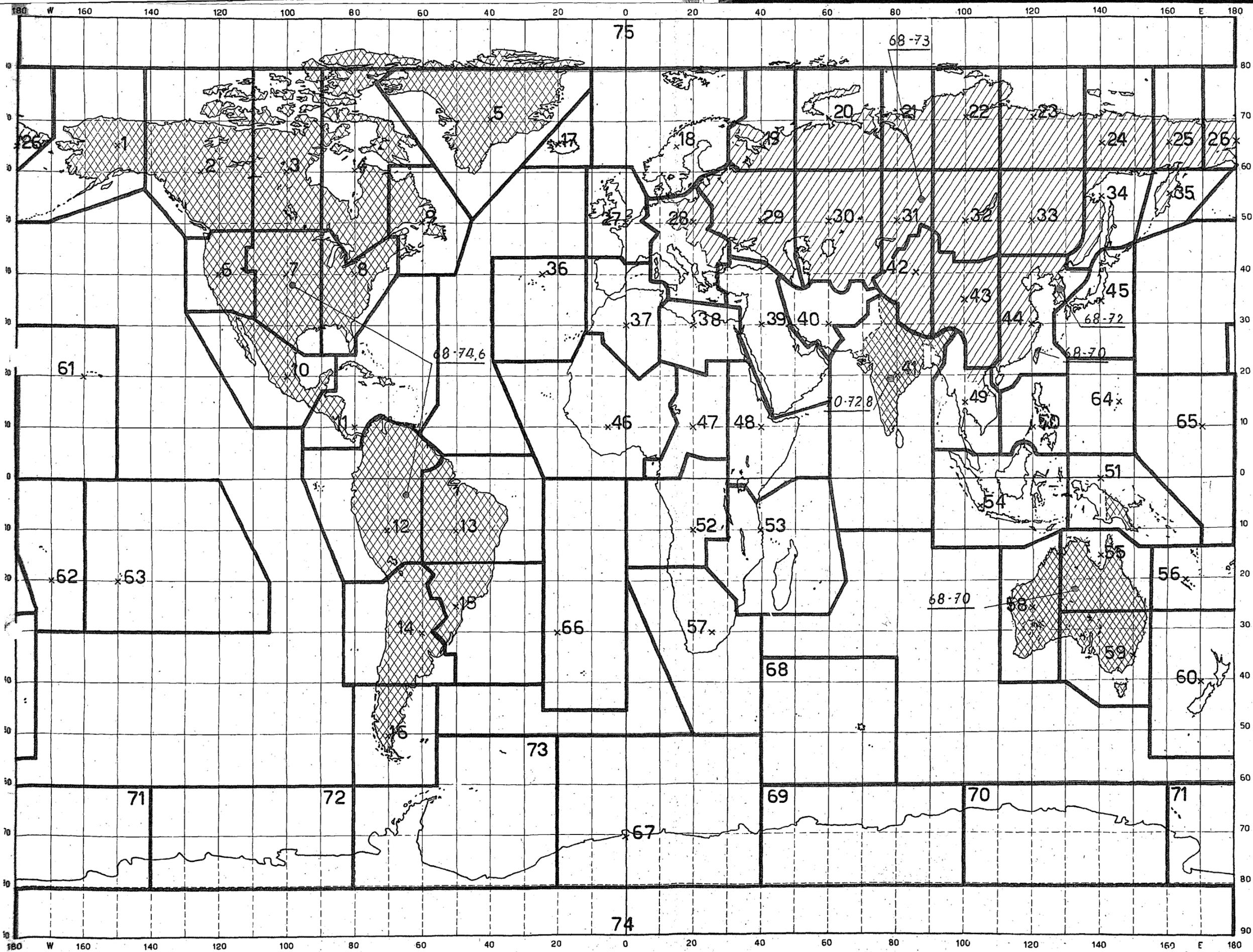
Therefore, the other sound broadcasting band, i.e. 875 - 100 Mc/s is used in what amounts to only a relatively small part of the Euro-Asian continent. The number of inhabitants in that part of the world is no more than 300 million.

When studying this problem, the other factor to be borne in mind is that the area in which this frequency band is used extends without

interruption from the Pacific Ocean to the centre of Europe.

Therefore the problem of incorporating the broadcasting service in the 68 - 73 Mc/s band in the Table of Frequency allocations should be treated with all the care it deserves.

The O.I.R.T. Observers believe that the problem of the 68 - 73 Mc/s band should be regarded as a regional, if not a world-wide one, if we bear in mind that the whole of Region 2 uses that band for broadcasting and that most of Region 3 also makes use either of the whole band or parts of it, for the same purpose. Consequently, the O.I.R.T. Observers firmly believe that the broadcasting service in the 68 - 73 Mc/s band should be directly incorporated without any restriction, and on a footing of equality, in the Table of Frequency Allocations for Region 1, so that the service, so important from the standpoint of education and cultural exchanges among the peoples, may be open to development. The examples of Regions 2 and 3 clearly show that - assuming that a spirit of goodwill and international cooperation is forthcoming - compatibility for the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services can be unrestrictedly ensured and that, moreover, there is no reason whatsoever why the Table of Frequency Allocations as drawn up for the part of the spectrum comprised between 68 and 73 Mc/s, and which has existed for Region 2 since 1947, should not also be adopted for Region 1. For the limit between the two zones, that is, the zone in which the band is used for broadcasting, and that in which it is put to other uses, No. 90 of the Radio Regulations, which provides a solid basis for the settlement of specific cases, should be applied.



ZONES GÉOGRAPHIQUES POUR LA RADIODIFFUSION



GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES FOR BROADCASTING

BC



BC+FX+MO

ZONAS GEOGRÁFICAS PARA RADIODIFUSIÓN

ANNEXE A L'APPENDICE I ANNEX TO APPENDIX I ANEXO AL APÉNDICE I

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 678-E
28 November, 1959

PLENARY MEETING

A G E N D A

Eleventh Plenary Meeting

Monday 30 November, 1959 at 1500 hrs.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 671).
2. Fourth Series of texts submitted by the Drafting Committee
(Document No. 617).
3. Report by the ad hoc Group (I.F.R.B.)
(Document No. 655).
4. Draft Recommendation based on Proposal No. 4604
(Document No. 559 rev.).
5. Report by Committee 4 - Future policy relating to the Radio
Frequency Spectrum 4 - 27.5 Mc/s (Document No. 664).
6. Miscellaneous.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 679-E
28 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

ARTICLE 14

Working Group 5A recommends that paragraph 1 of Article 14 published in the Annex to Document No. 319 be drafted as follows:

1. Administrations should exercise the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance in the application of the provisions of Article 45 of the Convention and of this article to the settlement of problems of harmful interference.

Furthermore, the addition of the following paragraph is recommended:

- 1a. In the settlement of these problems, all factors involved shall be given due consideration, such as, amongst other things, the relevant technical and operating factors (adjustment of frequencies, characteristics of transmitting and receiving antennae, time sharing, change of channels within multichannel transmissions, etc.).
-

Sub-Working Group 5.1 recommends the following texts for No. 391 of Article 14:

391 MOD g 6. (1) If it is considered necessary, and in particular if the preceding action has given no satisfactory results, the Administration concerned shall forward details of the case to the International Frequency Registration Board for information.

391a ADD (2) In such a case, the Administration concerned may request the Board to act in accordance with the provisions of Section VII of Article 11, but shall supply the Board with the full facts of the case, including the technical and operational details and copies of the correspondence.

391b ADD (3) However, the Board shall not be required to deal with problems of harmful interference between stations operating in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations, and in the same band, in those cases where at least one of the stations is a class of station whose frequency is not required to be notified according to Nos. 314 or 315 of these Regulations or between stations in the band 535-1 605 kc/s in Region 2. Such cases of interference shall be resolved by appropriate bilateral or multilateral arrangements in which Administrations should particularly observe the provisions of No. [para. 1 of this Article]

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 680-E(Rev.1)
30 November, 1959COMMITTEE 5ARTICLE 18

Working Group 5A recommends that No. 403 of Article 18, published in Annex 2 to Document No. 429, be drafted in the following manner, and this should be the sole change in this Article:

403 MOD Administrations will, as far as they consider practicable, conduct such monitoring of both a general and a specific nature as may be required by the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) or by other administrations. In requesting monitoring observations, the I.F.R.B. and administrations should take into account the monitoring facilities set forth in the List of International Monitoring Stations (see Article 20), and should clearly specify both the purpose for which the observations are requested and the parameters (including appropriate schedules) of the requested monitoring work. The results of such monitoring forwarded to other administrations may also be sent to the I.F.R.B., if appropriate.



ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 680-E
28 November, 1959COMMITTEE 5ARTICLE 18

Working Group 5A recommends that No. 403 of Article 18, published in Annex 2 to Document No. 429, be drafted in the following manner, and this should be the sole change in this Article:

403 MOD Administrations will, as far as they consider practicable, conduct such monitoring of both a general and a specific nature as may be required by the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) or by other administrations. In requesting monitoring observations, the I.F.R.B. and Administrations should take into account the monitoring facilities set forth in the List of International Monitoring Stations (see Article 20), and should clearly specify both the purpose for which the observations are requested and the parameters of the requested monitoring work. The results of such monitoring forwarded to other Administrations may also be sent to the I.F.R.B. if appropriate.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 681-E
28 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

D R A F T

RESOLUTION No.

Notification of frequency assignments

The Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959),

in the light:

- of the Preamble to the Convention
- of Article 41 of the Convention (Special Arrangements)
- of Article 4 of the Radio Regulations (Special Arrangements)
- of Article 11 (Notification and recording of frequencies in the Master International Frequency Register) of the Radio Regulations

resolves:

that, unless it is specifically stipulated otherwise by special arrangements communicated to the Union by the parties concerned, the notifications of frequency assignments in accordance with the Radio Regulations shall be made by the Administration of the Government on whose territory the station is located.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 682-E
28 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 5TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Working Group 5A considers that the following terms and definitions should not be included in the Radio Regulations :

1. Document No. 326

- 18q Distribution of frequency bands
- 18r Allocation of a frequency band to a service
- 18s Allotment of frequencies to an area or a country
- 18t Frequency allotment plan
- 18u Assignment of a frequency to a station
- 18c Change in Frequency Usage
- 18d Master Radio Frequency Record
- 18e Master International Frequency Register
- 18f International Frequency List
- 18n Appropriate Band
- 18o In-band Assignment
- 18p Out-of-band Assignment

2. Document No. DT 516

- 18.16 Distribution of frequency bands
- 18.17 Allocation of a frequency band to a service
- 18.18 Allotment of frequencies to an area or a country
- 18.19 Assignment of a frequency to a station
- 18.15 Examination for conformity
- 18.55 Prior operation
- 18.60 Future operation
- 18.65 Quasi-conforming operation
- 18.70 Monitoring

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 683-E
28 November 1959

SERIES 8

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	Remarks
Com. 4		Table of Frequency Allocations	
	374	10-70 kc/s	
	599	70-150 kc/s	
	408	150-325 kc/s	
	457	325-510 kc/s	
	521	510-1 605 kc/s 1 605-4 000 kc/s	



ART 5

kc/s
10-70

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
Below 10	Not allocated 109a	
10-14	RADIONAVIGATION <i>Radiolocation</i>	
14-19.95	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 110 110a	
19.95-20.05	STANDARD FREQUENCY 110b 110a	
20.05-70	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 110 110a 110c	

- ADD 109a Administrations authorizing the use of frequencies below 10 kc/s for special national purposes shall ensure that no harmful interference is caused thereby to the services to which the bands above 10 kc/s are allocated (see also Article 13).
- MOD 110 Limited to coast telegraph stations (A1 and F1 only).
- ADD 110a The stations of services to which the bands between 14 and 70 kc/s are allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals. Such stations shall be afforded protection from harmful interference. In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R., the frequencies 25 kc/s and 50 kc/s will be used for this purpose under the same conditions.
- ADD 110b The standard frequency is 20 kc/s.
- ADD 110c In U.S.S.R., frequencies in the band 60-80 kc/s may be used for industrial, scientific and medical purposes subject to the conditions that interference is not caused to stations of services to which this band is allocated.

ART 5

kc/s
70-90

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3.
70-72	70-90	70-90
RADIONAVIGATION 110d	FIXED	FIXED
72-84	MARITIME MOBILE 110	MARITIME MOBILE 110
FIXED	MARITIME	RADIONAVIGATION 110d
MARITIME MOBILE 110	RADIONAVIGATION 110d	
RADIONAVIGATION 110d	<i>Radiolocation</i>	
111a		
84-86		
RADIONAVIGATION 110d		
111a		
86-90		
FIXED		
MARITIME MOBILE 110		
RADIONAVIGATION 110d		
111a	111b	111

ADD
MOD

ADD

ADD

110d Continuous wave systems only.

111 In the bands 70-72 kc/s and 84-86 kc/s, the radionavigation service is the primary service except in Japan and Pakistan.

111a In Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the 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.

111b The establishment and operation of maritime radionavigation stations shall be subject to arrangements between administrations having authorized 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.

ART 5

kc/s
90-110

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
90-110	90-110	90-110
FIXED	RADIONAVIGATION	FIXED
MARITIME MOBILE 110	<i>Fixed</i>	MARITIME MOBILE 110
RADIONAVIGATION	<i>Maritime mobile</i> 110	RADIONAVIGATION
	<i>Radiolocation</i>	
111a 112	112	112

MOD

112 . The development and operation of long distance radionavigation systems are authorized in this band, which will become exclusively allocated, wholly or in part to the radionavigation service 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 90-110 kc/s and must not cause harmful interference outside the band to stations operating in accordance with the Regulations. In Regions 1 and 3 during the period prior to the international adoption of any long distance radionavigation system, 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.

ART 5

kc/s
110-130

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
110-112	110-130	110-130
FIXED 112b	FIXED 112b	FIXED 112b
MARITIME MOBILE 112b	MARITIME MOBILE 112b	MARITIME MOBILE 112b
RADIONAVIGATION 110d	MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 110d	RADIONAVIGATION 110d
111a 112a		
112-115	<i>Radiolocation</i>	
RADIONAVIGATION 110d		
111a 112a		
115-126		
FIXED 112b		
MARITIME MOBILE 112b		
RADIONAVIGATION 110d		
111a 112a		
126-129		
RADIONAVIGATION 110d		
111a 112a		
129-130		
FIXED 112b		
MARITIME MOBILE 112b		
RADIONAVIGATION 110d		
111a 112a	111b 112a	112a 113

ADD

112a Aeronautical stations may use frequencies in the band 110-130 kc/s on a permitted basis for high-speed communications to aircraft.

ADD

112b Only classes A1 or F1, A4 or F4 emissions are authorized in the band 110-160 kc/s for stations of the fixed and maritime mobile services.

MOD

113 In the bands 112-117.6 kc/s and 126-129 kc/s, the radionavigation service is the primary service except in Japan and Pakistan.

ART 5

kc/s
130-160

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
130-150 MARITIME MOBILE 114 115 Fixed 111a 112b 116a	130-150 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 114 112b	
150-160 MARITIME MOBILE 117 BROADCASTING 118	150-160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	

- NOC **114** The frequency 143 kc/s is the calling frequency for stations in the maritime mobile service using the band 110-160 kc/s. The conditions for its use are prescribed in Article 33.
- (MOD) **115** Limited to ship stations.
- SUP **116**
- ADD **116a** In Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the 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.
- NOC **117** The maritime mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to the reception of broadcasting stations within the boundaries of the national territories in which the broadcasting stations are situated.
- NOC **118** By special arrangement.

ART 5

kc/s
160-285

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
160-255 BROADCASTING 119	160-200 FIXED 124	160-200 FIXED <i>Aeronautical radionavigation</i>
255-285 MARITIME MOBILE 117 BROADCASTING AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 119 121 123a	200-285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION <i>Aeronautical mobile</i>	

- MOD 119 In the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, Rhodesia and South Nyasaland, the Portuguese Overseas Provinces in Region 1 south of the Equator, and the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, the band 160-200 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed service and the band 200-285 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services.
- SUP 120
- MOD 121 In the western part of the European Broadcasting Area, the band 255-285 kc/s is used solely by the aeronautical radionavigation service except that in the United Kingdom frequencies are also assigned by special arrangement to stations of the maritime mobile service.
- SUP 122
- SUP 123
- ADD 123a Norwegian stations of the aeronautical fixed service situated in northern areas subject to auroral disturbances are allowed to continue operation on one frequency in the band 255-285 kc/s.
- (MOD) 124 In northern areas which are subject to auroral disturbances the aeronautical fixed service is the primary service.
- SUP 125

ART 5

kc/s
285-405

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
285-315 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (Radiobeacons) 125a	285-325 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (Radiobeacons) <i>Aeronautical radionavigation</i>	
315-325 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 126		
325-405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION <i>Aeronautical mobile</i> 132		

ADD

125a In Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Ukraine and the U.S.S.R., the band 285-315 kc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

MOD

126 In the U.S.S.R. and the Black Sea areas of Bulgaria, Roumania and Turkey, the band 315-325 kc/s is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service under the following conditions:

SUP

127 a) Stations of this service shall not cause interference with stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service in the North Sea area.

SUP

128 b) In the Black Sea and White Sea areas, the maritime radionavigation service is the main service and the aeronautical radionavigation service is the permitted service.

SUP

129 c) In the Baltic Sea area the assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the maritime and aeronautical radionavigation services shall be subject to prior consultation between the interested administrations.

SUP

SUP

MOD

132 Norwegian fixed stations situated in northern areas subject to auroral disturbances are allowed to continue operation on two frequencies in the band 385-395 kc/s for transmissions chiefly composed of weather messages.

ART 5

kc/s
405-510

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
405-415	405-415	405-415
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	AERONAUTICAL RADIO-NAVIGATION	RADIONAVIGATION
AERONAUTICAL RADIO-NAVIGATION	<i>Aeronautical mobile</i>	<i>Aeronautical mobile</i>
MARITIME RADIO-NAVIGATION (radio direction-finding)	<i>Maritime radionavigation (radio direction-finding)</i>	
133 134 136a	133	133
415-490	MARITIME MOBILE	
	138 139	
490-510	MOBILE (distress and calling)	
	140	

- MOD 133 The frequency 410 kc/s is designated for the maritime radionavigation service (radio direction-finding). Other allocated services in the band 405-415 kc/s shall not cause harmful interference to radio direction-finding. In the band 405-415 kc/s no frequency shall be assigned to coast stations.
- (MOD) 134 The use of the band 405-415 kc/s by the radionavigation services is limited to radio direction-finding except in the Baltic and North Sea areas where this band may also be used for the maritime radionavigation service for radio-beacon stations of mean power not exceeding 10 watts and subject to not causing harmful interference to radio direction-finding.
- SUP 135
- SUP 136
- ADD 136a In Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 405-415 kc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the aeronautical mobile service.
- SUP 137
- MOD 138 In the European Maritime Area, subject to the conditions specified in the Final Acts of the European Maritime Conference (Copenhagen 1948), and any subsequent revision of that agreement, the administrations concerned may keep in the bands 415-485 kc/s and 515-525 kc/s such of the following broadcasting stations as will not cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile service: Hamar, Innsbruck, Oestersund, Oulu.
- NOC 139 Limited to telegraphy.
- NOC 140 The frequency 500 kc/s is the international distress and calling frequency for radiotelegraphy. The conditions for its use are prescribed in Article 33.

ART 5

kc/s
510-1 605

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
510-525 MARITIME MOBILE 138 139 140b	510-525 MOBILE Aeronautical radionavigation 140a	510-525 MARITIME MOBILE <i>Aeronautical and land mobile</i> 140b
525-535 BROADCASTING 142	525-535 MOBILE Broadcasting 140c Aeronautical radio- navigation 140a	525-535 MOBILE Broadcasting
535-1 605 BROADCASTING		

- ADD 140a In operating stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, the administrations concerned shall take all the technical steps necessary to avoid harmful interference to the maritime mobile service operating between 490 and 535 kc/s.
- ADD 140b In Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey and U.S.S.R., the band 510-525 kc/s is also allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service.
- ADD 140c The carrier power of any broadcasting station in this band shall not exceed 250 watts.
- SUP 141
- MOD 142 In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, the band 525-535 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the mobile service.
- SUP 143

ART 5

kc/s
1 605-2 000

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 605-2 000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	1 605-1 800 FIXED MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIO-NAVIGATION <i>Radiolocation</i>	1 605-1 800 FIXED MOBILE 143a 143b
	1 800-2 000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIONAVIGATION 146a 147a	
143c 143d 144 145 146		

- ADD **143a** In Japan, the 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.
- ADD **143b** In Australia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Singapore, China, Indonesia, Malaya, New Zealand, the Philippines, the band 1 605-1 800 kc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service, the stations of which shall use a mean power not exceeding 2 kW.
- ADD **143c** In the tropical zone of Region 1, the band 1 605-1 800 kc/s is allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service (radiobeacons only).
- ADD **143d** See Article 34, No. ...

* Committee 8 proposed to delete note 143d because it duplicates the text in Article 34.

NOC	144	Special arrangements shall 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.
MOD	145	In Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, F. R. of Germany, Yugoslavia, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Union of South Africa and 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 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
MOD	146	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 services to which this band or adjacent bands are allocated.
ADD	146a	In Region 2 the Loran system has priority. Other services to which the band is allocated may use any frequency in this band provided that they do not cause harmful interference to the Loran system. In Region 3 the Loran system operates in any particular area 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. Other systems to which the band 1 800-2 000 kc/s is allocated may use any frequencies therein on condition that no harmful interference is caused to the Loran system operating on 1 850 or 1 950 kc/s.
SUP	146.1	
SUP	147	
ADD	147a	In India, the band 1 800-2 000 kc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the aeronautical mobile service.

ART 5

kc/s
2 000-2 194

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 000-2 045 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 144	2 000-2 065 FIXED MOBILE	
2 045-2 065 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 144		
2 065-2 170 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 144	2 065-2 107 MARITIME MOBILE 147b 147c	
	2 107-2 170 FIXED MOBILE	
2 170-2 194 MOBILE (distress and calling) 148		

ADD
ADD
MOD
SUP

- 147b** In Region 2, limited ship stations using telegraphy.
- 147c** The frequency 2 091 kc/s is the calling frequency for the maritime mobile service (radiotelegraphy).
- 148** The frequency 2 182 kc/s is the distress and calling frequency for radiotelephony. The conditions for the use of this frequency are prescribed in Article 34.
- 149**

ART 5

kc/s
2 194-2 625

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 194-2 300 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 144	2 194-2 300 FIXED MOBILE	
2 300-2 498 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING - 150 144	2 300-2 495 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 150	
2 498-2 502 STANDARD FREQUENCY 152 152a	2 495-2 505 STANDARD FREQUENCY 152 152a	
2 502-2 625 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 144	2 505-2 625 FIXED MOBILE	

(MOD)
 SUP
 NOC
 ADD

- 150** For the conditions of use of this band by the broadcasting service see Nos. 243, 244 and 250-254.
- 151**
- 152** The standard frequency is 2 500 kc/s.
- 152a** 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. The radio astronomy service will be protected from interference from services operating in other bands in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, only to the extent that these services are protected from each other.

ART 5

kc/s
2 625-2 850

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
<p>2 625-2 650</p> <p>MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIO- NAVIGATION</p>	<p>2 625-2 850</p>	
<p>2 650-2 850</p> <p>FIXED MOBILE except aeronauti- cal mobile (R)</p> <p>153</p>	<p>FIXED</p> <p>MOBILE</p>	

(MOD)

153 Special arrangements shall 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.

ART 5.

kc/s

—E

2 850-3 500

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 850-3 025	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
3 025-3 155	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
3 155-3 200	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	
3 200-3 230	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING 150	
3 230-3 400	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING 150	
3 400-3 500	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	

ART 5

kc/s
3 500-4 000

—E

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
3 500-3 800 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	3 500-4 000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	3 500-3 900 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE
3 800-3 900 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE		153a 153b
3 900-3 950 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)		3 900-3 950 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE BROADCASTING
3 950-4 000 FIXED BROADCASTING		3 950-4 000 FIXED BROADCASTING

ADD

153a In Australia, the band 3 500-3 700 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the amateur service and the band 3 700-3 900 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed and mobile services.

ADD

153b In India, the band 3 500-3 890 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the fixed and mobile services and the band 3 890-3 900 kc/s is allocated alternatively to the amateur service.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 684-E
28 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

Thirty-Second Meeting Committee 4

Thursday, 26 November, 1959, at 20.30 hours

1. The Chairman in introducing the first item of the Agenda, Document No. DT 845, regretted the inconvenience that had been caused by the cancellation of the afternoon meeting; however, this would mean that the Delegates would be more adequately prepared to deal with the problems before them. He reminded the meeting that the first item was to hear a verbal report from the Chairman of Committee 5 concerning the action of that Committee in respect of Document No. 270 and invited this report.

Dr. Joachim, Chairman of Committee 5, said that his Committee had studied Document No. 270 and had concluded at the meeting which they had just finished that he should report the majority opinion of the Committee in the following terms:

"In the light of

- a) the recommendations which had been made by Committee 5 regarding the requirements of new and developing countries;
- b) the new procedures for frequency management in the high frequency broadcasting bands which Committee 5 had adopted;
- c) the measures now being taken in Working Group 5A for the implementation of the foregoing recommendations and procedures;

the majority of Committee 5 does not consider that any further changes are required in the allocation of spectrum space to the high frequency broadcasting service."

He went on to say that he had been charged to explain the opinion of the minority, estimated at 40 per cent, including the U.S.S.R., and India, and to describe a compromise resolution proposed by the former and supported by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic which was intended to legalize the operation of some 600 out of band broadcasting stations; the majority had considered this resolution to be outside the terms of reference of Committee 5 and more proper to Committee 4.



He said that the Delegate of India had stressed the fact that the radio frequency spectrum was insufficient to accommodate all needs, and that many countries were compelled to operate broadcasting stations on frequencies outside the broadcasting bands and that the management procedure would not satisfactorily solve the problem.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Joachim for his report in which he had represented the views of the majority and of the minority. He went on to point out that as far as he could see the view reported by Committee 5 left Committee 4 to make a free decision as to its further course of action; the Committee was not obliged to discuss HF allocations to the broadcasting service but on the other hand this could be done if the Committee so wished. In view of the fact that this question had only been discussed at the beginning of Conference and that everyone had become a little wiser and that there were a few new proposals which were not discussed at the sixteenth meeting, these being shown in the Agenda, he personally would have no objection to considering those proposals in respect of which the Delegates might have a definite desire to bring before the meeting; the time was short and it was necessary to complete this subject during this session.

In reply to the Delegate of Canada who had had some difficulty in understanding the minority figure quoted by the Chairman of Committee 5, Dr. Joachim was unable to give the exact figures on which the 40 per cent had been based but the Chairman was able to say that he had received information that the vote in support of the report of Committee 5 had been adopted by 40 to 13 with 4 abstentions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then submitted to the Committee a short resolution for their consideration in the following terms:

"In connection with the existence of a large number of broadcasting stations operating out of band and because of the high congestion in the band 4-27.5 Mc/s it is recommended that the I.F.R.B. should find and assign to these stations the maximum possible number of frequencies within the authorized bands and that until such time as this could be done these broadcasting stations should be authorized to share with the other services in whose bands they were to be found."

This was supported by the Delegates of Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that the action proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. would legalize out of band broadcasting and would destroy the work of this and other Conferences.

On a show of hands the proposal of the U.S.S.R. was rejected by 33 to 11 with 7 abstentions. The Delegate of the Belgium Congo having

drawn attention to his previous statement asked that Proposals Nos. 5561 and 5554 should be withdrawn and in this he was supported by those other Delegations who had also sponsored the latter of these proposals.

The Chairman then invited attention to those frequency bands which had not been considered during the earlier examination of Document No. 569. There were no comments on frequencies below 14 990 kc/s. The Delegate of India who drew attention to the fact that his Proposal No. 652 had already been dealt with in Committee 4 asked for his Proposals Nos. 654 and 655 to be withdrawn.

The Delegates of China and Australia gave it as their opinion that the adoption by Committee 4 of Document No. 270 automatically entailed the deletion of footnote 159, and this view was endorsed by the Committee.

There were no other comments on frequency bands below 25 Mc/s; in the band above this the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew attention to his Proposal No. 1003 that there should be a footnote allocating the band 25 600 to 26 100 kc/s in the U.S.S.R. to the land mobile service. The Delegate of the United States said that his country also used this band extensively for the same service but under the provisions of No. 88 of the Radio Regulations and was of the opinion that if the proposal were accepted the land mobile services in the U.S.S.R. would have priority over those in the U.S.A. On a show of hands the U.S.S.R. proposal was defeated by 23 to 9 with 15 abstentions. Noting that there still remained the question of a possible exclusive allocation of 50 kc/s to the maritime mobile service in the bands above 25 Mc/s the Chairman put to the meeting the motion made by the United States at the previous meeting to adopt the report between 4 and 25 Mc/s and transmit it to the Drafting Committee. This was adopted by 39 to 1, with 12 abstentions. The Delegate of the United States expressed his thanks to Mr. Pressler for the fine work which he had done in Working Group 4C and on behalf of Committee 4 and himself the Chairman concurred.

2. After Colonel Braga had introduced the report of Working Group 4E contained in Document No. 651, the Chairman thanked him for the excellent work he and his Working Group had done; we all knew, he said, what an important task it was and we now find that they have made a very fine effort. On the suggestion of the Delegate of Mexico Colonel Braga was accorded a hearty round of applause.

There were no comments on the band 960-1 215 Mc/s.

In respect of the band 1 215 to 1 300 Mc/s the Delegate of Cuba initially asked for a footnote giving exclusive use to the amateur service. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported by the Delegates of Bulgaria and Bielorussia proposed that there should be no priority for the radiolocation service. After some discussion the Delegate of Cuba eventually proposed that the priority should be given to the amateur service. This proposal was defeated by 32 to 9 with 11 abstentions. The U.S.S.R. proposal was defeated by 33 to 10 with 9 abstentions.

It was agreed that Pakistan and the Portuguese Oversea Provinces in Region 1 south of the equator would be included in footnote 215b.

The Delegate of Bulgaria said that during the recess he had, as the Chairman had suggested earlier, had a discussion with the Delegate of Mexico on the question of radiolocation but that whilst the latter had been most friendly and courteous, the information he had received did not come up to the same high standard.

There were no comments on the band 1 300 to 1 350 Mc/s.

In connection with the band 1 350 to 1 400 Mc/s the Delegate of Cuba asked for the Atlantic City status to be retained but his proposal fell through lack of support.

There were no comments on the band 1 400 to 1 427 Mc/s.

In connection with the band 1 427 to 1 535 Mc/s the Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to paragraph 6 of the report and to Document No. 397 and suggested that a small band of 2 Mc/s should be allocated on an additional basis for space research in all Regions. After some discussion in which the Observer of I.A.U., who also spoke on behalf of COSPAR, had pointed out that it would be advantageous to have 2 Mc/s for space research above the band of frequencies associated with the hydrogen line, it was agreed that the band 1 427-1 429 Mc/s would be additionally allocated on a world-wide basis to the space and earth/space service with an indication that this was for research purposes.

In the discussion on the band 1 535-1 660 Mc/s the Delegate of France drew attention to the fact that 218h ADD and 218i ADD should be deleted and this was agreed. He also suggested that in footnote 218g the figure of 1 660 Mc/s should be changed to 1 600 Mc/s and this view was supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States who drew attention to the fact that this is one of the special bands for aeronautical radionavigation, (footnote 214a) and that it ought to give protection to this service. No action was taken to amend this frequency band or the footnotes attached to it but the Delegates of the United Kingdom and France asked for a record to be made of their objection to the footnote 218g and their right to return to this question in the plenary assembly.

In connection with the band 1 660 to 1 700 Mc/s the Delegate of the United Kingdom asked for his country to be deleted from the footnote 218j. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia pointed out an error in 218x in which 8 770 Mc/s should be replaced by 8 700 Mc/s. The Delegate of France initiated the discussion based on the views expressed by him in paragraph 5.5 of the report concerning the need for footnote 218 L and after the Delegates of Brazil, the United States, Switzerland, Austria, Argentina and the United Kingdom had spoken it appeared that there was a majority

which would support a world-wide allocation to the meteorological aids service, the fixed service, and the mobile service excepting the aeronautical mobile service, together with the deletion of footnote 218 L. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested on the other hand that Regions 2 and 3 should accept the Region 1 allocation shown in the Table, and the Delegate of Bulgaria suggested that the original text of Document No. 651 should be retained.

The Delegate of Turkey was concerned to know what is the relative priority status of the services mentioned in footnote 218x vis-a-vis those shown in the Table.

The meeting was adjourned at 23.50 hours.

Rapporteur

A. James Bourne

Chairman

Gunnar Pedersen

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 685-E
CORRIGENDUM No. 1
30 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 5

C O R R I G E N D U M

Sixth Report by Working Group 5B to Committee 5

Annex 1.

2. Transfer to the new RR of certain provisions in the E.A.R.C. Agreement.

Page 6, Number 26. Replace "Region 3 - to be the subject of a resolution" by

Region 3

120 microvolts per metre within the region falling
between 40°N and 50°S.

70 microvolts per metre outside that area.

Number 28. Replace "Region 3 - to be decided upon" by

Region 3

100 microvolts per metre within the region falling
between 40°N and 50°S.

75 microvolts per metre outside that area.

J.A. Autelli
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 685-E
28 November, 1959COMMITTEE 5SIXTH AND FINAL REPORTby Working Group 5B1. Terms of reference of Working Group 5B

Working Group 5B of Committee 5 were given the following terms of reference :

- a) To study the plans and frequency lists adopted, the draft plans prepared, and the situation of the assignments for those services where no approved plans nor lists exist, bearing in mind the I.F.R.B. reports;
- b) The Working Group shall decide as to the most convenient way of achieving its task, and to this end shall divide the work into sub-groups, by services, bands or regions;
- c) Having studied the problems relating to frequency assignments for various services, the Working Group shall submit its findings and make such recommendations as it considers necessary to solve the existing problems in the respective services."

2. Organization of the work

At its first meeting held on 8 September, 1959, Working Group 5B, having noted the details of the work assigned to Committee 5 under its terms of reference, as set out in Document No. 2, pages 10/13 (see also Document No. DT 43 Corrigendum 1 and 2), decided to set up six Working Sub-Groups with the following terms of reference :

2.1 5B1:

Study of the International Frequency List, based on the new International List adopted by the E.A.R.C. and possible readjustments of the assignments which appear therein :

- a) Bands for which the List has been implemented :

14 - 150 kc/s Worldwide
150 - 2 850 kc/s Regions 1 and 3
150 - 2 000 kc/s Region 2 (except 535 - 1 605 kc/s)



- b) Bands for which the List has to be implemented by an Administrative Conference or by special agreements :

2 850 - 3 950 kc/s Regions 1 and 3 (except for the aeronautical
2 000 - 4 000 kc/s Region 2 (mobile exclusive bands)

(See Section III of the I.F.R.B. Report.)

The Chairman of Sub-Group 5B1 was Mr. S.A. Sather, Pakistan.

2.2 5B2:

Study of the plans adopted by the E.A.R.C. for the aeronautical mobile service between 2 850 kc/s and 27 500 kc/s and the possibility of their being put into force, and consideration of any adjustments which are thought necessary.

(See Section IV of the I.F.R.B. Report.)

The Chairman of this Working Group was Mr. Arthur L. Lebel (United States.)

2.3 5B3:

Study of the plans and lists adopted by the E.A.R.C. for the maritime mobile service between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s and the possibility of their being put into force, and consideration of any adjustments which are thought necessary.

(See Section V of the I.F.R.B. Report.)

The Chairman of this Working Group was Mr. J. Bès (France)

2.4 5B4:

Study of the situation with regard to frequency assignments in the high frequency broadcasting bands and the draft plans prepared by the I.F.R.B. (See Section VI of the I.F.R.B. Report.)

The Chairman of this Working Group was Mr. Sven Gojer (Sweden).

2.5 5B5:

Study of the situation with regard to frequency assignments in the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s where there are no plans. During this study questions would be studied regarding the real usage of frequencies, the state of the information in the Master Record and other relevant matters. (See Section VII of the I.F.R.B. Report.)

The Chairman of this Working Group was Mr. Hiroshi Shinkawa (Japan).

2.6 5B6:

Study of the situation with regard to frequency assignments in the bands above 27.5 Mc/s. (See Section VIII of the I.F.R.B. Report.)

The Chairman of this Working Group was Mr. Percy N. Parker (United Kingdom).

3. Results of the work of Group 5B

Working Group 5B had to hold ten meetings to complete their terms of reference. The results of its work, and of that of the Sub-Groups, is summarized in the undermentioned documents, some of which have already been considered by Committee 5 :

Document No. 593 (First report), containing the decisions adopted with regard to the aeronautical mobile services;

Document No. 588 (Second report), containing the decisions adopted with regard to the high frequency broadcasting services;

Document No. 618 (Third report), containing some of the decisions adopted with regard to the "regional" bands. Annex 1 to this document gives the remaining decisions adopted concerning those bands.

Document No. 674 (Fourth report), containing the decisions adopted with regard to the bands above 27.5 Mc/s.

Document No. 676 (Fifth report), containing the decisions with regard to the mobile maritime services.

Moreover, Annex 2 to this Document gives the recommendation adopted with regard to the bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s, where there is no plan, whose adoption by Committee 5 is recommended.

4. Conclusions

The Chairman expressed his thanks for the cooperation shown by all the delegations who had participated in the work of Group 5B, and particularly the Chairmen of the Sub-Groups, who had done an admirable job.

He also wished to thank Mr. F. Dellamula, Mr. R. Petit, Mr. J. Gayer and Mr. T.K. Wang, of the I.F.R.B., for their help and advice, as well as Mr. Pineda and Mr. Robinson, and Mrs. B. Arnold, of the Secretariat of the Board. His thanks were also extended to the interpreters, translators and Secretariat staff of the Conference for the assistance they had given.

Juan A. Autelli
Chairman

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A N N E X 1DECISIONS ADOPTED WITH REGARD TO THE BANDSUP TO 3 950 kc/s (4 000 kc/s IN REGION 2)

In paragraph 8 of Document No. 618 (Third Report by Working Group 5B), it is mentioned that certain questions are still pending. The decision reached on these matters is given below:

1. Examination of the situation that may arise regarding the assignments in the Master Radio Frequency Record, and the methods to be adopted if the Conference alters the Table of Frequency Allocations and the relevant notes.

The Working Group decided that this matter would be settled by the recommendations of Sub-Group 5A2, who were studying Documents Nos. 242 (Rev.) and 403 (India) concerning that point.

In the circumstances, no action was called for on the part of Group 5B.

2. Transfer to the new RR of certain provisions in the E.A.R.C. Agreement.

a) It was agreed to include Nos. 26, 27 and 28 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement and Recommendation 8 annexed thereto, in Article 9 of the new Radio Regulations. To this end, a recommendation will be made to Committee 4, which is considering Article 9. The paragraphs in the E.A.R.C. Agreement will have to be transferred with the following changes:

- 26 For aeronautical radiobeacons, the daylight range indicated shall be based on the following field strengths. For the protection ratio, the radiated power has been kept to the minimum required to provide the necessary field strength at the service range:

Regions 1 and 2

70 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons north of 30°N,

120 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons between 30°N and 30°S

70 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons south of 30°S

Region 3 - to be the subject of a resolution

27 The assignment of frequencies to aeronautical radiobeacons is based on a protection against interference of at least 10 db for each beacon throughout its service area.

28 With maritime radiobeacons, the daylight range indicated is based on the following field strengths. For the protection ratio, the radiated power has been kept to the minimum required to provide the requisite field strength at the service range:

Region 1

50 microvolts per metre, for radiobeacons north of 43°N,
75 microvolts per metre, for radiobeacons between 30°N and 43°N,
100 microvolts per metre, for radiobeacons between 30°N and 30°S,
75 microvolts per metre, for radiobeacons between 30°S and 43°S,
50 microvolts per metre, for radiobeacons south of 43°S.

Region 2

50 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons north of 40°N,
75 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons between 31°N and 40°N,
100 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons between 31°N and 30°S,
75 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons between 30°S and 43°S,
50 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons south of 43°S.

Region 3 - to be decided upon

b) It was also agreed to recommend the inclusion, in Article 9 of the RR, the following paragraphs of the E.A.R.C. Agreement applying to Region 1:

Nos. 32, 39, 40, 41, 50 and 64

Points 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 in the African Plan.

3. Suppression of the frequency 3 805 kc/s in Region 3 as an emergency frequency

The Group decided that since it was not necessary as an emergency frequency in Region 3, the reference made in No. 64 of the E.A.R.C. Agreement to the frequency 3 805 kc/s should not be transferred to the new Radio Regulations.

4. Planning of new maritime radiobeacons in the African Area

In this connection the following recommendation was approved:

"The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering

the need to facilitate the planning of new maritime radio-beacon stations in the band 285 - 315 kc/s especially in the neighbouring localities of the European and African Areas,

recommends

that the countries of the African Area be invited to adopt provisions similar to those contained in the "Regional Arrangement for Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1 (Paris, 1951)".

5. Common working frequencies of a world-wide character for the maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the bands between 2 000 and 2 850 kc/s

This question could not be settled because it had not been possible to find a solution as regards Region 1. Region 2 has recommended frequencies 2 638 and 2 738 kc/s, and Region 3 2 638 kc/s.

The countries concerned in Region 1 are considering this problem, and will submit their decisions direct to Committee 5.

6. Inter-ship frequencies in the maritime mobile radiotelephone service for Region 1

The countries concerned in Region 1 are trying to find a solution and Group 5B has decided that the results will be sent direct to Committee 5.

7. Medium wave broadcasting problems raised by certain Administrations in Region 3

a) The Delegation of Iran has made contact with the Delegations of Italy and the U.S.S.R. and has begun direct negotiations in order to solve its problems concerning medium wave national broadcasting.

Since these delegations wish to solve these problems, it is to be hoped that a satisfactory agreement will be reached.

b) The Delegation of Korea stated that its Administrations medium wave broadcasting problems had not been solved, and he reserved the right to revert to the matter at the appropriate time.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE BANDS

BETWEEN 4 AND 27.5 Mc/s WHERE THERE ARE NO PLANS

1. On 1 January 1961 or on a date to be determined by this Conference, the entries in the Master Radio Frequency Record for those bands between 3 950 kc/s (4 000 kc/s in Region 2) and 27.5 Mc/s, other than those allocated exclusively to the maritime, aeronautical mobile and broadcasting services, shall be transferred to a Master International Frequency Register. These entries shall constitute, for those bands and services, the initial Register which the Board shall thereafter maintain in accordance with the procedures to be prescribed in Article (11) and from which the editions of the International Frequency List shall be published from time to time, in accordance with the schedule to be prescribed therefor in Article (20).
2. The dates entered in Column 2 of the International Register shall be those to be prescribed by Working Group 5A.
3. Such of those Remarks in Column 13 of the Master Radio Frequency Record as are not inconsistent with the procedures to be prescribed by Working Group 5A shall be transferred to the Remarks column of the International Frequency Register.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 686-E
28 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT

of Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7

The attached draft Recommendations are submitted by Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7 for approval.

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

Annexes: 2



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A N N E X I

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 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;
- g) that similar proposals for an international radiotelephone code will undoubtedly be considered at the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea to be held in May/June, 1960;
- h) that a request has also been made for an examination of the proposals by I.M.C.O. in connection with the assumption by I.M.C.O.'s Maritime Safety Committee of duties in connection with the International Code of Signals.

recommends:

1. that I.M.C.O. should be invited to seek the views of the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea on the Appendices attached to this Recommendation and to transmit these views as soon as possible after the Conference, together with any additional comments they may desire to make, to the Secretary-General of I.T.U.
2. that the Maritime Safety Committee of I.M.C.O. should be invited to study the code and take it into account in connection with any revision of the International Code of Signals which they may undertake.

3. that I.M.C.O. and I.C.A.O. should be invited to study the second and third parts (code and decode) of the proposed code (Appendix 2) with a view to recommending to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. which signals, to be exchanged between ships and aircraft engaged in an air-sea rescue operation, should be included;

4. that Administrations should study the code taking into account the discussions at the Conference (Documents Nos. 426, 427, 504, 505 and) and, at their discretion basing this study on limited and controlled tests under practical conditions;

5. that the studies referred to in 1., 3. and 4. above should be completed and comments on the code sent to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. by 1 December 1960;

requests

1. the Secretary General of the I.T.U. to circulate these comments to Administrations and to request them to notify him of their views on these comments and 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;

2. the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. to coordinate the progressive introduction of the code in collaboration as necessary with the Secretaries-General of the I.M.C.O. and the I.C.A.O.

3. the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. to circulate to all Administrations a copy of the code amended as a result of the above studies for their approval and adoption;

and invites

Administrations, if the code is generally adopted, to propose its inclusion in the Radio Regulations at the next Administrative Radio Conference.

Appendices: 3

A P P E N D I X 1

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEPHONE CODE FOR THE MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

1. The growth of maritime mobile radiotelephony and more particularly in the 2 Mc/s bands which are used by all ships including fishing vessels and in the 156 Mc/s bands allocated to port operations, has convinced Administrations which are members of the I.T.U. of the necessity for a means of expression in international radiotelephony which will allow, at least, a rapid exchange of communication between stations of different nationalities in the maritime mobile service or with stations of the aeronautical mobile service (c.f. Recommendation No. 5 of B.N.R.C.).
2. The Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959) after studying the problem and the methods proposed for its resolution has concluded:
 - 2.1 Taking account of the categories of users and their needs, the means of expression by international radiotelephony must meet the following requirements:
 - 2.1.1 It must be simple enough both in form and in method of application to be correctly understood and used by relatively uneducated seamen having no special linguistic knowledge.
 - 2.1.2 It should be capable of almost immediate translation, at least as far as very urgent information is concerned.

2.1.3 It should allow, at least, the exchange of information relative to:

distress

urgency

safety of navigation

search and rescue

establishment of communications

2.2 Almost all the phrases and expressions to be used can be extracted from the International Code of Signals.

2.3 The best method of symbolisation of these phrases and expressions consists of a combination of very few letters, figures, or letters and figures which would be spelled out from an international spelling table.

2.4 A code which conforms to the principles stated above must present in a simple form the following:

a general description and method of use

a coding part

a decoding part (if necessary)

special signals for towing

signals of procedure for the establishment of radio
communication

2.5 The signals to be included in a distress message, the procedure for sending the distress message and the spelling table should be reproduced in a table mounted within sight of the radiotelephone operator, as may be found in Appendix 3.

3. The Conference after examining the code given in Appendix 2 has decided it meets the above stated principles. The Conference therefore recommends that if, after a practical evaluation the code is adopted by Administrations, it should be included in the Radio Regulations at the next Administrative Radio Conference.

3.1 However, it was recognised that the general vocabulary (Parts 2, 3 and 4) needs a complementary study by experts in the field of navigation and air-sea rescue with a view to producing any modifications or additions which would appear necessary, it being well understood that:

This code must be limited to the information described in paragraph 2.1.3 above.

It is necessary only to make use of this code when language difficulties are to be expected.

A P P E N D I X 2

Pages 777 to 791 of the Yellow Volume amended where necessary.

A P P E N D I X 3

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

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A N N E X 2

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

PHONETIC FIGURE TABLE

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959,

considering

- a) that in radiotelephone communications between stations normally using different languages there are at present no agreed standard phonetic expressions for figures;
- b) that Appendix 11 to the Radio Regulations permit such figures to be expressed by means of the application of the phonetic letter equivalents, printed on the same horizontal line of the table, with the indication "as a number" spoken twice before and after such expressions;
- c) that this system is considered to be liable to confusion, with the intent of the letter significations, and the association of the positioning of the letters with their figure equivalents;
- d) that the international civil aeronautical mobile services use a phonetic figure table which is subject to modification as a result of speech tests still being carried out (see Table 'A' below);
- e) that it has been agreed to evaluate the efficiency of a phonetic figure table in the 'International Radiotelephone Code' contained in Recommendation No. ... (see Table 'B' below);

believes

- a) that the adoption of a standard phonetic figure table, for the expression of figures between stations in the international radiotelephone service where different languages are normally in use, is essential, especially in cases where the safety of life is involved;
- b) that the ideal solution would be a phonetic figure table comprised of words or expressions, the pronunciation of which would be more or less identical in the greatest possible number of languages and chosen to avoid any confusion with the words used in the phonetic letter table;

recommends

- a) that Administrations study this whole question, taking into account the existing and proposed phonetic figure tables, their evaluation and any modifications which might be made to them, also the possibilities of developing a new table likely to meet with universal appeal;
- b) that the results of their study should be communicated to the Secretary-General of the Union for the information of the Members, well in advance of the next Administrative Radio Conference;
- c) that at the next Administrative Radio Conference consideration be given to the adoption of a standard phonetic figure table for the use of all services in radiotelephone communications where language difficulties are likely to arise.

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
0	ZERO	ZERO
1	WUN	WUN
2	TOO	BIS
3	TREE	TER
4	FOWER	QUARTO
5	FIFE	PENTA
6	SIX	SAXO
7	SEVEN	SETTE
8	AIT	OCTO
9	NINER	NONA
Decimal	DAY-SEE-MAL	DECIMAL
Thousand	TOUSAND	

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 687-E
29 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Twenty-Fifth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Monday, 2 November, 1959, at 9 a.m.

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

1. The Chairman introduced the Agenda (Document No. 657) which was adopted.
2. The Chairman passed directly to consideration of Item 10 of the Agenda, Documents Nos. 456 (Colombia) and 617 (General Secretariat), the latter containing the proposal by the Philippines concerning call signs. The Chairman thought that the solution suggested by the Philippines might solve the problem of call signs, but feared that at the present stage of the work it was rather late to consider the proposal. The Delegation of the Philippines explained its proposal, which would end, once and for all, the shortage of call signs. The Delegation of Israel asked Mr. Kunz whether the system at present in force would make it possible to satisfy all requirements until the next Administrative Radio Conference. Mr. Kunz replied that all pending requirements would be met as a result of the work done by Working Group 7A4, and that about 12 series would remain available for any subsequent requests. That number, said Mr. Kunz, was obviously inadequate. Mr. Sannier (France), Chairman of Working Group 7A4, said that a more detailed reply could be given when its Working Group had finished its studies. Mr. de Mesquita (Portugal) agreed that the solution proposed by the Philippines was the only one tending to make provision for the future; he thought that if the Conference could not solve the problem of call signs, it might be advisable to call together a group of experts to study the matter before the next Administrative Radio Conference. The Chairman supported the suggestion by the Delegate of Portugal, and he would propose to Committee 7 and to the Plenary Assembly that a group of experts should be formed for the purpose mentioned. The Delegate of the Philippines did not insist that his proposal should be discussed at the present stage of the Conference, and supported the Chairman's suggestion.



3. The Delegation of the Belgian Congo recalled that if it were agreed to use the figures 1 and 0 to form call signs, as its proposal suggested, 52 additional series would be obtained. After a statement by Mr. Ron (Israel), the Chairman suggested that an Ad Hoc Sub-Working Group be set up. The suggestion was approved, and the Ad Hoc Group would comprise representatives of the Philippines, Portugal, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the U.S.S.R., the United States and France, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bouchier. It would submit a report to Sub-Committee 7A on Friday, 6 November.
4. The Chairman passed to the consideration of Document No. DT 595, report by Working Group 7A5. Mr. de Mesquita, Chairman of Working Group 7A5, recalled that the report by his Working Group had been studied at the preceding meeting, but had been left in abeyance in the absence of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The new version of No. 856 was adopted. After a lengthy discussion, in which the Delegations of the Union of South Africa, Australia, Indonesia, the U.S.S.R., the United States and Canada took part, No. 857 contained in Document No. DT 595 was put to the vote. 8 voted in favour of the text proposed, 16 for the maintenance of the status quo, and there were 3 abstentions. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. did not insist on the retention of 857 bis since it was linked with 857.
5. The Chairman then asked the meeting to study Document No. DT 401 (Rev.). Mr. Chen (China), Chairman of Working Group 7A1, introduced his Group's report. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, supported by the Delegation of the Union of South Africa, pointed out that the licence was a national document, and that being so, it was not possible to standardize the form at international level. The Delegation of Australia was in favour of the recommendation in Document No. DT 401 (Rev.), but had some doubts on Point 8 in Annex 2 mentioning frequency bands instead of the frequencies themselves. Mr. Chen replied that the frequencies would be too numerous, and that it would always be possible to mention ship's frequencies when they were only few in number. The Delegation of Canada recognized the usefulness of the document prepared by Working Group 7A1, especially for new countries, but emphasized that in Canada licences were prepared with the help of perforated cards. The Delegation of Argentina recalled that at the fifteenth meeting (Document No. 245) it had been decided to include the recommendation in favour of standardization. The Chairman asked the Sub-Committee whether it approved the wording of the recommendation, page 2 of Document No. DT 401. The text was adopted by 21 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions. Page 3 of Document No. DT 401 was adopted without comment. With regard to page 4, the Delegation of Portugal pointed out that the form would be clearer if the numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 referred to columns designated by a) b) c) d). This proposal was supported by France and Colombia. The Delegation of South Africa would like to see the deletion of the reference to the RR in the preamble. Indonesia shared this opinion. Mr. Chen pointed out that the reference existed in the majority of the licence forms submitted to him. The Delegation of Australia saw no objection to that reference. The

Chairman put the question to the vote, and it was decided to retain the reference by 14 votes to 5 with 6 abstentions. Page 4 was adopted. The Sub-Committee then examined page 5. The numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 would be replaced by a) b) c) d). The Delegation of Indonesia suggested that frequency band or frequencies assigned should be put at the top of column D, and Australia favoured this amendment. The Chairman noted that Document No. DT 401 (Rev.) was approved and thanked Mr. Chen, the Chairman of Working Group 7A1.

6. The Delegation of the Union of South Africa asked for the following statement to appear in the Summary Record of the meeting: "With regard to the preamble of the proposed standardized licence forms the Delegation of the Union of South Africa pointed out that licences issued in the Union of South Africa were issued under the authority of national legislation and not under the authority of the International Telecommunication Convention and Regulations annexed thereto."
7. The Chairman then submitted Document No. DT 642 to the Sub-Committee. Mr. Chen pointed out that the new draft had been reviewed by Mr. Blow. After a short discussion, in which the Delegations of China, Israel, Argentina, the United Kingdom and Indonesia took part, it was decided that the document should be given a title and that Committee 8 should complete it or amend it according to requirements and classification. The Delegation of Australia supported the Chairman's suggestion to delete "and aircraft". The Delegation of Indonesia suggested an addition to the document to the effect that administrations should submit their proposals concerning Article 35, Section 4, to the next Administrative Radio Conference, and the Delegation of China approved the addition. Document No. DT 642 was approved with these additions.
8. Document No. DT 582, report by Working Group 7A3, was approved by the Sub-Committee without amendment.
9. The Chairman read out the Agenda, and the meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

P. Bouchier
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 688-E
29 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Twenty-sixth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General Operating Conditions)

Wednesday, 4 November, at 9 a.m.

The Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium) absent at the end of the Meeting.Vice-Chairman : Mr. Martín Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman submitted the Agenda contained in Document No. DT 86 which was adopted.
2. The Sub-Committee turned to the study of Document No. 628 submitted by a Delegate of the United States, in the absence of Mr. Orr, Chairman of Working Group 7A2. The Delegates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of South Africa, Canada, China and Norway supported the document. The latter pointed out, however, that, at the following Conference a proposal for replacing the word "communications" by "telecommunications" should be expected in all probability. Document No. DT 628 was approved without change.
3. Mr. Ron (Israel) submitted Document No. DT 658 from Working Group 7A7. The Delegate of Indonesia wanted to know how the adoption of the draft resolution in Document No. DT 658 would influence Appendix 8 and if ships would have to carry out-of-date service documents until the new Regulations came into force. Mr. Ron replied that ships were obliged to be always equipped with the latest edition. The Delegation of France, in reply to a question by the Chairman, proposed a heading for the Resolution. After the proposal had been amended by the Chairman, it received the support of the Delegations of the United Kingdom, Portugal, the United States and Mr. Ron, the Chairman of Working Group 7A7. Document No. DT 658 was approved without change with the following heading: "Draft Resolution: Publication of Service Documents".
4. The Sub-Committee continued the study of proposals concerning Article 20. It began the examination of Proposal No. 1491 of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegations of the Belgian Congo, Australia and the Union of South Africa. Mr. J. A. Kunz, supported by the Delegation of the Netherlands, recalled that there had been complaints to the Secretariat for not bringing official lists up to date rapidly enough and he pointed out that if supplements were going to be published at half-yearly intervals, the situation would become worse. The Delegation of the United Kingdom wished to know how many supplements there were. The discussion on No. 477 was postponed until this was known.



5. The Sub-Committee then studied proposals concerning No. 472. Whilst waiting for a decision concerning the official lists the Sub-Committee agreed to state its position with regard to the problem of the frequency of publication. The Delegation of the Netherlands would be able to agree to proposal 1492 by Belgium and the Delegation of France to proposal 1495 by the Netherlands and also to part of proposal 1494 by Italy. The Delegation of France considered that the List of Coast Stations could be re-issued every two years and that for ship stations, supplements could be published every six months. The Delegations of Italy and the United States supported France. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wanted the List of Coast Stations to be re-issued every three years only. The Delegation of Belgium supported that view so long as supplements were published every six months. The Chairman put the question of re-issue to the vote. Fourteen Delegations came out in favour of a new edition every three years, ten in favour of a new edition every two years and three abstained. With regard to the publication of supplements, fifteen delegations voted for a publication every six months, eight for a publication each year and two abstained.
6. After a discussion in which the delegations of the United Kingdom, the United States, Belgium, France, Israel and the Netherlands took part, it was decided that there would not be a new edition each year of the List of Ship Stations, nor would supplements be published.
7. The Sub-Committee returned to No. 471. Mr. Kunz said that the six supplements cost 4.60 francs and the official list 4.30 francs. If there was a publication every six months, the price of supplements would be reduced by half. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was in favour of a publication every six months and it was supported by the Netherlands, Belgium and France. On the other hand, the Delegation of China considered that the cost concerned did not justify an interval of that length and that such an economy might affect the safeguarding of human life at sea. That was why it proposed that supplements should be published every three months. The Delegation of Finland supported the Chinese point of view.
- The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not wish to economize where the question of safeguarding human life at sea was concerned, but information on stations could always be provided in good time. The Delegation of Belgium quoted No. 1021 of the RR providing for the immediate provision of information by radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony even before it was communicated to the Secretariat. The Chairman held a vote on the matter. The Sub-Committee voted in favour of publication every six months of the recapitulatory supplements provided for in No. 471 of the RR by 24 to 2 with 1 abstention.
8. The Chairman noted the wishes of the Chairmen of the Working Groups of the Sub-Committee with regard to the following week.

9. The Sub-Committee stated that in view of the decisions taken, proposals 1501 by the United Kingdom and 1500 by France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco were void and that No. 473 of the RR could be deleted.
10. With regard to No. 474, the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew its proposal 1503 and supported proposals 1502 and 1504 by Belgium, which were also supported by France and the United States. The two proposals were unanimously approved and forwarded to Working Group 7A7 so that the latter could draft a new text.
11. No proposals had been submitted for the following numbers : 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482 and 483. Mr. Kunz suggested that No. 481 should be deleted and the Delegation of Indonesia suggested the same procedure for numbers 482 and 483 on account of the decisions that had since been taken. The Delegation of Portugal remarked that No. 483 should stand if aeronautical radio beacon stations of use to maritime navigation were included in radio direction-finding stations. The Delegation of the Netherlands supported the request. Working Group 7A7 would have to examine the numbers concerned and propose decisions on the matter.
12. The Sub-Committee turned to the study of No. 484, in connection with which proposal 1505 by the Federal Republic of Germany supported by France, was to be considered. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the U.S.S.R, the Union of South Africa, Australia and Canada were in favour of maintaining the status quo. The Federal Republic of Germany withdrew its proposal and it was decided to keep No. 484 without change.
13. Mr. P. Bouchier left the meeting and handed over the chair to Mr. M. F. Cantero, the Vice-Chairman. The Sub-Committee began the study of Appendix 6. Mr. Kunz pointed out that Document No. 133 of the I.F.R.B. should be considered. As the majority of delegations did not have Document No. 133 with them, it was decided to enter the examination of Document No. 133 on the agenda of the following meeting, after a short discussion during which France, Australia, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States said that they were in favour of the new system of abbreviations.
14. The meeting rose at 12. 15 p.m.

Rapporteur :
R. Monnat.

Chairman :
P. Bouchier.

Vice-Chairman :
Martin Flores Cantero.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 689-E
29 November, 1959SUB-COMITTEE 7ASUMMARY RECORDTwenty-seventh meeting - Sub-Committee 7A (General Operating Conditions)

Friday, 6 November, 1959 at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman: Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico) absent

1. The Chairman suggested deleting the study of DT 534 from the Agenda, so that those delegates who had expressed a desire to take part in the discussion might do so. The Delegation of Venezuela asked that Document No. 527 containing its proposals should be included in the Agenda of the meeting that would be considering DT.534.
2. The Agenda in DT 700, amended in accordance with the Chairman's suggestion, was adopted.
3. Mr. Page (I.F.R.B.) introduced Document No. 133 containing the abbreviations in alphabetical order. It was proposed to use that order for the classification of information published by the Secretariat. Mr. J.A. Kunz (Secretariat) amplified what Mr. Page had explained and mentioned the documents for which the classification would be useful. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed in principle, but asked for the deletion of the abbreviation "SAR" on page 8, since the Saar had become part of the Federal Republic. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. suggested having two tables, one in alphabetical order of the abbreviations and the other in alphabetical order of countries. Mr. Kunz pointed out that this request was met by Point 4, page 2 of Document No. 133. The Delegation of the United States supported the principle contained in Document No. 133 and the Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirmed the support it had given at the preceding meeting to Australia, which had proposed the adoption of Document No. 133. The Chairman noted the Sub-Committee's general approval of Document No. 133.



4. With regard to the proposals relating to Appendix 6, the Chairman suggested that all the proposals should be referred to Working Group 7A7, along with Document No. DT. 682. There was no opposition on the part of the Sub-Committee to these suggestions.
5. The Delegation of the United States suggested that a small working group be set up to examine the proposals relating to Appendix 7. Australia supported the proposal, and asked that Mr. Kunz should be a member of that working group. The U.S.S.R. and the Federal Republic of Germany also supported the proposal by the United States. The Chairman announced the composition of the new Working Group 7A8, which would comprise the following countries: Australia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, the United States, France and Overseas France, India, the Federal Republic of Germany. A Delegate of the United States would be the chairman of the new group, whose terms of reference would be to study Document No. 71 and the proposals on pages 727 to 732 of the yellow book.
6. The Sub-Committee then examined Article 45, Special Services, Section II: Time signals. Notices to navigators. The Delegation of Belgium announced that it was withdrawing its Proposals 2678 and 2679 relating to No. 1055 of the RR. It was recalled that Proposals 4518 and 4519 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (page 630 of the yellow book) had been adopted by Sub-Committee 7C.
7. The Sub-Committee went on to study the proposals concerning Appendix 13 (pages 805 to 807 of the yellow book). Proposal 3022 by France, Overseas France and Morocco was withdrawn, as were the United Kingdom Proposals 3023 and 3024. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. introduced its Proposals 3025, 3026 and 3027, supported by the United Kingdom. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked whether the U.S.S.R. Delegation would agree to word its Proposal 3025 in a similar manner to Proposal 3027. Replying to a question by the Delegation of France, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew attention to a certain amount of inaccuracy in the text, arising out of the translation. The Delegation of France pointed out that it would be advisable to bring Proposal 3025 into line with Proposal 3027. The Chairman requested the trilingual drafting group to prepare three parallel texts. The proposals by the U.S.S.R. were approved with the amendments mentioned. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany recalled its Proposal 5120 in Document No. 72, which also related to Appendix 13. The Chairman said that it would be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

8. The Chairman read out the Agenda of the next meeting, and noted the requests by the Working Group Chairmen for the next week's meetings. The Delegation of the United States said that the names of the members of the new Working Group 7AS would have to be put into pigeon-hole 31/17.
9. The meeting rose at 4.15 p.m.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

P. Bouchier
Chairman

Annex : See Document No. 590 (Rev.) replaces Annex.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 690-E
29 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Twenty-eight meeting - Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Wednesday, 11 November 1959, at 9 a.m.

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

1. The agenda (DT 732) was adopted.
2. The Sub-Committee examined Doc. 496: summary record of the 20th meeting. The Delegation of the Union of South Africa pointed out that in the English version the word "appropriate" should be placed before "certificate" and not after as in the Spanish or French (paragraph 3).

Under No. 6, page 2, the abbreviation WHF should be amended to VHF. Document 496 was approved with these amendments.
3. The Sub-Committee examined Doc. 499: summary record of the twenty-first meeting. The Delegate of China pointed out that under No. 5, page 2, an error about the voting had slipped in: it should read that 11 were in favour of the world-wide publication of names of stations operating on frequencies below 27 Mc/s; 8 in favour of regional publication of stations operating between 535 kc/s and 1 600 kc/s. Doc. 499 was approved with this amendment.
4. The Sub-Group then considered the Annex to Doc. 496, which was approved subject to some spelling corrections in the French version, pointed out by Mr. Martinez (France).
5. The Annex to Doc. 499 was approved without amendment.
6. The Chairman submitted Doc. 72 (Federal Republic of Germany) containing Proposal 5126 concerning Appendix 13, which was supported by the Netherlands. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced its proposal to modify the hours of service (8) to spread the traffic load of maritime mobile stations operating on short waves. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was not in favour of the suggested amendments since the schedules had been in operation for a long time and it would necessitate complete reorganization. The Union



of South Africa agreed with the United Kingdom. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany explained that although countries with large fleets were not interested in the changes, the countries with smaller fleets would on the other hand benefit from the advantages offered by a more evenly spread traffic.

The Dutch Delegation amplified those remarks by pointing out that vessels with a big crew could easily spread out their duties, whereas that was not the case for small ships. The Delegation of China wondered whether propagation difficulties at twilight had been taken into consideration in proposing alterations in the hours of service. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that according to its proposal there would be three day-time periods and only one night period, as at present. The Chairman put the proposal to the vote, and it was approved by 11 votes to 7 with 11 abstentions.

7. The Chairman then submitted DT 534 to the Sub-Committee. In the absence of Mr. Orr the document (Report by W. G. 7A2) was introduced by one of his colleagues in the United States Delegation. The new wording for Nos. 510 and 512 was approved without amendment.

8. With regard to No. 513 (3) in DT 534, the Chairman indicated that Doc. 527 (Venezuela) should also be taken into consideration. The Delegation of Venezuela introduced its proposal. The Delegation of the Argentine Republic supported Proposals 5562 and 5563 contained in Doc. 527. The Delegation of Indonesia proposed adding in Proposal 5563 that the certificate be allowed for operation only in aircraft whose stations operated exclusively on frequencies assigned to the aeronautical mobile service. The Delegation of Israel thought that the reference to Appendix 3 should be deleted as superfluous. The Delegation of the Union of South Africa saw no difference between it and the text proposed in DT 534 if the suggested amendments were made. The Delegation of Brazil supported the proposals by Venezuela. The Delegation of Indonesia suggested that the final drafting should be done by a small group. The Delegations of Brazil and the Argentine Republic considered that the Spanish version was quite clear. The Delegate of Belgium pointed out that the effect would be to remove the possibility of frequencies of the maritime mobile services being used in aircraft. The Delegate of China then made the following statement, which he wished to have included in the summary record:
"Mr. Chairman, we wish to make comment in connection with the amended text of Regulation No. 513. During the course of discussion on this particular Regulation in Working Group 7A2, this Delegation had pointed out that, at present, with the increased application of both HF and VHF transmitting equipment in the aeronautical and maritime mobile services, the use of power output of transmitting equipment as the sole criteria in Regulation No. 513 was no longer appropriate. The reason was that modern HF equipment rated at 250 watts installed on board a ship or an aircraft, and VHF transmitting equipment of the same power rating, installed on board an aircraft, could attain far greater service ranges, as well as interference

range as compared with the service and interference ranges of the LF/MF transmitters of the same power ratings. Therefore, the operators should possess extensive knowledge about radio wave propagation characteristics as well as the detailed knowledge of operating procedures and regulations in order to ensure satisfactory operations and to minimize undesirable interferences. Only the holders of general radiotelephone operator's certificates were qualified in these cases. Accordingly, this Delegation is of the opinion that appropriate sub-paragraphs should be added in the amended text of Regulation No. 513 to direct the Administrations to decide by themselves when the certificates of higher grade be required for such operations in the aeronautical and maritime mobile services. Mr. Chairman, in order not to prolong the discussion of the particular Regulation, we merely request that the above comments be recorded in the minutes of this meeting. Thank you, Mr. Chairman." The Chairman put Doc. 527 to the vote, for No. 513 and No. 513 a), and the text contained in DT 534 for No. 513 of the RR. By 17 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions, the Sub-Committee decided in favour of the wording proposed in Doc. 527 (Venezuela), with the amendment suggested by Indonesia.

9. The Chairman then asked the meeting to vote on the question of the power limit in No. 513 of the RR. By 26 votes in favour of 250 W, 3 votes for 100 with 2 abstentions, it was decided to retain the former power.
10. After the break, the Delegation of Indonesia pointed out that the discussion on No. 513 of the RR should be taken up again, since there were cases where aircraft stations also worked on frequencies assigned to the maritime service. The Chairman suggested amending No. 513, and Portugal supported the suggestion. The Delegation of Indonesia wished to add " and also on frequencies assigned to the maritime mobile service". The United States Delegation proposed: ".... and of any aircraft station when it is operating on frequencies assigned to the maritime mobile service". Indonesia, Brazil and Colombia supported the amendment proposed by the United States. There was no opposition to the amendment.
11. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany reverted to its proposal in Doc. 72 for Appendix 13, and pointed out that as a logical outcome of the adoption of its proposal, it would be advisable to start the 4 p.m. working shift one hour earlier. The Delegation of Belgium felt that the new schedule proposed for ship stations classified as H16 was hardly a happy choice, for it seemed that no account had been taken of the synoptic hours at which selected "weather" ships had to send their = ops = messages. For the Zones A and B, for example, operators were transmitting the = ops = message at the synoptic time 1800 GMT, while with the new timetable, they would have to return to make contact at 1800 GMT, due to the fact that their hours of service would be interrupted between 1700 and 1900 GMT. The Belgian Delegation thus regretted that it could not support the new proposal. The Dutch Delegation supported the proposal

of the Federal Republic of Germany, which was then put to the vote by the Chairman. The proposal was approved by 10 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions. The Delegation of the Argentine explained that it had abstained from voting, since satisfactory explanations had not been given with regard to the observations by Belgium.

12. The Chairman submitted Doc. DT 699, to the Sub-Committee, being the report of Working Group 7A4. Mr. Sannier (France), Chairman of the Working Group, explained that the allocation of call-signs made by the General Secretariat between the two Conferences had been unanimously approved. The Delegation of Indonesia made the following statement: "The Delegate of Indonesia wishes to repeat the statement made by the Indonesian Delegation in one of the Plenary Assemblies as regards New Guinea being preceded by the word 'Dutch' or 'Netherlands' and therefore the Indonesian Delegation cannot accept the report of Working Group 7A4 (DT 699) as a whole." The Delegation of the Netherlands then made the following statement: "The designation 'Netherlands New Guinea' must be considered as correct, since it has been confirmed by a United Nations resolution." The Delegation of the United States drew attention to an error on page 2, where the call-sign of Ceylon should be: 4 PA. Doc. DT 699 was approved with its observations, and Mr. Sannier thanked his co-workers, particularly Mr. J. A. Kunz of the Secretariat. He added that the RR should contain a provision embodying the Administrative Council's resolution and laying down the conditions in which, after the Conference, call-signs could be provisionally allotted. He would submit the text of a new number, which could be inserted after the table of call-signs, to Working Group 7A4.

13. The Chairman announced the timetable for the following week, and the meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

R. Monnat

P. Bouchier

Rapporteur

Chairman

Annexes

See Document No. 590 (Rev.))
" " No. 594) (replacing Annexes)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 691-E
29 November, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Twenty-ninth meeting - Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Friday, 13 November, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman : Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman submitted the Agenda in Document No. DT 760, which was adopted.
2. Mr. Sannier, Chairman of Working Group 7A4, submitted Document No. DT 709. The footnote relating to No. 411a was the subject of a discussion in which the Delegations of Argentina, Portugal, the United States, India, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, China and Australia participated. It was finally decided to request Committee 8 to bring the reference into line with the one concerning No. 372. The Delegations of the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asked for the words : "considering the present state of the art" to be deleted from the note. It was decided by 13 votes to 10 with 4 abstentions to keep those words.
3. With regard to No. 411b in Document No. DT 709, the Delegation of Argentina pointed out a mistranslation in the Spanish version and the Delegation of the United States asked for all the texts to appear the same way in the three languages. The Chairman proposed to entrust the trilingual group with the task of carrying out the amendments. The text was adopted with the inclusion of the above amendments.
4. Mr. Sannier explained that Working Group 7A4 had not been able to come to an unanimous agreement with regard to No. 411c of Document No. DT 709 (Rev.). In reply to a question by the United Kingdom, Mr. Sannier explained that the existing numbers 428 to 433 of the RR would not be deleted, but merely amended. The Delegate of Indonesia made a reservation with regard to number 411c) and stated that he would come back to it, subject to the decisions taken on Nos. 428 to 433. The Delegation of China, supported by Indonesia, requested that the term "international registration number" should be replaced by "official registration mark". The Union of South Africa, supported by India, proposed an amendment to delete the text after the word "identification" as far as "Name of the station"; it should be replaced by "such as". The Chairman put the question to the vote and the amendment by the



Union of South Africa was rejected by 22 votes to 5 with 5 abstentions, whilst the unchanged text was adopted by 16 votes to 7 with 6 abstentions.

5. After a break, Mr. Sannier submitted numbers 411d), 411e) and 411f), which were adopted subject to detailed drafting amendments and the reservation made by Indonesia, which wished to reopen the discussion eventually when numbers 414 and 415 were examined. With regard to 411f), Mr. Martínez (French Overseas Territories) pointed out that the French text should be brought into line with the English one so as to read : "lorsque plusieurs stations travaillant sur un circuit commun..."
6. Mr. Monnat (Switzerland), the Chairman of Working Group 7A6, asked the Chairman to make clear what was the meaning of the vote on the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany (No. 363), which was included in the terms of reference of his Working Group. The Chairman replied that Working Group 7A6 had been instructed to draft a text which would be approved unanimously and that if that could not be achieved, the Sub-Committee would abide by the outcome of the vote.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

P. Bouchier
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 692-E
29 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

Thirtieth Meeting - Sub-Committee 7A
(General operating conditions)

Monday, 16 November, 1959, at 9 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman: Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman introduced the Agenda (Document No. DT 770) and announced that item 6 was deleted. The Agenda was approved, following a request by the Delegate of the Argentine that it should henceforth be published in three languages on the same page.
2. The Chairman announced that henceforth an attempt would be made to combine the second reading and approval of documents by Committee 7. The reports accompanying the texts would be published later. The Sub-Committee agreed to that procedure.
3. Mr. Sannier, Chairman of Working Group 7A4, introduced Document No. DT 721. The Delegation of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi confirmed that its Proposal No. 5513 had been withdrawn, which meant as a consequence the withdrawal of the second paragraph of its Proposal No. 5508. The Delegation of the United States withdrew its Proposal No. 4029 in view of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group.
4. Mr. Sannier stated that Bielorussia could not accept the inclusion, under Germany, of the call-signs of the Federal Republic of Germany and those of the German Democratic Republic. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany accepted the distribution, but could not accept the way in which the signs in the table were drawn up. It was ready to confirm to all Administrations that it would not use the call-signs reserved for the German Democratic Republic. The Delegation of Bielorussia insisted on its proposal that it should be stated that the signs were allocated to the German Democratic Republic, and pointed out that non-Member countries of the I.T.U. appeared in the table. That view was supported by the U.S.S.R., which considered the separation necessary in order to make it easier to determine the source of interference. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that it was not for the Sub-Committee to decide the question, and that the responsibility belonged



to the Plenary. The Delegation of the United States supported the view of the United Kingdom. The Hungarian People's Republic supported Bielorussia and the U.S.S.R. The Chairman proposed that the question be referred to Committee 7. Finally, the question was put to the vote, and it was decided by 23 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, that the discussion should be discontinued. Document No. DT 721 called forth no further comments.

5. The Sub-Committee turned to the examination of Document No. DT 756, submitted by Mr. Sannier. The title and numbers 412 and 413 were approved. The Union of South Africa withdrew the reservation it had made at the previous meeting. Indonesia agreed to accept No. 413 if those observations concerning 428 to 433 were taken into consideration.
6. The Delegation of the United States, supported by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, proposed that "may be" in numbers 414 and 415 be replaced by "can".
7. No. 415 was adopted. In No. 416 a), Indonesia proposed that the word "joint" in English be replaced by "common". With regard to the same number, the Federal Republic of Germany asked that Proposals Nos. 1405 and 1406 be re-examined. China proposed that "frequency series" be replaced by "frequency family". A note on this will be included in the document for Committee 8. Indonesia withdrew the reservation it had made and accepted No. 416 a).
8. Nos. 417 and 418 of Document No. DT 756 were adopted on condition that a note were addressed to Committee 8 suggesting to it that the words "of the Union" in No. 417 be deleted.
9. The title of Section V and Nos. 420 and 421 a) were adopted.
10. A discussion took place on 422 b). The United States, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany favoured its deletion. Indonesia, China and Israel wished it to be maintained. There were 10 votes in favour of its deletion, 10 in favour of its retention and 2 abstentions. Mr. Sannier recalled the existence of Proposal No. 1420 of the Netherlands, which constituted a compromise and asked that it should be retained in an amended form. After a short discussion, in which Australia, the Netherlands, China and Israel took part, the Chairman called for a vote, at which 10 votes were in favour of the text of Proposal No. 1420, withdrawn by the Netherlands, but taken up by the United States, 8 in favour of the existing text and 5 abstaining.
11. Nos. 423 and 424 of Document No. DT 756 were adopted without change. With regard to 425, Indonesia was in favour of taking up again the text of the French proposal, which was better in the English version. Mr. Bloz (United Kingdom) pointed out that there was a word missing in 425 e): "parent" in front of "ship". A discussion took place between the delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and the United States concerning the last sentence of 425 ea), and it was finally decided by 15 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions, that the last sentence of 425 ea) should remain separate from the main text.

12. A discussion took place to see whether it was necessary to retain Nos. 428 to 433, since, according to the Netherlands and the United States, No. 411 c) covered those numbers. It was decided to retain Nos. 428 to 433, by 19 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions. According to a proposal by Israel, the words "as it appears in the international documents" should be deleted from 429 a).
13. Indonesia proposed the deletion of No. 431, which was covered by 431 a). The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported that proposal, and the United States simply wished to retain the last sentence of 1431. The Chairman called for a vote, and it was decided by 12 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions, to delete the last paragraph of No. 431.
14. The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

See Document No. 605.

See Document No. DT 808.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

P. Bouchier
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCEDocument No. 693-E
29 November, 1959

GENEVA, 1959

SUB-COMMITTEE 7AThirty-first meeting of Sub-Committee 7A
(General Operating Conditions)

Wednesday, 18 November, 1959, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman: Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Chairman submitted the agenda in Document No. DT 770 (continuation of the agenda of the thirtieth meeting which was approved).
2. The Sub-Committee continued the study of Document No. DT 756. Delegation of the Union of South Africa, supported by Indonesia, proposed to maintain the status quo after hearing the statement of the United States of America concerning Proposal No. 4038 (p. 341, Rev. 1) relating to number 426. A vote was taken whereupon 12 delegations were in favour of maintaining the status quo, 3 were for the amendment in Proposal No. 4038 by the United States, and 8 abstained.
3. Number 427 was maintained without change.
4. Proposal No. 1425 by the Netherlands relating to number 428 was not supported and the fate of Proposal No. 1426 by the United Kingdom, which was similar to the one by France, would depend on the decision of Working Group 7A7. It was decided to add a note to number 428 as follows: "to be reviewed when the examination of Article 20 is over."
5. In accordance with proposals by Australia and France, it was decided to write in at the end of number 430: "indicating the nature of the service provided."
6. Numbers 432 and 433 were kept without change, but the Delegation of the United States wanted the words "may use for identification purposes" in numbers 428 to 432. Pakistan supported the proposal by the United States. The Delegation of China pointed out that the heading of the Section no longer corresponded to the general trend of its contents. Mr. Sannier, Chairman of Working Group 7A4, proposed that the trilingual group should find a new heading. The United States remarked that Section V concerned the formation of call signs and identification methods. The Chairman suggested the heading "Formation of Call Signs and Identification of Radiotelephone Stations". Australia proposed for numbers 428 to 433: Method for the Identification of Radiotelephone Stations. The United States supported this proposal. Mr. Blow (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) pointed out that number 435 concerned radiotelegraphy. The

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Delegation of Indonesia considered that No. 435 could be put together with No. 434, but the Delegation of the United States preferred to expand the heading of Section V. It was finally decided to entrust the trilingual group with the task of finding a heading.

7. Opinion was divided on the subject of the maintenance of numbers 434 to 436, so the Chairman put the matter to the vote and it was decided by 18 votes to 2 with 4 abstentions not to delete the numbers in question.
8. Proposals Nos. 1437, 1439, 1440 and 1441 (page 347 in the Yellow Book) concerning No. 435 had been used by Working Group 7A4 in an attempt to establish a text. Proposal No. 4042 by the U.S.S.R. should be dealt with in the Committee. The Delegation of China proposed to adopt Proposal No. 1347 by France, French Overseas Territories and Morocco. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan supported the proposal. Sweden also supported Proposal No. 1437, but suggested it be amended by adding to the last paragraph the words "complete 5-letter call sign" used in the Swedish Proposal No. 1441. France seconded the proposed amendment. Thus amended, Proposal No. 1437 was approved for No. 436, the three-language group being instructed to co-ordinate the respective texts.
9. Since there was no support for Proposal No. 4042 of the U.S.S.R., there were no further grounds for Proposal No. 4041 either. The Union of South Africa was seconded by Canada in proposing that No. 437 remain unchanged, and it was so agreed.
10. No changes were made in Nos. 438 to 445 and Proposal No. 4044 relating to the English text of No. 441 (page 348, Rev. 1) was referred to Committee 8.
11. The Chairman called for comments on Resolution No. 8 of the E.A.R.C. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland moved that, as the whole question had already been decided upon, there was no need for the Sub-Committee to discuss it any further. It was so agreed.
12. Resolution No. 7 of the Final Acts of the Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference had been studied by Sub-Committee 7F under the Chairmanship of Mr. de Mesquita (Portugal).
13. Proposals Nos. 4096 to 4100 of the United States (page 408, Rev. 1) were then discussed.
14. Proposal No. 4096 was supported by Argentina. The Delegation of Mexico said that where the proposal spoke of radio operators the text related to radiotelegraph installations. France and the French Overseas Territories were against any change in the existing provisions. By 13 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions, it was then decided to keep No. 561 as it stood.
15. Proposals Nos. 4097, 4098 and 4099 concerning Nos. 562, 563 and 564 were then withdrawn. The Delegation of the United States did propose, however, that the references in No. 564 be amended. Argentina seconded and it was so agreed.

16. Proposal No. 1652 of the Peoples' Republic of Poland was seconded by the United States, which pointed out that the conditions for a certificate to operate a teleprinter were laid down in Article 24. The words "but not with a radiotelegraph installation" contained in Proposals Nos. 4099 of the United States and 1652 of the Peoples' Republic of Poland, were adopted for No. 569. Proposal No. 4100 of the United States was withdrawn following the withdrawals mentioned in 15 above.
17. As regards No. 566, the United States Proposal No. 4101 (Page 411 Rev.1) was adopted.
18. Document No. 574 was approved. (Article 45, Section II, Time Signals, Notices to Mariners).
19. Document No. 575 was also approved, it being agreed that the Chairman would bring to the notice of Committee 8 a discrepancy pointed out by Argentina between the Spanish and other versions of Nos. 850 to 854.
20. Document No. 578 (an addition to Article 20 and Appendix 6 proposed by Committee 8) was referred to a Working Group.
21. The Chairman read out the proposed Agenda for the next meeting:
 1. All documents distributed by 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, 19 November.
 2. Idem.
22. The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

R. Monnat
Rapporteur

P. Bouchier
Chairman

(See Document No. 604
See Document No. 574 and
See Document No. 575)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 694-E
29 November, 1959SUB-COMMITTEE 7A

SUMMARY RECORD

of the Thirty-second meeting of Sub-Committee 7A (General
Operating Conditions)

Friday, 20 November, 1959, at 10.00 a.m.

Chairman : Mr. P. Bouchier (Belgium)Vice-Chairman : Mr. Martin Flores Cantero (Mexico)

1. The Agenda (Document No. DT 804) was approved.
2. The Delegate of the United States recalled that at the meeting on 3 October it had been decided to defer the examination of Proposal No. 4085 (page 402 Rev. 1) and asked for permission to distribute the amended proposal. The proposal having been seconded by the Delegate of Argentina, the Chairman gave permission for the text to be distributed. The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland explained that he had withdrawn his delegation's proposal for the deletion of No. 548 from the Radio Regulations upon learning that the United States had issued more than a million certificates by virtue of that number. However, the United Kingdom was opposed to any extension of the limit on power and was in favour of maintaining the status quo. Brazil and Pakistan supported the United States.

The Netherlands withdrew its Proposal No. 1623, and did not insist on maintaining the limit on power. France withdrew its Proposal No. 1622 in favour of leaving things as they were. Australia, Indonesia, and South Africa were for maintaining the status quo. The Delegate of the United States of America explained that for aircraft stations the limit of 50 W took no account either of current practice or development. He could accept a limit of 100 W. A lengthy discussion ensued, in the course of which Canada, Brazil and Argentina endorsed the views of the United States, while the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland maintained its stand. Portugal and Indonesia thought that for ships, the limit of 50 W was enough. Proposals for amending the text submitted by the United States were made by the Chairman, Indonesia and the United States of America itself.

Finally, the amended United States proposal, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 21 votes against 8, with 3 abstentions. The Indonesian

proposal for adding to number 548 the sentence "however, in the absence of regional agreements between the governments concerned, the provisions in number 548 shall apply to aircraft stations" while deleting the word "aircraft" in the first sentence, was put to the vote. The proposal was rejected by 17 votes against 3 with 10 abstentions.

In conclusion, the proposal for retaining number 548 of the Regulations as it stood was put to the vote; the proposal was adopted by 20 votes in favour, with 3 against and 9 abstentions. The Delegate of the United States of America declared that he would raise the matter again in Committee 7.

3. With regard to number 549, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew its proposal 1624. The Netherlands withdrew proposals 1625, 1626, 1627 and 1628. Proposals 1629 from France and 1630 from the Netherlands, having been withdrawn, the status quo was maintained for number 549.
4. Document No. DT 790 containing the report by the ad hoc Working Group was then examined. In reply to a request from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the Chairman said that according to Mr. Kunz, and thanks to the economies effected in satisfying requirements, there were 51 series available for call signs. The method suggested in the Resolution, if applied, could provide 120 additional call sign series. Document No. DT 790 was unanimously approved.
5. Document No. 523 (Summary Record of the Twenty-second meeting) was approved without amendment.
6. Document No. 535 (Summary Record of the Twenty-fourth meeting) was approved.
7. Referring to the annex to Document No. 523, Mr. Ron, Chairman of Working Group 7A7 said that his group had amended the texts.
8. The Delegate of the Union of South Africa observed that the texts in the annex to Document No. 523 were in line with the decisions taken by Subcommittee 7A. The Chairman agreed, but felt that it would be advisable to await the report from Working Group 7A7 before entering into any discussion.
9. The Chairman said that Document No. 594 would be submitted to Committee 7.
10. The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

Rapporteur :

R. Monnat

Chairman :

P. Bouchier

(See Document No. 594)

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO
CONFERENCE
GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 695-E
30 November 1959

SERIES 9

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	638	Art. 29	9-01	
	622	„ 29a	9-11	
	623	„ 37	9-24	



Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: XIII Art.: 29 Nos.: 602-680	Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 638	Chap.: Art.: Nos.:

ARTICLE 29

Title NOC

**General Radiotelegraph Procedure
in the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile Services**

Title NOC

Section I. General Provisions

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, to which the provisions of Article 37 are applicable.

603 (MOD)

(2) However, in the aeronautical mobile service the procedure specified in Sections III, IV and V below is applicable only in the absence of special arrangements to the contrary concluded between the governments concerned.

604 (MOD)

(3) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service must use the procedure specified in this Article.

605 MOD

§ 2. The use of the Morse code signals given in Appendix 8a is obligatory in the maritime and aeronautical mobile services. However, for radiocommunications of a special character, the use of other signals is not precluded.

606 (MOD)

§ 3. (1) In order to facilitate radiocommunications, stations of the mobile service shall use the service abbreviations given in Appendix 9.

607 (MOD)

(2) In the maritime mobile service, only the service abbreviations given in Appendix 9 are to be used.

608 SUP

Title NOC

Section II. Preliminary Operations

609 (MOD)

§ 5. In areas where traffic is congested, ship stations shall take into account the provisions of No. 721.

- 610 MOD § 6. (1) Before transmitting, a station shall take precautions to ensure that its emissions will not interfere with transmissions already in progress ; if such interference is likely, the station shall await an appropriate break in the working.
- 611 (MOD) (2) If, these precautions having been taken, the emissions of the station should, nevertheless, interfere with a transmission already in progress the following rules shall be applied :
- 612 MOD a) The mobile station whose emission causes interference to the correspondence of a mobile station with a coast or aeronautical station, shall cease sending at the first request of the coast station or the aeronautical station.
- 613 (MOD) b) In the case where a transmission already in progress between mobile stations is interfered with by the emissions of another mobile station, this station shall cease sending at the first request of one of the other stations.
- 614 (MOD) c) The station which requests this cessation shall indicate the approximate waiting time imposed on the station whose emission it suspends.

615* NOC

Section III. Calls, Reply to Calls and Signals Preparatory to Traffic

616* NOC

Method of Calling

617 (MOD)

- § 7. (1) The call consists of :
- the call sign of the station called, not more than three times ;
 - the word DE ;
 - the call sign of the calling station, not more than three times.

618 MOD

(2) However, in the bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s, when the condition 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 shall be transmitted in alternate sequence up to a total of

* Delete only the reference number.

twenty call signs altogether (e.g. ABC ABC de WXYZ WXYZ . . . or ABC ABC ABC de WXYZ WXYZ WXYZ . . .). This call may be sent three times at intervals of two minutes ; thereafter it shall not be repeated until an interval of fifteen minutes has elapsed.

619* NOC

Frequency to be Used for Calling and for Preparatory Signals

620 MOD

§ 8. (1) For making the call and for transmitting preparatory signals, the calling station shall use a frequency on which the station called keeps watch.

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 shall use a frequency in the calling band specially reserved for this purpose.

622* NOC

Indication of the Frequency to be Used for Traffic

623 (MOD)

§ 9. (1) The call, as described in Nos. 617 and 618, shall 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.

624 (MOD)

(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, this indicates :

625 (MOD)

a) where the calling station is a land station, that it proposes to use for traffic its normal working frequency shown in the appropriate list of stations ;

626 (MOD)

b) where the calling station is a mobile station, that the frequency to be used for traffic is to be chosen by the station called from the frequencies on which the calling station can transmit.

* Delete only the reference number.

reply to the call on one of its working frequencies in the same band, these frequencies being indicated in the appropriate list of stations.

636 * NOC

Agreement on the Frequency to be Used for Traffic

637 (MOD)

§ 13. (1) If the station called is in agreement with the calling station, it shall transmit :

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 ;

640 (MOD)

c) if necessary, the indications referred to in No. 648 ;

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 intelligibility of the signals received (see Appendix 9).

643 MOD

(2) If the station called is not in agreement with the calling station on the working frequency to be used, it shall transmit :

644 NOC

a) the reply to the call ;

645 MOD

b) the service abbreviation indicating the working frequency to be used by the calling station and, if necessary, the class of emission ;

646 (MOD)

c) if necessary, the indications specified in No. 648.

647 MOD

(3) When agreement is reached regarding the working frequency which the calling station shall use for its traffic, the station called shall transmit the letter K after the indications contained in its reply.

* Delete only the reference number.

- Reply to the Request for Transmission by Series*
- 648 (MOD) § 14. The station called, in replying to a calling station which has proposed to transmit its radiotelegrams by series (No. 629), shall indicate, by means of the service abbreviation, its acceptance or refusal. In the former case it shall specify, if necessary, the number of radiotelegrams which it is ready to receive in one series.
- 649 * NOC
- Difficulties in Reception*
- 650 (MOD) § 15. (1) If the station called is unable to accept traffic immediately, it shall reply to the call as indicated in No. 636, but it shall replace the letter K by the signal · — . . . (wait), followed by a number indicating in minutes the probable duration of the waiting time. If the probable duration exceeds ten minutes (five minutes in the case of an aircraft station communicating with a station of the maritime mobile service), the reason for the delay shall be given.
- 651 (MOD) (2) When a station receives a call without being certain that such a call is intended for it, it shall 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 shall reply immediately using the service abbreviation in place of the call sign of this latter station.
- Title NOC
- Section IV. Forwarding (Routing) of Traffic**
- 652 * NOC
- Traffic Frequency*
- 653 MOD § 16. (1) As a general rule a station of the mobile service shall transmit its traffic on one of its working frequencies in that band in which the call has been made.
- 654 MOD (2) In addition to its normal working frequency, printed in heavy type in the appropriate list of stations, a coast station may use one or more supplementary frequencies in the same band, in accordance with the provisions of Article 33.
- 655 (MOD) (3) The use of frequencies reserved for calling shall be forbidden for traffic except distress traffic (see Article 33).

* Delete only the reference number.

656 (MOD)

(4) If the transmission of a radiotelegram is to take place on a frequency and/or with a class of emission other than those used for the call has been made, the transmission of the radiotelegram shall be preceded by :

- the call sign of the station called, not more than three times ;
- the word DE ;
- the call sign of the calling station, not more than three times.

657 (MOD)

(5) If the transmission is to be made on the same frequency and with the same class of emission as the call, the transmission of the radiotelegram shall be preceded, if necessary, by :

- the call sign of the station called ;
- the word DE ;
- the call sign of the calling station.

Numbering in Daily Series

658 MOD

§ 17. (1) As a general rule radiotelegrams of all kinds transmitted by ship stations, and radiotelegrams in the public correspondence service transmitted by aircraft stations shall be numbered in a daily series ; number 1 shall be given to the first radiotelegram sent each day to each separate station.

658a ADD

(2) A series of numbers which has begun in radiotelegraphy should be continued in radiotelephony and vice versa.

659* NOC

660 SUP

661 MOD

Long Radiotelegrams

§ 18. (2) In cases where both stations are able to change from sending to receiving without manual switching, the transmitting station may continue to send until completion of the 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.

* Delete only the reference number.

662	MOD	(3) If this method of working cannot be employed, long radiotelegrams, whether in plain language or in secret language shall, as a general rule, 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.
663	NOC	(4) At the end of each section the signal . . — — . . (?) meaning "Have you received the radiotelegram correctly up to this point?" shall be transmitted. If the section has been correctly received, the receiving station shall reply by sending the letter K and the transmission of the radiotelegram is continued.
		<i>Suspension of Traffic</i>
664	MOD	§ 19. When a mobile station transmits on a working frequency of a land station and causes interference with the transmission of such land station, it shall suspend working at the first request of the latter.
Title	NOC	Section V. End of Traffic and Work
		<i>Signal for the End of Transmission</i>
665 *	NOC	§ 20 (1) The transmission of a radiotelegram shall be terminated by the signal . — . — . (end of transmission), followed by the letter K.
666	MOD	
667	MOD	(2) In the case of transmission by series, the end of each radiotelegram shall be indicated by the signal . — . — . (end of transmission) and the end of the series by the letter K.
		<i>Acknowledgment of Receipt</i>
668*	NOC	§ 21. (1) The acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram or a series of radiotelegrams shall be given by the receiving station in the following manner :
669/670 (MOD)		
		— the call sign of the sending station ;
		— the word DE ;
		— the call sign of the receiving station ;
		— the letter R followed by the number of the radiotelegram ;
		<i>or</i>
		— the letter R followed by the number of the last radiotelegram of a series.

* Delete only the reference number.

671 MOD (3) The acknowledgment of receipt shall be transmitted by the receiving station on the traffic frequency (see Nos. 653 and 654).

672* NOC *End of Work*

673 MOD § 22. (1) The end of work between two stations shall be indicated by each of them by means of the signal --- --- (end of work).

674 SUP

675 NOC (3) The signal --- --- (end of work) shall also be used :
 — when the transmission of radiotelegrams of general information, meteorological information and general safety notices is finished, and
 — when transmission is ended in long distance radio-communication services with deferred acknowledgment of receipt or without acknowledgment of receipt.

Title MOD

Section VI. Control of Working

675a ADD § 22a. The provisions of this section are not applicable in cases of distress, urgency or safety traffic (see No. 602).

676 SUP

677 MOD § 24. In communication between land stations and mobile stations, the mobile station shall comply with the instructions given by the land station, in all questions relating to the order and time of transmission, to the choice of frequency and class of emission, and to the duration and suspension of work.

678 MOD § 25. In communication between mobile stations, the station called shall control 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.

Title NOC

Section VII. Tests

679 NOC § 26. When it is necessary for a mobile station to send signals for testing or adjustment which are liable to interfere with the working of neighbouring coast or aeronautical stations, the consent of these stations shall be obtained before such signals are sent.

* Delete only the reference number.

680 NOC

§ 27. (1) 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, such signals shall not be continued for more than ten seconds and shall be composed of a series of VVV followed by the call sign of the station emitting the test signals.

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: XIII Art.: 29a Nos.: 680a-680df	Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 622	Chap.: Art.: Nos.:

ADD

ARTICLE 29a

**General Radiotelephone Procedure
in the Maritime Mobile Service**

Section I. General Provisions

- 680a § 1. (1) The provisions of the present Article are applicable to radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service, except in the cases of distress, urgency or safety to which the provisions of Article 37 are applicable.
- 680b (2) Aircraft stations may enter into telephone communication with stations of the maritime mobile service on frequencies allocated to that service for radiotelephony. They shall then comply with the provisions of this Article, and of Article 27.
- 680c § 2. (1) The service of ship radiotelephone stations shall be performed by an operator satisfying the conditions specified in Article 24.
- 680d (2) For the call signs or other means of identification for coast and ship radiotelephone stations see Article 19.
- 680e § 3. The radiotelephone public correspondence service provided on ships should, if possible, be operated on a duplex basis.
- 680f § 4. (1) Automatic calling and identification devices, and devices providing for the emission of a signal to indicate that a channel is in use, may be used in this service on a non-interference basis to the service provided by coast stations.
- 680g (2) Radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service should as far as possible be equipped with devices for instantaneous switching from transmission to reception and vice versa. This equipment is necessary for all stations establishing communication between ships or aircraft and subscribers of the land telephone system.

680h § 5. Stations of the maritime mobile service equipped for radiotelephony may transmit and receive radiotelegrams by means of telephony.

Section II. Preliminary Operations

680i § 6. (1) Before transmitting, a station shall take precautions to ensure that its emissions will not interfere with transmissions already in progress; if such interference is likely the station shall await an appropriate break in the working.

680j (2) If, these precautions having been taken, the emissions of the station should nevertheless interfere with a transmission already in progress, the following rules shall be applied :

680k a) The mobile station whose emission causes interference to the correspondence of a mobile station with a coast or aeronautical station shall cease sending at the first request of the coast station or the aeronautical station.

680m b) In the case where a transmission already in progress between mobile stations is interfered with by the emissions of another mobile station, this station shall cease sending at the first request of one of the other stations.

680n c) The station which requests this cessation shall indicate the approximate waiting time imposed on the station whose emission it suspends.

Section III. Calls, Reply to Calls and Signals Preparatory to Traffic

680o * *Method of Calling*

680p § 7. (1) The call consists of :
— the call sign or other identification of the station called, not more than three times ;

* Delete only the reference number.

- the words THIS IS ;
- call sign or other identification of the calling station, not more than three times.

680q (2) When contact is established the call sign or other identification may thereafter be transmitted once only.

680r (3) When the coast station is fitted with equipment for selective calling and the ship station is fitted with equipment for receiving selective calls, the coast station shall call the ship by transmitting the appropriate code signal, and the ship station shall call the coast station, by speech in the manner given in No 680p.

680s * *Frequency to be Used for Calling and for Preparatory Signals*

680t * **A. Bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s**

680u § 8. (1) A radiotelephone ship station calling a coast station of its own nationality should use for the call :

- 680v a) the frequency 2 182 kc/s ;
- 680w b) a working frequency whenever and wherever traffic density is high.

680x (2) A radiotelephone ship station calling a coast station of another nationality should, as a general rule, use the frequency 2 182 kc/s. However, where so agreed by administrations, the ship station may use a working frequency on which watch is kept by that coast station.

680y (3) A radiotelephone ship station calling another ship station should use for the call :

- 680z a) the frequency 2 182 kc/s ;

* Delete only the reference number.

680aj*

C. Bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s

680ak

§ 10. (1) In the bands between 156 Mc/s and 174 Mc/s used for the maritime mobile services, coast and ship stations should, as a general rule, call on 156.80 Mc/s. However, in the public correspondence service, calling may be conducted on a working channel or on a two-frequency calling channel which has been implemented in accordance with No. 830b.

680al

(2) When 156.80 Mc/s is being used for distress, urgency or safety communications, a ship station desiring to participate in the port operations service may establish contact on 156.60 Mc/s or another port operations frequency, indicated in heavy type in the appropriate list of stations.

680am*

Form of Reply to Calls

680an

§ 11. The reply to calls consists of :

- the call sign or other identification of the calling station, not more than three times ;
- the words THIS IS ;
- the call sign or other identification of the station called, not more than three times.

680ao *

Frequency for Reply

680ap *

A. Band between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s

680aq

§ 12. (1) When a ship station is called on 2 182 kc/s it should reply on the same frequency unless another frequency is indicated by the calling station.

680ar

(2) When a ship station is called on a working frequency by a coast station of the same nationality, it shall reply on the working frequency normally associated with the frequency used by the coast station for the call.

* Delete only the reference number.

- 680as (3) A ship station, after calling a coast station or another ship station, shall indicate the frequency on which a reply is required if this frequency is not the normal one associated with the frequency used for the call.
- 680at (4) A ship station which frequently exchanges traffic with a coast station of another nationality may use the same procedure for reply as ships of the nationality of the coast station, where this has been agreed by the administrations concerned.
- 680au (5) As a general rule a coast station shall reply :
- 680av a) on 2 182 kc/s to calls made on 2 182 kc/s unless another frequency is indicated by the calling station ;
- 680aw b) on a working frequency to calls made on a working frequency.
- 680ax * **B. Frequency Bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s**
- 680ay § 13. (1) When a ship station is called by a coast station, it may reply either on the calling frequency given in Section B of Appendix 10, or on the working frequency associated with that of the coast station in accordance with Appendix 12.
- 680az (2) When a coast station is called by a ship station, the coast station should reply on one of its working frequencies specified in the appropriate list of stations.
- 680ba (3) In the tropical zone of Region 3, when a station is called on 6 203.5 kc/s it should reply on the same frequency.
- 680bb * **C. Frequency Bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s**
- 680bc § 14. (1) When a station is called on 156.80 Mc/s it should reply on the same frequency.

* Delete only the reference number.

- 680bd (2) When a coast station open to public correspondence calls a ship station either by speech or by selective calling, using a two-frequency channel, the ship station shall reply by speech on the frequency associated with that of the coast station; conversely, a coast station shall reply to a call from a ship on the frequency associated with that of the ship station.
- 680be * *Indication of the Frequency to be used for Traffic*
- 680bf * **A. Bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s**
- 680bg § 15. If contact is established on the frequency 2 182 kc/s, coast and ship stations shall transfer to one of their normal working frequencies for the exchange of traffic.
- 680bh * **B. Bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s**
- 680bi § 16. After a ship station has established contact with a coast station, or another ship station, on the calling frequency of the band chosen, traffic shall be exchanged on their respective working frequencies.
- 680bj * **C. Bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s**
- 680bk § 17. (1) In the bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s whenever contact has been established between a coast station in the public correspondence service and a ship station, on the frequency 156.80 Mc/s or when using a two-frequency calling channel, the stations shall transfer to one of their normal pairs of working frequencies for the exchange of traffic. The calling station should indicate the channel to which it is proposed to transfer by reference to the frequency in Mc/s or, preferably, to its channel designator.
- 680bl (2) When contact on 156.80 Mc/s has been established between a coast station in the port operations service and a ship station, the ship station should indicate the particular service required (such as navigational information, docking instructions, etc.) and the coast

* Delete only the reference number.

station shall then indicate the channel to be used for the exchange of traffic by reference to the frequency in Mc/s or, preferably, to its channel designator.

680bn *

(3) A ship station, when it has established contact with another ship station on the frequency 156.80 Mc/s should indicate the inter-ship channel to which it is proposed to transfer for the exchange of traffic by reference to the frequency in Mc/s or, preferably, to its channel designator.

680bn *

Agreement on the Frequency to be used for Traffic

680bo

§ 18. (1) If the station called is in agreement with the calling station it shall transmit :

680bp

a) an indication that from that moment onwards it will listen on the working frequency or channel announced by the calling station ;

680bq

b) an indication that it is ready to receive the traffic of the calling station.

680br

(2) If the station called is not in agreement with the calling station on the working frequency or channel to be used, it shall transmit an indication of the working frequency or channel proposed.

680bs

(3) For communications between a coast station and a ship station, the coast station shall finally decide the frequency or channel to be used.

680bt

(4) When agreement is reached regarding the working frequency or channel which the calling station shall use for its traffic, the station called shall indicate that it is ready to receive the traffic.

680bu *

Indication of Traffic

680bv

§ 19. When the calling station wishes to exchange more than one radiotelephone call, or to transmit more than one radiotelegram, it should indicate this when contact with the station is established.

* Delete only the reference number.

680bw*

Difficulties in Reception

680bx

§ 20. (1) If the station called is unable to accept traffic immediately it should reply to the call as indicated in No. 680an followed by "Wait minutes", indicating the probable duration of waiting time in minutes. If the probable duration exceeds ten minutes (five minutes in the case of an aircraft station communicating with a station of the maritime mobile service), the reason for the delay shall be given. Alternatively, the station called may indicate by any appropriate means that it is not ready to receive traffic immediately.

680by

(2) When a station receives a call without being certain that such a call is intended for it, it shall not reply until the call has been repeated and understood.

680bz

(3) When a station receives a call which is intended for it, but is uncertain of the call sign of the calling station, it shall reply immediately asking for a repetition of the call sign or other identification of the calling station.

Section IV. Forwarding (Routing) of Traffic

680ca*

Traffic Frequency

680cb

§ 21. (1) Every station of the maritime mobile service shall transmit its traffic (radiotelephone calls or radiotelegrams) on one of its working frequencies in that band in which the call has been made.

680cc

(2) In addition to its normal working frequency, printed in heavy type in the appropriate list of stations, a coast station may use one or more supplementary frequencies in the same band in accordance with the provisions of Article 34.

680cd

(3) The use of frequencies reserved for calling shall be forbidden for traffic except distress traffic (see Article 34).

* Delete only the reference number.

- 680ce (4) After contact has been established on the frequency to be used for traffic, the transmission of a radiotelegram or radiotelephone call shall be preceded by :
- 680cf — the call sign or other identification of the station called ;
 — the words THIS IS ;
 — the call sign or other identification of the calling station.
- 680cg (5) The call sign or other identification need not be sent more than once.
- 680ch * *Establishment of Radiotelephone Calls and Transmission of Radiotelegrams*
- 680ci * **A. Establishment of Radiotelephone Calls**
- 680cj § 22. (1) In setting up a radiotelephone call the coast station should establish connection with the telephone network as quickly as possible. In the meantime the mobile station shall maintain watch on the appropriate working frequency as indicated by the coast station.
- 680ck (2) However, if the connection cannot be quickly established, the coast station shall inform the mobile station accordingly. The latter station shall then either :
- 680cl a) maintain watch on the appropriate frequency until an effective circuit can be established ; or
- 680cm b) contact the coast station later at a mutually agreed time.
- 680cn (3) When a radiotelephone call has been completed the procedure indicated in No. 680cz shall be applied unless further calls are on hand at either station.

* Delete only the reference number.

680co *

680cp

B. Transmission of Radiotelegrams

§ 23. (1) The transmission of a radiotelegram should be made as follows :

- Radiotelegram begins, from ... (name of ship or aircraft) ;
- number ... (serial number of radiotelegram) ;
- number of words ... ;
- date ... ;
- time ... (time radiotelegram was handed in aboard ship or aircraft) ;
- address ... ;
- text ... ;
- signature ... (if any) ;
- radiotelegram ends, over.

680cq

(2) As a general rule radiotelegrams of all kinds transmitted by ship stations, and radiotelegrams in the public correspondence service transmitted by aircraft stations shall be numbered in a daily series ; number 1 shall be given to the first radiotelegram sent each day to each separate station.

680cr

(3) A series of numbers which has begun in radiotelegraphy should be continued in radiotelephony and vice versa.

680cs

(4) Each radiotelegram should be transmitted once only by the sending station. However, it may when necessary be repeated in full or in part by the receiving or the sending station.

680ct

(5) When, during the transmission of a radiotelegram, it is necessary to spell certain expressions, difficult words, etc. the spelling table given in Appendix 11 shall be used.

680cu

(6) In transmitting groups of figures each figure shall be spoken separately and the transmission of each group or series of groups shall be preceded by the words "in figures". In cases of language difficulties the figure table given in Appendix 11 shall be used.

* Delete only the reference number.

680cv (7) Numbers written in letters shall be spoken as they are written, their transmission being preceded by the words "in letters".

680cw *

C. Acknowledgment of Receipt

680cx

§ 24. (1) The acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram or a series of radiotelegrams shall be given by the receiving station in the following manner :

- the call sign or other identification of the sending station ;
- the words THIS IS ;
- the call sign or other identification of the receiving station ;
- " Your No. . . . received, over " ;

or

- " Your No. . . . to No. . . . received, over " .

680cy

(2) The radiotelegram, or series of radiotelegrams, shall not be considered as cleared until this acknowledgment has been received.

680cz

(3) The end of work between two stations shall be indicated by each of them by means of the word " Out " .

Section V. Duration and Control of Working

680da

§ 25. (1) In the maritime mobile service calling and signals preparatory to traffic shall not exceed 2 minutes when made on 2 182 kc/s or on 156-80 Mc/s (but see No. 680a).

680db

(2) In communications between land stations and mobile stations, the mobile station shall comply with the instructions given by the land station in all questions relating to the order and time of transmission, and to the duration and suspension of work (see also No. 680bs).

* Delete only the reference number.

680dc (3) In communications between mobile stations, the station called controls the working in the manner indicated in No. 680db. However, if a land station finds it necessary to intervene, these stations shall comply with the instructions given by the land station.

Section VI. Tests

680dd § 26. When it is necessary for a mobile station to send signals for testing or adjustments which are liable to interfere with the working of neighbouring coast stations, the consent of these stations shall be obtained before such signals are sent.

680de § 27. (1) When it is necessary for a station to make test signals, either for the adjustment of a transmitter before making a call or for the adjustment of a receiver, such signals shall not be continued for more than ten seconds, and shall include the call sign or other identification of the station emitting the test signals. This call sign or other identification shall be spoken slowly and distinctly.

680df (2) Any signals sent for testing shall be kept to a minimum particularly on 2 182 kc/s, 156·80 Mc/s and in the tropical zone of Region 3 on 6203·5 kc/s.

Former reference	Source	New reference
Chap.: XIV Art.: 37 Nos.: 864-949	Committee: 7 Doc. No.: 623	Chap.: Art.: Nos.:

ARTICLE 37 *

Title NOC **Alarm Urgency and Safety Signals. Distress Signal and Traffic**

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 between the governments concerned.

865 (MOD) § 2. (1) No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by a mobile station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention, make known its position, and obtain help.

865a ADD (2) No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by a land station, in exceptional circumstances, of any means at its disposal to assist a mobile station in distress.

865b ADD § 3. The distress call and message shall be sent only on the authority of the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

866 MOD § 4. In cases of distress, urgency or safety, transmissions :
866a ADD a) by radiotelegraphy, shall not in general exceed a speed of 16 words a minute ;
866b ADD b) by radiotelephony, shall be made slowly and distinctly, each word being clearly pronounced to facilitate transcription.

* In view of important changes carried into this Article, the Editorial Committee did not consider it possible to indicate the former numbering of the paragraphs and sub-paragraphs and it has maintained that proposed by Committee 7.

867 MOD § 5. (1) The characteristics of the radiotelegraph alarm signal are given in No. 920.

867a ADD (2) The characteristics of the radiotelephone alarm signal are given in No. 921a.

Title SUP
868 SUP
869 SUP
870 SUP
871 SUP

Section II.

Title NOC

Section III. Distress Signal

872 MOD § 6. (1) The radiotelegraph distress signal consists of the group - - - - - , symbolized herein by SOS, transmitted as a single signal in which the dashes are emphasized so as to be distinguished clearly from the dots.

873 MOD (2) The radiotelephone distress signal consists of the word MAYDAY pronounced as the French expression "m'aider".

874 MOD (3) These distress signals indicate that a ship, aircraft or other vehicle is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance.

Title MOD
875 SUP
876 SUP
877 SUP

Section IV. Distress Call and Message

878 MOD § 7. (1) The distress call sent by radiotelegraphy consists of :
— the distress signal SOS sent three times ;
— the word DE ;
— the call sign of the mobile station in distress, sent three times.

879 SUP

880 MOD (2) The distress call sent by radiotelephony consists of :
 — the distress signal MAYDAY spoken three times ;
 — the words THIS IS ;
 — the call sign or other identification of the mobile station in distress, spoken three times.

881 MOD § 8. The distress call shall have absolute priority over all other transmissions. All stations which hear it shall immediately cease any transmission capable of interfering with the distress traffic and shall continue to listen on the frequency used for the emission of the distress call. This call shall not be addressed to a particular station and acknowledgment of receipt shall not be given before the distress message which follows it is sent.

Title SUP

Section V.

882 MOD § 9. (1) The radiotelegraph distress message consists of :
 — the distress signal 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.

882a ADD (2) The radiotelephone distress message consists of :
 — 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.

- 883 MOD § 10. (1) As a general rule, a ship shall signal 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 - - - - - shall be used to separate the degrees from the minutes. When practicable, the true bearing and distance in nautical miles from a known geographical position 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 :
- estimated position and time of the estimate ;
 - heading in degrees (state whether magnetic or true) ;
 - 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 shall signal 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.
- 885a ADD (4) However, in radiotelegraphy, 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.

Title	ADD	Section Va. Distress Call and Message. Transmission Procedure
Title	ADD	<i>A. Radiotelegraphy</i>
885b	ADD	<p>§ 11. (1) The radiotelegraph distress procedure shall consist of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the alarm signal ; followed in order by : — the distress call and an interval of two minutes ; — the distress call ; — the distress message ; — two dashes of ten to fifteen seconds duration each ; — the call sign of the station in distress. <p>(2) However, when time is vital the second step of this procedure (No. 885d) or even the first and second steps (Nos. 885c and 885d) may be omitted. These two steps of the distress procedure may also be omitted in circumstances where transmission of the alarm signal is considered unnecessary.</p>
885c	ADD	
885d	ADD	
885e	ADD	
885f	ADD	
886	MOD	
886a	ADD	
886b	ADD	
887	MOD	<p>§ 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.</p>
888	SUP	
889	(MOD)	<p>(2) The intervals shall, however, be sufficiently long to allow time for stations preparing to reply to start their sending apparatus.</p>
889a	ADD	<p>(3) The alarm signal may also be repeated, if necessary.</p>
889b	ADD	<p>§ 13. The transmissions under Nos. 886 and 886a, which are to permit direction-finding stations to determine the position of the station in distress, may be repeated at frequent intervals in case of necessity.</p>

890 (MOD)	§ 14. When the mobile station in distress receives no answer to a distress message sent on the distress frequency, the message may be repeated on any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.
891 MOD	§ 15. Immediately before a crash landing or 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.
Title ADD	<i>B. Radiotelephony</i>
891a ADD	§ 16. The radiotelephone distress procedure shall consist of :
891b ADD	— the alarm signal (whenever possible), followed by :
891c ADD	— the distress call ;
891d ADD	— the distress message.
891e ADD	§ 17. After the transmission by radiotelephony of its distress message, the mobile station may be requested to transmit suitable signals followed by its call sign or other identification, 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 call, shall be repeated at intervals, especially during the periods of silence prescribed in No. 826 for radiotelephony, until an answer is received.
891g ADD	(2) The intervals shall, however, be sufficiently long to allow time for stations preparing to reply to start their sending apparatus.
891h ADD	(3) This repetition shall be preceded by the alarm signal whenever possible.

891i	ADD	§ 19. When the mobile station in distress receives no answer to a distress message sent on the distress frequency, the message may be repeated on any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.
891j	ADD	§ 20. Immediately before a crash landing or 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.
892	SUP	
893	SUP	
894	SUP	
Title	ADD	Section Vb. Acknowledgment of Receipt of a Distress Message
895	MOD	§ 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, shall immediately acknowledge receipt.
895a	ADD	(2) However, in areas where reliable communications with one or more coast stations are practicable, ship stations may defer this acknowledgment for a short interval so that a coast station may acknowledge receipt.
896	MOD	(3) Stations of the mobile service which receive a distress message from a mobile station which, beyond any possible doubt, is not in their vicinity, shall 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.
897	SUP	
897a	ADD	§ 22. The acknowledgment of receipt of a distress message shall be given in the following form :
897b	ADD	a) Radiotelegraphy : — the call sign of the station sending the distress message (sent three times) ;

- the word DE ;
 - the call sign of the station acknowledging receipt (sent three times) ;
 - the group RRR ;
 - the distress signal.
- 897c ADD
- b) Radiotelephony :
- the call sign or other identification of the station sending the distress message (spoken three times) ;
 - the words THIS IS ;
 - the call sign or other identification of the station acknowledging receipt (spoken three times) ;
 - the word RECEIVED ;
 - the distress signal.

- 897d ADD
- § 23. (1) Every mobile station which acknowledges receipt of a distress message shall, 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, 885 and 885a ;
 - the speed at which it is proceeding towards, and the approximate time it will take to reach, the mobile station in distress.

- 897e ADD
- (2) Before sending this message, the station shall ensure that it will not interfere with the emissions of other stations better situated to render immediate assistance to the station in distress.

Title NOC

Section VI. Distress Traffic

- 898 (MOD)
- § 24. Distress traffic consists of all messages relating to the immediate assistance required by the mobile station in distress.

- 899 (MOD) § 25. In distress traffic, the distress signal shall be sent before the call and at the beginning of the preamble of any radiotelegram.
- 900 MOD § 26. The control of distress traffic is the responsibility of the mobile station in distress or of the station which by the application of the provisions of Section VII 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 of distress traffic may impose silence either on all stations of the mobile service in the area or on any station which interferes with the distress 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, followed by the distress signal $\overline{\text{SOS}}$;
- 901b ADD — in radiotelephony, the signal SEELONCE MAYDAY pronounced as the French expression "Silence m'aider".
- 902 MOD § 28. 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 shall use 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 word DISTRESS and its own call sign.
- 903 MOD § 29. (1) In radiotelegraphy, the use of the signal QRT $\overline{\text{SOS}}$ shall be reserved for the mobile station in distress and for the station controlling distress traffic.
- 903a ADD (2) In radiotelephony, the use of the signal SEELONCE MAYDAY must be reserved for the mobile station in distress and for the station controlling distress traffic.

- 904 SUP
905 MOD
- § 30. (1) Any station of the mobile service which has knowledge of distress traffic and which cannot itself assist the station in distress shall nevertheless follow such traffic until it is evident that assistance is being provided.
- 906 MOD
- (2) Until they receive the message indicating that normal working may be resumed (see No. 911), all stations which are aware of the distress 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
908 SUP
- 909 MOD
- § 31. A station of the mobile service which, while following distress traffic, is able to continue its normal service, may do so when the distress traffic is well established 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 that no interference or delay is caused to the handling of distress traffic, urgency and safety messages may be announced during a lull in the distress traffic, preferably by coast stations, on the distress frequencies. This announcement shall include an 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, 943 and 944 should only be sent once (e.g. XXX DE ABC QSW . . .).
- 910 MOD
- § 33. A land station receiving a distress message shall, without delay, take the necessary action to advise the appropriate authorities responsible for providing for the operation of rescue facilities.
- 911 MOD
- § 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.

912 MOD

- (2) In radiotelegraphy, this message consists of :
- the distress signal \overline{SOS} ;
 - the call “ to all stations ” CQ (sent three times) ;
 - the word DE ;
 - the call sign of the station sending the message ;
 - the time of handing in of the message ;
 - the name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress ;
 - the service abbreviation QUM.

912a ADD

- (3) In radiotelephony, this message consists of :
- the distress signal MAYDAY ;
 - the call to “ all stations ” (spoken three times) ;
 - the words THIS IS ;
 - the call sign or other identification of the station sending the message ;
 - the time of handing in of the message ;
 - the name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress ;
 - the words SEELONCE FEENEE pronounced as the French words “silence fini ”.

Title SUP
 913 SUP
 914 SUP
 915 SUP

Section VII.

Title SUP
 916 SUP
 917 SUP
 918 SUP
 919 SUP

Section VIII.

Title	ADD	Section VIII a. Transmission of a Distress Message by a Station not itself in Distress
919a	ADD	§ 35. A mobile station or a land station which learns that a mobile station is in distress shall transmit a distress message in any of the following cases :
919b	ADD	a) when the station in distress is not itself in a position to transmit the distress message ;
919c	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, considers that further help is necessary ;
919d	ADD	c) when, although not in a position to render assistance, it has heard a distress message which has not been acknowledged.
919e	ADD	§ 36. (1) The transmission of a distress message under the conditions prescribed in Nos. 919b, 919c and 919d shall be made on 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).
919f	ADD	(2) This transmission of the distress message shall always be preceded by the call indicated below, which shall itself be preceded whenever possible by the radiotelegraph or radiotelephone alarm signal.
919g	ADD	(3) This call consists of :
919h	ADD	a) Radiotelegraphy : — the signal $\overline{\text{DDD}} \overline{\text{SOS}} \overline{\text{SOS}} \overline{\text{SOS}} \overline{\text{DDD}}$; — the word DE ; — the call sign of the transmitting station (sent three times).

919i	ADD	<p><i>b)</i> Radiotelephony :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the signal MAYDAY RELAY pronounced as the French expression “ m’aider relais ” (spoken three times) ; — the words THIS IS ; — the call sign or other identification of the transmitting station (spoken three times).
919j	ADD	<p>§ 37. When the radiotelegraph alarm signal is used an interval of two minutes shall be allowed, whenever this is considered necessary, before the transmission of the call mentioned in No. 919h.</p>
919k	ADD	<p>§ 38. When a station of the mobile service transmits a distress message under the conditions mentioned in No. 919d, it shall take all necessary steps to notify the authorities who may be able to render assistance.</p>
Title	MOD	<p>Section IX. Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Alarm Signals</p>
920	MOD	<p>§ 39. (1) The radiotelegraph alarm signal consists of a series of twelve dashes sent in one minute, the duration of 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 instrument is recommended.</p>
921	MOD	<p>(2) Any ship station working in the bands between 405 to 535 kc/s which is not provided with an automatic apparatus for the transmission of the radiotelegraph alarm signal shall be permanently equipped with a clock, clearly marking the seconds, preferably by means of a sweep hand completing one revolution per minute. This clock shall be placed at a point sufficiently visible from the operator’s table so that the operator may, by keeping it in view, easily and correctly time the different elements of the alarm signal.</p>

- 921a ADD § 40. (1) The radiotelephone alarm signal consists 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 tone being 250 milliseconds.
- 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.
- 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 ;
- 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 shall only be used to announce :
- 922d ADD a) that a distress call or message is about to follow ; or
- 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 ; or
- 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 satisfactorily obtained by the use of the urgency signal only. The alarm signal shall not be repeated by other stations. The message shall 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 shall not begin until two minutes after the end of the radiotelegraph alarm signal.

924	MOD	§ 43. Automatic devices intended for the reception of the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone alarm signals shall fulfil the conditions specified in Appendix 5a.
925	SUP	
926	SUP	
927	SUP	
928	SUP	
929	SUP	
930	MOD	§ 44. Before any such automatic device is approved for use on ships, the administration having jurisdiction over those ships shall 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.
931	SUP	
Title	NOC	Section X. Urgency Signal
932	(MOD)	§ 45. (1) The urgency signal shall be sent only on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.
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 shall be transmitted before the call.
935	(MOD)	(2) In radiotelephony, the urgency signal consists of three repetitions of the word PAN pronounced as the French word "panne". It shall be transmitted before the call.
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.

- 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 case of distress (see Nos. 714, 714a, 802, 805a, 813 and 813a).
- 937 (MOD) (3) The urgency signal shall have priority over all other communications, except distress. All mobile and land stations which hear it shall take care not to interfere with the transmission of the message which follows the urgency signal.
- 938 SUP
- 939 (MOD) § 48. Messages preceded by the urgency signal shall, as a general rule, be drawn up in plain language.
- 940 (MOD) § 49. (1) Mobile stations which hear the urgency signal shall 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.
- 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 "to all stations" CQ and which calls for action by the stations receiving the message, the station responsible for its transmission shall cancel it as soon as it knows that action is no longer necessary. This message of cancellation shall likewise be addressed "to all stations" CQ.
- Title NOC **Section XI. Safety Signal**
- 943 (MOD) § 51. (1) In radiotelegraphy, the safety signal consists of three repetitions of the group TTT, the individual letters of each group, and the successive groups being clearly separated from each other. It shall be sent before the call.

- 944 MOD (2) In radiotelephony, the safety signal consists of the word SÉCURITÉ pronounced clearly as in French, repeated three times and transmitted before the call.
- 945 NOC § 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.
- 946 MOD (2) The safety signal and call shall be 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).
- 946a ADD (3) Where practicable, the safety message which follows should be sent on a working frequency, particularly in areas of heavy traffic, and a suitable announcement to this effect shall be made at the end of the call.
- 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 shall be transmitted immediately after the period of silence.
- 948 (MOD) (2) In the cases prescribed in Nos. 1050, 1053 and 1056, the safety signal and the message which follows it shall be transmitted as soon as possible, and shall be repeated at the end of the first period of silence which follows.
- 949 MOD § 54. All stations hearing the safety signal shall listen to the safety message until they are satisfied that the message is of no concern to them. They shall not make any transmission likely to interfere with the message.

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 696-E
30 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

Recommendation No.

HOURS OF SERVICE FOR SHIP STATIONS

The Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1959,

considering

1. that the number of ship stations equipped to operate on frequencies in the authorized bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s is increasing;
2. that these bands are heavily loaded during single operator watch periods;
3. that, under the present arrangements for watchkeeping (see Appendix 13), watch is maintained on ship stations in four of the zones at the same time, thus causing peak loading of the calling and working bands during single operator watch periods;
4. that this uneven loading of the HF bands leads to prolonged calling and excessive waiting by ships;
5. that more efficient use could be made of the HF bands if the hours of watchkeeping by single operator ship stations were staggered;

recommends

1. that Administrations should study the problem of watchkeeping by ship stations with a view to achieving a more even traffic loading of the HF bands;
2. that Administrations should submit proposals to the next Administrative Radio Conference.

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 697-E
30 November 1959

COMMITTEE 7NOTE BY SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

1. Sub-Committee 7A submits to Committee 7 for approval the following texts concerning Article 19, Section II (Call Signs).
2. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. asked for the following alterations to be made in the Table:

Country	Call Sign	New designation of country
Estonia	ESA-ESZ	Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic
Lithuania	LYA-LYZ	Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic
Latvia	YLA-YLZ	Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

The Delegation of the United States stated reserves concerning this proposal.

3. The Delegate of Indonesia requested that this report mention the statement made by the Delegation of his country at the fourth Plenary Meeting regarding the inclusion of New Guinea under the title of "Netherlands" in I.T.U. documents.

The Delegate of the Netherlands referred the previous speaker to the reply already given by the Delegation of his country, as reproduced in the summary record of the same meeting.

4. The actual report concerning this Article will be submitted to the Committee at a later date.

P. Bouchier,
Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

ARTICLE 19

- TITLE NOC Section II. ALLOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL SERIES
- 419 NOC § 4 The first character or the first two characters of the call signs given in the following table show the nationality of the stations.
- ADD The first two characters of series of call signs preceded by an asterisk indicate the international organization to which they are allocated.
- 419a ADD § 4a Between two administrative radio conferences, the Secretary-General is authorized to deal with questions relating to changes in the allocation of series of call signs, on a provisional basis and subject to confirmation by the following conference.
- 420 MOD § 5 Call signs in the international series are formed as stated below. It is understood, however, that in accordance with the table in 419, the first or the second letter in certain series is replaced by a digit:
-

TABLE OF ALLOCATION OF CALL SIGNS

<u>Call signs</u>	<u>Allocated to:</u>
AAA-ALZ	United States of America
AMA-AOZ	Spain
APA-ASZ	Pakistan
ATA-AWZ	India (Republic of)
AXA-AXZ	Australia (Commonwealth of)
AYA-AZZ	Argentine (Republic)
BAA-BZZ	China
CAA-CEZ	Chile
CFA-CKZ	Canada
CLA-CMZ	Cuba
CNA-CNZ	Morocco (Kingdom of)
COA-COZ	Cuba
CPA-CPZ	Bolivia
CQA-CRZ	Portuguese Oversea Provinces
CSA-CUZ	Portugal

Call signs	Allocated to:
CVA-CXZ	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
CYA-CZZ	Canada
DAA-DTZ	Germany
DUA-DZZ	Philippines (Republic of the)
EAA-EHZ	Spain
EIA-EJZ	Ireland
EKA-EKZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
EIA-ELZ	Liberia
EMA-EOZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
EPA-EQZ	Iran
ERA-ERZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
ESA-ESZ	Estonia
ETA-ETZ	Ethiopia
EUA-EWZ	Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
EXA-EZZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
FAA-FZZ	France, States of the French Community, and French Overseas Territories
GAA-GZZ	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
HAA-HAZ	Hungarian People's Republic
HBA-HBZ	Switzerland (Confederation)
HCA-HDZ	Ecuador

Call signs	Allocated to:
HEA-HEZ	Switzerland (Confederation)
HFA-HFZ	Poland (People's Republic of)
HGA-HGZ	Hungarian People's Republic
HHA-HHZ	Haiti (Republic of)
HIA-HIZ	Dominican Republic
HJA-HKZ	Colombia (Republic of)
HLA-HMZ	Korea (Republic of)
HNA-HNZ	Iraq (Republic of)
HOA-HPZ	Panama (Republic of)
HQA-HRZ	Honduras (Republic of)
HSA-HSZ	Thailand
HTA-HTZ	Nicaragua
HUA-HUZ	El Salvador (Republic of)
HVA-HVZ	Vatican City State
IFA-IFZ	France, States of the French Community, and French Overseas Territories
HZA-HZZ	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
IAA-IZZ	Italy and Territories under mandate of U.N.O.
JAA-JSZ	Japan
JTA-JVZ	Mongolian People's Republic
JWA-JXZ	Norway
JYA-JYZ	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
JZA-JZZ	Netherlands New Guinea
KAA-KZZ	United States of America
LAA-LNZ	Norway
LCA-LWZ	Argentine Republic

Call signs	Allocated to:
LXA-LXZ	Luxembourg
LYA-LYZ	Lithuania
LZA-LZZ	Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
MAA-MZZ	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
NAA-NZZ	United States of America
OAA-OCZ	Peru
ODA-ODZ	Lebanon
OEA-OEZ	Austria
OFA-OJZ	Finland
OKA-OMZ	Czechoslovakia
ONA-OTZ	Belgium
OUA-OZZ	Denmark
PAA-PIZ	Netherlands
PJA-PJZ	Netherlands Antilles
PKA-POZ	Indonesia (Republic of)
PPA-PYZ	Brazil
PZA-PZZ	Surinam
QAA-QZZ	(Service abbreviations)
RAA-RZZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
SAA-SMZ	Sweden
SNA-SRZ	Poland (People's Republic of)
SSA-SSM	United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region)
SSN-STZ	Sudan (Republic of the)
SUA-SUZ	United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region)
SVA-SZZ	Greece

Call signs	Allocated to:
TAA-TCZ	Turkey
TDA-TDZ	Guatemala
TEA-TEZ	Costa Rica
TFA-TFZ	Iceland
TGA-TGZ	Guatemala
THA-THZ	France, States of the French Community, and French Overseas Territories
TIA-TIZ	Costa Rica
TJA-TRZ	France, States of the French Community, and French Overseas Territories
TSA-TSM	Tunisia
TSN-TZZ	France, States of the French Community, and French Overseas Territories
UAA-UQZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
URA-UTZ	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
UUA-UZZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VAA-VGZ	Canada
VHA-VNZ	Australia (Commonwealth of)
VOA-VOZ	Canada
VPA-VSZ	Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.
VTA-VWZ	India (Republic of)

Call signs	Allocated :
VXA-VYZ	Canada
VZA-VZZ	Australia (Commonwealth of)
WAA-WZZ	United States of America
XAA-XIZ	Mexico
XJA-XOZ	Canada
XPA-XPZ	Denmark
XQA-XRZ	Chile
XSA-XSZ	China
XQA-XTZ	France, State of the French Community, and French Overseas Territories
XUA-XUZ	Cambodia (Kingdom of)
XVA-XVZ	Viet-Nam (Republic of)
XWA-XWZ	Laos (Kingdom of)
XXA-XXZ	Portuguese Oversea Provinces
XYA-XZZ	Burma (Union of)
YAA-YAZ	Afghanistan
YBA-YHZ	Indonesia (Republic of)
YIA-YIZ	Iraq (Republic of)
YJA-YJZ	New Hebrides (Anglo-French Condominium)
YKA-YKZ	United Arab Republic (Syrian Region)
YLA-YLZ	Latvia
YMA-YMZ	Turkey
YNA-YNZ	Nicaragua
YOA-YRZ	Roumanian People's Republic
YSA-YSZ	El Salvador (Republic of)

Call signs	Allocated to:
YTA-YUZ	Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)
YVA-YYZ	Venezuela (Republic of)
YZA-YZZ	Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)
ZAA-ZAZ	Albania (People's Republic of)
ZBA-ZJZ	Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.
ZKA-ZMZ	New Zealand
ZNA-ZOZ	Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.
ZPA-ZPZ	Paraguay
ZQA-ZQZ	Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible
ZRA-ZUZ	Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa
ZVA-ZZZ	Brazil
2AA-2ZZ	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
3AA-3AZ	Monaco
3BA-3FZ	Canada
3GA-3GZ	Chile

Call signs	Allocated to:
3HA-3UZ	China
3VA-3VZ	Tunisia
3WA-3WZ	Viet-Nam (Republic of)
3XA-3XZ	Guinea (Republic of)
3YA-3YZ	Norway
3ZA-3ZZ	Poland (People's Republic of)
4AA-4CZ	Mexico
4DA-4IZ	Philippines (Republic of the)
4JA-4LZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
4MA-4MZ	Venezuela (Republic of)
4NA-4OZ	Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)
4PA-4SZ	Ceylon
4TA-4TZ	Peru
* 4UA-4UZ	United Nations (UNO)
4VA-4VZ	Haiti (Republic of)
4WA-4WZ	Yemen
4XA-4XZ	Israel (State of)
* 4YA-4YZ	International Civil Aviation Organization (I C A O)
4ZA-4ZZ	Israel (State of)
5AA-5AZ	Libya (United Kingdom of)
5BA-5BZ	(Not allocated)
5CA-5GZ	Morocco (Kingdom of)
5HA-5IA	(Not allocated)
5JA-5KZ	Colombia (Republic of)
5LA-5MZ	Liberia

Call signs	Allocated to:
5NA-5OZ	(Not allocated)
5PA-5QZ	Denmark
5RA-5VZ	France, States of the French Community, and French Overseas Territories
5WA-5ZZ	(Not allocated)
6AA-6BZ	United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region)
6CA-6CZ	United Arab Republic (Syrian Region)
6DA-6JZ	(Not allocated)
6KA-6NZ	Korea (Republic of)
6OA-6OZ	(Not allocated)
6PA-6SZ	Pakistan
6TA-6UZ	Sudan (Republic of)
6VA-6ZZ	(Not allocated)
7AA-7IZ	Indonesia (Republic of)
7JA-7NZ	Japan
7OA-7RZ	(Not allocated)
7SA-7SZ	Sweden
7TA-7YZ	(Not allocated)
7ZA-7ZZ	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
8AA-8IZ	Indonesia (Republic of)
8JA-8NZ	Japan
8OA-8RZ	(Not allocated)
8SA-8SZ	Sweden

Call signs	Allocated to:
8TA-8YZ	(Not allocated)
8ZA-8ZZ	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
9AA-9AZ	San Marino (Republic of)
9BA-9DZ	Iran
9EA-9FZ	Ethiopia
9GA-9GZ	Ghana
9HA-9JZ	(Not allocated)
9KA-9KZ	Kuwait
9LA-9LZ	(Not allocated)
9MA-9MZ	Malaya (Federation of)
9NA-9NZ	Nepal
9OA-9UZ	Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
9YA-9ZZ	(Not allocated)

(See also the Resolution concerning a new method
for the formation of call signs)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 698-E
30 November, 1959

COMMITTEE 7

NOTE FROM SUB-COMMITTEE 7A TO COMMITTEE 7

a) Sub-Committee 7A hereby submits the following texts to Committee 7 for approval. They concern:

Appendix 7 (Service Document Symbols).

b) The report on this article will be sent in later.

M. Flores Cantero
Vice-Chairman

Annex: 1



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A N N E X

APPENDIX 7

Service Document Symbols
(See Article 20 and Appendix 6)

- MOD  Station on board a warship or a military or naval aircraft
(the symbol "GS" may be used in notifications).
- SUP 
- MOD  Station classified as situated in a region of heavy traffic
(Article 33) (the symbol "TI" may be used in notifications).
- MOD  By day
(The symbol "HJ" may be used in notifications).
- MOD  By night
(The symbol "HN" may be used in notifications)
- MOD  A ship which carries lifeboats equipped with radio apparatus;
a number inside the brackets shows the number of such life-
boats. (The symbol "S" may be used in notifications).
- MOD  Radio direction-finder on board a mobile station (the symbol
"GN" may be used in notifications)/*

ADD	(▽)	High traffic ship (the symbol "HS" may be used in notifications) *
ADD	(⊙)	Radar facilities available (the symbol "R(")] (may be used in notifications) *
ADD	AA	Automatic alarm apparatus
ADD	AG	Aeronautical radio direction-finding station
NOC	AL	Aeronautical radionavigation land station
NOC	AM	Aeronautical radionavigation mobile station.
ADD	AP	Aeronautical radiobeacon station
ADD	AT	Amateur station
ADD	AX	Aeronautical fixed station
MOD	BC	Broadcasting station, sound.
SUP	CF	
ADD	BT	Broadcasting station, television.
ADD	C	Continuous operation during hours shown.
ADD	Ca	Cargo ship
NOC	CO	Station open to official correspondence exclusively.
NOC	CP	Station open to public correspondence
NOC	CR	Station open to limited public correspondence.
SUP	CT	
NOC	CV	Station open exclusively to correspondence of a private agency.

NOC	D30°	Directive antenna having maximum radiation in the direction of 30° (expressed in degrees from true North, from 0 to 360° clockwise).
NOC	DR	Directive antenna provided with a reflector
ADD	EX	Experimental station
NOC	FA	Aeronautical station
SUP	FAX	
NOC	FB	Base station
NOC	FC	Coast station
ADD	FE	Earth station (Space service)
ADD	FL	Land station
NOC	FR	Receiving station only, connected with the general network of telecommunication channels
NOC	FS	Land station established solely for the safety of life
NOC	FX	Fixed station
NOC	GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
ADD	H	Scheduled operation
MOD	H3	3-hour service provided by a ship station of the second category
MOD	H16	16-hour service provided by a ship station of the second category
MOD	H24	Continuous throughout the twenty-four hours
MOD	HJ	Day service

ADD HN Night service

ADD HT Service during the periods of transmission

MOD HX Intermittent throughout the twentyfour hours, or station
having no specific working hours

ADD I Intermittent operation during the time indicated

ADD LP Land radiopositioning station * *

ADD MA Aircraft station

ADD ME Space station

ADD ML Land mobile station

ADD MO Mobile station

ADD MP Mobile radiopositioning station * *

ADD MS Ship station

ADD ND Non-directional antenna

ADD NL Maritime radionavigation station

NOC OT Station open exclusively to operational traffic of the
service concerned

ADD Pa Passenger ship

ADD PX Station in the press service

NOC RC Non-directional radiobeacon

NOC RD Directional radiobeacon

NOC RG Radio direction-finding station

ADD RL Radionavigation land station

NOC RM Maritime radionavigation mobile station

ADD RR Radiodetermination station * *

ADD	/RS	Watch radar station/ *
NOC	RT	Revolving radiobeacon
SUP	SF	
ADD	SM	Meteorological aids station
NOC	SS	Standard frequency station
ADD	TS	Television, sound channel
ADD	TV	Television, video channel
SUP	ST	

(Observation: * To be examined by committee 8 for co-ordination)

ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 699-E
30 November 1959COMMITTEE 5SUMMARY RECORDFifteenth Meeting of Committee 5

18 November 1959, at 3 p.m. in Room B

Agenda: Document No. DT 787.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and had the agenda adopted, having added thereto consideration of Document No. 570.

Item 1: Consideration of the report by the Ad Hoc Working Group (requirements of "new and developing" countries): Documents Nos. 552 and 570.

Mr. Mirza (Pakistan), Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, said he had submitted Document No. 552 to the previous meeting. The document, while not entirely satisfactory to the "new and developing" countries, represented a compromise meriting unanimous agreement. The Recommendation (C-1-v) on page 7, about deliberate interference should be dropped, for the matter was one which had to be considered by a higher level than the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania had been unable to attend the last meeting of the Ad Hoc Group. His Delegation could not agree to inclusion of the recommendation (C-1-v), and asked for it to be deleted.

The Committee unanimously decided that the recommendation (C-1-v) should be deleted.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo made a few corrections in Document No. 570.

The Chairman declared that the Committee was free to embark on a general discussion of Documents Nos. 552 and 570.

The Delegate of Australia thought that, once a few points had been elucidated, the report should be referred to the working groups concerned.



As regards point A-1 on page 2 of Document No. 552, and Belgian Congo Proposal 5568, shown in Document No. 570, his Delegation felt that it was impossible to lay down an order of priority for services. They should all be accorded equal treatment.

As regards Conclusion 3 on page 5 and Recommendation 1(ii), it was unrealistic, things being as they were, to produce fresh plans which would not be adopted, while a procedure of gradual evolution existed by which frequency usage could be rendered compatible for some time. That procedure called for no cut-and-dried plan. Hence he would suggest that the frequency management procedure be tried in practice, and that the I.F.R.B. report on the efficiency thereof at regular intervals. If that procedure turned out to be unsatisfactory, then a special broadcasting conference would have to be convened. In any event, in three or four years' time it would be possible to assess the efficacy of the procedure, and perhaps to convene a special conference before the next administrative radio conference.

He thereupon analysed the various recommendations and could agree to Recommendations 1(i) and 1(iii). Recommendation 1(iv), about tropical broadcasting, and Recommendation 2(iii), on reduction in the number of fixed circuits, he did not understand.

The Delegate of Uruguay said that a country had to be known by its inhabitants. It had to be known by the inhabitants of other countries too. Hence international broadcasting should be accorded the same importance as national broadcasting. Accordingly he was against the Belgian Congo proposal about priority for national broadcasting.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo, answering, said that if Uruguay was in the position of being a "new and developing" country, lacking medium frequencies and unable to use the tropical broadcasting frequencies, then he would change his mind. It was essential to give priority to high-frequency national broadcasting. If that priority were not accorded, he would be obliged to make reservations when the time came to sign the Final Acts.

The Delegate of India agreed with the Delegate of Australia that Recommendation (C-1-iv) was not in conformity with Conclusion 13. He would suggest that "tropical broadcasting" at the end of Recommendation (C-1-v) be replaced by "VHF broadcasting".

The Delegate of Japan sympathized with the "new and developing" countries, and accordingly, with Document No. 552. Recommendation (C-1-iv) should, he felt, be amended in accordance with No. 243 of the Radio Regulations. It would apply to national broadcasting only. He supported the Indian proposal.

The Delegate of New Zealand congratulated those who had helped to draft Document No. 552, which represented a step forward in meeting the needs of the "new and developing" countries. But introduction of VHF broadcasting, as suggested by India and Japan, was a difficult problem. He supported the recommendations in 3(vi) and 3(vii).

He was not in favour of giving priority to any one service over the other. Were broadcasts to New Zealanders abroad to be considered as national or international?

The Delegate of the Portuguese Oversea Provinces supported the Belgian Congo recommendation about priority for national broadcasting, but could not accept the second recommendation in Document No. 570, about frequency-sharing between the fixed and broadcasting services.

The Delegate of Paraguay felt that Document No. 552 was an excellent compromise. He could not accept the Belgian Congo recommendation about priority for national broadcasting. The fixed service was at least as important, if not more so.

The Delegate of the Netherlands supported what the Delegate of Australia had said. He could not understand Recommendation 2(iii), for a reduction in the fixed service, but approved Recommendations 3(i), 3(vi) and 3(vii). He could not agree to any priority for national broadcasting, as proposed by the Belgian Congo. Nor could he agree to an extension of the broadcasting bands at the expense of the fixed service.

The Delegate of China felt that there was no reason to give one service priority over another. International services should receive the same treatment as national ones.

The Delegate of Brazil said that because of the geographical peculiarities of his country he could not agree to any discrimination favouring one service at the expense of another.

The Delegate of Cuba supported the Ad Hoc Group's decisions, which represented a good start towards the satisfaction of the "new and developing" countries' requirements. The Belgian Congo recommendations should be taken into consideration and referred to the working parties concerned.

The Delegate of Pakistan, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, commenting on what previous speakers had said, declared, in answer to the Australian comments on the plans and the instructions to be given to the I.F.R.B., that it would be possible, later, to devise an acceptable plan reflecting the real use of the spectrum.

He was not averse to making a few amendments in Recommendations (C-1-iv) and (C-2-iii).

Although he favoured generally the Belgian Congo proposals, he could see some practical difficulties.

The Delegate of Switzerland approved the recommendations in Document No. 552.

As regards the proposals in Document No. 570, what exactly was meant by "national broadcasting"?

The Delegate of the States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories bitterly remarked that the outcome of the Ad Hoc Group's work did not live up to the promises made to the "new and developing" countries. It would be a generous gesture to further national broadcasting in those countries, so that they might launch an educational campaign. He would appeal to delegations accordingly.

The Delegate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia congratulated Mr. Mirza and the delegates who had helped to draft Document No. 552. The Committee should use that document to draft clear, constructive recommendations for the appropriate working groups, so that Document No. 552 should not remain just a dead letter.

The Delegate of India wanted the reference to dates entered in the Master Record (Recommendation (C-3-iv)) to be replaced by "dates of use".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supported Document No. 552 as a whole. While approving the addition of VHF broadcasting to Recommendation (C-1-iv), he could not accept the recommendations in Document No. 570.

The Chairman ruled that the general discussion was closed.

He would propose that the first six pages, up to Section C, be noted as they stood. The recommendations in Section C would then be considered one by one.

- Recommendation (C-1-i) was unanimously adopted.
- Recommendation (C-2-ii): two amendments were proposed, one by Australia, the other by Pakistan. The latter was seconded by several delegations and adopted.

The recommendation adopted read as follows:

"Clear instructions 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 ultimately to evolve technically compatible plans for high-frequency broadcasting."

- Recommendation (C-1-iii) was unanimously adopted.
- Recommendation (C-1-iv):

After discussion of an amendment proposed by India, participated in by the Delegates of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, and Pakistan, the amendment was adopted:

"To assist in relieving congestion in the HF broadcasting bands, Administrations should be invited to employ medium-wave and VHF broadcasting wherever possible."

- Recommendation (C-2-i) was unanimously adopted.
- Recommendation (C-2-ii) was unanimously adopted.
- Recommendation (C-2-iii):

After a discussion participated in by the Delegates of the United States, Australia, Pakistan, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, it was decided to entrust the drafting of the recommendation to a working party made up of Mr. Carl Loeber, Mr. Petit, and the Delegate of Paraguay.

SUMMARY RECORD

Fifteenth Meeting (continued)

21 November 1959, at 9 a.m. in Room C

The Chairman called everybody to order and said that the Committee would finish its consideration of Documents Nos. 552 and 570.

The Delegate of Turkey, thereupon:

"I have faithfully followed in this conference the policy of not taking the time of the meeting of delegates unnecessarily unless the question under discussion concerns the interests of my country, directly or indirectly, but to a considerable extent, or unless I think I can contribute in some measure; and even when I do request the floor I try to keep my words as brief as possible, in the meantime covering adequately the points I am proposing to put forward. I do think it is too late in the conference to be going easy with our time and, if I seem to have betrayed my own principle in the last meeting by asking to adjourn until another time, I apologize for it and hasten to add that I had good reasons.

" The first point I would like to take up has to do with the report of the Ad Hoc Group contained in Document No. 552. On page 7, paragraph 3(i) I suggest that we change the expression 'new and developing countries' to 'new and/or developing countries'. By this, I do not mean to start a new argument about the definition of 'new and developing countries'. I merely would like to avoid an unnecessary restriction being placed on this term. The same modification would, of course, be extended to the other paragraphs in the same document, namely, paragraphs (C-1-iii), 2(i), 2(ii), 3(iii), 3(v), 3(vi), and 3(vii).

" I would also like to point out that it would be practically impossible to over-emphasize the importance of some of the dates in the M.R.F.R., as de-emphasis or omission would hardly be just in some cases. But we merely recommend cognizance of the significance of these dates, instead of over-emphasizing.

" I am glad to report that Turkey has now established facilities for crystal cutting on a small scale and, therefore, we wholeheartedly agree with the recommendation contained in paragraph 3(vi) on page 8.

" The most heartening realization to me has been that we are unanimous in recognizing the needs of the newly formed and the newly developing countries. I must confess - and perhaps many present here join me in this confession - that I was not fully aware of the problem facing these countries regarding their frequency needs until it was brought out in great detail in this conference. I only had a vague notion which failed to induce wholehearted interest. This fact only means that if the entire problem is tackled with long deliberation and with good will, a positive result can be achieved. But, as I said, the problem, has been brought to our attention only in this conference and it is doubtful if there are any provisions in the preparations of the delegations when coming to this conference that would allow them to make clear and sound decisions on such a far-reaching problem.

" Nothing new would emerge if I simply said to you that my Administration cannot attach priority to some of its services at the expense of others, that it is difficult to reduce the number of fixed circuits, and that it would not be advisable to operate the fixed services on a time-sharing basis. But instead, I would like to suggest to you that we keep the accepted provisions of this excellent document of the Ad Hoc Group and recommend, in addition, that administrations earnestly consider the present problem and, on the one hand, try to help the countries which need new frequencies, using direct contact, and, on the other, send concrete suggestions to the Union either to be forwarded to other administrations or to be taken up in an early conference, as seems feasible. If such a suggestion is acceptable in principle, the proper formulation can be left to a drafting group to be added as a new paragraph to section 3 of the document."

The Delegate of Colombia said that, judging by the statements made, the problems to be coped with arose in certain arid, or alternatively, excessively wet, parts of the world. Accordingly, he would suggest the setting up of a working party to consider the problems arising in various parts of the world. Recommendation (C-3-i) might suitably be amended to read:

"The Administrations of all 'new and developing' countries are urged to take an active part in the activities of the I.T.U. Consultative Committees, so that the problems peculiar to these parts of the world may be carefully investigated with a view to the drafting of appropriate recommendations for their solution."

The Delegate of Ethiopia thought that that was an excellent proposal, but since something similar had already been adopted by Committee E (Plenipotentiary Conference), there was no call, he felt, to revert to the question.

The Delegate of Mexico submitted the following text:

"The Delegate of Mexico said that, because Committees 5 and 6 had met at the same time when Document No. 552 was presented by Mr. Mirza, Chairman of the Special Group and of Committee 6 too, his duties as Vice-Chairman of Committee 6 had prevented him attending the discussion. He craved indulgence if he now spoke at some length, but he wished to offer a few general comments before making proposals of a definite kind about part 3 of Section C under discussion.

" He was not against help being given to the 'new and developing' countries. Indeed, in the Administrative Council, as well as in the Radio Conference, he had emphasized how exceedingly important it was to give such help, but he maintained that any provisions embodied in the Convention should be clear enough to prevent any misinterpretation like that of which the International Frequency Registration Board had been guilty, as pointed out by the Mexican Administration (see Document No. 225).

" To ask that special action be taken to meet the urgent basic needs of the 'new and developing' countries would do no more than give rise to a problem that the Board would not solve, or would solve only by exposing itself to the criticisms of Administrations that felt they had been wrongly classified or that their requirements had been incorrectly assessed. But the Mexican Administration believed that the problem would be avoided if the Board offered advice automatically to all countries whenever asked to do so or whenever it reached an unfavourable finding about an assignment notice, or received a complaint of interference. To do so, it would need a great deal of information, especially monitoring data. That was why a specific proposal had been made for the setting-up of an international monitoring network, working under the Board's direction. Action had not yet been taken on that proposal, and he was not going to expatiate thereon at that time. He was mentioning it merely to show that the proposal, apart from being a new text, proposed by Mexico, for Article 11

was part of a more ambitious scheme which had not been submitted, in view of the reluctance displayed by the Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences to envisage radical change in either the procedures or the structure of the Union. He had, nevertheless, been able to explain it, rather tardily, in the Special Group of Committee 4, set up to suggest some future policy in connection with the radio spectrum between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s.

" Very briefly, then, the idea was that the I.F.R.B., instead of acting from Geneva only, would have branch offices or delegations in various parts of the world, so as to maintain contact with the local Administrations as well as with the head office in Geneva, so that the latter might be able to make useful suggestions, not only with an eye to the actual state of affairs on the spot, but also coordinating the information given in the Master International Frequency Register and that provided by monitoring stations. Such an agency might be considered as a real I.T.U. regional centre, which would thus be able to consider telecommunication requirements in the particular part of the world, or those of a particular Administration, from every angle. The I.F.R.B. would gain a full picture of regional telecommunication therefrom - a picture which it ought to obtain from the Members representative of the regions, but did not in practice get. He was not criticizing those Members, merely the conditions in which they had to work. With such a structure, his Delegation felt, the great work of rendering effective advice might well be transformed into real Technical Assistance.

" Those considerations, and especially what he had just said, were apposite in connection with Sub-Section 3(i). As Technical Assistance was at present run within the United Nations, there was no possibility of any such action being taken, because Technical Assistance credits were apportioned among countries in accordance with fixed quotas, and it was left to the discretion of each government to decide how to use its quota in accordance with its domestic requirements for Technical Assistance. To the I.T.U. a sum of 85,000 United States dollars was assigned for management expenses (attendance at United Nations Technical Assistance meetings in New York and Geneva, consideration and drafting of study programmes and scholarship schemes, consideration of the reports submitted by students and experts, etc.), and it was exceedingly doubtful whether the money could be used to set up a body of engineers, as he was proposing. That being so, there was a grave risk that at the following Administrative Radio Conference, Administrations would be faced with the fact that no action had been taken because there was no money. It would, he felt, be more realistic - and perfectly feasible - to set up such a group within the staff of the International Frequency Registration Board. Hence he would propose that the paragraph under discussion, instead of beginning: 'Within the framework of I.T.U. Technical Assistance activities a small staff of engineers should be established' should begin: 'The I.T.U. should create a small staff of engineers within the staff of the I.F.R.B.'"

The Chairman said that the Committee would consider the Recommendations under C-3.

1. Recommendation (C-3-i):

Mr. Mirza, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, thanked those who had just spoken. His Group would welcome any specific proposal likely to solve the problems arising in desert or tropical areas. There could be no question of laying down definite criteria for deciding what countries were "new and developing", because countries were evolving at different rates. The problem of how the little group of specialists, as proposed, would be financed, lay outside the Group's terms of reference. Such a group ought to be set up within the I.F.R.B., and not as part of Technical Assistance.

The Delegate of Mexico suggested:

"Among the staff of the I.F.R.B., the Union should ..."

as an alternative reading.

The suggestion was seconded by the Delegate of Pakistan.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland suggested:

"Within the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B., the Union should ..."

The Delegates of the United States, Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the I.F.R.B. representative, having spoken, it was decided to read:

"Within the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B., a little group of engineers should be set up, to provide ..."

2. Recommendation (C-3-ii):

The Delegate of Turkey proposed that "new and developing" countries should be "new and/or developing" countries.

The Delegates of Turkey, Pakistan, the United States, South Africa and Mexico having spoken, it was agreed to put "new or developing countries".

3. Recommendation (C-3-ii) was unanimously adopted.

4. Recommendation (C-3-iii) was unanimously adopted.

5. Recommendation (C-3-iv):

The Delegate of India proposed that "dates appearing in the M.R.F.R." should read: "dates of use".

The Delegate of Turkey suggested that the recommendation be struck out, on the grounds that it ran counter to Recommendation (C-3-iii).

The Delegate of the States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories was against such deletion.

The recommendation was deleted by 10 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions.

The Delegate of Ethiopia, seconded by Pakistan, called for a roll call vote.

The Delegate of Spain agreed with the views expressed by Mexico, Ethiopia, and the States of the French Community.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics felt that dates had equal importance to all countries.

A ballot gave the following results:

12 for deletion of Recommendation (C-3-iv);
10 against; and
20 abstentions.

So the Recommendation was deleted.

6. Recommendation (C-3-v) was unanimously adopted.

7. Recommendation (C-3-vi):

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo wanted a little correction in the French text.

The Delegate of the States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories proposed that the recommendation should also invite the "new and developing" countries to provide for the use of crystal-stabilized variable frequency oscillators.

The Delegate of Spain did not consider that the use of such things could be recommended.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, agreeing, thought, however, that the recommendation might emphasize that such things should be provisional only.

The amendment was adopted and referred to the Drafting Party responsible for sending Document No. 552 to the Working Groups and to the Plenary Assembly.

8. Recommendation (C-3-vii) was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman thereupon reverted to Recommendation (C-2-iii), the new wording of which was presented by Mr. Carl W. Loeber (United States).

There was some discussion (speakers: the I.F.R.B. representative, the Delegates of the States of the French Community, and Spain, and Mr. Loeber himself); the wording prepared by the Drafting Party was adopted:

"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 by suitably integrating their long-distance circuits, wherever possible, into networks to carry all the traffic, and also to employ the latest spectrum conservation techniques, e.g., single sideband and multiplex systems."

The Chairman said that the Drafting Party, which had been asked to draft Recommendation (C-2-iii), would produce a document containing all the recommendations amended by Committee 5 (Document No. 652).

Mr. George Searle (New Zealand), Chairman of Working Group 5A, asked for permission for his Group to consider those recommendations right away, without awaiting publication of that document.

The Chairman said it would be all right to do so.

Mr. Mirza (Pakistan), Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group, asked for the following apportionment:

Working Group 5A: Recommendations (C-3-ii), (C-3-iii), and (C-3-v)

Working Group 5B: Recommendations (C-1-i), (C-1-ii), and (C-1-iii)

Administrative Radio Conference and General Secretariat: Recommendations (C-1-iv), (C-2-i), (C-2-iii), (C-3-vi) and (C-3-vii).

The Chairman then asked the Committee to take a decision on Document No. 570, submitted by the Belgian Congo.

The Delegate of the Belgian Congo thought that if the recommendations in Document No. 552 were to be anything more than words, Committee 5 should add thereto the two recommendations appearing in Document No. 570.

With regard to the questions raised about national broadcasting, the best definition, to his way of thinking, had been given in Document No. 745 and Addendum No. 2 to Document No. 501. The priority to be given to national broadcasting in the 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s bands did not imply doing away with the other services in those bands. Such priority would simply

enable national broadcasting requirements, at present met out of band, to be satisfied.

The recommendation on time-sharing between broadcasting and the fixed service should be applied whenever possible.

The first recommendation on page 3 of Document No. 570 was then rejected by 19 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions.

The Delegate of Mexico, on behalf of Paraguay, said that Paraguay's vote in favour of the recommendation should be added.

The Delegate of India:

"India abstained from voting since the proposal does not appropriately express the meaning now given to it. The rejection of the proposal by this Committee should not be taken to mean that the requirements of national broadcasting are not important."

The Delegate of Spain had abstained, because, while acknowledging how important national broadcasting was as a means of keeping in touch with one's nationals abroad, the term "priority" might be abused in a manner harmful to other services.

Recommendation 2, on page 3 of Document No. 570 was put to the vote and rejected by 25 votes to 6, with 10 abstentions.

The Chairman thanked the delegations which had taken part in the activities of the Ad Hoc Group, as well as Mr. Mirza and the Group's Reporter. There was no time to take up Document No. 588, which would be considered at the following meeting, on Wednesday, 25 November, 1959.

The Delegate of the United States suggested that Document No. 588 be taken into account by Working Group 5A.

Mr. George Searle (New Zealand), Chairman, Working Group 5A, also thought that the document should be taken into account by Working Group 5A before it was considered in Committee 5, to avoid a waste of time.

He was supported by the Delegate of Sweden.

The Chairman said that Document No. 588 would provisionally be referred to Working Group 5A. But changes might be made therein by Committee 5.

He read out a list of definitions approved by Committee 6. Committee 5 had to give its views on them. It was proposed by the United States (and so decided) that the list should be referred to Working Group 5A.

The Chairman read out a draft recommendation to the International Radio Consultative Committee from Committee 6 (Document No. DT 640) and the Committee took note thereof.

Mr. Juan A. Autelli (Argentine Republic), Chairman of Working Group 5B, asked that the agenda for the following meeting should provide for consideration of Documents Nos. 593 and 618.

The Chairman said that would be done.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

J. Barailler
Rapporteur

M. Joachim
Chairman

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE

GENEVA, 1959

Document No. 700-E
14 December, 1959

LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE
CONFERENCE

Nos. 651 to 700

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
651	Working Group 4E	Committee 4	Report - Working Group 4E. Frequency bands 960 to 10 500 Mc/s
652	Committee 5	Committee 5	Recommendations regarding the requirements of new and developing countries
653	Working Group 4D	Committee 4	Second report - Working Group 4D
654	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report - Sub-Committee 7B - Article 9. Section IV
655	Plenary Ad Hoc Group	Plenary Meeting	Report - Ad Hoc Group. Procedure for the election of the members of the I.F.R.B.
656	Ad Hoc Group of the Committee 4	Committee 4	Report - Ad Hoc Group. Recommendation to the administrations concerning the use of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone links by Red Cross Organizations in the case of relief action
657	Committee 7	Committee 7	Article 13, Document No. 260 (RR 378-379)
658	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda, 10th Plenary Meeting, 28 November 1959, 0.900 hours.
659	Committee 7	Committee 7	Summary Record - 14th Meeting, 18 November, 1959
660	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 30th Meeting, 24 November 1959, 15.00 hours.
661	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record - 31st Meeting, 25 November, 1959, 15.00 hours.
662	Working Group 4 Ad Hoc	Committee 4	Report - Working Group 4 Ad Hoc - Band width of 50 kc/s to be allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service between 25 010 & 25 600 kc/s or else between 26 100 and 27 500 kc/s



No.	Origin	Destination	Title
663	Committee 8	Plenary Meeting	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting
664	Committee 4	Plenary Meeting	Future policy relating to the radio frequency spectrum 4 - 27.5 Mc/s
665	Sub-Working Group 4D Express	Committee 4	Report - Foot-note concerning the bands 47 - 48,5 Mc/s, 56,5 - 58 Mc/s, 68 - 73 Mc/s, 76 - 87,5 Mc/s and 223 - 230 Mc/s.
666	General Secretariat	Plenary Meeting	Designation of the Member at present entitled "Group of the different States & Territories represented by the French Overseas Postal & Telecommunication Agency"
667	Secretariat		Schedule of meetings from 30 November to 6 December
668	Committee 4	Committee 7	Document No. 476 - Comments of Committee 4 concerning the Nos. 238 & 262 of the RR
669	Committee 5	Committee 5	Article 12 - Internal Regulations of the I.F.R.B.
670	Committee 5	Committee 5	Appendix 1
ADD. No.1			
670. CORR. No.1			
671	Plenary Meeting	Plenary Meeting	Minutes of the 9th Plenary Meeting, 23 November 1959, at 3 p.m.
672	Ad Hoc Group	Committee 6 and 7	Report - Special Group responsible for studying Proposals Nos.232,233,234 (pages 86 of the set of proposals) and 5570 (Document No. 581).

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
673	Committee 8	Plenary Meeting	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting
674	Working Group 5B	Committee 5	Fourth report by Working Group 5B - Procedures I.F.R.B.
675	United States of America	Committee 4	Proposal No. 5573 - Draft Recommendation concerning the matter of providing a suitable allocation for a collision avoidance system in the Aeronautical Radio-navigation Service
676	Working Group 5B	Committee 5	Fifth report by Working Group 5B - Study of the Plan and List for the Maritime Mobile Service between 4 000 kc/s and 27 500 kc/s
677	People's Republic of Roumania, Czechoslovakia	Committee 4	Use of the 68 - 73 Mc/s band for broadcasting
678	Presidence	Plenary Meeting	Agenda - 11th Plenary Meeting, 30 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
679	Working Group 5A	Committee 5	Article 14, paragraph 1 and No. 391
680	Working Group 5A	Committee 5	Article 18, No. 403
681	Rev.1) Committee 5	Committee 5	Draft of Resolution - Notification of frequency assignments
682	Working Group 5A	Committee 5	Terms and Definitions
683	Committee 8	Plenary Meeting	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting, 8 serie
684	Committee 4	Committee 4	Summary Record of the 32nd Meeting, 26 November, 1959, 8.30 p.m.
685 CORR. No.1	Working Group 5B	Committee 5	Sixth and final report by Working Group 5B

No.	Origin	Destination	Title
686	Sub-Committee 7B	Committee 7	Report of Sub-Committee 7B to Committee 7
687	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record of 25th Meeting, 2 November, 1959, 9 a.m.
688	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record of 26th Meeting, 4 November, 1959, 9 a.m.
689	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record of 27th Meeting, 6 November, 1959, 3 p.m.
690	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record of 28th Meeting, 11 November 1959, 9 a.m.
691		Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record of 29th Meeting, 13 November 1959, 3 p.m.
692		Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record of 30th Meeting, 16 November 1959, 9 a.m.
693	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record of 31st Meeting, 18 November 1959, 3 p.m.
694	Sub-Committee 7A	Sub-Committee 7A	Summary Record of 32nd Meeting, 20 November 1959 at 10 a.m.
695	Committee 8	Plenary Meeting	Texts for the approval of the Plenary Meeting
696	Committee 7	Committee 7	Recommendation - Hours of service for ship stations
697	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Article 19 - Section II (Call signs, allocations of international series)
698	Sub-Committee 7A	Committee 7	Proposed texts: Appendix 7 (Service document symbols)
699	Committee 5	Committee 5	Summary Record of 15th Meeting, 18 November 1959, 3 p.m. in Room B
700	Secretariat		List of documents published by the Conference, Nos. 651 to 700