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RADIO REGULATIONS

CHAPTER I

Terminology

ARTICLE 1

Terms and Definitions

Preamble

- 1 For the purposes of these Regulations, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below. These terms and definitions do not, however, necessarily apply for other purposes.

Section I. General Terms

- 2 *Telecommunication*: Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.
- 3 *General Network of Telecommunication Channels*: The whole of the existing telecommunication channels open to public correspondence, with the exception of the telecommunication channels of the mobile service.
- 4 *Simplex Operation*: Operating method in which transmission is made possible alternately in each direction, for example, by means of manual control.¹
- 5 *Duplex Operation*: Operating method in which transmission is possible simultaneously in both directions.¹
- 6 *Semi-duplex Operation*: Operating method which is simplex at one end of the circuit and duplex at the other.¹

4.1 ¹ In general, duplex and semi-duplex operation require two frequencies in radio-communication; simplex may use either one or two.

¹⁾ De Franse en de Spaanse tekst zijn niet afgedrukt.

- 7 *Radio Waves (or Hertzian Waves)*: Electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3 000 Gc/s, propagated in space without artificial guide.
- 8 *Radio*: A general term applied to the use of radio waves.
- 9 *Radiocommunication*: Telecommunication by means of radio waves.
- 10 *Telegraphy*: A system of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter, such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form. The foregoing definition appears in the Convention, but, for the purposes of these Regulations, telegraphy shall mean, unless otherwise specified, "A system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code".
- 11 *Frequency-Shift Telegraphy*: Telegraphy by frequency modulation in which the telegraph signal shifts the frequency of the carrier between predetermined values. There is phase continuity during the shift from one frequency to the other.
- 12 *Four-Frequency Diplex Telegraphy*: Frequency-shift telegraphy in which each of the four possible signal combinations corresponding to two telegraph channels is represented by a separate frequency.
- 13 *Telegram*: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to an addressee; this term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified. In this definition the term Telegraphy has the meaning defined in the Convention.
- 14 *Radiotelegram*: Telegram originating in or intended for a mobile station transmitted, on all or part of its route, over the radio-communication channels of a mobile service.
- 15 *Telemetry*: The use of telecommunication for automatically indicating or recording measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument.

- 16** *Radiotelemetering* : Telemetering by means of radio waves.
- 17** *Telephony* : A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.
- 18** *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.
- 19** *Television* : A system of telecommunication for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.
- 20** *Facsimile* : A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images, with or without half-tones, with a view to their reproduction in a permanent form.

Section II. Radio Systems, Services and Stations

- 21** *Station* : One or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a radiocommunication service. Each station shall be classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily.
- 22** *Fixed Service* : A service of radiocommunication between specified fixed points.
- 23** *Fixed Station* : A station in the fixed service.
- 24** *Aeronautical Fixed Service* : A fixed service intended for the transmission of information relating to air navigation, preparation for and safety of flight.
- 25** *Aeronautical Fixed Station* : A station in the aeronautical fixed service.
- 26** *Tropospheric Scatter* : The propagation of radio waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere.

- 27** *Ionospheric Scatter* : The propagation of radio waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the ionization of the ionosphere.
- 28** *Broadcasting Service* : A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmissions.
- 29** *Broadcasting Station* : A station in the broadcasting service.
- 30** *Mobile Service* : A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.
- 31** *Land Station* : A station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion.
- 32** *Mobile Station* : A station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.
- 33** *Aeronautical Mobile Service* : A mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may also participate.
- 34** *Aeronautical Station* : A land station in the aeronautical mobile service. In certain instances an aeronautical station may be placed on board a ship.
- 35** *Aircraft Station* : A mobile station in the aeronautical mobile service on board an aircraft.
- 36** *Maritime Mobile Service* : A mobile service between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which survival craft stations may also participate.
- 37** *Port Operations Service* : A maritime mobile service in or near a port, between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the

movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency, to the safety of persons.

- 38** *Coast Station* : A land station in the maritime mobile service.
- 39** *Ship Station* : A mobile station in the maritime mobile service located on board a vessel, other than a survival craft, which is not permanently moored.
- 40** *Ship's Emergency Transmitter* : A ship's transmitter to be used exclusively on a distress frequency for distress, urgency or safety purposes.
- 41** *Survival Craft Station* : A mobile station in the maritime or aeronautical mobile service intended solely for survival purposes and located on any lifeboat, life-raft or other survival equipment.
- 42** *Land Mobile Service* : A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.
- 43** *Base Station* : A land station in the land mobile service carrying on a service with land mobile stations.
- 44** *Land Mobile Station* : A mobile station in the land mobile service capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.
- 45** *Radiodetermination* : The determination of position, or the obtaining of information relating to position, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves.
- 46** *Radiodetermination Service* : A service involving the use of radiodetermination.
- 47** *Radiodetermination Station* : A station in the radiodetermination service.
- 48** *Radionavigation* : Radiodetermination used for the purposes of navigation, including obstruction warning.
- 49** *Radionavigation Service* : A radiodetermination service involving the use of radionavigation.

- 50** *Radionavigation Land Station* : A station in the radionavigation service not intended to be used while in motion.
- 51** *Radionavigation Mobile Station* : A station in the radionavigation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.
- 52** *Aeronautical Radionavigation Service* : A radionavigation service intended for the benefit of aircraft.
- 53** *Maritime Radionavigation Service* : A radionavigation service intended for the benefit of ships.
- 54** *Radiolocation* : Radiodetermination used for purposes other than those of radionavigation.
- 55** *Radiolocation Service* : A radiodetermination service involving the use of radiolocation.
- 56** *Radiolocation Land Station* : A station in the radiolocation service not intended to be used while in motion.
- 57** *Radiolocation Mobile Station* : A station in the radiolocation service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.
- 58** *Radar* : A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected, or re-transmitted, from the position to be determined.
- 59** *Primary Radar* : A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals reflected from the position to be determined.
- 60** *Secondary Radar* : A radiodetermination system based on the comparison of reference signals with radio signals re-transmitted from the position to be determined.
- 61** *Instrument Landing System (ILS)* : A radionavigation system which provides aircraft with horizontal and vertical guidance just before and during landing and, at certain fixed points, indicates the distance to the reference point of landing.

- 62** *Instrument Landing System Localizer* : A system of horizontal guidance embodied in the instrument landing system which indicates the horizontal deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent along the axis of the runway.
- 63** *Instrument Landing System Glide Path* : A system of vertical guidance embodied in the instrument landing system which indicates the vertical deviation of the aircraft from its optimum path of descent.
- 64** *Marker Beacon* : A transmitter in the aeronautical radio-navigation service which radiates vertically a distinctive pattern for providing position information to aircraft.
- 65** *Radio Altimeter* : A radionavigation equipment, on board an aircraft, which makes use of the reflection of radio waves from the ground to determine the height of the aircraft above the ground.
- 66** *Radio Direction-Finding*: Radiodetermination using the reception of radio waves for the purpose of determining the direction of a station or object.
- 67** *Radio Direction-Finding Station* : A radiodetermination station using radio direction-finding.
- 68** *Radiobeacon Station* : A station in the radionavigation service the emissions of which are intended to enable a mobile station to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radiobeacon station.
- 69** *Safety Service* : A radiocommunication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property.
- 70** *Space Service* : A radiocommunication service between space stations.
- 71** *Earth-Space Service* : A radiocommunication service between earth stations and space stations.
- 72** *Space Station* : A station in the earth-space service or the space service located on an object which is beyond, or intended to go

beyond, the major portion of the earth's atmosphere and which is not intended for flight between points on the earth's surface.

- 73** *Earth Station* : A station in the earth-space service located either on the earth's surface or on an object which is limited to flight between points on the earth's surface.
- 74** *Radio Astronomy* : Astronomy based on the reception of radio waves of cosmic origin.
- 75** *Radio Astronomy Service* : A service involving the use of radio astronomy.
- 76** *Meteorological Aids Service* : A radiocommunication service used for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration.
- 77** *Radiosonde* : An automatic radio transmitter in the meteorological aids service usually carried on an aircraft, free balloon, kite or parachute, and which transmits meteorological data.
- 78** *Amateur Service* : A service of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried on by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.
- 79** *Amateur Station* : A station in the amateur service.
- 80** *Standard Frequency Service* : A radiocommunication service for scientific, technical and other purposes, providing the transmission of specified frequencies of stated high precision, intended for general reception.
- 81** *Standard Frequency Station* : A station in the standard frequency service.
- 82** *Time Signal Service* : A radiocommunication service for the transmission of time signals of stated high precision, intended for general reception.

- 83** *Experimental Station* : A station utilizing radio waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique. This definition does not include amateur stations.
- 84** *Special Service* : A radiocommunication service, not otherwise defined in this Article, carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility, and not open to public correspondence.

Section III. Technical Characteristics

- 85** *Assigned Frequency* : The centre of the frequency band assigned to a station.
- 86** *Characteristic Frequency* : A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given emission.
- 87** *Reference Frequency* : A frequency having a fixed and specified position with respect to the assigned frequency. The displacement of this frequency with respect to the assigned frequency has the same absolute value and sign that the displacement of the characteristic frequency has with respect to the centre of the frequency band occupied by the emission.
- 88** *Frequency Tolerance* : The maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency or, by the characteristic frequency of an emission from the reference frequency. The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 10^6 or in cycles per second.
- 89** *Assigned Frequency Band* : The frequency band the centre of which coincides with the frequency assigned to the station and the width of which equals the necessary bandwidth plus twice the absolute value of the frequency tolerance.
- 90** *Occupied Bandwidth* : The frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 % of the total mean power radiated by a given emission. In some cases, for example multi-channel frequency-division systems, the percentage of 0.5 % may

lead to certain difficulties in the practical application of the definitions of occupied and necessary bandwidth ; in such cases a different percentage may prove useful.

91 *Necessary Bandwidth* : For a given class of emission, the minimum value of the occupied bandwidth sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required for the system employed, under specified conditions. Emissions useful for the good functioning of the receiving equipment as, for example, the emission corresponding to the carrier of reduced carrier systems, shall be included in the necessary bandwidth.

92 *Spurious Emission* : Emission on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the necessary band, and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions and intermodulation products, but exclude emissions in the immediate vicinity of the necessary band, which are a result of the modulation process for the transmission of information.

93 *Harmful Interference* : Any emission, radiation or induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with these Regulations.

94 *Power* : Whenever the power of a radio transmitter, etc., is referred to, it shall be expressed in one of the following forms :

- peak envelope power (P_p) ;
- mean power (P_m) ;
- carrier power (P_c).

For different classes of emissions, the relationships between peak envelope power, mean power and carrier power, under the condi-

tions of normal operation and of no modulation, are contained in Recommendations of the C.C.I.R., which may be used as a guide.

- 95** *Peak Envelope Power of a Radio Transmitter* : The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation.
- 96** *Mean Power of a Radio Transmitter* : The power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during normal operation, averaged over a time sufficiently long compared with the period of the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation. A time of 1/10 second during which the mean power is greatest will be selected normally.
- 97** *Carrier Power of a Radio Transmitter* : The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation. This definition does not apply to pulse modulated emissions.
- 98** *Effective Radiated Power* : The power supplied to the antenna multiplied by the relative gain of the antenna in a given direction.
- 99** *Gain of an Antenna* : The ratio of the power required at the input of a reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field at the same distance. When not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the radiation main lobe. In services using scattering modes of propagation the full gain of an antenna may not be realizable in practice and the apparent gain may vary with time.
- 100** *Isotropic or Absolute Gain of an Antenna* : The gain (G_{is}) of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is an isotropic antenna isolated in space.

- 101** *Relative Gain of an Antenna* : The gain (G_d) of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is a half-wave loss free dipole isolated in space and the equatorial plane of which contains the given direction.
- 102** *Gain Referred to a Short Vertical Antenna* : The gain (G_v) of an antenna in a given direction when the reference antenna is a perfect vertical antenna, much shorter than one quarter of the wavelength, placed on the surface of a perfectly conducting plane earth.
- 103** *Antenna Directivity Diagram* : A curve representing, in polar or cartesian co-ordinates, a quantity proportional to the gain of an antenna in the various directions in a particular plane or cone.

ARTICLE 2

Designation of Emissions

- 104** § 1. Emissions are designated according to their classification and their necessary bandwidth.

Section I. Classification

- 105** § 2. Emissions are classified and symbolized according to the following characteristics ¹ :

- (1) Type of modulation of main carrier
- (2) Type of transmission
- (3) Supplementary characteristics

106	§ 3.	(1) <i>Types of modulation of main carrier</i> :	<i>Symbol</i>
		a) Amplitude	A
		b) Frequency (or Phase)	F
		c) Pulse	P

105.1 ¹ As an exception to the provisions of Nos. 106 to 108, damped waves are designated by B.

107	(2) <i>Types of transmission :</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
	a) Absence of any modulation intended to carry information	0
	b) Telegraphy without the use of a modulating audio frequency	1
	c) Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission (special case : an unkeyed modulated emission)	2
	d) Telephony (including sound broadcasting)	3
	e) Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier)	4
	f) Television (vision only)	5
	g) Four-frequency duplex telegraphy	6
	h) Multichannel voice-frequency telegraphy	7
	i) Cases not covered by the above	9
108	(3) <i>Supplementary characteristics :</i>	
	a) Double sideband	(none)
	b) Single sideband :	
	— reduced carrier	A
	— full carrier	H
	— suppressed carrier	J
	c) Two independent sidebands	B
	d) Vestigial sideband	C
	e) Pulse :	
	— amplitude modulated	D
	— width (or duration) modulated	E
	— phase (or position) modulated	F
	— code modulated	G

109 § 4. The classification of typical emissions is tabulated as follows :

Type of Modulation of Main Carrier	Type of Transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Amplitude Modulation	With no modulation	—	A0
	Telegraphy without the use of a modulating audio frequency (by on-off keying)	—	A1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of an amplitude-modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of the modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission amplitude modulated)	—	A2
	Telephony	Double sideband	A3
		Single sideband, reduced carrier	A3A
		Single sideband, suppressed carrier	A3J
		Two independent sidebands	A3B
	Facsimile (with modulation of main carrier either directly or by a frequency modulated sub-carrier)	—	A4
		Single sideband, reduced carrier	A4A
	Television	Vestigial sideband	A5C
	Multichannel voice-frequency telegraphy	Single sideband, reduced carrier	A7A
	Cases not covered by the above, e.g. a combination of telephony and telegraphy	Two independent sidebands	A9B

Type of Modulation of Main Carrier	Type of Transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Frequency (or Phase) Modulation	Telegraphy by frequency shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency: one of two frequencies being emitted at any instant	—	F1
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a frequency modulating audio frequency or by the on-off keying of a frequency modulated emission (special case: an unkeyed emission, frequency modulated)	—	F2
	Telephony	—	F3
	Facsimile by direct frequency modulation of the carrier	—	F4
	Television	—	F5
	Four-frequency duplex telegraphy	—	F6
	Cases not covered by the above, in which the main carrier is frequency modulated	—	F9

Type of Modulation of Main Carrier	Type of Transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Pulse Modulation	A pulsed carrier without any modulation intended to carry information (e.g. radar)	—	P0
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency	—	P1D
	Telegraphy by the on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or audio frequencies, or by the on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier (special case: an unkeyed modulated pulsed carrier)	Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the amplitude of the pulses	P2D
		Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the width (or duration) of the pulses	P2E
		Audio frequency or audio frequencies modulating the phase (or position) of the pulses	P2F

Type of Modulation of Main Carrier	Type of Transmission	Supplementary Characteristics	Symbol
Pulse Modulation	Telephony	Amplitude modulated pulses	P3D
		Width (or duration) modulated pulses	P3E
		Phase (or position) modulated pulses	P3F
		Code modulated pulses (after sampling and quantization)	P3G
	Cases not covered by the above in which the main carrier is pulse modulated	—	P9

Section II. Bandwidths

- 110** § 5. Whenever the full designation of an emission is necessary, the symbol for that emission, as given above, shall be preceded by a number indicating in kilocycles per second the necessary bandwidth of the emission. Bandwidths shall generally be expressed to a maximum of three significant figures, the third figure being almost always a nought or a five.
- 111** § 6. The necessary bandwidths of various classes of emissions and examples of the designation of emissions are given in Appendix 5.

Section III. Nomenclature of the Frequency and Wavelength Bands Used in Radiocommunication

112 § 7. The radio spectrum shall be subdivided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following Table. Frequencies shall be expressed :

- in kilocycles per second (kc/s) up to and including 3 000 kc/s
- in megacycles per second (Mc/s) thereafter up to and including 3 000 Mc/s
- in gigacycles per second (Gc/s) thereafter up to and including 3 000 Gc/s.

However, where adherence to these provisions would introduce serious difficulties, for example in connection with the notification and registration of frequencies, the lists of frequencies and related matters, reasonable departures may be made.

Band Number	Frequency Range (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)	Corresponding Metric Subdivision
4	3 to 30 kc/s (kHz)	Myriametric waves
5	30 to 300 kc/s (kHz)	Kilometric waves
6	300 to 3 000 kc/s (kHz)	Hectometric waves
7	3 to 30 Mc/s (MHz)	Decametric waves
8	30 to 300 Mc/s (MHz)	Metric waves
9	300 to 3 000 Mc/s (MHz)	Decimetric waves
10	3 to 30 Gc/s (GHz)	Centimetric waves
11	30 to 300 Gc/s (GHz)	Millimetric waves
12	300 to 3 000 Gc/s (GHz) or 3 Tc/s (THz)	Decimillimetric waves

Note 1 : " Band Number N " extends from 0.3×10^N to 3×10^N c/s (Hz).

Note 2 : Abbreviations:

c/s = cycles per second, Hz = hertz
k = kilo (10^3), M = mega (10^6), G = giga (10^9), T = tera (10^{12})

Note 3 : Abbreviations for adjectival band designations:

Band 4 = VLF	Band 8 = VHF
Band 5 = LF	Band 9 = UHF
Band 6 = MF	Band 10 = SHF
Band 7 = HF	Band 11 = EHF

CHAPTER II

Frequencies

ARTICLE 3

General Rules for the Assignment and Use of Frequencies

- 113** § 1. The Members and Associate Members of the Union agree that in assigning frequencies to stations which are capable of causing harmful interference to the services rendered by the stations of another country, such assignments are to be made in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions of these Regulations.
- 114** § 2. Any new assignment or any change of frequency or other basic characteristic of an existing assignment (see Appendix 1) shall be made in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference to services rendered by stations using frequencies assigned in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in this Chapter and the other provisions of these Regulations, the characteristics of which assignments are recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.
- 115** § 3. Administrations of the Members and Associate Members of the Union shall not assign to a station any frequency in derogation of either the Table of Frequency Allocations given in this Chapter or the other provisions of these Regulations, except on the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to services carried on by stations operating in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and of these Regulations.
- 116** § 4. The frequency assigned to a station of a given service shall be separated from the limits of the band allocated to this service in such a way that, taking account of the frequency band assigned to

a station, no harmful interference is caused to services to which frequency bands immediately adjoining are allocated.

- 117** § 5. Where, in adjacent Regions or sub-Regions, a band of frequencies is allocated to different services of the same category (see Section II of Article 5), the basic principle is the equality of right to operate. Accordingly, the stations of each service in one Region or sub-Region must operate so as not to cause harmful interference to services in the other Regions or sub-Regions.

ARTICLE 4

Special Agreements

- 118** § 1. Two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 43 of the Convention, conclude special agreements regarding the sub-allocation of bands of frequencies to the appropriate services of the participating countries.
- 119** § 2. Two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 43 of the Convention, conclude special agreements, as a result of a Conference to which all those Members and Associate Members of the Union affected have been invited, regarding the assignment of frequencies to those of their stations which participate in one or more specific services within the frequency bands allocated to these services by Article 5, either below 5 060 kc/s or above 27 500 kc/s, but not between those limits.
- 120** § 3. The Members and Associate Members of the Union may, in accordance with Article 43 of the Convention, conclude, on a world-wide basis, and as a result of a Conference to which all Members and Associate Members of the Union have been invited, special agreements concerning the assignment of frequencies to those of their stations participating in a specific service, on condition that such assignments are within the frequency bands allocated exclusively to that service in Article 5.

- 121** § 4. Special agreements concluded in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **118** to **120** shall not be in conflict with any of the provisions of these Regulations.
- 122** § 5. The Secretary General shall be informed, in advance, of any Conference to be convened to conclude such an agreement; he shall also be informed of the terms of the agreement when concluded; and he shall inform the Members and Associate Members of the Union of the existence of such agreements.
- 123** § 6. In accordance with the provisions of Article 8 the International Frequency Registration Board may be invited to send representatives to participate in an advisory capacity in the preparation of these agreements and in the proceedings of the Conferences, it being recognized that in the majority of cases such participation is desirable.
- 124** § 7. If, besides the action they may take in accordance with No. **119**, two or more Members or Associate Members of the Union co-ordinate the use of individual frequencies in any of the frequency bands covered by Article 5 before notifying the frequency assignments concerned, they shall in all appropriate cases inform the Board of such co-ordination.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency Allocations 10 kc/s to 40 Gc/s

Section I. Regions and Areas

- 125** § 1. For the allocation of frequencies the world has been subdivided into three Regions ¹ (see Appendix 24).

125-1 ¹ It should be noted that where the words "regions" or "regional" are without a capital "R" in these Regulations, they do not relate to the three Regions here defined for purposes of frequency allocation.

126 *Region 1 :*

Region 1 includes the area limited on the East by line A (lines A, B and C are defined below) and on the West by line B, excluding any of the territory of Iran which lies between these limits. It also includes that part of the territory of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics lying outside of these limits, the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic, and the area to the North of the U.S.S.R. which lies between lines A and C.

127 *Region 2 :*

Region 2 includes the area limited on the East by line B and on the West by line C.

128 *Region 3 :*

Region 3 includes the area limited on the East by line C and on the West by line A, except the territories of the Mongolian People's Republic, Turkey, the territory of the U.S.S.R. and the area to the North of the U.S.S.R. It also includes that part of the territory of Iran lying outside of those limits.

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

130 *Line A :*

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

131 *Line B :*

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

132 *Line C :*

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

- 133** § 2. The "European Broadcasting Area" is bounded on the West by the Western boundary of Region 1, on the East by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the South by the parallel 30° North so as to include the western part of the U.S.S.R. and the territories bordering the Mediterranean, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and Saudi-Arabia included in this sector. In addition, Iraq is included in the European Broadcasting Area.

- 134** The "European Maritime Area" is bounded on the North by a line extending along parallel 72° North from its intersection with meridian 55° East to its intersection with meridian 5° West, then along meridian 5° West to its intersection with parallel 67° North, thence along parallel 67° North to its intersection with meridian 30° West ; on the West by a line extending along meridian 30° West to its intersection with parallel 30° North ; on the South by a line extending along parallel 30° North to its intersection with meridian 43° East ; on the East by a line extending along meridian 43° East to its intersection with parallel 60° North, thence along parallel 60° North to its intersection with meridian 55° East and thence along meridian 55° East to its intersection with parallel 72° North.

- 135** The "Tropical Zone" (see Appendix 24) 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 meridian 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.

136 In Region 2, the Tropical Zone may be extended to parallel 33° North, subject to appropriate special agreements between the countries concerned in that Region.

Section II. Categories of Services and Allocations

Primary Services, Permitted Services and Secondary Services

137 Where, in a box of the Table in Section IV of this Article, a band is indicated as allocated to more than one service, either on a world-wide or Regional basis, such services are listed in the following order :

a) services, the names of which are printed in "small capitals" (example: **FIXED**) ; these services are called "primary" services ;

b) services, the names of which are printed in "grotesque light" (example: Radiolocation) ; these are "permitted" services (see No. 138) ;

c) services, the names of which are printed in "italics" (example: *Mobile*) ; these are "secondary" services (see No. 139).

138 Permitted and primary services have equal rights, except that, in the preparation of frequency plans, the primary service, as compared with the permitted service, shall have prior choice of frequencies.

139**Stations of a secondary service :**

- a) shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary or permitted services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date ;
- b) cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary or permitted service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date ;
- c) can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

140

Where a band is indicated in a footnote to the Table as allocated to a service "on a secondary basis" in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a secondary service (see No. 139).

141

Where a band is indicated in a footnote to the Table as allocated to a service "on a primary basis", or "on a permitted basis" in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a primary service or a permitted service only in that area or country (see No. 138).

Additional services

142

Where a band is indicated in a footnote to the Table as "also allocated" to a service in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is an "additional" service, i.e. a service which is added in this area or in this country to the service or services which are indicated in the Table (see No. 143).

143

If the footnote does not include any restriction on an additional service apart from the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, stations of this service shall have equality

of right to operate with stations of the other service or services, the names of which are printed in “small capitals” in the Table.

- 144** If restrictions are imposed on an additional service in addition to the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, this is indicated in the footnote to the Table.

Alternative allocations

- 145** Where a band is indicated in a footnote to the Table as “allocated” to one or more services in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is an “alternative” allocation, i.e. an allocation which replaces, in this area or in this country, the allocation indicated in the Table (see No. 146).
- 146** If the footnote does not include any restriction on stations of the service or services concerned, apart from the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, these stations shall have an equality of right to operate with stations of the service or services, the names of which are printed in “small capitals” in the Table, and to which the band is allocated in other areas or countries.
- 147** If restrictions are imposed on stations of a service to which an alternative allocation is made, in addition to the restriction to operate only in a particular country or area, this is indicated in the footnote.

Miscellaneous Provisions

- 148** Where it is indicated in these Regulations that a service may operate in a specific frequency band subject to not causing harmful interference, this means also that this service cannot claim protection from harmful interference caused by other services to which the band is allocated under Chapter II of these Regulations.

- 149** Except if otherwise specified in a footnote, the term “fixed service”, where appearing in Section IV of this Article, does not include systems using ionospheric scatter propagation.

Section III. Description of the Table of Frequency Allocations

- 150** The heading of the Table in Section IV of this Article includes three columns, each of which corresponds to one of the Regions (see No. **125**). Where an allocation occupies the whole of the width of the Table or only one or two of the three columns, this is a world-wide allocation or a Regional allocation, respectively.
- 151** The frequency band referred to in each allocation is indicated in bold type in the left hand top corner of the part of the Table concerned.
- 152** Within each of the categories specified in No. **137**, services are listed in alphabetical order according to the French language. The order of listing does not indicate relative priority within each category.
- 153** The footnote references which appear in the Table below the allocated service or services apply to the whole of the allocation concerned.
- 154** The footnote references which appear to the right of the name of a service are applicable only to that particular service.
- 155** In certain cases, the names of countries appearing in the footnotes have been simplified in order to shorten the text.

Section IV. Table of Frequency Allocations — 10 kc/s to 40 Gc/s

- 156** This Table is shown on pages 30 to 97 following.

kc/s
10—70

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
Below 10	(Not allocated)	
	157	
10—14	RADIONAVIGATION <i>Radiolocation</i>	
14—19.95	FIXED	
	MARITIME MOBILE	158
	159	
19.95—20.05	STANDARD FREQUENCY	160
	159	
20.05—70	FIXED	
	MARITIME MOBILE	158
	159 161	

- 157** 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 14, No. 699).
- 158** Limited to coast telegraph stations (A1 and F1 only).
- 159** 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 the U.S.S.R., the frequencies 25 kc/s and 50 kc/s will be used for this purpose under the same conditions.
- 160** The standard frequency is 20 kc/s.
- 161** In the U.S.S.R., frequencies in the band 60-80 kc/s may be used for industrial, scientific and medical purposes subject to the condition that interference is not caused to stations of services to which this band is allocated.

kc/s
70—90

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
70—72	70—90	70—90
RADIONAVIGATION 162	FIXED	FIXED
161	MARITIME MOBILE 158	MARITIME MOBILE 158
72—84	MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 162	RADIONAVIGATION 162
FIXED	<i>Radiolocation</i>	
MARITIME MOBILE 158		
RADIONAVIGATION 162		
161 163		
84—86		
RADIONAVIGATION 162		
163		
86—90		
FIXED		
MARITIME MOBILE 158		
RADIONAVIGATION 162		
163	164	165

162 Limited to continuous wave systems.

163 In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, 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.

164 The establishment and operation of maritime radionavigation stations shall be subject to arrangements between administrations whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected. However, the fixed, maritime mobile and radiolocation services shall not cause harmful interference to maritime radionavigation stations established under such arrangements.

165 In the bands 70-72 kc/s and 84-86 kc/s, the radionavigation service is the primary service and the fixed and maritime mobile services are secondary services, except in Japan and Pakistan.

kc/s
90—110

Allocation to Services					
Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
90—110		90—110		90—110	
FIXED		RADIONAVIGATION		FIXED	
MARITIME MOBILE	158	<i>Fixed</i>		MARITIME MOBILE	158
RADIONAVIGATION		<i>Maritime mobile</i>	158	RADIONAVIGATION	
163 166 167		166 167		166 167	

166 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 shall nevertheless be confined within the band 90-110 kc/s and shall 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 agreements between administrations whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected. Once established under such agreements, radionavigation stations shall be protected from harmful interference.

167 Only classes A1 or F1, A4 or F4 emissions are authorized in the band 90-160 kc/s for stations of the fixed and maritime mobile services.

kc/s
110—130

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
110—112 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION 162 163 167 168	110—130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 162 <i>Radiolocation</i>	110—130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION 162
112—115 RADIONAVIGATION 162 163		
115—126 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION 162 163 167 168 169		
126—129 RADIONAVIGATION 162 163		
129—130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION 162 163 167 168		
	164 167 168	167 168 170

- 168** Aeronautical stations may use frequencies in the bands 110-112 kc/s, 115-126 kc/s and 129-130 kc/s on a permitted basis for high-speed communications to aircraft.
- 169** In the band 115-117.6 kc/s the radionavigation service is the primary service and the fixed and maritime mobile services are secondary services. In the same band, in France and the F. R. of Germany the fixed and maritime mobile services are primary services and the radionavigation service is a secondary service.
- 170** In the bands 112-117.6 kc/s and 126-129 kc/s, the radionavigation service is the primary service and the fixed and maritime mobile services are secondary services, except in Japan and Pakistan.

kc/s
130—160

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
130—150	130—150	
MARITIME MOBILE 171 172	FIXED	
Fixed	MARITIME MOBILE 171	
163 167 173	167	
150—160	150—160	
MARITIME MOBILE 167 174	FIXED	
BROADCASTING	MARITIME MOBILE	
175	167	

- 171** The frequency 143 kc/s is the calling frequency for stations in the maritime mobile service using the band 90-160 kc/s. The conditions for its use are prescribed in Article 32.
- 172** Limited to ship stations.
- 173** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 130-150 kc/s is allocated on a secondary basis to the radio-navigation service while within and between these countries this service shall have equal right to operate.
- 174** 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.
- 175** By special agreement.

kc/s
160—285

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
160—255 BROADCASTING 176	160—200 FIXED 179	160—200 FIXED <i>Aeronautical radionavigation</i>
255—285 MARITIME MOBILE 174 BROADCASTING AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 176 177 178	200—285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION <i>Aeronautical mobile</i>	

- 176** In the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, Ethiopia, the Portuguese Oversea Provinces in Region 1 south of the equator, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, the band 160-200 kc/s is allocated to the fixed service; the band 200-285 kc/s is allocated to aeronautical mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services.
- 177** 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 agreement, to stations of the maritime mobile service.
- 178** 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.
- 179** In northern areas which are subject to auroral disturbances the aeronautical fixed service is the primary service.

kc/s
285—405

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
285—315		
MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons)		
<i>Aeronautical radionavigation</i>		
315—325	315—325	
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons)	
180	<i>Aeronautical radionavigation</i>	
325—405		
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		
<i>Aeronautical mobile</i>		
181		

180 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:

- a) Stations of this service shall not cause interference to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service in the North Sea area.
- b) In the Black Sea and White Sea areas, the maritime radionavigation service is the primary service and the aeronautical radionavigation service is the permitted service.
- c) In the Baltic Sea area, the assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the maritime or aeronautical radionavigation services shall be subject to prior consultation between the administrations concerned.

181 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.

kc/s
405—510

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
405—415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radio direction-finding) 182 183 184	405—415 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radio direction-finding) Aeronautical radionavigation <i>Aeronautical mobile</i> 182	405—415 RADIONAVIGATION <i>Aeronautical mobile</i> 182
415—490	MARITIME MOBILE 185 186	
490—510	MOBILE (distress and calling) 187	

182 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.

183 The use of the band 405-415 kc/s by the radionavigation service 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 radiobeacon stations of mean power not exceeding 10 watts and subject to not causing harmful interference to radio direction-finding.

184 In Bulgaria, Hungary, 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.

185 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.

186 Limited to radiotelegraphy.

187 The frequency 500 kc/s is the international distress and calling frequency for radiotelegraphy. The conditions for its use are prescribed in Article 32.

kc/s
510—1 605

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
510—525 MARITIME MOBILE 186 <i>Aeronautical radionavigation</i> 185	510—525 MOBILE Aeronautical radionavigation 188	510—525 MARITIME MOBILE <i>Aeronautical mobile Land mobile</i> 189
525—535 BROADCASTING 190	525—535 MOBILE Broadcasting 191 Aeronautical radionavigation 188	525—535 MOBILE Broadcasting
535—1 605 BROADCASTING		

- 188** 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.
- 189** In India, Iran and Pakistan, the band 510-525 kc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the aeronautical radionavigation service.
- 190** In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, the band 525-535 kc/s is allocated to the mobile service.
- 191** The carrier power of broadcasting stations in this band shall not exceed 250 watts.

kc/s
1 605—2 000

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 RADIONAVIGATION <i>Radiolocation</i>	1 605—1 800 FIXED MOBILE 196 197
	1 800—2 000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIONAVIGATION 198 199	
192 193 194 195		

192 In the Tropical Zone of Region 1, with the exception of that part of Libya north of the parallel 30° N, the band 1 605-1 800 kc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the aeronautical radionavigation service (radiobeacons only).

193 Special agreements 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 stations of the maritime mobile service.

- 194 In Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, F.R. of Germany, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and the Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, administrations may allocate 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.
- 195 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 special agreements 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.
- 196 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.
- 197 In Australia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Singapore, China, Indonesia, Malaya, New Zealand and 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.
- 198 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 in any particular area operates either on 1 850 or 1 950 kc/s, the bands occupied being 1 825-1 875 kc/s and 1 925-1 975 kc/s respectively. Other services to which the band 1 800-2 000 kc/s is allocated may use any frequency therein on condition that no harmful interference is caused to the Loran system operating on 1 850 or 1 950 kc/s.
- 199 In India, the band 1 800-2 000 kc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the aeronautical mobile service.

kc/s
2 000—2 194

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 000—2 045 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 193	2 000—2 065 FIXED MOBILE	
2 045—2 065 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 193		
2 065—2 170 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 193	2 065—2 107 MARITIME MOBILE 200	
	2 107—2 170 FIXED MOBILE	
2 170—2 194 MOBILE (distress and calling) 201		

200 In Region 2, limited to ship stations using radiotelegraphy.

201 The frequency 2 182 kc/s is the international distress and calling frequency for radiotelephony. The conditions for the use of this frequency are prescribed in Article 35.

kc/s
2 194—2 625

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 194—2 300 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 193	2 194—2 300 FIXED MOBILE	
2 300—2 498 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING 202 193	2 300—2 495 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 202	
2 498—2 502 STANDARD FREQUENCY 203 204	2 495—2 505 STANDARD FREQUENCY 203 204	
2 502—2 625 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 193	2 505—2 625 FIXED MOBILE	

202 For the conditions of use of this band by the broadcasting service see Nos. 135, 136 and 423 to 428.

203 The standard frequency is 2 500 kc/s.

204 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 shall be protected from harmful 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.

kc /s
2 625—2 850

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 625—2 650 MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION 175	2 625—2 850 FIXED MOBILE	
2 650—2 850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 205		

- 205** Special agreements 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 stations of the maritime mobile service and also to the needs of the fixed service in certain areas.

kc/s
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 202		
3 230—3 400		
FIXED		
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile		
BROADCASTING 202		
3 400—3 500		
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		

kc/s
3 500—4 000

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		206 207
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

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

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

kc/s
4 000—4 850

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
4 000—4 063 FIXED		
4 063—4 438 MARITIME MOBILE 208 209		
4 438—4 650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)		4 438—4 650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile
4 650—4 700 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		
4 700—4 750 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)		
4 750—4 850 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING 202	4 750—4 850 FIXED BROADCASTING 202	

208 In the U.S.S.R., in the bands 4 063-4 133 kc/s and 4 408-4 438 kc/s, fixed stations of limited power may operate provided that, in order to minimize the possibility of causing harmful interference to the maritime mobile service, they are situated at least 600 km from the coast. A limited power station is one whose power and antenna characteristics are so adjusted that the field strength established at any point in any direction does not exceed that obtainable with a non-directive antenna and a peak envelope power of 1 kW.

209 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, the frequencies between 4 063 and 4 438 kc/s may be used exceptionally by fixed stations communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, with a mean power not exceeding 50 watts; however, in Regions 2 and 3, between 4 238 and 4 368 kc/s, a mean power not exceeding 500 watts may be used by such fixed stations.

kc/s
4 850 — 5 480

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
4 850 — 4 995 FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING 202		
4 995 — 5 005 STANDARD FREQUENCY 204 210		
5 005 — 5 060 FIXED BROADCASTING 202		
5 060 — 5 250 FIXED		
5 250 — 5 430 FIXED LAND MOBILE	5 250 — 5 450 FIXED LAND MOBILE	5 250 — 5 430 FIXED LAND MOBILE
5 430 — 5 480 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	5 450 — 5 480 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	5 430 — 5 480 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE

210 The standard frequency is 5 000 kc/s.

kc/s
5 480—7 100

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 480—5 680	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
5 680—5 730	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
5 730—5 950	FIXED	
5 950—6 200	BROADCASTING	
6 200—6 525	MARITIME MOBILE 211	
6 525—6 685	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
6 685—6 765	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
6 765—7 000	FIXED	
7 000—7 100	AMATEUR	

- 211** On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, the frequencies between 6 200 and 6 525 kc/s may be used exceptionally by fixed stations, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, with a mean power not exceeding 50 watts. At the time of notification of these frequencies, the attention of the International Frequency Registration Board will be drawn to the above conditions.

kc/s
7 100—9 995

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
7 100—7 300 BROADCASTING 212	7 100—7 300 AMATEUR	7 100—7 300 BROADCASTING
7 300—8 195	FIXED	
8 195—8 815	MARITIME MOBILE 213	
8 815—8 965	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
8 965—9 040	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
9 040—9 500	FIXED	
9 500—9 775	BROADCASTING	
9 775—9 995	FIXED	

212 In the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, the band 7100-7150 kc/s is allocated to the amateur service.

213 Between 8 615 and 8 815 kc/s, 12 925 and 13 200 kc/s, and between 17 160 and 17 360 kc/s, the U.S.S.R. will meet their special requirements for the fixed service with due regard to technical provisions (power, location, antenna, etc.) with a view to minimizing the possibility of harmful interference to the maritime mobile service. Coast stations in the maritime mobile service will also have due regard to technical provisions (power, location, antenna, etc.) with a view to minimizing the possibility of harmful interference to the fixed service in the U.S.S.R. The International Frequency Registration Board will be consulted regarding this subject.

kc/s
9 995 — 12 330

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
9 995 — 10 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY 204 214 215	
10 005 — 10 100	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
10 100 — 11 175	FIXED	
11 175 — 11 275	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
11 275 — 11 400	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
11 400 — 11 700	FIXED 216	
11 700 — 11 975	BROADCASTING	
11 975 — 12 330	FIXED	

- 214** The standard frequency is 10 000 kc/s.
- 215** The band 10 003-10 005 kc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the space and earth-space services for research purposes.
- 216** In the U.S.S.R., the band 11 400-11 450 kc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service.

kc/s
12 330 — 14 990

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
12 330 — 13 200	MARITIME MOBILE	
	213	
13 200 — 13 260	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
13 260 — 13 360	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
13 360 — 14 000	FIXED	
	217	
14 000 — 14 350	AMATEUR	
	218	
14 350 — 14 990	FIXED	

- 217** The frequency 13 560 kc/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.
- 218** In the U.S.S.R., the band 14 250-14 350 kc/s is also allocated to the fixed service.

kc/s
14 990 — 17 900

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
14 990 — 15 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY	
	204 219	
15 010 — 15 100	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
15 100 — 15 450	BROADCASTING	
15 450 — 16 460	FIXED	
16 460 — 17 360	MARITIME MOBILE	
	213	
17 360 — 17 700	FIXED	
17 700 — 17 900	BROADCASTING	

219 The standard frequency is 15 000 kc/s.

kc/s
17 900—21 750

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
17 900—17 970	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
17 970—18 030	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
18 030—19 990	FIXED	
19 990—20 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY	
	204	220 221
20 010—21 000	FIXED	
21 000—21 450	AMATEUR	
21 450—21 750	BROADCASTING	

220 The standard frequency is 20 000 kc/s.

221 The band 19 990-20 010 kc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the space and earth-space services for research purposes.

kc/s

21 750 — 25 010

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
21 750 — 21 850	FIXED	
21 850 — 22 000	AERONAUTICAL FIXED	
	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
22 000 — 22 720	MARITIME MOBILE	
22 720 — 23 200	FIXED	
23 200 — 23 350	AERONAUTICAL FIXED	
	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
23 350 — 24 990	FIXED	
	LAND MOBILE	
	222	
24 990 — 25 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY	
	204	223

222 Inter-ship radiotelegraphy may be used in the maritime mobile service between the frequencies 23 350 and 24 000 kc/s.

223 The standard frequency is 25 000 kc/s.

kc/s
25 010—27 500

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
25 010—25 070	FIXED	
	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
25 070—25 110	MARITIME MOBILE	
	224	
25 110—25 600	FIXED	
	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
25 600—26 100	BROADCASTING	
26 100—27 500	FIXED	
	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
	225	226

224 Limited to ship stations employing A1 or F1 emissions.

225 The frequency 27 120 kc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of $\pm 0.6\%$ 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.

226 In Region 2, Australia and New Zealand, the amateur service may operate between the frequencies 26 960 and 27 230 kc/s.

Mc/s
27.5—41

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
27.5—28 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS 227	27.5—28 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE	
28—29.7	AMATEUR	
29.7—41	FIXED 228 229 230 231 232 MOBILE 233 234 235 236	

- 227** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the band 27.5-28 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 228** Stations designed to use ionospheric scatter may operate only subject to agreements between administrations concerned and those whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected.
- 229** 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:

Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
32.6—33	32.6—33	32.6—33
36.2—36.6	34.6—35	34.6—35
39 —39.4	36.4—36.8	36.4—36.8

and shall have priority in Region 2 in the bands shown above for such use in that Region.

- 230** In the case of the bands referred to in No. 229, which are limited to a particular Region the provisions of No. 117 shall apply and administrations shall avoid beaming such transmissions towards another Region unless specifically co-ordinated otherwise.
- 231** Ionospheric scatter stations, existing on 1 January 1960, and not causing harmful interference to the other services to which the band is allocated, may continue to operate on frequencies now assigned until re-accommodated.
- 232** Conventional (F2) long distance fixed service use of the band 29.7-30 Mc/s is not excluded in Region 2, provided that such use is coordinated between the administrations concerned.
- 233** In the United Kingdom, the band 29.7-41 Mc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service.
- 234** As regards the use of the frequencies 38 Mc/s and 40-68 Mc/s by the radio astronomy service, see Recommendation No. 32.
- 235** The band 39.986-40.002 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the space and earth-space services for research purposes.
- 236** 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.

Mc/s
41—68

Allocation to Services									
Region 1			Region 2				Region 3		
41—47 BROADCASTING <i>Fixed</i> 228 237 <i>Mobile</i> 238 239 240 241			41—50 FIXED 228 231 237 MOBILE				41—44 FIXED 228 237 MOBILE		
							44—50 FIXED 228 231 237 MOBILE BROADCASTING		
47—68 BROADCASTING 238 239 241 242 243			50—54 						

237 Systems designed to use ionospheric scatter which may cause harmful interference to the broadcasting service are prohibited.

238 In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the band 41-44 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed, mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services; the bands 44-50 and 54-68 Mc/s are allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services; the band 50-54 Mc/s is allocated to the amateur service.

239 In the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, and the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, the band 41-50 Mc/s is also allocated to

the fixed, mobile and aeronautical radionavigation services; the band 50-54 Mc/s is allocated to the amateur service; and the band 54-68 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services. The band 53-54 Mc/s may be used for model control.

- 240** In Spain, France, Monaco and the United Kingdom, the band 41-47 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 241** In the Portuguese Overseas Provinces in Region 1 south of the equator, the band 41-68 Mc/s is also allocated on a permitted basis to the fixed and mobile services.
- 242** In Austria, the F. R. of Germany and Czechoslovakia, the band 47-68 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the fixed service and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.
- 243** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the U.S.S.R., the band 47-48.5 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the fixed and mobile services; the band 56.5-58 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the fixed service.
- 244** In Malaya, New Zealand and Singapore, the band 50-51 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services.
- 245** In India, Indonesia, Iran and Pakistan, the band 50-54 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 246** In Australia, the band 50-54 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services; the band 56-58 Mc/s is allocated to the amateur service.
- 247** In New Zealand, the band 51-53 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services; the band 53-54 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and mobile services.

Mc/s
68—75.4

Allocation to Services												
Region 1					Region 2				Region 3			
68—74.8					68—74.6				68—70			
FIXED					FIXED				FIXED			
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile					MOBILE				MOBILE			
					BROADCASTING				AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION			
									254 255 256			
									70—74.6			
									FIXED			
									MOBILE			
					253				256 257 258			
248 249 250 251 252					74.6—75.4							
74.8—75.2												
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION					AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION							
259												

259

- 248** In the U.S.S.R., the bands 68-73 Mc/s and 76-87.5 Mc/s are allocated to the broadcasting service. The services to which these bands are allocated 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.
- 249** In Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Morocco and the United Kingdom, the band 68-70 Mc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service for ground-based transmitters only.
- 250** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, the bands 68-73 Mc/s (sound broadcasting) and 76-87.5 Mc/s (television) are also allocated 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 services, account should be taken of the existing assignments 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 services. The countries: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, F. R. of Germany, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, the U.S.S.R. and other interested countries shall participate in the conference.

- 251 In Greece and the United Kingdom, the band 72.8-74.8 Mc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service for ground-based transmitters only.
- 252 In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the bands 73-74.8 Mc/s and 75.2-76 Mc/s are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service for ground-based transmitters only.
- 253 In Region 2, the band 73-74.6 Mc/s may be used by the radio astronomy service. Administrations assigning frequencies to stations of services to which this band is allocated, should take all practicable measures to avoid harmful interference to radio astronomy observations.
- 254 In Australia, the band 68-70 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services; the band 85-88 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting and radionavigation services.
- 255 In China, the bands 68-70 Mc/s and 75.4-87 Mc/s are allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services; the band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and broadcasting services.
- 256 In Korea, the band 68-72 Mc/s is also allocated to the broadcasting service; the bands 76-87 Mc/s and 100-108 Mc/s are allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services.
- 257 In India, the bands 70-72.8 Mc/s and 76-85 Mc/s are also allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 258 In North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Singapore and Malaya, the band 72.8-74.6 Mc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service; the band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services.
- 259 The frequency 75 Mc/s is assigned to aeronautical marker beacons. Administrations shall refrain from assigning frequencies close to the limits of the guard-band to stations of other services which, because of their power or geographical position, might cause harmful interference to marker beacons.

Mc/s
75.2—100

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
75.2—87.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 248 250 252 260 261 262 263	75.4—88 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	75.4—78 FIXED MOBILE 255 256 257 265
		78—80 FIXED MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 255 256 257 261 266
		80—87 FIXED MOBILE 254 255 256 257 261 266 267
		87—100 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 254 267 268
	88—100 BROADCASTING	
87.5—100 BROADCASTING 264 265		

- 260** In Belgium, Morocco and the United Kingdom, the band 78-80 Mc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service for ground-based transmitters only; in France this band is allocated to the radionavigation service.
- 261** The band 79-75-80-25 Mc/s is also allocated in Regions 1 and 3 (except Korea, India and Japan) to the radio astronomy service. In making assignments to stations of other services to which this band is allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference. The radio astronomy service shall be protected from harmful 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.
- 262** In the United Kingdom, the band 82-87 Mc/s is also allocated to the radio-location service.
- 263** In Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Gambia, the band 86-87-5 Mc/s is also allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 264** In the United Kingdom, the band 87-5-88 Mc/s is also allocated to the land mobile service.
- 265** In the United Kingdom, the band 95-100 Mc/s is also allocated, on a permitted basis, to the fixed and land mobile services.
- 266** In Japan, the band 76-87 Mc/s is also allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 267** In New Zealand, the band 83-88 Mc/s is also allocated to the radionavigation service, the band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 268** In India, the band 87-100 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting service.

Mc/s
100—108

Allocation to Services						
Region 1			Region 2		Region 3	
100—108			100—108			
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)			BROADCASTING			
269	270	271	255	256	258	267 272

- 269** In the Portuguese Oversea Provinces in Region 1 south of the equator, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, the band 100-108 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 270** In Austria, Belgium, Spain, Israel, Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and, if necessary, in Denmark, the Netherlands and the F. R. of Germany, the 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 agreements 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 Radio Regulations.
- 271** In Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, the F. R. of Germany, Sweden and Turkey, the band 100-108 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service and the same allocation will also be made eventually in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In Italy and Yugoslavia, the band 104-108 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed 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 agreements between interested and affected administrations.
- 272** In the Philippines, the band 100-108 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.

Mc/s
108—144

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
108—117.975		
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		
117.975—132		
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		
273		
132—136	132—136	
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	FIXED	
	MOBILE	276 277
274 275		278 279
136—137		
	SPACE	280
	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
	EARTH-SPACE	280
	275 279 281	
137—144	137—144	137—144
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	FIXED	FIXED
	MOBILE	MOBILE
	Radiolocation	
275 282 283		278 279 284

273 The frequency 121.5 Mc/s is the aeronautical emergency frequency in this band; mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate on this frequency for safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

274 In certain countries of Region 1, the aeronautical mobile (OR) service will continue to operate for an unspecified period, on a primary basis.

- 275 In the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Portuguese Oversea Provinces in Region 1 south of the equator, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, the band 132-144 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 276 In Region 2, in the band 132-135 Mc/s, the aeronautical mobile (R) service shall operate on a primary basis subject to co-ordination between administrations concerned and those having services operating in accordance with the Table, which may be affected.
- 277 In Region 3, in the band 132-136 Mc/s, which will eventually become exclusively allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service, frequency assignments to the aeronautical mobile service shall be co-ordinated between administrations concerned and shall be protected from harmful interference.
- 278 In New Zealand, the bands 132-136 Mc/s and 137-144 Mc/s are allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service.
- 279 In Australia, the band 132-144 Mc/s is allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service until 1 July 1963, after which date the band 132-146 Mc/s will be allocated to the broadcasting service and the band 148-150 Mc/s will be allocated to the amateur service.
- 280 For research purposes.
- 281 In the 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 and earth-space services will be the primary services. In Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., this band is allocated on a primary basis to the aeronautical mobile service.
- 282 In Austria, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the band 137-144 Mc/s will, at some future date, be allocated to the fixed service and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.
- 283 In Denmark, Greece, Norway, Portugal, F. R. of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, the band 137-144 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service.
- 284 In China, the band 137-144 Mc/s is also allocated to the radiolocation service.

Mc/s
144—174

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
144—146 AMATEUR 279		
146—151 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 274 285 286	146—148 AMATEUR 289	
	148—174 FIXED MOBILE	148—170 FIXED MOBILE
		279 287 290
		170—174 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING
151—154 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) Meteorological aids 285 286	287	
154—156 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) 285		
156—174 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 285 287 288		

- 285** In Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa, the band 146-174 Mc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service.
- 286** In Region 1, the band 150-153 Mc/s is also allocated to the radio astronomy service. In making assignments to new stations of other services to which this band is allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference. The radio astronomy service shall be protected from harmful 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.
- 287** The frequency 156.8 Mc/s is the international safety and calling frequency for the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service. Administrations shall ensure that a guard-band of 75 kc/s on each side of the frequency 156.8 Mc/s is provided. The conditions for the use of this frequency are contained in Article 35. In the 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 only such frequencies as are assigned to stations of the maritime mobile service by that administration (see Article 35). Any use of frequencies in these bands by stations of other services to which they are allocated, should be avoided in areas where such use might cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service.
- 288** In France, Morocco and Monaco, the band 162-174 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 289** In China, India and Japan, the band 146-148 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 290** In New Zealand, the band 148-156 Mc/s is allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service.

Mc/s
174—235

Allocation to Services											
Region 1					Region 2				Region 3		
174—216					174—216 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 294 295 296						
BROADCASTING											
291	292	293	294								
216—223					216—220				216—225 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION <i>Radiolocation</i> 		

291 In the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, the bands 174-181 Mc/s and 213-216 Mc/s are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services.

292 In the United Kingdom, the band 174-184 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service; the band 211-216 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting and aeronautical radionavigation services.

- 293 In Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Zanzibar, the band 174-216 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 294 The band 183.6 Mc/s $\pm$ 0.5 Mc/s is also allocated to the space and earth-space services for research purposes subject to causing no harmful interference.
- 295 In India, the band 197-216 Mc/s, and in New Zealand, Pakistan and the Philippines, the band 200-216 Mc/s are also allocated to the aeronautical radio-navigation service.
- 296 In Australia, the band 202-209 Mc/s is allocated to the aeronautical radio-navigation service.
- 297 The aeronautical radionavigation service will be operated only in Denmark, Spain, 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 areas of coverage of the aeronautical radionavigation service of the above-mentioned countries existing on 21st December, 1959, or such lesser areas as may exist thereafter. The agreement of administrations concerned shall be obtained before new broadcasting stations are brought into operation which could cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service.
- The administrations employing the aeronautical radionavigation service shall not operate airborne equipment during flights over countries in which the band 216-223 Mc/s is used exclusively for the broadcasting service.
- 298 In Italy, the band 216-223 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service.
- 299 In France and in Italy, the provisions of No. 297 concerning the introduction of the broadcasting service apply to the band 216-225 Mc/s.
- 300 In the United Kingdom, the band 216-225 Mc/s is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation and radiolocation services. The radiolocation service is a secondary service.
- 301 In Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the band 220-225 Mc/s is allocated to the amateur service.
- 302 In Austria and Switzerland, the band 223-230 Mc/s is allocated on a permitted basis to the broadcasting service; the band 230-235 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 303 In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 223-230 Mc/s is allocated 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 band shall be established only in accordance with agreements and associated plans to be concluded at the next European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference.

- 304** In the Union of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, the band 223-235 Mc/s is also allocated to the broadcasting service and the provisions of No. 297 concerning the introduction of that service will apply to this band.
- 305** In Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Gambia, the band 223-251 Mc/s is also allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 306** In Indonesia, the band 216-222 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services.
- 307** In Japan, the band 216-222 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 308** In China, Korea and the Philippines, the band 216-225 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and broadcasting services.

Mc/s
235—401

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
235—328.6	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
	305 309 310	
328.6—335.4	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	311
	310	
335.4—400	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
400—401	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS	
	SPACE	280
	EARTH-SPACE	280
	312 313 314	

- 309** The frequency 243 Mc/s is the frequency in this band for use by survival craft stations and equipment used for survival purposes.
- 310** Radio astronomy 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 the radio astronomy service in their future planning of this band.
- 311** Limited to Instrument Landing Systems (glide path).
- 312** In Greece, Yugoslavia, and Sweden, the band 400-401 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 313** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 400-401 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 314** In the United Kingdom, the band 400-420 Mc/s is also allocated to the radio-location service ; however between 400 and 410 Mc/s the allocation to the radio-location service is on a secondary basis.

Mc/s
401—420

Allocation to Services			
Region 1	Region 2		Region 3
401—406	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS		
	<i>Fixed</i>		
	<i>Mobile</i> except aeronautical mobile		
	314	315 316	317
406—420	FIXED		
	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile		
	314	317	

315 In France, the band 401-406 Mc/s is allocated to the meteorological aids service.

316 In Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey and the U.S.S.R., the band 401-406 Mc/s is also allocated, on a primary basis, to the fixed service and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

317 The band 404-410 Mc/s in Regions 2 and 3, and the band 406-410 Mc/s in Region 1 are also allocated to the radio astronomy service. An appropriate continuous band within these limits shall be designated on a national or area basis. In making assignments to stations of other services to which these bands are allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference. The radio astronomy service shall be protected from harmful 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.

- 319** In the United Kingdom, the band 420-450 Mc/s is allocated, on a primary basis, to the radiolocation service and on a secondary basis to the amateur service.
- 320** In Greece, Italy and Switzerland, the band 430-440 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.
- 321** In Austria, Portugal, the F. R. of Germany, Yugoslavia and Switzerland, the frequency 433.92 Mc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of $\pm 0.2\%$ of that frequency.
- 322** In Norway, the band 435-440 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service.
- 323** In Indonesia, the band 420-450 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the fixed service and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.
- 324** In Australia, the band 420-450 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service until the frequency assignments in this band for the fixed service stations are transferred to another band.

Mc/s
470—942

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
470—582 BROADCASTING	470—890 BROADCASTING	470—585 BROADCASTING
582—606 BROADCASTING RADIONAVIGATION 325 326 327 328 329		335
606—790 BROADCASTING 326 329 330 331 332		585—610 RADIONAVIGATION 332 336 337
790—890 FIXED BROADCASTING 329 331 333 334		610—890 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING 332 338 339
890—942 FIXED BROADCASTING <i>Radiolocation</i> 329 331 333		890—942 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING <i>Radiolocation</i> 339
	890—942 FIXED RADIOLOCATION 340	

Mc/s
942—960

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
942—960	942—960	942—960
FIXED	FIXED	FIXED
BROADCASTING		MOBILE
		BROADCASTING
329 331 333		338 339

- 325** In the United Kingdom, the band 582-606 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service and on a secondary basis to the radiolocation service.
- 326** In Italy, the band 582-685 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service until January, 1965.
- 327** In France and the F. R. of Germany, the band 582-606 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the broadcasting service and on a secondary basis to the radio-navigation service.
- 328** In Belgium, the band 582-685 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the radio-navigation service and on a secondary basis to the broadcasting service.
- 329** In Israel, the band 582-960 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.
- 330** In Region 1, the radionavigation service may continue to operate in the band 606-610 Mc/s until the band is required for the broadcasting service.
- 331** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 645-960 Mc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical radio-navigation service.
- 332** In Regions 1 and 3, the band 606-614 Mc/s may be used by the radio astronomy service until such time as it is required for use by other services to which this band is allocated. During this period administrations should take all practicable measures to avoid harmful interference to radio astronomy observations.
- 333** In Region 1, stations of the fixed service using tropospheric scatter may operate in the band 790-960 Mc/s subject to agreements between the administrations concerned and affected. Such operations in the band 790-860 Mc/s shall be on a secondary basis to those of the broadcasting service.

- 334** In Belgium, France and Monaco, the band 790-860 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 335** In Australia, the band 470-500 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 336** In China, Korea, Japan and the Philippines, the band 585-610 Mc/s is also allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 337** In Australia, the band 585-610 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the broadcasting service and on a secondary basis to the radionavigation service.
- 338** In Australia, the band 610-820 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting service; the bands 820-890 Mc/s and 942-960 Mc/s are allocated to the fixed service.
- 339** In India and Pakistan, the band 610-960 Mc/s is allocated to the broadcasting service.
- 340** In Region 2, the frequency 915 Mc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 25 Mc/s of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

Mc/s
960—1 350

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
960—1 215	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	
	341	
1 215—1 300	RADIOLOCATION	
	<i>Amateur</i>	
	342	343 344 345
1 300—1 350	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	
	<i>Radiolocation</i>	
	347	348

- 341** The 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 15·4-15·7 Gc/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.
- 342** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 1 215-1 300 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service.
- 343** In Belgium, France, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, the band 1 215-1 300 Mc/s is also allocated to the radionavigation service.
- 344** In China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Portuguese Overseas Provinces in Region 1 south of the equator, and in Switzerland, the band 1 215-1 300 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 345** In the F. R. of Germany, the band 1 250-1 300 Mc/s is allocated to the amateur service.
- 346** The use of the bands 1 300-1 350 Mc/s, 2 700-2 900 Mc/s and 9 000-9 200 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 these bands and only when actuated by radars operating in the same band.
- 347** In the United Kingdom, the band 1 300-1 350 Mc/s is allocated to the radio-location service.
- 348** In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 1 300-1 350 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.

Mc/s
1 350—1 535

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 350—1 400 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION 349	1 350—1 400 RADIOLOCATION 349	
1 400—1 427 RADIO ASTRONOMY 350		
1 427—1 429 SPACE 280 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile EARTH-SPACE 280		
1 429—1 535 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	1 429—1 435 FIXED MOBILE 1 435—1 535 MOBILE <i>Fixed</i>	1 429—1 535 FIXED MOBILE

349 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 band 1 350-1 400 Mc/s.

350 In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 1 400-1 427 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

Mc/s
1 535—1 700

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 535—1 660		
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		
341 351 352		
1 660—1 700		
METEOROLOGICAL AIDS		
FIXED		
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile		
353 354		

- 351** In Italy, the band 1 535-1 600 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed service. However, when the aeronautical radionavigation systems in the band 1 535-1 600 Mc/s have developed further, Italy will examine the possible extension of the use of this band in Italy to the aeronautical radionavigation service.
- 352** In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, Poland, the F. R. of Germany, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 1 535-1 660 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed service.
- 353** In Austria and in Finland, the meteorological aids service is the primary service.
- 354** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the 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 8 680-8 700 Mc/s are also used for radio astronomy observations.

Mc/s
1 700—2 300

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 700—1 710 FIXED <i>Space</i> 280 <i>Mobile</i> <i>Earth-space</i> 280 355	1 700—1 710 FIXED MOBILE <i>Space</i> 280 <i>Earth-space</i> 280	
1 710—2 290 FIXED <i>Mobile</i> 356	1 710—2 290 FIXED MOBILE	
2 290—2 300 FIXED <i>Space</i> 280 <i>Mobile</i> <i>Earth-space</i> 280 355	2 290—2 300 FIXED MOBILE <i>Space</i> 280 <i>Earth-space</i> 280	

355 In Region 1, the bands 1 700-1 710 Mc/s and 2 290-2 300 Mc/s, are allocated on a secondary basis to the space and earth-space services subject to causing no harmful interference to the other services to which these bands are allocated.

356 In Switzerland, the band 1 710-2 290 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed service and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

Mc/s
2 300 — 2 450

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 300 — 2 450	2 300 — 2 450	
FIXED	RADIOLOCATION	
<i>Amateur</i>	<i>Amateur</i>	
<i>Mobile</i>	<i>Fixed</i>	
<i>Radiolocation</i>	<i>Mobile</i>	
357 358 359	357 360	

- 357** 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. Radiocommunication services operating within these limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
- 358** In the United Kingdom, the 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.
- 359** In the F. R. of Germany, the band 2 300-2 350 Mc/s is allocated to the amateur service and this service is excluded from the band 2 350-2 450 Mc/s.
- 360** In India, Japan and Pakistan, the 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.

Mc/s
2 450—2 700

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 450—2 550	2 450—2 550	
FIXED	FIXED	
MOBILE	MOBILE	
<i>Radiolocation</i>	RADIOLOCATION	
357 361	357	
2 550—2 700	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
	362 363 364 365	

- 361 In France and the United Kingdom, the 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.
- 362 In the United Kingdom, the radiolocation service may operate in the band 2 550-2 600 Mc/s, provided no harmful interference is caused to tropospheric scatter systems.
- 363 In the F. R. of Germany, the band 2 550-2 700 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed service.
- 364 In Region 1, tropospheric scatter systems may operate in the band 2 550-2 700 Mc/s under agreements concluded between administrations concerned and those having services operating in accordance with the Table, which may be affected.
- 365 The bands 2 690-2 700 Mc/s and 4 990-5 000 Mc/s are also allocated to the radio astronomy service. In making assignments to stations of other services to which these bands are allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference. The radio astronomy service shall be protected from harmful 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.

Mc/s
2 700 — 3 300

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
2 700 — 2 900		
	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	346
	<i>Radiolocation</i>	
	366	
2 900 — 3 100		
	RADIONAVIGATION	367
	<i>Radiolocation</i>	
3 100 — 3 300		
	RADIOLOCATION	
	354 368 369	

- 366** In the band 2 700-2 900 Mc/s ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes are authorized to operate on the basis of equality with stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service.
- 367** The use of the band 2 900-3 100 Mc/s by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to ground-based radars.
- 368** In Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 3 100-3 300 Mc/s is also allocated to the radionavigation service.
- 369** In the band 3 100-3 300 Mc/s, existing racons and shipborne radars in merchant ships may operate within the band 3 100-3 266 Mc/s.

Mc/s
3 300—4 200

Allocation to Services									
Region 1				Region 2			Region 3		
3 300—3 400				3 300—3 500					
RADIOLOCATION				RADIOLOCATION					
370 371				<i>Amateur</i>					
3 400—3 600				376					
FIXED				3 500—3 700			3 500—3 700		
MOBILE				FIXED			RADIOLOCATION		
<i>Radiolocation</i>				MOBILE			<i>Fixed</i>		
372 373 374 375				RADIOLOCATION			<i>Mobile</i>		
3 600—4 200				377 378					
FIXED				3 700—4 200					
<i>Mobile</i>				FIXED					
				MOBILE					
374				379 380					

- 370** In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 3 300-3 400 Mc/s is also allocated to the radionavigation service.
- 371** In Austria, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, the band 3 300-3 400 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 372** In Austria, the band 3 400-3 600 Mc/s is also allocated to the radionavigation service.
- 373** In Denmark and Norway, the fixed, mobile and radiolocation services operate on a basis of equality in the band 3 400-3 600 Mc/s.

- 374** In the United Kingdom, the band 3 400-3 770 Mc/s is allocated to the radiolocation service.
- 375** In Austria, Israel, Netherlands, F. R. of Germany and the United Kingdom, the band 3 400-3 475 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the amateur service.
- 376** In China, India, Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan the band 3 300-3 500 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 377** In China and Japan, the band 3 500-3 700 Mc/s is allocated on a primary basis to the fixed and mobile services.
- 378** In Japan, in the band 3 620-3 700 Mc/s, the radiolocation service is excluded.
- 379** In Australia, the band 3 700-3 770 Mc/s is allocated to the radiolocation service.
- 380** In India, the band 3 850-4 150 Mc/s is also allocated to the radiolocation service

Mc/s
4 200—5 000

Allocation to Services				
Region 1		Region 2		Region 3
4 200—4 400				
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION				
	341	381	382	383
4 400—5 000				
FIXED				
MOBILE				
	354	365		

- 381** In China and the Philippines, the band 4 200-4 400 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the fixed service.
- 382** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 4 200-4 400 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services subject to causing no harmful interference to the aeronautical radio-navigation service used by aircraft on international air routes in these countries.
- 383** In Austria, Denmark, Norway, the F. R. of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, the band 4 200-4 210 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the fixed service.

Mc/s
5 000—5 470

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 000—5 250	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	
	341	
5 250—5 255	RADIOLOCATION	
	<i>Space</i>	280
	<i>Earth-space</i>	280
	384	
5 255—5 350	RADIOLOCATION	
	384	
5 350—5 460	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	385
	<i>Radiolocation</i>	
5 460—5 470	RADIONAVIGATION	385
	<i>Radiolocation</i>	

384 In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 5 250-5 350 Mc/s is also allocated to the radionavigation service.

385 The use of the band 5 350-5 470 Mc/s by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.

Mc/s
5 470—5 925

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 470—5 650 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION <i>Radiolocation</i> 386 387		
5 650—5 850 RADIOLOCATION <i>Amateur</i> 354 388 389 390 391		
5 850—5 925 FIXED MOBILE 391	5 850—5 925 RADIOLOCATION <i>Amateur</i> 391	5 850—5 925 FIXED MOBILE <i>Radiolocation</i> 391

- 386** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 5 470-5 650 Mc/s is also allocated to the aeronautical radio-navigation service.
- 387** Between 5 600 and 5 650 Mc/s, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes are authorized to operate on the basis of equality with stations of the maritime radionavigation service.
- 388** In the F. R. of Germany, the band 5 650-5 775 Mc/s is allocated to the amateur service and the band 5 775-5 850 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed service.
- 389** In China, India, Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan the band 5 650-5 850 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 390** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 5 800-5 850 Mc/s is allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 391** The frequency 5 800 Mc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 75 Mc/s of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

Mc/s
5 925—8 500

Allocation to Services				
Region 1	Region 2			Region 3
5 925—8 400	FIXED			
	MOBILE			
	392	393	394	
8 400—8 500	FIXED			
	MOBILE			
	<i>Space</i>			280
	<i>Earth-space</i>			280
	394			

392 In India, the band 6 000-6 500 Mc/s is also allocated to the radiolocation service.

393 In Italy, the band 6 275-6 575 Mc/s is also allocated to the radiolocation service.

394 In Australia and the United Kingdom, the band 8 250-8 500 Mc/s is allocated to the radiolocation service; the band 8 400-8 500 Mc/s is also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the space and earth-space services for research purposes.

Mc/s
8 500—9 000

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
8 500—8 750		
RADIOLOCATION		
354 395		
8 750—8 850		
RADIOLOCATION		
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 396		
397		
8 850—9 000		
RADIOLOCATION		
397 398		

- 395** In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 8 500-8 750 Mc/s is also allocated to the radionavigation service.
- 396** The use of the 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.
- 397** In Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the F. R. of Germany, the band 8 825-9 225 Mc/s is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service for use by shore-based radars.
- 398** In Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the bands 8 850-9 000 Mc/s, 9 200-9 300 Mc/s and 9 500-9 800 Mc/s are also allocated to the radionavigation service.

Mc/s
9 000 — 10 500

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
9 000 — 9 200	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION <i>Radiolocation</i> 397	346
9 200 — 9 300	RADIOLOCATION 397 398	
9 300 — 9 500	RADIONAVIGATION <i>Radiolocation</i> 399	
9 500 — 9 800	RADIOLOCATION 398	
9 800 — 10 000	RADIOLOCATION <i>Fixed</i> 400 401	
10 000 — 10 500	RADIOLOCATION <i>Amateur</i> 402 403	

- 399** The use of the 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 ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes have priority over other radiolocation devices.
- 400** In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 9 800-10 000 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and radionavigation services.
- 401** In India, Indonesia, Japan and Sweden, the fixed and radiolocation services operate on a basis of equality in the band 9 800-10 000 Mc/s.
- 402** In Japan and Sweden, the band 10 000-10 500 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.
- 403** In the F. R. of Germany and Switzerland, the band 10 000-10 250 Mc/s is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services; the band 10 250-10 500 Mc/s is allocated to the amateur service.

Gc/s
10.5—13.25

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
10.5 — 10.55 FIXED MOBILE <i>Radiolocation</i>	10.5 — 10.55 RADIOLOCATION 404	
10.55 — 10.7 FIXED MOBILE <i>Radiolocation</i> 405		
10.7 — 11.7 FIXED MOBILE		
11.7 — 12.7 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING		
12.7 — 13.25 FIXED MOBILE		

404 Limited to continuous wave systems.

405 The bands 10.68-10.7 Gc/s, 15.35-15.4 Gc/s, 19.3-19.4 Gc/s and 31.3-31.5 Gc/s are also allocated to the radio astronomy service. In making assignments to stations of other services to which these bands are allocated, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy observations from harmful interference. The radio astronomy service shall 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.

Gc/s
13.25 — 15.4

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
13.25 — 13.4	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	
	406 407	
13.4 — 14	RADIOLOCATION	
	407 408 409	
14 — 14.4	RADIONAVIGATION	
	407	
14.4 — 15.15	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
15.15 — 15.25	SPACE 280	
	EARTH-SPACE 280	
	<i>Fixed</i>	
	<i>Mobile</i>	
15.25 — 15.4	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
	405	

406 Limited to Doppler navigation aids.

407 In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the bands 13.25-13.5 Gc/s, 14.175-14.4 Gc/s, 15.4-17.7 Gc/s, 21-22 Gc/s, 23-24.25 Gc/s and 33.4-36 Gc/s are also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.

408 In Sweden, the bands 13.4-14 Gc/s, 15.7-17.7 Gc/s, 23-24.25 Gc/s and 33.4-36 Gc/s are also allocated to the fixed and mobile services.

409 In Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R., the band 13.5-14 Gc/s is also allocated to the radionavigation service.

Gc/s
15.4—24.25

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
15.4—15.7	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	
	341 407	
15.7—17.7	RADIOLOCATION	
	407 408	
17.7—21	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
	405	
21—22	AMATEUR	
	407	
22—23	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
	410	
23—24.25	RADIOLOCATION	
	407 408	

- 410** The frequency 22-125 Gc/s is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within the limits of ± 125 Mc/s of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating within those limits must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

Gc/s
24.25 — 40

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
24.25 — 25.25	RADIONAVIGATION	
	411	412
25.25 — 31.5	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
	405	
31.5 — 31.8	SPACE	280
	EARTH-SPACE	280
	<i>Fixed</i>	
	<i>Mobile</i>	
31.8 — 33.4	RADIONAVIGATION	
33.4 — 36	RADIOLOCATION	
	407	408 412
36 — 40	FIXED	
	MOBILE	
above 40	(Not allocated)	

411 In the band 24.25-25.25 Gc/s, ground-based radionavigation aids are not permitted except where they operate in cooperation with airborne or shipborne radionavigation devices.

412 In Japan, the bands 24.25-25.25 Gc/s and 33.4-36 Gc/s are also allocated to the meteorological aids service.

ARTICLE 6

Special Rules for the Assignment and Use of Frequencies

- 413** § 1. (1) Members and Associate Members of the Union recognize that among frequencies which have long-distance propagation characteristics, those in the bands between 5 000 and 30 000 kc/s are particularly useful for long-distance communications; they agree to make every possible effort to reserve these bands for such communications. Whenever frequencies in these bands are used for short or medium-distance communications, the minimum power necessary shall be employed.
- 414** (2) To reduce requirements for frequencies in the bands between 5 000 and 30 000 kc/s and thus to prevent harmful interference to long-distance radiocommunications, administrations are encouraged to use, whenever practicable, any other possible means of communication.
- 415** § 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, on a secondary basis, 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.
- 416** (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.

- 417** § 3. Any administration may assign a frequency in a band allocated to the fixed service to a station authorized to transmit, unilaterally, 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.
- 418** § 4. Any mobile station using an emission which satisfies the frequency tolerance applicable to the coast station with which it is communicating may transmit on the same frequency as the coast station on condition that the latter requests such transmission and that no harmful interference is caused to other stations.
- 419** § 5. In certain cases provided for in Articles 32 and 35, aircraft stations are authorized to use frequencies in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile service for the purpose of communicating with stations of that service (see No. 952).
- 420** § 6. In Region 1, stations which use frequencies in the band 1 625-1 670 kc/s allocated for low-power telephony services shall, in principle, employ a power which is as low as possible. Such power shall not exceed 20 watts.
- 421** § 7. Any 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 is prohibited (see Nos. 187, 201, 1112 and 1325).

ARTICLE 7

Special Rules Relating to Particular Services

Section I. Broadcasting Service

General

- 422** § 1. (1) The establishment and use of broadcasting stations (sound broadcasting and television broadcasting stations) on board ships, aircraft or any other floating or airborne objects outside national territories is prohibited.

- 423** (2) In principle, except in the frequency band 3 900-4 000 kc/s, broadcasting stations using frequencies below 5 060 kc/s or above 41 Mc/s shall not employ power exceeding that necessary to maintain economically an effective national service of good quality within the frontiers of the country concerned.

Broadcasting in the Tropical Zone

- 424** § 2. (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 Nos. **135** and **136**, where it may be shown that because of the difficulty of high atmospheric noise level and propagation it is not possible to provide economically a more satisfactory service by using low, medium, or very high frequencies.

- 425** (2) The use by the broadcasting service of the bands listed below is restricted to the Tropical Zone :

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)

- 426** (3) Within the Tropical Zone, the broadcasting service has priority over the other services with which it shares the bands listed in No. **425**.

- 427** (4) However, in that part of Libya north of parallel 30° North the broadcasting service in the bands listed in No. **425** has equal rights to operate with other services in the Tropical Zone with which it shares these bands.

- 428** (5) The broadcasting service operating inside the Tropical Zone, and other services operating outside the Zone, are subject to the provisions of No. **117**.

Section II. Aeronautical Mobile Service

- 429** § 3. 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.
- 430** § 4. 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.
- 431** § 5. 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 26 and the other relevant provisions of these Regulations.
- 432** § 6. Administrations shall not permit public correspondence in the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service, unless permitted by special aeronautical regulations adopted by a Conference of the Union to which all interested Members and Associate Members of the Union are invited. Such regulations shall recognize the absolute priority of safety and control messages.

Section III. Aeronautical Radiobeacons

- 433** § 7. (1) The assignment of frequencies to aeronautical radio-beacons operating in the bands between 160 and 415 kc/s shall be based on a protection ratio against interference of at least 10db for each beacon throughout its service area.
- 434** (2) It is agreed that, to provide the protection ratio required, the radiated power should be kept to the value necessary to give the desired field strength at the service range.

435 (3) The daylight service range of radiobeacons referred to in No. **433** shall be based on the following field strengths ;

436 (4) *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.

437 (5) *Region 3*

- 70 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons north of 40°N.
- 120 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons between 40°N and 50°S.
- 70 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons south of 50°S.

Section IV. Maritime Mobile Service

438 § 8. (1) Except as provided in No. **418**, ship stations authorized to work in the bands between 415 and 535 kc/s shall transmit on the frequencies indicated in Article 32 (see No. **1123**).

439 § 9. In the band 405 - 415 kc/s in Region 1, no frequency is assigned to coast stations, in order to protect the frequency 410 kc/s which is designated for the maritime radionavigation service (radio direction-finding).

440 § 10. (1) In the African Area of Region 1, in the bands 415 - 490 kc/s and 510 - 525 kc/s, the separation between adjacent frequencies assigned to coast stations is, as a general rule, 3 kc/s.

However, in order that the frequencies may coincide with those used in the European Area in these bands, this spacing is reduced in certain cases.

441 (2) The separation between adjacent frequencies used respectively by coast stations and by ship stations is 4 kc/s.

442 § 11. (1) In Region 1, frequencies assigned to stations of the maritime mobile service, operating in the bands between 1 605 and 3 800 kc/s (see Article 5) should, whenever possible, be in accordance with the following subdivision :

- 1 605 - 1 625 kc/s : Radiotelegraphy exclusively.
- 1 625 - 1 670 kc/s : Low power radiotelephony.
- 1 670 - 1 950 kc/s : Coast stations.
- 1 950 - 2 053 kc/s : Ship stations working to coast stations.
- 2 053 - 2 065 kc/s : Intership working.
- 2 065 - 2 170 kc/s : Ship stations working to coast stations.
- 2 170 - 2 194 kc/s : *Guard-band for the distress frequency 2 182 kc/s.*
- 2 194 - 2 440 kc/s : Intership working.
- 2 440 - 2 578 kc/s : Ship stations working to coast stations.
- 2 578 - 2 850 kc/s : Coast stations.
- 3 155 - 3 340 kc/s : Ship stations working to coast stations.
- 3 340 - 3 400 kc/s : Intership working.
- 3 500 - 3 600 kc/s : Intership working.
- 3 600 - 3 800 kc/s : Coast stations.

443 (2) In these bands, the frequencies assigned to the maritime mobile service are spaced, as far as possible by :

- 7 kc/s when two adjacent frequencies are used for radiotelephony ;
- 3 kc/s when two adjacent frequencies are used for radiotelegraphy ;
- 5 kc/s when one frequency is used for radiotelephony and the adjacent frequency is used for radiotelegraphy.

444 (3) However, in the case of intership bands, the spacing is reduced to 5 kc/s for adjacent frequencies used for radiotelephony.

445 (4) In Regions 2 and 3, the frequency 2 638 kc/s is used as an intership radiotelephony working frequency in addition to the specific frequencies prescribed for common use in certain services. In Region 3, this frequency is protected by a guard-band between 2 634 and 2 642 kc/s.

446 § 12. (1) The bands exclusively allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s (see Articles 5, 32 and 35) are subdivided into the following categories :

447 (a) *Ship stations, telephony*

4 063 - 4 133 kc/s
8 195 - 8 265 kc/s
12 330 - 12 400 kc/s
16 460 - 16 530 kc/s
22 000 - 22 070 kc/s

448 (b) *Coast stations, telephony*

4 368 - 4 438 kc/s
8 745 - 8 815 kc/s
13 130 - 13 200 kc/s
17 290 - 17 360 kc/s
22 650 - 22 720 kc/s

- 449** (c) *Ship stations, telephony (single sideband only)*
4 133 - 4 140 kc/s
6 200 - 6 211 kc/s
8 273 - 8 280 kc/s
12 407 - 12 421 kc/s
16 537 - 16 562 kc/s
22 078 - 22 100 kc/s
- 450** (d) *Ship stations, telephony (double sideband calling channel)*
8 265 - 8 273 kc/s
12 400 - 12 407 kc/s
16 530 - 16 537 kc/s
22 070 - 22 078 kc/s
- 451** (e) *Ship stations, wideband telegraphy, facsimile, and special transmission systems*
4 140 - 4 160 kc/s
6 211 - 6 240 kc/s
8 280 - 8 320 kc/s
12 421 - 12 471 kc/s
16 562 - 16 622 kc/s
22 100 - 22 148 kc/s
- 452** (f) *Ship stations, telegraphy*
4 160 - 4 238 kc/s
6 240 - 6 357 kc/s
8 320 - 8 476 kc/s
12 471 - 12 714 kc/s
16 622 - 16 952 kc/s
22 148 - 22 400 kc/s
25 070 - 25 110 kc/s¹
- 453** (g) *Coast stations, telegraphy and facsimile*
4 238 - 4 368 kc/s
6 357 - 6 525 kc/s
8 476 - 8 745 kc/s

452-1¹ The frequencies in the band 25 070 - 25 110 kc/s shall be used as working frequencies in addition to frequencies in the band 22 148 - 22 400 kc/s.

12 714 - 13 130 kc/s
 16 952 - 17 290 kc/s
 22 400 - 22 650 kc/s ¹

- 454** (2) Within the bands listed in No. **452**, the following bands are reserved exclusively for calling :

4 177 - 4 187 kc/s
 6 265.5 - 6 280.5 kc/s
 8 354 - 8 374 kc/s
 12 531 - 12 561 kc/s
 16 708 - 16 748 kc/s
 22 220 - 22 270 kc/s

- 455** (3) In Regions 2 and 3 the band 2 088.5 - 2 093.5 kc/s is reserved exclusively for calling (telegraphy only).

- 456** § 13. (1) Appendix 17 shows the two-way radiotelephone channels of the maritime mobile service in the frequency bands listed in Nos. **447** and **448**.

- 457** (2) Appendix 25 contains the allotment plan for radio-telephone coast stations in the bands listed in No. **448**. If necessary, an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to which all the Members and Associate Members of the Union would be invited could be convened in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention for the purpose of revising Appendix 25 and if required, Appendix 17, as well as other relevant provisions of these Regulations.

Section V. Maritime Radiobeacons

- 458** § 14. (1) The protection ratio required for maritime radiobeacons operating in the bands between 285 and 325 kc/s is based on the radiated power being kept to the value necessary to give the desired field strength at the service range.

453-1 ¹ Frequencies in the bands 25 010 - 25 070 kc/s, 25 110 - 25 600 kc/s, and 26 100 - 27 500 kc/s may be assigned to coast stations. They are then considered as frequencies additional to those in the band 22 400 - 22 650 kc/s.

459 (2) The daylight service range of the radiobeacons referred to in No. **458** shall be based on the following field strengths :

460 (3) *Region 1*

- 50 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons north of 43°N.
- 75 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons between 43°N and 30°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.

461 (4) *Region 2*

- 50 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons north of 40°N.
- 75 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons between 40°N and 31°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.

462 (5) *Region 3*

- 75 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons north of 40°N.
- 100 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons between 40°N and 50°S.

— 75 microvolts per metre for radiobeacons south of 50°S.

463 (6) In Region 1, for maritime radiobeacons in these bands, the assignment of frequencies is based on a separation of 2.3 kc/s between adjacent frequencies used for class A2 emissions.

464 (7) In Region 1, for maritime radiobeacons, the depth of modulation should be at least 70 %

Section VI. Fixed Service

General

465 § 15. (1) Administrations are urged to discontinue, in the fixed service, the use of double sideband radiotelephone transmissions in the bands below 30 Mc/s, if possible as from January 1, 1970.

466 (2) Class F3 emissions are prohibited in the fixed service in the bands below 30 Mc/s.

Selection of Frequencies for the International Exchange of Police Information.

467 § 16. (1) The frequencies necessary for the international exchange of information to assist in the apprehension of criminals shall be selected from the bands allocated to the fixed service, if necessary by special agreement among interested administrations, in accordance with Article 43 of the Convention.

468 (2) To obtain economy in the use of frequencies, the International Frequency Registration Board should be consulted by the administrations concerned whenever such agreements are under discussion on a regional or world-wide basis.

*Selection of Frequencies for the International Exchange
of Synoptic Meteorological Information.*

- 469** § 17. (1) The frequencies necessary for the international exchange of synoptic meteorological information shall be selected from the bands allocated to the fixed service if necessary by special agreement among interested administrations, in accordance with Article 43 of the Convention.
- 470** (2) To obtain economy in the use of frequencies, the International Frequency Registration Board should be consulted by the administrations concerned whenever such agreements are under discussion on a regional or world-wide basis.

CHAPTER III

Notification and Registration of Frequencies. International Frequency Registration Board

ARTICLE 8

General Provisions

471 § 1. The constitution and the essential duties of the International Frequency Registration Board are defined in the Convention.

472 § 2. The functions of the Board shall include :

473 a) the processing of frequency assignment notices received from administrations for recording in the Master International Frequency Register ;

474 b) the processing and co-ordination of seasonal schedules of high frequency broadcasting with a view to accommodating requirements of all administrations for that service ;

475 c) the compilation, for publication in suitable form and at appropriate intervals by the Secretary General, of frequency lists reflecting the data recorded in the Master International Frequency Register, as well as other material relating to the assignment and use of frequencies ;

476 d) the review of entries in the Master International Frequency Register with a view to amending or eliminating, as appropriate, those which do not reflect actual frequency usage, in agreement with the administrations which notified the assignments concerned ;

477 e) the study, on a long-term basis, of the usage of the radio spectrum, particularly the portion concerning

high frequencies, with a view to making recommendations for its more effective use ;

- 478 f) the investigation, at the request of one or more of the interested administrations, of harmful interference and the formulation of recommendations with respect thereto ;
- 479 g) the provision of assistance to administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization, in particular to those administrations in need of special assistance, and the recommendation to administrations, where appropriate, of adjustments in their frequency assignments in order to obtain a better use of the radio spectrum ;
- 480 h) the collection of such results of monitoring observations as administrations and organizations may be able to supply and the making of arrangements, through the Secretary General, for their publication in suitable form ;
- 481 i) the formulation and reference to the C.C.I.R. of all general technical questions arising from the Board's examination of frequency assignments ;
- 482 j) the technical planning for radio conferences with a view to reducing their duration ; and
- 483 k) the participation in an advisory capacity, upon invitation by the organizations or countries concerned, in conferences and meetings where questions relating to the assignment and utilization of frequencies are discussed.

484 § 3. The working arrangements of the Board are set forth in the remaining articles of this Chapter.

485 § 4. The Board shall have the assistance of an adequate specialized secretariat of the requisite qualifications and experience, which shall work under the immediate direction of the Board to enable it to discharge its prescribed duties and functions.

ARTICLE 9

**Notification and Recording of Frequencies
in the Master International Frequency Register****Section I. Notification of Frequency Assignments**

486 § 1. (1) Any *frequency assignment*^{1, 2} to a fixed, land, broadcasting³, earth, radionavigation land, radiolocation land or standard frequency station, or to a ground-based station in the meteorological aids service, shall be notified to the International Frequency Registration 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.

487 (2) Similar notice 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 No. **486** are applicable.

488 (3) Specific frequencies prescribed by these Regulations for common use by stations of a given service (for example, international distress frequencies 500 kc/s and 2 182 kc/s, frequencies of ship

486-1 ¹ The expression *frequency assignment*, wherever it appears in this Article, shall be understood to refer either to a new frequency assignment or to a change in an assignment already recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (hereinafter called *Master Register*).

486-2 ² In the case where a frequency is used by numerous stations under the jurisdiction of the same administration, see Appendix 1 (Section E, II, Column 5a, paragraphs 2c and 2d).

486-3 ³ With respect to assignments to broadcasting stations in the bands allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service between 5 950 kc/s and 26 100 kc/s, see Article 10.

radiotelegraph stations operating in their exclusive high frequency bands, etc.), shall not be notified to the Board.

489 § 2. (1) For any notification under Nos. **486** or **487** an individual notice for each frequency assignment shall be drawn up as prescribed in Sections A or B of Appendix 1, which specify the basic characteristics to be furnished, according to the case. It is recommended that the notifying administration should also supply the additional data called for in that Appendix, together with such further data as it may consider appropriate.

490 (2) When stations of the same service, such as the land mobile service, use a band of frequencies above 28 000 kc/s in a specific area or areas, an individual notice should be drawn up, as prescribed in Section C of Appendix 1, which specifies the basic characteristics to be furnished, for each frequency on which there are assignments within the band ; however, the particulars should relate only to a typical station. This does not apply to broadcasting stations.

491 § 3 (1) Whenever practicable, each notice should reach the Board before the date on which the assignment is brought into use. It must reach the Board not earlier than ninety days before the date on which it is to be brought into use, but in any case not later than thirty days after the date it is actually brought into use.

492 (2) Any frequency assignment, the notice of which reaches the Board more than thirty days after the notified date of putting into use shall, where it is to be recorded, bear a remark in the Master Register to indicate that it is not in conformity with No. **491**.

493 (3) Whatever the means of communication, including telegraph, by which a notice is transmitted to the Board, it shall be considered complete if it contains at least those appropriate basic characteristics specified in Appendix 1.

494 (4) Complete notices shall be considered by the Board in the order of their receipt.

- 495** § 4. When a service or regional agreement has been concluded, the Board shall be informed of the details of this agreement.

Section II. Procedure for the Examination of Notices and the Recording of Frequency Assignments in the Master Register

- 496** § 5. Any notice which is incomplete shall be returned by the Board immediately, by airmail, to the notifying administration with the reasons therefor.
- 497** § 6. Upon receipt of a complete notice, the Board shall include the particulars thereof, with the date of receipt, in a weekly circular sent by airmail to Administrations, Members and Associate Members of the Union ; this circular shall contain the particulars of all such notices received since the publication of the previous circular.
- 498** § 7. The circular shall constitute the acknowledgment to the notifying administration of the receipt of a complete notice.
- 499** § 8. Complete notices shall be considered by the Board in the order specified in No. **494**. The Board cannot postpone the formulation of a finding unless it lacks sufficient data to render a decision in connection therewith ; moreover, the Board shall not act upon any notice which has a technical bearing on an earlier notice still under consideration by the Board, until it has reached a finding with respect to such earlier notice.
- 500** § 9. (1) Except for notices referred to in Nos. **541**, **547**, **552**, **561** and **568**, the Board shall examine each notice with respect to
- 501** a) its conformity with the Convention, the Table of Frequency Allocations and the other provisions of the Radio Regulations (with the exception of those relating to the probability of harmful interference) ;

- 502** b) the probability of harmful interference to the service rendered by a station for which a frequency assignment already recorded in the Master Register :
- 1) bears a date in Column 2a (see No. **607**) ; or
 - 2) is in conformity with the provisions of No. **501** and bears a date in Column 2b (see No. **608**), but has not, in fact, caused harmful interference to any frequency assignment with a date in Column 2a or to any assignment in conformity with No. **501** with an earlier date in Column 2b ; or
- 503** c) the probability of harmful interference to the service rendered by a station for which a frequency assignment already recorded in the Master Register :
- 1) is in conformity with the provisions of No. **501** and either bears a symbol¹ in Column 2d (see No. **610**), or was recorded in the Master Register with a date in this column as a result of a favourable finding with respect to No. **503** ; or
 - 2) is in conformity with the provisions of No. **501** and was recorded in the Master Register with a date in Column 2d after an unfavourable finding with respect to No. **503**, but has not, in fact, caused harmful interference to any frequency assignment previously recorded in the Master Register and which is in conformity with No. **501**.

503-1 ¹ This symbol indicates an assignment notified pursuant to No. 272 of the Agreement of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951, or, in the frequency bands above 27 500 kc/s, an assignment for which the notice was received by the Board before 1 April 1952.

504 (2) The Board shall not make the examination specified in No. **502** where the notice refers to a broadcasting station in Region 2 in the band 535-1 605 kc/s. When the notice relates to a frequency above 28 000 kc/s, the Board shall only make the examination specified in No. **503** at the request of an administration directly concerned or affected when co-ordination has not been possible between the administrations involved.

505 (3) Where appropriate, the Board shall also examine the notice with respect to its conformity with a regional or service agreement. The procedure to be followed in connection with frequency assignments made pursuant to such an agreement shall be as specified in Nos. **501** and **502** or **503** except that the Board shall not consider the question of the probability of harmful interference among the parties to such agreement. Similarly, the Board shall not consider the probability of harmful interference to the assignments of any administration with which co-ordination has been effected.

506 § 10. Depending upon the findings of the Board subsequent to the examination prescribed in Nos. **501** and **502** or **503**, further action shall be as follows :

507 § 11. (1) *Finding Favourable with Respect to No. 501 in cases where the Provisions of Nos. 502 or 503 are not applicable (see No. 504).*

508 (2) The assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article, shall be the date of receipt of the notice by the Board.

509 § 12. (1) *Finding Favourable with Respect to Nos. 501 and 502 or 503.*

510 (2) The assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt of the notice by the Board.

- 511** (3) However, should the examination show that the probability of harmful interference for certain hours, seasons, or periods of solar activity is slightly greater than is considered desirable, a remark shall be included in the Master Register to show that there exists a slight probability of harmful interference and hence precautions must be taken in the use of the assignment to avoid harmful interference to assignments already recorded in the Master Register.
- 512** § 13. (1) *Finding Favourable with Respect to No. 501 but Unfavourable with Respect to Nos. 502 or 503.*
- 513** (2) The notice shall be returned immediately by airmail to the notifying administration with the reasons of the Board for this finding and with such suggestions as the Board may be able to offer with a view to the satisfactory solution of the problem.
- 514** (3) Should the notifying administration resubmit the notice with modifications which result, after re-examination, in a favourable finding by the Board with respect to Nos. 502 or 503, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the original notice. The date of receipt by the Board of the resubmitted notice shall be indicated in the Remarks Column.
- 515** (4) Should the notifying administration resubmit the notice, either unchanged, or with modifications which decrease the probability of harmful interference, but not sufficiently to permit the provisions of No. 514 to be applied, and should that administration insist upon reconsideration of the notice, but should the Board's finding remain unchanged, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. However, this entry shall be made only if the notifying administration informs the Board that the assignment has been in use for at least sixty days without any complaint of harmful interference having been received. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of

Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the original notice. The date of receipt by the Board of the advice that no complaint of harmful interference has been received shall be indicated in the Remarks Column.

516 (5) In the case of a frequency assignment recorded in accordance with the provisions of No. **515**, the Board shall investigate the assignments that contributed to the unfavourable finding, using such means at its disposal as are appropriate in the circumstances, and, with the agreement of the notifying administration concerned, shall effect any cancellations or amendments found to be necessary, in order that the recordings in the Master Register shall reflect the actual frequency usage. If, as a result, the Board is able to reach a favourable finding with respect to Nos. **502** or **503** with regard to any assignment recorded under the provisions of No. **515**, the appropriate changes shall be made in respect of the entry of that assignment in the Master Register. If the finding remains unfavourable, the Board shall enter suitable remarks in the Master Register for the entry or entries concerned which describe the situation as it has been found by the Board to exist.

517 (6) Moreover, if, as a result of investigations under No. **516** it is confirmed that an assignment recorded is being used in accordance with the notified basic characteristics, a symbol shall be entered in Column 13a of the Master Register to indicate this fact.

518 (7) Should the notifying administration resubmit the notice with modifications which increase the probability of harmful interference, and should the Board's finding remain unchanged, the resubmitted notice shall be treated under No. **513**. If the notice is resubmitted again and subsequently recorded, the date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the notice submitted for the second time.

519 § 14. (1) *Finding Unfavourable with Respect to No. 501 in cases where the Provisions of Nos. 502 or 503 are not applicable (see No. 504).*

520 (2) Where the notice includes a specific reference to the fact that the station will be operated in accordance with the provisions of No. 115 of these Regulations, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the notice.

521 (3) Where the notice does not include a specific reference to the fact that the station will be operated in accordance with the provisions of No. 115 of these Regulations, it shall be returned immediately by airmail to the notifying administration with the reasons of the Board for this finding and with such suggestions as the Board may be able to offer with a view to the satisfactory solution of the problem.

522 (4) If the notifying administration resubmits the notice, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the resubmitted notice.

523 § 15. (1) *Finding Unfavourable with Respect to No. 501 in cases where the Provisions of Nos. 502 or 503 are applicable.*

524 (2) Where the notice includes a specific reference to the fact that the station will be operated in accordance with the provisions of No. 115 of these Regulations, it shall be examined immediately with respect to Nos. 502 or 503, and the provisions of Nos. 525 or 526 applied, as appropriate.

525 (3) If the finding is favourable with respect to Nos. 502 or 503 the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the notice.

526 (4) If the finding is unfavourable with respect to Nos. **502** or **503**, the notice shall be returned immediately by airmail to the notifying administration. Should the administration insist upon reconsideration of the notice, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. However, this entry shall be made only if the notifying administration informs the Board that the assignment has been in use for at least sixty days without any complaint of harmful interference having been received. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the original notice. The date of receipt by the Board of the advice that no complaint of harmful interference has been received shall be indicated in the Remarks Column.

527 (5) Where the notice does not include a specific reference to the fact that the station will be operated in accordance with the provisions of No. **115** of these Regulations, it shall be returned immediately by airmail to the notifying administration with the reasons of the Board for this finding and with such suggestions as the Board may be able to offer with a view to the satisfactory solution of the problem.

528 (6) If the notifying administration resubmits the notice with modifications which result after re-examination in a favourable finding by the Board with respect to No. **501**, the notice shall be examined with respect to Nos. **502** or **503** and treated subsequently according to the provisions of Nos. **510** or **511**, or No. **513** as appropriate. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the modified notice.

529 (7) If, however, the notifying administration insists upon reconsideration of the notice, and should the Board's finding remain unchanged, the notice shall be examined with respect to Nos. **502** or **503** and the provisions of Nos. **530** or **531** applied, as appropriate.

530 (8) If the finding is favourable with respect to Nos. **502** or **503**, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the resubmitted notice.

531 (9) If the finding is unfavourable with respect to Nos. **502** or **503**, the notice shall be returned immediately by airmail to the notifying administration. Should the administration insist upon reconsideration of the notice, the assignment shall be recorded in the Master Register. However, this entry shall be made only if the notifying administration informs the Board that the assignment has been in use for at least sixty days without any complaint of harmful interference having been received. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the first resubmitted notice. The date of receipt by the Board of the advice that no complaint of harmful interference has been received shall be indicated in the Remarks Column.

532 § 16. (1) *Change in the basic Characteristics of Assignments already recorded in the Master Register.*

533 (2) A notice of a change in the basic characteristics of an assignment already recorded, as specified in Appendix 1 (except those entered in Columns 3, 4a and 11 of the Master Register), shall be examined by the Board according to Nos. **501** and **502**, **503** or **504**, as appropriate, and the provisions of Nos. **507** to **531** inclusive applied. Where the change should be recorded, the assignment shall be amended according to the notice.

534 (3) However, in the case of a change in the basic characteristics of an assignment (except a change of the assigned frequency which exceeds half of the frequency band originally assigned, as defined in No. **89**) which is in conformity with No. **501**, should the Board reach a favourable finding with respect to Nos. **502** or **503**, or find that the change does not increase the probability of

harmful interference to assignments already recorded, the amended assignment shall retain the original date in the appropriate part of Column 2. In addition, the date of receipt by the Board of the notice relating to the change shall be entered in the Remarks Column.

535 § 17. In applying the provisions of the whole of this Section, any resubmitted notice which is received by the Board more than one hundred and eighty days after the date of its return by the Board shall be considered as a new notice.

536 § 18. (1) *Recording of Frequency Assignments notified before being brought into use.*

537 (2) If a frequency assignment notified in advance of bringing into use has received favourable findings by the Board with respect to Nos. **501** and **502** or **503**, it shall be entered provisionally in the Master Register with a special symbol in the Remarks Column indicating the provisional nature of that entry.

538 (3) If, within the period of thirty days (see No. **491**) after the projected date of bringing into use, the Board receives confirmation from the notifying administration of the date of putting into use, the special symbol shall be deleted from the Remarks Column. In the case where the Board, in the light of a request from the notifying administration received before the end of the thirty-day period, finds that exceptional circumstances warrant an extension of this period, the extension shall in no case exceed ninety days.

539 (4) If the Board does not receive this confirmation within the period referred to in No. **538**, the entry concerned shall be cancelled.

540 (5) The provisions of Nos. **537** to **539** do not apply to frequency assignments which are in conformity with the Allotment Plans appearing in Appendices 25 and 26 to these Regulations; such frequency assignments shall be entered in the Master Register on receipt of the notice by the Board.

541 § 19. (1) *Examination of Notices concerning Frequency Assignments to Radiotelephone Coast Stations in the Bands allocated exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s for Radiotelephone Coast Stations (see No. 500).*

542 (2) The Board shall examine each notice covered by No. **541** to determine whether the notified assignment is in conformity with an allotment in Section I or Section II of the Allotment Plan contained in Appendix 25 to these Regulations, i.e. whether the frequency, the area of allotment, the power and any limitations are those specified in that Appendix.

543 (3) Any frequency assignment for which the finding is favourable with respect to No. **542** shall be recorded in the Master Register (see also No. **540**). The date to be entered in Column 2a or 2b shall be that determined according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article.

544 (4) If a notice relates to an amendment to an assignment in conformity with an allotment in Section I or Section II of the Allotment Plan, which is only a change in the characteristics (including the frequency) of the emission of a radiotelephone coast station, without extending the necessary bandwidth beyond the upper or lower limits of the band provided for double sideband emissions in accordance with the Table in Appendix 17, the original assignment shall be amended according to the notice. The date to be entered in Column 2a or 2b shall be that determined according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article.

545 (5) In the case of a notice which is not in conformity with the provisions of Nos. **542** or **544**, the Board shall examine this notice with respect to the probability of harmful interference to the service rendered by a radiotelephone coast station for which a frequency assignment :

- a) is in conformity with one of the allotments in Section I or II of the Plan and is already recorded in the Master Register or may be so recorded in the future ; or

- b) was recorded in the Master Register on a frequency specified in Appendix 17 as a result of a favourable finding with respect to Nos. 544 or 545 ; or
- c) was recorded in the Master Register on a frequency specified in Appendix 17 after an unfavourable finding with respect to Nos. 544 or 545, but has not, in fact, caused harmful interference to any frequency assignment to a radiotelephone coast station previously recorded in the Master Register.

546 (6) According to the finding of the Board with respect to No. 545, further action shall be in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 509 to 518 inclusive, or Nos. 532 to 534 inclusive, as appropriate, it being understood that in those provisions No. 545 shall be read for Nos. 501 and 502.

547 § 20. (1) *Examination of Notices concerning Frequencies used for Reception by Radiotelephone Coast Stations in the Bands allocated exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s for Radiotelephone Ship Stations (see Nos. 487 and 500).*

548 (2) The Board shall examine each notice covered by No. 547 to determine whether the notified assignment corresponds to a frequency associated, according to Appendix 17, with a frequency allotted to the notifying administration under Section I or Section II of the Allotment Plan contained in Appendix 25 to these Regulations.

549 (3) Any frequency assignment for which the finding is favourable with respect to No. 548 shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in Column 2a or 2b shall be that determined according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article.

550 (4) Where a notice relates to an amendment to an assignment of a frequency which is associated, according to Appendix 17, with a frequency allotted to the notifying administration under Section I

or Section II of the Plan, and this amendment is only a change in the characteristics (including the frequency) of the emission of radio-telephone ship stations, without extending the necessary bandwidth beyond the upper or lower limits of the band provided for double sideband emissions in accordance with the Table in Appendix 17, the original assignment shall be amended according to the notice. The date to be entered in Column 2a or 2b shall be that determined according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article.

551 (5) Any assignment of a frequency for reception by a radio-telephone coast station which is not in conformity with No. **548** shall be recorded in the Master Register. The date to be entered in Column 2b shall be that determined according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article.

552 § 21. (1) *Examination of Notices concerning Frequency Assignments to Aeronautical Stations in the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service in the Bands allocated exclusively to that Service between 2 850 and 17 970 kc/s (see No. 500).*

553 (2) The Board shall examine each notice covered by No. **552** to determine whether :

- 554** a) the frequency corresponds to one of the frequencies specified in Column 1 of the Allotment Plan for the aeronautical mobile (R) service contained in Appendix 26 (Part II, Section II, Article 2), or the assignment is the result of a permissive change from one class of emission to another and the occupied bandwidth is within the channelling arrangement provided for in Appendix 26 (Part I, Section II A, paragraph 1) ;
- 555** b) the limitations of use set forth in Column 3 of the Plan have been appropriately observed ;
- 556** c) the class of station, class of emission, power, and hours of use are in accordance with the General Notes which constitute the heading for the Plan ;
- 557** d) the area of use is within the boundaries of the Air Route Areas as set forth in Column 2 of the Plan.

558 (3) In the case of a notice in conformity with the provisions of Nos. **554** to **556**, but not with those of No. **557**, the Board shall examine whether the protection specified in Appendix 26 (Part I, Section II A, paragraph 5) is afforded to the allotments in the Plan. In doing so, the Board shall assume that the frequency will be used in accordance with the "Sharing conditions between areas" specified in Appendix 26 (Part I, Section II B, paragraph 4).

559 (4) The technical criteria to be employed by the Board in its examination of these notices shall be those in Appendix 26 (Part I).

560 (5) All frequency assignments referred to in No. **552** shall be recorded in the Master Register according to the findings reached by the Board. The date to be entered in Column 2a or 2b shall be that determined according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article.

561 § 22. (1) *Examination of Notices concerning Frequency Assignments to Aeronautical Stations in the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service in the Bands allocated exclusively to that Service between 3 025 and 18 030 kcls (see No. 500).*

562 (2) The Board shall examine each notice covered by No. **561** to determine whether :

563 a) the assignment is in conformity with the primary allotments in the Allotment Plan for the aeronautical mobile (OR) service and the conditions specified in Appendix 26 (Parts III and IV) ;

564 b) the assignment is in conformity with or satisfies the requirements for secondary allotments in the Allotment Plan for the aeronautical mobile (OR) service and the conditions specified in Appendix 26 (Part III, Section II, paragraph 4, sub-paragraph d), and Part IV). In applying these provisions, the Board shall assume that the frequency will be used on a day-time basis ;

565 c) the assignment is the result of a permissive change from one class of emission to another, its occupied bandwidth is within the channelling arrangement provided for in Appendix 26 (Part III, Section II, paragraphs 1 and 2), and it meets all the conditions for a primary or secondary allotment in the Plan, except that the assigned frequency does not correspond numerically with one of the frequencies specified therein.

566 (3) The technical criteria to be employed by the Board in its examination of these notices shall be those in Appendix 26 (Part III).

567 (4) All frequency assignments referred to in No. **561** shall be recorded in the Master Register according to the findings reached by the Board. The date to be entered in Column 2a or 2b shall be that determined according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article.

568 § 23. (1) *Frequency Assignments to Broadcasting Stations in the Bands allocated exclusively to the Broadcasting Service between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s (see No. 500).*

569 (2) When the Board has prepared according to the provisions of Article 10 the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule for a particular season, this Schedule shall be compared with the listings in the Master Register, to determine whether all the frequency assignments included in that Schedule correspond to frequency assignments recorded in the Master Register on behalf of the administrations concerned.

570 (3) In the case where a frequency assignment included in a Schedule for a particular season is not covered by any listing in the Master Register, that frequency assignment shall be considered as being notified, and the Board, without further examination, shall make an appropriate entry in the Master Register. The date to be entered in the appropriate part of Column 2 according to the relevant provisions of Section III of this Article shall be the date of receipt by the Board of the projected seasonal schedule.

Section III. Recording of Dates and Findings in the Master Register

571 § 24. In any case where a frequency assignment is recorded in the Master Register, the finding reached by the Board shall be indicated by a symbol in Column 13a. In addition, a remark indicating the reasons for any unfavourable finding shall be inserted in the Remarks Column.

572 § 25. The procedure for recording dates in the appropriate part of Column 2 of the Master Register which shall be applied according to the frequency bands and services concerned is described in the following Nos. **573** to **604**.

573 § 26. (1) *Frequency Bands :*

10 - 2 850 kc/s
 3 155 - 3 400 kc/s
 3 500 - 3 900 kc/s in Region 1
 3 500 - 4 000 kc/s in Region 2
 3 500 - 3 950 kc/s in Region 3
 4 238 - 4 368 kc/s
 6 357 - 6 525 kc/s
 8 476 - 8 745 kc/s
 12 714 - 13 130 kc/s
 16 952 - 17 290 kc/s
 22 400 - 22 650 kc/s

574 (2) For any assignment to which the provisions of Nos. **510**, **511** or **514** apply, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2a of the Master Register.

575 (3) For any assignment to which the provisions of Nos. **515**, **518**, **520**, **522**, **525**, **526**, **530** or **531** apply, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2b of the Master Register.

576 (4) However, no date shall be entered in Column 2a or Column 2b in respect of frequency assignments to broadcasting stations in Region 2 in the band 535-1 605 kc/s. The date entered in Column 2c is given for information only.

577 § 27. (1) *Frequency Bands allocated exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s for Radiotelephone Coast Stations.*

578 (2) If the finding is favourable with respect to No. **542**, the date of 3 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2a in the case of an allotment in Section I of the Plan ; in the case of an allotment in Section II, the date of 4 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2b.

579 (3) If the provisions of No. **544** are found to be applicable, the date originally entered in Column 2a or 2b, as the case may be, shall be retained.

580 (4) For all other cases referred to in No. **541**, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2b (see Nos. **510**, **514**, **515**, **518**, **533** and **534**).

581 (5) For assignments to stations other than radiotelephone coast stations, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2b (see Nos. **525**, **526**, **530** and **531**).

582 § 28. (1) *Frequency Bands allocated exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s for Radiotelephone Ship Stations.*

583 (2) If the finding is favourable with respect to No. **548**, the date of 3 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2a if the associated allotment appears in Section I of the Plan ; if it appears in Section II, the date of 4 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2b.

584 (3) If the provisions of **550** are found to be applicable, the date originally entered in Column 2a or 2b, as the case may be, shall be retained.

585 (4) In all other cases covered by No. **547**, the date of receipt of the notice by the Board shall be entered in Column 2b.

586 (5) For assignments other than assignments of frequencies for reception by radiotelephone coast stations, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2b (see Nos. **525**, **526**, **530** and **531**).

587 § 29. (1) *Frequency Bands allocated exclusively to the Maritime
Mobile Service between 4 000 and 25 110 kc/s for Radiotelegraph
Ship Stations (see No. 488).*

588 (2) For assignments to stations other than radiotelegraph ship
stations, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2b (see
Nos. 525, 526, 530 and 531).

589 § 30. (1) *Frequency Bands allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical
Mobile (R) Service between 2 850 and 17 970 kc/s.*

590 (2) If the finding is favourable with respect to Nos. 554 to
557 the date of 3 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2a.

591 (3) If the finding is favourable with respect to No. 558, the
date of 3 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2b.

592 (4) In all other cases covered by No. 552, the date of receipt
of the notice by the Board shall be entered in Column 2b.

593 (5) For assignments to stations other than aeronautical stations
in the aeronautical mobile (R) service, the relevant date shall be
entered in Column 2b (see Nos. 525, 526, 530 and 531).

594 § 31. (1) *Frequency Bands allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical
Mobile (OR) Service between 3 025 and 18 030 kc/s.*

595 (2) If the finding is favourable with respect to No. 563, the
date of 3 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2a.

596 (3) If the finding is favourable with respect to No. 564 the
date of 3 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2b.

597 (4) If the provisions of No. 565 are found to be applicable,
the date of 3 December, 1951 shall be entered in Column 2a for a
primary allotment, or in Column 2b for a secondary allotment.

- 598** (5) In all other cases covered by No. **561**, the date of receipt of the notice by the Board shall be entered in Column 2b.
- 599** (6) For assignments to stations other than aeronautical stations in the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2b (see Nos. **525**, **526**, **530** and **531**).
- 600** § 32. (1) *Frequency Bands allocated exclusively to the Broadcasting Service between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s.*
- 601** (2) For any frequency assignment which is to be recorded under the provisions of No. **570**, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2d.
- 602** (3) For assignments to stations other than broadcasting stations, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2d.
- 603** § 33. (1) *Frequency Bands between 3 950 kc/s (4 000 kc/s in Region 2) and 28 000 kc/s other than those allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile Service, Maritime Mobile Service, Broadcasting Service or Amateur Service, and Frequency Bands above 28 000 kc/s.*
- 604** (2) For any frequency assignment which is to be recorded under the provisions of Section II of this Article, the relevant date shall be entered in Column 2d of the Master Register.
- 605** § 34. *Date to be entered in Column 2c.*
- 606** The date to be entered in Column 2c shall be the date of putting into use notified by the administration concerned (see Nos. **491** and **492**). However, in cases covered by No. **568**, the date to be entered in this column shall be either the date of implementation of the schedule from which the assignment was extracted, or the notified date of putting into use, whichever is the later.

Section IV. Categories of Frequency Assignments

- 607** § 35. (1) Any frequency assignment which bears a date in Column 2a of the Master Register shall have the right to international protection from harmful interference.
- 608** (2) Any frequency assignment which bears a date in Column 2b is recorded in the Master Register in order that administrations may take into account the fact that the frequency assignment concerned is in use. This recording shall not give the right to international protection to the frequency assignment concerned, except as provided for in No. **502**, sub-paragraph 2).
- 609** (3) For frequency assignments having dates in two parts of Column 2, the date in Column 2c is given for information only.
- 610** (4) The existence of a symbol in Column 2d for a particular frequency assignment and of a date in that column for another assignment is not in itself to be considered as having any significance.
- 611** (5) If harmful interference to the reception of any station whose assignment is in accordance with No. **501** is actually caused by the use of a frequency assignment which is not in conformity with No. **501**, the station using the latter frequency assignment must immediately cease operations upon receipt of advice of this harmful interference.

Section V. Review of Findings

- 612** § 36. (1) The review of a finding by the Board may be undertaken :
- at the request of the notifying administration,
 - at the request of any other administration interested in the question, but only on the grounds of actual harmful interference,
 - on the initiative of the Board itself when it considers this is justified.

- 613** (2) The Board, in the light of all the data at its disposal, shall review the matter, taking into account Nos. **501** and **502** or **503** and shall render an appropriate finding, informing the notifying administration prior either to the promulgation of its finding or to any recording action.
- 614** § 37. If a review of an unfavourable finding has been requested by the notifying administration on the grounds of special assistance to meet an urgent and essential need in a case where harmful interference has been experienced, the Board shall consult immediately the administrations concerned and shall make such suggestions as will facilitate the operation of the assignment of the administration which asked for special assistance ; such amendments as result from this consultation shall be made to the Master Register.
- 615** § 38. (1) After actual use for a reasonable period of an assignment which has been entered in the Master Register on the insistence of the notifying administration, following an unfavourable finding with respect to Nos. **502** or **503**, this administration may request the Board to review the finding. Thereupon the Board shall review the matter, first having consulted the administrations concerned.
- 616** (2) If the finding of the Board is then favourable, it shall enter in the Master Register the changes that are required so that the entry shall appear in the future as if the original finding had been favourable.
- 617** (3) If the finding with regard to the probability of harmful interference remains unfavourable, no change shall be made in the original entry.
- 618** § 39. In the case where a frequency assignment has been entered in the Master Register on the insistence of the notifying administration, following an unfavourable finding with respect to Nos. **502** or **503**, and where the Board finds, after having consulted the administrations concerned, that harmful interference has not, in fact, occurred, although the assignment has been in actual use, according to be notified characteristics, during a period covering all the phases of a solar cycle in which the assignment could be

normally used, the Board shall amend the entry in the Master Register in such a way that it shall appear in the future as if the original finding had been favourable with respect to Nos. 502 or 503.

Section VI. Modification, Cancellation and Review of Entries in the Master Register

- 619** § 40. In case of permanent discontinuance of the use of any recorded frequency assignment, the notifying administration shall inform the Board within three months of such discontinuance, whereupon the entry shall be removed from the Master Register.
- 620** § 41. Whenever it appears to the Board from the information available that a recorded assignment has not been brought into regular operation in accordance with the notified basic characteristics, or is not being used in accordance with those basic characteristics, the Board shall consult the notifying administration and, subject to its agreement, shall either cancel or suitably modify the entry.
- 621** § 42. If, in connection with an enquiry by the Board under Nos. 516 or 620, the notifying administration has failed to supply the Board within ninety days with the necessary or pertinent information, the Board shall disregard the assignment concerned when acting upon any later notice, until such time as it has been informed that the assignment is being used as notified, or until it has received the information required. The Board shall make suitable entries in the Remarks Column of the Master Register to indicate the situation, and in particular the period when the assignment was not taken into account by the Board.
- 622** § 43. As far as possible, the Board shall maintain the entries in the Master Register under continuous review for those bands for which technical examination by the Board is prescribed in this Article, with a view to determining whether or not the assignments are being used in accordance with the notified basic characteristics, and shall take action under No. 620.

Section VII. Studies and Recommendations

623 § 44. (1) If it is requested by any administration, particularly by an administration of a country in need of special assistance, and if the circumstances appear to warrant, the Board, using such means at its disposal as are appropriate in the circumstances, shall conduct a study of the following problems of frequency utilization :

624 a) in cases arising under No. **512** as to a possible alternative frequency assignment to avoid probable harmful interference ;

625 b) in cases where a need arises for additional frequency assignments within a specified portion of the radio spectrum ;

626 c) in cases where, due to harmful interference, two or more frequencies of the same megacycle order are being used alternately to maintain communication on a circuit requiring only one frequency of that order ; and

627 d) in cases of alleged contravention or non-observance of these Regulations, or of harmful interference.

628 (2) The Board shall thereupon prepare and forward to the administrations concerned a report containing its finding and recommendations for the solution of the problem.

629 § 45. If the Board finds, in particular following a request from an administration of a country in need of special assistance, that a change in the basic characteristics, including a change of frequency within a specific frequency range, of one or more assignments in conformity with the provisions of No. **501** will :

630 a) accommodate a new assignment ; or

631 b) facilitate the solution of a problem of harmful interference ; or

- 632** c) otherwise facilitate the more effective use of a particular portion of the radio spectrum ; and
- 633** if such change is acceptable to the administration or administrations concerned, the change in basic characteristics shall be recorded in the Master Register without change in the original date or dates.
- 634** § 46. In a case where, as a result of a study, the Board submits to one or more administrations suggestions or recommendations for the solution of a problem, and where no answer has been received from one or more of these administrations within a period of thirty days, the Board shall consider that the suggestions or recommendations concerned are unacceptable to the administrations which did not answer. If it was the requesting administration which failed to answer within this period, the Board shall close the study.

Section VIII. Miscellaneous Provisions

- 635** § 47. The provisions of Sections V, VI (excepting No. **619**) and VII of this Article shall not be applied to frequency assignments in conformity with the Allotment Plans contained in Appendices 25 and 26 to these Regulations.
- 636** § 48. The technical standards of the Board shall be based upon the relevant provisions of these Regulations and the Appendices thereto, the decisions of Administrative Conferences of the Union as appropriate, the Recommendations of the C.C.I.R., the state of the radio art, and the development of new transmission techniques.
- 637** § 49. The Board shall promulgate to administrations its findings and reasons therefor, together with all changes made to the Master Register, through the weekly circular referred to in No. **497**, which shall be published in the working languages of the Union as defined in the Convention. In carrying out the various procedures stipulated in this Article, the Board shall use the weekly circular as a means of communicating with administrations to the maximum extent practicable.

- 638** § 50. The Board shall inform administrations, at appropriate intervals, of the cases of special assistance which were studied under Nos. **614** and **623** to **634** inclusive of these Regulations.
- 639** § 51. In case a Member or Associate Member of the Union avails itself of the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention, the Board shall, upon request, make its records available for such proceedings as are prescribed in the Convention for the settlement of international disputes.

ARTICLE 10

Procedure for the Bands Allocated Exclusively to the Broadcasting Service between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s

Section I. Submission of Seasonal High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules

- 640** § 1. Periodically, administrations shall submit to the International Frequency Registration Board the projected seasonal schedules of their broadcasting stations in the bands allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s. These schedules shall cover each of the following seasonal propagation periods and shall be implemented at 0100 G.M.T. on the first Sunday of the period concerned :
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| March Schedule | — March and April |
| May Schedule | — May, June, July and August |
| September Schedule | — September and October |
| November Schedule | — November, December, January and February. |
- 641** § 2. The first schedules, to become effective on 4 September, 1960, for the September-October period (1960), should be received by the Board by 1 March, 1960. The closure dates for the receipt of the subsequent schedules will be set by the Board in order to permit the advance period to be reduced gradually to the minimum found practicable by the Board. Those assignments in a schedule the

characteristics of which are not expected to change may be submitted up to a limit of one year in advance. Each such assignment shall be confirmed by the closing date for the submission of the schedules for the respective seasonal periods. The Board shall take appropriate steps to send reminders to administrations in carrying out this procedure.

642 § 3. Two or more administrations may submit co-ordinated schedules containing their agreed projected frequency usage.

643 § 4. The frequencies shown in the schedules shall be frequencies that actually will be used for that particular seasonal period and their number should be the minimum necessary to provide satisfactory reception of the particular programme in each of the areas for which it is intended. Each administration should prepare its schedule from season to season by using to the maximum extent practicable the same frequencies in each band as were used in previous schedules.

644 § 5. The schedules shall be submitted in the form prescribed in Appendix 2, which specifies the data to be furnished for each assignment.

645 § 6. The frequencies included in the schedules shall be in conformity with No. 501 of these Regulations. To the extent practicable, the frequencies selected should correspond to listings in the Master International Frequency Register. Those administrations not having suitable listings in the Master Register may suggest any frequency considered appropriate, or may, if they so desire, indicate only the frequency band.

Section II. Preliminary Examination and Preparation of Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule

646 § 7. (1) Upon receipt of the seasonal schedules, including confirmation in appropriate cases of the continuing validity of assignments included in preceding schedules, the Board shall incorporate the

proposed frequency usage of all administrations into a combined schedule and make the appropriate preliminary examination required to prepare the Tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule (hereafter called the *Tentative Schedule*) for the particular seasonal period. This Tentative Schedule shall include :

- a) all specific frequency assignments in cases where no alternatives were given by the administration concerned ;
- b) the selections made by the Board in cases where alternatives were given by the administration concerned ;
- c) frequencies suggested by the Board in respect of all services for which no specific frequency was included in the submitted schedule, such suggestions to be made with due overall consideration for No. 647, for compatibility within the Tentative Schedule, and for possible changes to the projected frequency usage which might be desirable to achieve more equitable satisfaction of administrations' requirements ;
- d) such apparent incompatibilities between frequency assignments which the Board can indicate within the time available.

647 (2) Upon the request of administrations, particularly those of countries in need of special assistance and which have no suitable listings in the Master Register, the Board shall give special consideration to the requirements of those administrations in preparing the Tentative Schedule.

648 (3) The Board shall begin the work outlined in No. 646 early enough for the Tentative Schedule to be issued to administrations not later than two months before the date when the particular seasonal period begins.

Section III. Technical Examination and Revision of the Tentative Schedule

649 § 8. (1) The Board shall continue its technical examination of the Tentative Schedule with a view not only to identifying further incompatibilities between frequency assignments which become apparent in

the technical examination, and correct them where possible, but also to improving the technical aspects of the Tentative Schedule by amendments to be agreed upon in consultation with the administrations concerned.

650 (2) In preparing its recommendations to administrations the Board shall take into account monitoring observations and all other available data. However, when actual frequency usage is apparently not in conformity with the assignments in a submitted schedule, the Board shall seek from the administration concerned confirmation of this information.

651 (3) Administrations, having considered the Tentative Schedule together with such recommendations as may have been furnished by the Board, should notify, as soon as possible, preferably before the date of commencement of the seasonal period concerned, any amendments to the Tentative Schedule which are intended for implementation.

652 (4) Changes in the assignments of broadcasting stations which are implemented after the date on which the seasonal period begins shall be notified to the Board as soon as they can be forecast.

653 (5) For changes notified in accordance with Nos. **651** and **652**, the Board shall apply the same procedure as that specified in Nos. **647**, **649** and **650**. Such revisions to the Tentative Schedule as result from the application of the procedure in this Section shall be published in the weekly circulars of the Board in order that administrations can keep up to date their copies of the Tentative Schedule.

Section IV. Publication of the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule

654 § 9. After the end of each seasonal period, the Board shall publish the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, which shall reflect the Tentative Schedule as amended by all the changes notified to the Board since the publication of the Tentative Schedule. This

High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule shall indicate by appropriate symbols :

- a) those assignments which administrations found in practice to be unsatisfactory and so notified to the Board ; and
- b) those assignments not included in the Tentative Schedule which were taken into account by the Board in the examination under Section III of this Article.

Section V. Annual High Frequency Broadcasting Frequency List

655 § 10. A High Frequency Broadcasting Frequency List shall be published at the end of the first year of implementation of the procedure prescribed in this Article, including all frequency assignments which appear in the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedules for the year concerned. This list shall be issued as a supplement to the International Frequency List, and in the same general format. It shall also include symbols to indicate those assignments which were notified to the Board as being unsatisfactory in practice, as well as symbols to indicate the seasonal periods during which each assignment was used. A recapitulative list shall be issued annually thereafter.

Section VI. Miscellaneous Provisions

656 § 11. The technical standards used by the Board when applying the provisions of this Article should be based, not only on the factors listed in No. **636** but also on past experience in broadcasting planning and on the experience gained by the Board in the application of the provisions of this Article.

657 § 12. With a view to the ultimate evolution of compatible technical plans for the frequency bands concerned, the Board shall take all necessary steps to carry out engineering studies on a long-

term basis. For this purpose, the Board shall use all information made available to it on frequency usage in the application of the procedure prescribed in this Article. The Board shall also keep administrations informed of the progress and results of such studies at regular intervals.

- 658** § 13. In applying the provisions of Article 15 of these Regulations, problems of harmful interference which may arise in frequency usage in the bands concerned shall be resolved by administrations by exercising the utmost goodwill and mutual co-operation and by giving due consideration to all the relevant technical and operational factors involved.

ARTICLE 11

Internal Regulations of the International Frequency Registration Board

- 659** § 1. The Board shall meet as frequently as necessary to deal expeditiously with its work and, normally, at least once a week.
- 660** § 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. Thereafter, the Vice-Chairman shall succeed annually to the Chairmanship and a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.
- 661** (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.
- 662** § 3. (1) Each member of the Board, including the Chairman, shall have one vote. Voting by proxy or by correspondence is not allowed.
- 663** (2) The minutes shall indicate whether a decision was unanimous or by a majority.
- 664** (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.

665 (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.

666 § 4. 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.

CHAPTER IV

Measures against Interference

ARTICLE 12

Technical Characteristics of Equipment and Emissions

- 667** § 1. (1) The choice and performance of equipment to be used in a station and any emissions therefrom shall satisfy the provisions of these Regulations.
- 668** (2) Also, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, the choice of transmitting, receiving and measuring equipment shall be based on the most recent advances in the technique as indicated, *inter alia*, in the C.C.I.R. Recommendations.
- 669** § 2. Transmitting and receiving equipment intended to be used in a given part of the frequency spectrum should be designed to take into account the technical characteristics of equipment likely to be employed in neighbouring parts of the spectrum.
- 670** § 3. To the maximum extent possible, amplitude modulation systems should use single sideband emissions having characteristics in accordance with the relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations.
- 671** § 4. (1) Transmitting stations shall conform to the frequency tolerances specified in Appendix 3.
- 672** (2) Transmitting stations shall conform to the tolerances specified for spurious emissions in Appendix 4.
- 673** (3) Moreover, every effort should be made to keep frequency tolerances and levels of spurious emissions at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit.

- 674** § 5. The bandwidths of emissions also shall be kept at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit. Appendix 5 is provided as a guide for the determination of the necessary bandwidth.
- 675** § 6. To ensure compliance with these Regulations, administrations shall arrange for frequent checks to be made of the emissions of stations under their jurisdiction, the technique of measurements being in accordance with the most recent Recommendations of the C.C.I.R.
- 676** § 7. Administrations shall co-operate in the detection and elimination of harmful interference, employing where appropriate the facilities described in Article 13 and the procedures detailed in Article 15.
- 677** § 8. The use of class B emissions is forbidden in all stations, except that such emissions by existing stations may be allowed, for distress calls and distress traffic only, until 1 January 1966.

ARTICLE 13

International Monitoring

- 678** § 1. Administrations agree to continue the development of monitoring facilities to assist in the implementation of these Regulations and to co-operate, to the extent practicable, in the continued development of an international monitoring system.
- 679** § 2. Monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system may be operated by an administration or by a public or private enterprise recognized by its administration or by a common monitoring service established by two or more countries or by an international organization.
- 680** § 3. Administrations will, as far as they consider practicable, conduct such monitoring of both a general and a specific nature as may be required of them by the International Frequency Registra-

tion Board or by other administrations. In requesting monitoring observations, the Board 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 (including appropriate schedules). The results of such monitoring forwarded to other administrations may also be sent to the Board, if appropriate.

681 § 4. Each administration or common monitoring service established by two or more countries, or international organization participating in the international monitoring system, shall designate a centralizing office to which all requests for monitoring information shall be addressed and through which monitoring information will be forwarded to the Board or to centralizing offices of other administrations.

682 § 5. Administrations agree that monitoring requests from international organizations not participating in the international monitoring system should be co-ordinated by the Board and, if appropriate, forwarded by it to administrations.

683 § 6. However, these provisions shall not affect private monitoring arrangements made for special purposes by administrations, international organizations, or public or private enterprises.

684 § 7. The technical standards recommended by the C.C.I.R. to be observed by monitoring stations shall be recognized by the Board as the optimum practicable technical standards for monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system. However, to meet some needs for monitoring data, stations observing lower technical standards may participate in the international monitoring system at the discretion of their administrations.

- 685** § 8. Administrations or international organizations, having determined whether their monitoring stations meet adequate technical standards, shall notify to the Secretary General pertinent information of the centralizing office and of the stations which may participate in the international monitoring system, as prescribed in Article 20 and Appendix 9.
- 686** § 9. (1) Results of measurements forwarded to the Board or other administrations shall indicate the estimated accuracy obtained at the time the measurements were made.
- 687** (2) Where the results supplied by any monitoring station appear to be doubtful or insufficient for its purposes, the Board shall advise the administration or international organization concerned giving the appropriate details.
- 688** § 10. When rapid action is required, communications between the Board and centralizing offices should be transmitted by the most expeditious means available.
- 689** § 11. To ensure that published monitoring data are current and world-wide in nature, administrations having jurisdiction over monitoring stations listed in the List of International Monitoring Stations (see Article 20) shall make every effort, as practicable, to arrange for monitoring observations to be made by such stations and submitted to the Board as soon as possible after the date of observation.
- 690** § 12. Centralizing offices may request the help of other centralizing offices in order to implement the provisions of this Article and of Article 15.
- 691** § 13. The Board shall record the results supplied by the monitoring stations participating in the international monitoring system.
- 692** § 14. The Board shall prepare periodically, for publication by the Secretary General, summaries of the useful monitoring data received by it including a list of the stations contributing the data.

ARTICLE 14

Interference and Tests

Section I. General Interference

- 693** § 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
- 694** § 2. All stations shall radiate only as much power as is necessary to ensure a satisfactory service.
- 695** § 3. In order to avoid interference :
- locations of transmitting stations and, where the nature of the service permits, locations of receiving stations shall 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 antennae ;
 - the choice and use of transmitters and receivers shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 12.
- 696** § 4. The class of emission to be employed by a station should be such as to achieve minimum interference and to assure efficient spectrum utilization. In selecting the class of emission to meet these objectives every effort shall be made to minimize the bandwidth

693-1 ¹ In the present state of the technique, it is recognized nevertheless that the transmission of identifying signals for certain radio systems (e.g. radiodetermination and radio relay systems) is not always possible.

occupied, taking into account the practical and technical considerations of the service to be performed.

- 697** § 5. If, while complying with the provisions of Article 12, a station causes harmful interference through its spurious emissions, special measures shall be taken to eliminate such interference.

Section II. Industrial Interference

- 698** § 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.

Section III. Special Cases of Interference

- 699** § 7. 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.

Section IV. Tests

- 700** § 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.

- 701** (2) A station making emissions for tests, adjustments, or experiments, shall transmit, at slow speed and at frequent intervals, its identification in accordance with the provisions of Article 19.

- 702** (3) Signals for testing and adjustment shall 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.
- 703** (4) For testing stations in the mobile service see Nos. **1061**, **1062** and **1293** to **1295**.

ARTICLE 15 *

Procedure in a Case of Harmful Interference

- 704** § 1. It is essential that Members and Associate Members exercise the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance in the application of the provisions of Article 47 of the Convention and of this Article to the settlement of problems of harmful interference.
- 705** § 2. In the settlement of these problems, due consideration shall be given to all factors involved, including the relevant technical and operating factors such as : adjustment of frequencies, characteristics of transmitting and receiving antennae, time sharing, change of channels within multichannel transmissions.
- 706** § 3. 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.
- 707** § 4. Where practicable, and subject to agreement by administrations concerned, such interference may be dealt with by direct co-ordination between their operating organizations.
- 708** § 5. If a case of interference so justifies, the administration having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference shall notify the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station being interfered with, giving all possible information.

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

- 709** § 6. If further observations and measurements are necessary to determine the source and characteristics of and to establish the responsibility for the interference, the administration 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.
- 710** § 7. Having determined the source and characteristics of the interference, the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with shall inform the administration 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.
- 711** § 8. When a safety service suffers interference, or in other cases with the prior approval of the administration having jurisdiction over the transmitting station interfered with, the administration having jurisdiction over the receiving station experiencing the interference may also approach directly the administration having jurisdiction over the interfering station.
- 712** § 9. In cases of interference where rapid action is required, communications between administrations shall be transmitted by the quickest means available.
- 713** § 10. Full particulars relating to interference shall, whenever possible, be given in the form indicated in Appendix 8.
- 714** § 11. 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 station a report of irregularity or infraction in accordance with the provisions of Article 16.
- 715** § 12. 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.

716 § 13. (1) If it is considered necessary, and particularly if the steps taken in accordance with the procedures described above have not produced satisfactory results, the administration concerned shall forward details of the case to the International Frequency Registration Board for its information.

717 (2) In such a case, the administration concerned may also request the Board to act in accordance with the provisions of Section VII of Article 9 ; but it shall then supply the Board with the full facts of the case, including all the technical and operational details and copies of the correspondence.

718 (3) However, the Board shall not be required to deal with problems of harmful interference between stations operating in the same band and in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations, when at least one of these stations is in a class the frequency of which is not required to be notified according to Nos. **486** or **487** 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. **704**.

ARTICLE 16

Reports of Infringements

719 § 1. Infringements of the Convention or Radio Regulations shall be reported to their respective administrations by the control organization, stations or inspectors detecting them. For this purpose they shall use forms similar to the specimen given in Appendix 7.

720 § 2. Representations relating to any serious infringement committed by a station shall be made to the administration of the country having jurisdiction over the station, by the administrations which detect it.

- 721** § 3. If an administration has information of an infringement of the Convention or Radio Regulations, committed by a station which it has authorized, it shall ascertain the facts, fix the responsibility and take the necessary action.

CHAPTER V

Administrative provisions for stations

ARTICLE 17

Secrecy

- 722** The administrations bind themselves to take the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent :
- 723** *a)* the unauthorized interception of radiocommunications not intended for the general use of the public ;
- 724** *b)* the divulgence of the contents, simple disclosure of the existence, publication or any use whatever, without authorization, of information of any nature whatever obtained by the interception of the radiocommunications mentioned in No. **723**.

ARTICLE 18

Licences

- 725** § 1. (1) No transmitting station may be established or operated by a private person or by any enterprise without a licence issued by the government of the country to which the station in question is subject. (However, see Nos. **726** and **732**.)
- 726** (2) However, the government of a country may conclude with the government of a neighbouring country a special agreement concerning one or several stations of its broadcasting service or of its land mobile services, operating on frequencies above 41 Mc/s, situated in the territory of the neighbouring country and intended to improve national coverage. This agreement, which shall be compatible with the provisions of the present Regulations as well as of those regional agreements to which the countries concerned are

signatories, may allow exceptions to the provisions of No. 725 and shall be communicated to the Secretary General in order that it may be brought to the notice of administrations for their information.

727 (3) Mobile stations which are registered in a territory or group of territories which does not have full responsibility for its international relations may be considered, in so far as the issue of licences is concerned, as subject to the authority of that territory or group of territories.

728 § 2. The holder of a licence is required to preserve the secrecy of telecommunication, as provided in Article 34 of the Convention. Moreover, the licence shall provide, specifically or by reference, that if the station includes a receiver, the interception of radiocommunication correspondence, other than that which the station is authorized to receive, is forbidden, and that in the case where such correspondence is involuntarily received, it shall not be reproduced, nor communicated to third parties, nor used for any purpose, and even its existence shall not be disclosed.

729 § 3. To facilitate the verification of licences issued to mobile stations, there shall be added, when necessary, to the text written in the national language, a translation of the text in a language widely used in international relations.

730 § 4. (1) The government which issues a licence to a mobile station shall mention therein in clear form the particulars of the station, including its name, call sign and public correspondence category, as well as the general characteristics of the installation.

731 (2) For land mobile stations a clause shall be included in the licence, specifically or by reference, under which the operation of these stations shall be forbidden in countries other than the country which has issued the licence, except as may be provided by special agreement between the governments of the countries concerned.

732 § 5. (1) In the case of a new registration of a ship or aircraft in circumstances where delay is likely to occur in the issue of a licence by the country in which it will be registered, the administration of

the country from which the mobile station wishes to make its voyage or flight may, at the request of the operating company, issue a certificate to the effect that the station complies with these Regulations. This certificate, drawn up in a form determined by the issuing administration, shall give the particulars mentioned in No. 730 and shall be valid only for the voyage or flight to the country in which the registration of the ship or aircraft will be effected, or for a period of three months, whichever is the lesser.

733 (2) The administration issuing the certificate shall inform the administration responsible for issuing the licence of the action taken.

734 (3) The holder of the certificate shall comply with the provisions of these Regulations applicable to licence-holders.

ARTICLE 19

Identification of Stations

Section I. General Provisions

735 § 1. (1) Transmissions without identification or with false identification are prohibited.¹

736 (2) However, the requirements of identification need not apply to survival craft stations when transmitting distress signals automatically.

737 § 2. A station shall be identified either by 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, official registration mark, flight identification number, characteristic signal, characteristic of emission or other clearly distinguishing features readily recognized internationally.

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

738 § 3. 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 made for tests, adjustments or experiments. During such transmissions, however, identification shall 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.

739 § 4. (1) The identifying signal shall be transmitted by methods which, in accordance with C.C.I.R. Recommendations, do not require the use of special terminal equipment for reception.

740 (2) If a superimposed identifying signal is used, the identification shall be preceded by the signal QTT.

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

742 § 6. Each Member or Associate Member 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.

Section II. Allocation of International Series, and Assignment of Call Signs

743 § 7. (1) All stations open to the international public correspondence service, all amateur stations, and other stations which are capable of causing harmful interference beyond the boundaries of

the country to which they belong, shall have call signs from the international series allocated to each country as given in the Table of Allocation of Call Sign Series in No. 747.

744 (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. 737) and whose signals of identification or characteristics of emission are published in international documents.

745 § 8. (1) The first character or the first two characters of the call signs given in the following table show the nationality of the stations.

746 (2) The series of call signs preceded by an asterisk indicate the international organization to which they are allocated.

747 Table of Allocation of International Call Sign Series

Call Sign Series	Allocated to:	Call Sign Series	Allocated to:
AAA-ALZ	United States of America	EKA-EKZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
AMA-AOZ	Spain	ELA-ELZ	Liberia
APA-ASZ	Pakistan	EMA-EOZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
ATA-AWZ	India (Republic of)	EPA-EQZ	Iran
AXA-AXZ	Australia (Commonwealth of)	ERA-ERZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
AYA-AZZ	Argentina (Republic)	ESA-ESZ	Estonia
BAA-BZZ	China	ETA-ETZ	Ethiopia
CAA-CEZ	Chile	EUA-EWZ	Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
CFA-CKZ	Canada	EXA-EZZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
CLA-CMZ	Cuba	FAA-FZZ	France and Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories
CNA-CNZ	Morocco (Kingdom of)	GAA-GZZ	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
COA-COZ	Cuba	HAA-HAZ	Hungarian People's Republic
CPA-CPZ	Bolivia		
CQA-CRZ	Portuguese Overseas Provinces		
CSA-CUZ	Portugal		
CVA-CXZ	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)		
CYA-CZZ	Canada		
DAA-DTZ	Germany		
DUA-DZZ	Philippines (Republic of the)		
EAA-EHZ	Spain		
EIA-EJZ	Ireland		

Call Sign Series	Allocated to:	Call Sign Series	Allocated to:
HBA-HBZ	Switzerland (Confederation)	MAA-MZZ	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
HCA-HDZ	Ecuador	NAA-NZZ	United States of America
HEA-HEZ	Switzerland (Confederation)	OAA-OCZ	Peru
HFA-HFZ	Poland (People's Republic of)	ODA-ODZ	Lebanon
HGA-HGZ	Hungarian People's Republic	OEA-OEZ	Austria
HHa-HHZ	Haiti (Republic of)	OFA-OJZ	Finland
HIA-HIZ	Dominican Republic	OKA-OMZ	Czechoslovakia
HJA-HKZ	Colombia (Republic of)	ONA-OTZ	Belgium
HLA-HMZ	Korea (Republic of)	OUA-OZZ	Denmark
HNA-HNZ	Iraq (Republic of)	PAA-PIZ	Netherlands
HOA-HPZ	Panama	PJA-PJZ	Netherlands Antilles
HQA-HRZ	Honduras (Republic of)	PKA-POZ	Indonesia (Republic of)
HSA-HSZ	Thailand	PPA-PYZ	Brazil
HTA-HTZ	Nicaragua	PZA-PZZ	Surinam
HUA-HUZ	El Salvador (Republic of)	QAA-QZZ	(Service abbreviations)
HVA-HVZ	Vatican City State	RAA-RZZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
HWA-HYZ	France and Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories	SAA-SMZ	Sweden
HZA-HZZ	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	SNA-SRZ	Poland (People's Republic of)
IAA-IZZ	Italy and Territories under mandate of U.N.	SSA-SSM	United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region)
JAA-JSZ	Japan	SSN-STZ	Sudan (Republic of the)
JTA-JVZ	Mongolian People's Republic	SUA-SUZ	United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region)
JWA-JXZ	Norway	SVA-SZZ	Greece
JYA-JYZ	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	TAA-TCZ	Turkey
JZA-JZZ	Netherlands New Guinea	TDA-TDZ	Guatemala
KAA-KZZ	United States of America	TEA-TEZ	Costa Rica
LAA-LNZ	Norway	TFA-TFZ	Iceland
LOA-LWZ	Argentine Republic	TGA-TGZ	Guatemala
LXA-LXZ	Luxembourg	THA-THZ	France and Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories
LYA-LYZ	Lithuania	TIA-TIZ	Costa Rica
LZA-LZZ	Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	TJA-TRZ	France and Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories

Call Sign Series	Allocated to:	Call Sign Series	Allocated to:
TSA-TSM TSN-TZZ	Tunisia France and Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Ter- ritories	XYA-XZZ YAA-YAZ YBA-YHZ YIA-YIZ YJA-YJZ	Burma (Union of) Afghanistan Indonesia (Republic of) Iraq (Republic of) New Hebrides (Anglo- French Condominium)
UAA-UQZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	YKA-YKZ	United Arab Republic (Syrian Region)
URA-UTZ	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	YLA-YLZ YMA-YMZ	Latvia Turkey
UUA-UZZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	YNA-YNZ YOA-YRZ	Nicaragua Roumanian People's Re- public
VAA-VGZ	Canada	YSA-YSZ	El Salvador (Republic of)
VHA-VNZ	Australia (Common- wealth of)	YTA-YUZ	Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)
VOA-VOZ VPA-VSZ	Canada Overseas Territories for the international rela- tions of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	YVA-YYZ YZA-YZZ	Venezuela (Republic of) Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)
VTA-VWZ VXA-VYZ VZA-VZZ	India (Republic of) Canada Australia (Common- wealth of)	ZAA-ZAZ ZBA-ZJZ	Albania (People's Re- public of) Overseas Territories for the international rela- tions of which the Go- vernment of the United Kingdom of Great Bri- tain and Northern Ire- land are responsible
WAA-WZZ XAA-XIZ XJA-XOZ XPA-XPZ XQA-XRZ XSA-XSZ XTA-XTZ	United States of America Mexico Canada Denmark Chile China France and Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Ter- ritories	ZKA-ZMZ ZNA-ZOZ ZPA-ZPZ ZQA-ZQZ	New Zealand Overseas Territories for the international rela- tions of which the Go- vernment of the United Kingdom of Great Bri- tain and Northern Ire- land are responsible Paraguay Overseas Territories for the international rela- tions of which the Go- vernment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible
XUA-XUZ XVA-XVZ XWA-XWZ XXA-XXZ	Cambodia (Kingdom of) Viet-Nam (Republic of) Laos (Kingdom of) Portuguese Oversea Pro- vinces		

Call Sign Series	Allocated to:	Call Sign Series	Allocated to:
ZRA-ZUZ	Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa	5RA-5VZ	France and Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories
ZVA-ZZZ	Brazil	(Not allocated)	
2AA-2ZZ	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5WA-5ZZ	United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region)
3AA-3AZ	Monaco	6AA-6BZ	United Arab Republic (Syrian Region)
3BA-3FZ	Canada	6CA-6CZ	Mexico
3GA-3GZ	Chile	6DA-6JZ	Korea (Republic of)
3HA-3UZ	China	6KA-6NZ	Somaliland (Italian Administration)
3VA-3VZ	Tunisia	6OA-6OZ	Pakistan
3WA-3WZ	Viet-Nam (Republic of)	6PA-6SZ	Sudan (Republic of the)
3XA-3XZ	Guinea (Republic of)	6TA-6UZ	(Not allocated)
3YA-3YZ	Norway	6VA-6ZZ	Indonesia (Republic of)
3ZA-3ZZ	Poland (People's Republic of)	7AA-7IZ	Japan
4AA-4CZ	Mexico	7JA-7NZ	(Not allocated)
4DA-4IZ	Philippines (Republic of the)	7OA-7RZ	Sweden
4JA-4LZ	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7SA-7SZ	(Not allocated)
4MA-4MZ	Venezuela (Republic of)	7TA-7YZ	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
4NA-4OZ	Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of)	7ZA-7ZZ	Indonesia (Republic of)
4PA-4SZ	Ceylon	8AA-8IZ	Japan
4TA-4TZ	Peru	8JA-8NZ	(Not allocated)
* 4UA-4UZ	United Nations (U.N.)	8OA-8RZ	Sweden
4VA-4VZ	Haiti (Republic of)	8SA-8SZ	India (Republic of)
4WA-4WZ	Yemen	8TA-8YZ	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
4XA-4XZ	Israel (State of)	8ZA-8ZZ	San Marino (Republic of)
* 4YA-4YZ	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	9AA-9AZ	Iran
4ZA-4ZZ	Israel (State of)	9BA-9DZ	Ethiopia
5AA-5AZ	Libya (United Kingdom of)	9EA-9FZ	Ghana
5BA-5BZ	(Not allocated)	9GA-9GZ	(Not allocated)
5CA-5GZ	Morocco (Kingdom of)	9HA-9JZ	Kuwait
5HA-5IZ	(Not allocated)	9KA-9KZ	(Not allocated)
5JA-5KZ	Colombia (Republic of)	9LA-9LZ	Malaya (Federation of)
5LA-5MZ	Liberia	9MA-9MZ	Nepal
5NA-5OZ	(Not allocated)	9NA-9NZ	Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
5PA-5QZ	Denmark	9OA-9UZ	(Not allocated)
		9VA-9ZZ	

- 748** § 9. Should the available call sign series in this table be exhausted, new call sign series may be allocated according to the principles set out in Resolution No. 8 Relating to the Formation of Call Signs and the Allocation of New International Series.
- 749** § 10. Between 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. (See also No. 748.)
- 750** § 11. (1) Each country shall choose the call signs of its stations from the international series allocated to it, and shall, in accordance with Article 20, notify to the Secretary General the call signs which it has assigned together with the information which is to appear in Lists I to VI inclusive. These notifications do not include call signs assigned to amateur and experimental stations.
- 751** (2) The Secretary General shall ensure that the same call sign is not assigned more than once and that call signs which might be confused with distress signals, or with other signals of the same nature, are not assigned.
- 752** § 12. (1) When a *fixed 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.
- 753** (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.
- 754** (3) When a *land station* uses more than one frequency, each frequency may, if desired, be identified by a separate call sign.

- 755** (4) Where practicable, *coast stations* should use a common call sign for each frequency series ¹.

Section III. Formation of Call Signs

- 756** § 13. (1) The twenty-six letters of the alphabet, as well as digits in the cases specified below, may be used to form call signs. Accented letters are excluded.
- 757** (2) However, the following combinations shall not be used as call signs :
- 758** a) combinations which might be confused with distress signals or with other signals of a similar nature ;
- 759** b) combinations reserved for the abbreviations to be used in the radiocommunication services (see Appendix 13);
- 760** c) those four-letter combinations commencing with the letter A which are used for the geographical portion of the International Code of Signals, in cases where confusion is likely to arise ;
- 761** d) for amateur stations, combinations commencing with a digit when the second character is the letter O or the letter I.
- 762** § 14. Call signs in the international series are formed as indicated in Nos. **763** to **773**. The first letter in a particular series of letters may be replaced, in certain cases, by a digit (see Nos. **747** and **748**).

755.1 ¹ By "frequency series" is meant a group of frequencies, each of which belongs to one of the different bands between 4000 and 27 500 kc/s that are allocated exclusively to the maritime mobile service.

Land and fixed stations

- 763** § 15. (1) — 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).

- 764** (2) However, it is recommended that, as far as possible,
 a) the call signs of *coast and aeronautical stations*
 consist of :
 — three letters
 or
 — three letters followed by one or two digits (other
 than the digits 0 and 1 in cases where they immedi-
 ately follow a letter) ;
 b) the call signs of *fixed stations* consist of :
 — three letters followed by two digits (other than the
 digits 0 and 1 in cases where they immediately
 follow a letter).

Ship stations

- 765** § 16. (1) — four letters.
- 766** (2) However, *ship stations* employing radiotelephony may
 also use a call sign consisting of :
 — two or three letters followed by four digits (other
 than the digits 0 and 1 in cases where they immedi-
 ately follow a letter).

Aircraft stations

- 767** § 17. — five letters.

Ship's survival craft stations

- 768** § 18. — the call sign of the parent ship followed by two
 digits (other than the digits 0 or 1 in cases where
 they immediately follow a letter).

Aircraft survival craft stations

- 769** § 19. — the complete call sign of the parent aircraft (see No. **767**, followed by a single digit other than 0 or 1.

Land mobile stations

- 770** § 20. (1) — four letters followed by a single digit other than 0 or 1.

- 771** (2) However, *land mobile stations* employing radiotelephony may also use 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).

Amateur and experimental stations

- 772** § 21. (1) — one or two letters and a single digit (other than 0 or 1), followed by a group of not more than three letters.

- 773** (2) However, the prohibition of the use of the digits 0 and 1 does not apply to *amateur stations*.

Section IV. Identification of Stations using Radiotelephony

- 774** § 22. Stations using radiotelephony shall be identified as indicated in Nos. **775** to **783**.

- 775** § 23. (1) *Coast stations*

— a call sign (see Nos. **763** and **764**) ; or
— the geographical name of the place as it appears in the List of Coast Stations, followed preferably by the word RADIO or by any other appropriate indication.

- 776** (2) *Ship stations*

— a call sign (see Nos. **765** and **766**) ; or

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

777 (3) *Ship's survival craft stations*

- a call sign (see No. **768**) ; *or*
- a signal of identification consisting of the name of the parent ship followed by two digits.

778 § 24. (1) *Aeronautical stations*

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

779 (2) *Aircraft stations*

- a call sign (see No. **767**), which may be preceded by a word designating the owner or the type of aircraft ;
or
- a combination of characters corresponding to the official registration mark assigned to the aircraft ; *or*
- a word designating the airline, followed by the flight identification number.

780 (3) In the exclusive aeronautical mobile frequency bands, *aircraft stations* using radiotelephony may use other methods of identification, after special agreement between governments, and on condition that they are internationally known.

781 (4) *Aircraft survival craft stations*

- a call sign (see No. **769**) ;

782 § 25. (1) *Base stations*

- a call sign (see No. **763**) ; *or*
- the geographical name of the place followed, if necessary, by any other appropriate indication.

783 (2) *Land mobile stations*

- a call sign (see Nos. **770** and **771**) ; *or*
- the identity of the vehicle or any other appropriate indication.

Section V. Special Provisions

784 § 26. (1) In the aeronautical mobile service, after communication has been established by means of the complete call sign, the aircraft station may use, if confusion is unlikely to arise, an abbreviated call sign or identification consisting of :

785 a) in radiotelegraphy, the first character and last two letters of the complete five-letter call sign ;

786 b) in radiotelephony :

- the first character of the complete five-letter call sign ; *or*
- the abbreviation of the name of the owner of the aircraft (company or individual) ; *or*
- the type of aircraft

followed by the last two letters of the complete five-letter call sign or by the last two characters of the registration mark.

787 (2) The provisions of Nos. **784**, **785** and **786** may be amplified or modified by agreement between administrations concerned.

- 788** § 27. The distinguishing signals allotted to ships for visual and aural signalling shall, in general, agree with the call signs of ship stations.

ARTICLE 20

Service Documents

- 789** § 1. The following documents shall be published by the Secretary General.

- 790** (I) *List 1. The International Frequency List.*

This list shall contain :

- 791** a) particulars of frequency assignments recorded in the Master International Frequency Register. These particulars shall include the data enumerated in Appendix 9 ;
- 792** b) the frequencies (e.g. 500 kc/s or 2 182 kc/s) prescribed by these Regulations for common use by certain services, including frequencies specified in Appendices 15, 17 and 18 ;
- 793** c) the allotments in the Allotment Plans included in Appendices 25 and 26.

- 794** An indication of the use of the frequencies and allotments in Nos. **792** and **793** shall be included in the entries concerned.

- 795** Frequency assignments in the International Frequency List shall be arranged in numerical ascending order of the frequencies assigned.

- 796** The International Frequency List above 28 Mc/s shall be in four separate parts as follows :

- 797** a) frequency assignments in bands between 28 and 50 Mc/s, excluding broadcasting stations ;

- 798** b) frequency assignments¹ in Region 1 in the bands between 50 and 40 000 Mc/s, and frequency assignments¹ to broadcasting stations in Region 1 in the bands between 28 and 50 Mc/s ;
- 799** c) frequency assignments in Region 2 in the bands between 50 and 40 000 Mc/s ;
- 800** d) frequency assignments in Region 3 in the bands between 50 and 40 000 Mc/s, and frequency assignments to broadcasting stations in Region 3 in the bands between 28 and 50 Mc/s.

801 (II) *List II. List of Fixed Stations Operating International Circuits.*

This list shall contain the fixed stations operating international circuits, the frequencies of which appear in List I.

802 (III) *List III. List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands below 26 100 kc/s.*

The list shall be published in two volumes :

- 803** a) *List III A. List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands below 5 950 kc/s.*
This list shall contain those broadcasting stations the frequency assignments of which are shown in List I.
- 804** b) *List III B. List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s.*
This list shall contain those broadcasting stations the frequency assignments of which are shown in the Annual High Frequency Broadcasting Frequency List, published each year in accordance with the provisions of Section V of Article 10.

798.1 ¹ In the case of television broadcasting stations in Region 1, separate entries shall be inserted for the carrier frequencies of the vision and sound channels.

805 (IV) *List IV. List of Coast Stations.*

There are annexed to this list a table and a chart showing the zones and hours of service of ships of the second category (see Appendix 12) and a table of inland telegraph rates, limitrophic rates, etc.

806 (V) *List V. List of Ship Stations.*

This list shall contain particulars of :

- a) ship stations fitted with radiotelegraph installations ;
- b) ship stations fitted with radiotelegraph and radio-telephone installations ;
- c) ship stations fitted with radiotelephone installations only of ships communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service other than those of their own nationality or making international voyages.

This list shall contain a table and a chart showing the zones and hours of service of ships of the second category (see Appendix 12).

807 (VI) *List VI. List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations.*

This list shall contain radio direction-finding stations and radiobeacon stations of the maritime radionavigation service, and include radiobeacons of the aeronautical radionavigation service reliable for maritime navigation, ocean-station vessels, direction-finder calibration stations as well as stations transmitting time signals, regular meteorological bulletins, notices to navigators, medical advice, standard frequencies, epidemiological bulletins and ursigrams. In this list, each class of station shall occupy a special section.

- 808** (VII) *List VII. Alphabetical List of Call Signs Assigned from the International Series to Stations Included in Lists I to VI.*

This list shall be published in two volumes :

- 809** a) *List VII A. Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile Service (Coast, Ship, Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations).*

This list shall be preceded by the Table of Allocation of International Call Signs Series given in Article 19 and a table of signals characterizing the emissions of radiobeacons used in the maritime mobile service.

- 810** b) *List VII B. Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations other than Amateur Stations, Experimental Stations and Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service.*

This list shall be preceded by the Table of Allocation of International Call Signs Series given in Article 19 and by a Table indicating the form of call signs assigned by each administration to its amateur and experimental stations.

- 811** (VIII) *List VIII. List of International Monitoring Stations.*

This list shall contain, in tabulated form, particulars of monitoring stations participating in international monitoring.

- 812** (IX) *Map of Coast Stations which are open to Public Correspondence or which Participate in the Port Operations Service.*

- 813** (X) *Chart in Colours showing Frequency Allocations as specified in Article 5.*

814 (XI) *Radiocommunication Statistics.*

815 § 2. (1) The Secretary General shall publish the amendments to be made in the documents listed in Nos. **790** to **814** inclusive. Once a month, administrations shall inform him, in the form shown for the lists themselves in Appendix 9, of the additions, modifications or deletions to be made in Lists IV, V and VI using for this purpose the appropriate symbols shown in Appendix 10. Furthermore, in order to make the necessary additions, modifications and deletions to Lists I, II and III, he shall use the data provided by the International Frequency Registration Board, obtained from the information received in application of the provisions of Articles 9 and 10. He shall make the requisite amendments to List VII by using the data he has received for Lists I to VI.

816 (2) For permanent changes affecting the operation of Radio-determination stations (List VI), see No. **1578**.

817 § 3. (1) New editions of the International Frequency List shall be published at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General, but not exceeding two years. This list shall be kept up to date by quarterly recapitulative supplements published in the same form as the list itself. New or modified entries made in the Master International Frequency Register after the publication of the latest recapitulative supplement and which appear in a new recapitulative supplement or in a new edition of the list, shall be indicated therein in an appropriate manner.

818 (2) The recapitulative supplements shall be divided into two sections as follows :

819 — Section A shall contain new entries and modifications of entries already listed in the International Frequency List.

820 — Section B shall contain entries in the International Frequency List which have been deleted in their entirety.

821 § 4. The List of Fixed Stations Operating International Circuits (List II) shall be republished at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General. The list shall be kept up to date by the publication of recapitulative supplements at intervals of three months.

- 822** § 5. (1) The List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands below 5 950 kc/s (List III A) shall be republished at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General. Recapitulative supplements shall be published every six months.
- 823** (2) The List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s (List III B) shall be republished each year without supplements.
- 824** § 6. The List of Coast Stations (List IV) shall be republished every three years and kept up to date by recapitulative supplements issued every six months.
- 825** § 7. The List of Ship Stations (List V) shall be republished each year without supplements.
- 826** § 8. The List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations (List VI) shall be republished at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General. Recapitulative supplements shall be published every six months.
- 827** § 9. (1) The Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations used by the Maritime Mobile Service (List VII A) shall be republished every two years and kept up to date by recapitulative supplements every three months.
- 828** (2) The Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations other than Amateur Stations, Experimental Stations and Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service (List VII B) shall be republished at intervals determined by the Secretary General, and kept up to date by recapitulative supplements issued every three months.
- 829** § 10. The List of International Monitoring Stations (List VIII) shall be published at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General. It shall be kept up to date by the publication of recapitulative supplements at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General.
- 830** § 11. The Radiocommunication Statistics shall be republished at intervals to be determined by the Secretary General.

831 § 12. (1) The forms in which the Lists I to VI inclusive, List VIII and the Radiocommunication Statistics are to be prepared are given in Appendix 9. Information concerning the use of these documents shall be given in the prefaces thereto. Each entry shall include the appropriate symbol, as shown in Appendix 10, to designate the category of station concerned. Additional symbols, where necessary, may be selected by the Secretary General, any such new symbols being notified by the Secretary General to administrations.

832 (2) In the service documents, the names of coast, radio direction-finding and radiobeacon stations are followed by the words:

833 — RADIO for coast stations ;

834 — GONIO for maritime radio direction-finding stations ;

835 — PHARE for maritime radiobeacon stations ;

836 — AEROPHARE for aeronautical radiobeacon stations.

837 § 13. For the purpose of the service documents, a country shall be understood to mean the territory within the limits of which the station is located ; a territory which does not have full responsibility for its international relations shall also be considered as a country for this purpose.

ARTICLE 21

Inspection of Mobile Stations

838 § 1. (1) The governments or appropriate administrations of countries which a mobile station visits, may require the production of the licence for examination. The operator of the mobile station, or the person responsible for the station, shall facilitate this examination. The licence shall be kept in such a way that it can be produced upon request. As far as possible, the licence, or a copy certified by the authority which has issued it, should be permanently exhibited in the station.

839 (2) The inspectors shall have in their possession an identity card or badge, issued by the competent authority, which they shall show on request of the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

840 (3) When the licence cannot be produced or when manifest irregularities are observed, governments or administrations may inspect the radio installations in order to satisfy themselves that these conform to the conditions imposed by these Regulations.

841 (4) In addition, inspectors have the right to require the production of the operators' certificates, but proof of professional knowledge may not be demanded.

842 § 2. (1) When a government or an administration has found it necessary to adopt the course indicated in No. **840**, or when the operators' certificates cannot be produced, the government or administration to which the mobile station is subject shall be so informed without delay. In addition, the procedure specified in Article 16 is followed when necessary.

843 (2) Before leaving, the inspector shall report the result of his inspection to the master, or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station. If any breach of the conditions imposed by these Regulations is observed, the inspector shall make this report in writing.

844 § 3. The Members and Associate Members of the Union undertake not to impose upon foreign mobile stations which are temporarily within their territorial waters or make a temporary stay in their territory, technical and operating conditions more severe than those contemplated in these Regulations. This undertaking in no way affects arrangements which are made under international agreements relating to maritime or air navigation, and which are therefore not covered by these Regulations.

CHAPTER VI

Personnel of Mobile Service Stations

ARTICLE 22

Authority of the Master

- 845** § 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.
- 846** § 2. The person holding this authority shall require that each operator comply with these Regulations and that the mobile station for which the operator is responsible is used, at all times, in accordance with these Regulations.
- 847** § 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 a radiotelegram, 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.

ARTICLE 23

Operators' Certificates for Ship and Aircraft Stations

Section I. General Provisions

- 848** § 1. (1) The service of every ship or aircraft radiotelegraph station shall be performed by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject.
- 849** (2) The service of every ship or aircraft radiotelephone station shall be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the station is so controlled, other persons besides the holder of the certificate may use the radiotelephone equipment.

850 (3) The service of automatic communication devices¹ installed in ship or aircraft stations shall be controlled by an operator holding a certificate issued or recognized by the government to which the station is subject. Provided the devices are so controlled, they may be used by other persons. If such devices require for their basic function the use of Morse code signals specified in the Telegraph Regulations, the service shall be performed by an operator holding a radiotelegraph certificate. However, this latter requirement does not apply to automatic devices which may use Morse code signals solely for identification purposes.

851 (4) Nevertheless, in the service of radiotelephone stations operating solely on frequencies above 30 Mc/s, each government shall decide for itself whether a certificate is necessary and, if so, shall define the conditions for obtaining it.

852 (5) The provisions of No. **851** shall not, however, apply to any ship or aircraft station working on frequencies assigned for international use.

853 § 2. (1) In the case of complete unavailability of the operator in the course of a sea passage, a flight or a journey, and solely as a temporary measure, the master or the person responsible for the station may authorize an operator holding a certificate issued by the government of another Member of the Union to perform the radiocommunication service.

854 (2) When it is necessary to employ a person without a certificate or an operator not holding an adequate certificate as a temporary operator, his performance as such must be limited solely to signals of distress, urgency and safety, messages relating thereto, messages relating directly to the safety of life, urgent messages relating to the movement of the ship and essential messages relating to the navigation and safe movement of the aircraft. Persons employed in these cases are bound by the provisions of No. **858** regarding the secrecy of correspondence.

850.1 ¹ The term "automatic communication devices" is intended to include such equipment as teleprinters, data transfer systems, etc.

855 (3) In all cases, such temporary operators must be replaced as soon as possible by operators holding the certificate prescribed in § 1 of this Article.

856 § 3. (1) Each administration shall take the necessary steps to prevent, to the maximum extent possible, the fraudulent use of certificates. For this purpose, such certificates shall bear the holder's signature and shall be authenticated by the issuing administration. Administrations may employ, if they wish, other means of identification such as photographs, fingerprints, etc.

857 (2) To facilitate verification of certificates, these may carry, if necessary, in addition to the text in the national language, a translation of this text in a working language of the Union.

858 § 4. Each administration shall take the necessary steps to place operators under the obligation to preserve the secrecy of correspondence as provided for in No. 728.

Section II. Classes and Categories of Certificates

859 § 5. (1) There are two classes of certificates, as well as a special certificate, for radiotelegraph operators.¹

860 (2) There are two categories of radiotelephone operators' certificates, general and restricted.¹

861 § 6 (1) The holder of a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate may carry out the service of any ship or aircraft radiotelephone station.

862 (2) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's general certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any ship or aircraft station.

863 (3) The holder of a radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any ship or aircraft

859.1 ¹ As regards the employment of operators holding the different certificates, see Article 24.

station, when working on frequencies of the maritime mobile service, provided that :

- the carrier power of the transmitter does not exceed 50 watts, or
- the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, with the stability of the frequencies maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified by Appendix 3, and the carrier power of the transmitter does not exceed 250 watts.

864 (4) Nevertheless, the holder of a radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate may carry out the radiotelephone service of any aircraft station operating on frequencies allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service, provided that :

- the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, and that the stability of the frequencies is maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified by Appendix 3.

865 (5) The radiotelegraph service of ships for which a radiotelegraph installation is not made compulsory by international agreements, as well as the radiotelephone service of ship stations and aircraft stations for which only a restricted radiotelephone operator's certificate is required, may be carried out by an operator holding a radiotelegraph operator's special certificate.

866 § 7. Exceptionally, the second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate as well as the radiotelegraph operator's special certificate may be limited exclusively to the radiotelegraph service. In such cases the certificate shall be suitably endorsed.

Section III. Conditions for the Issue of Operators' Certificates

- 867** § 8. (1) The conditions to be imposed for obtaining the various certificates are contained in the following paragraphs and represent the minimum requirements.
- 868** (2) Each administration is free to fix the number of examinations necessary to obtain each certificate.
- 869** § 9. (1) The administration which issues a certificate may, before authorizing an operator to carry out the service on board a ship or aircraft, require the fulfilment of other conditions (for example : experience with automatic communication devices ; further technical and professional knowledge relating particularly to navigation ; physical fitness ; for an operator of the aeronautical mobile service, the completion as an operator of a certain number of flying hours, etc.).
- 870** (2) Administrations should take whatever steps they consider necessary to ensure the continued proficiency of operators after prolonged absences from operational duties.

A. First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate

- 871** § 10. The first class certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below :
- 872** a) Knowledge both of the general principles of electricity and of the theory of radio, knowledge of the adjustment and practical working of various types of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone apparatus used in the mobile service, including apparatus used for radio direction-finding and the taking of direction-finding bearings, as well as a general knowledge of the principles of operation of other apparatus generally used for radionavigation.
- 873** b) Theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation and maintenance of apparatus, such as motor-generators, storage batteries, etc., used in the operation

and adjustment of the radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus mentioned in No. 872.

- 874** c) Practical knowledge necessary to repair, with the means available on board, damage which may occur to the radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus during a voyage.
- 875** d) Ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear, in the Morse code, code groups (mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks), at a speed of twenty groups a minute, and a plain language text at a speed of twenty-five words a minute. Each code group shall comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The average word of the text in plain language shall contain five characters. The duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall be, as a rule, five minutes.
- 876** e) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone.
- 877** f) Detailed knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relating to charges for radiocommunications, knowledge of the provisions of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relate to radio, and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the aeronautical fixed, mobile, and radio-navigation services. In the latter case, the certificate states that the holder has successfully passed the tests relating to these special provisions.
- 878** g) A sufficient knowledge of world geography, especially the principal shipping and air routes and the most important telecommunication routes.

- 879** *h)* Sufficient knowledge of one of the working languages of the Union. Candidates should be able to express themselves satisfactorily in that language, both orally and in writing. Each administration shall decide for itself the language or languages required.

B. Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate

880 § 11. The second class certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below :

- 881** *a)* Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of electricity and of radio, knowledge of the adjustment and practical working of the various types of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone apparatus used in the mobile service, including apparatus used for radio direction-finding and the taking of direction-finding bearings, as well as elementary knowledge of the principles of operation of other apparatus in general use for radionavigation.
- 882** *b)* Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of the operation and maintenance of apparatus, such as motor-generators, storage batteries, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus mentioned in No. **881**.
- 883** *c)* Practical knowledge sufficient for effecting repairs in the case of minor damage which may occur to the radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and radio direction-finding apparatus during a voyage.
- 884** *d)* Ability to send correctly by hand and to receive correctly by ear in the Morse code, code groups (mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks) at a speed of sixteen groups a minute, and a plain language text at a speed of twenty words a minute. Each code group

shall comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The average word of the text in plain language shall contain five characters. The duration of each test of sending and of receiving shall, as a rule, be five minutes.

- 885** e) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone, except in the case provided for in No. **866**.
- 886** f) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to radio-communications, knowledge of the documents relating to charges for radiocommunications, knowledge of the provisions of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relate to radio, and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the aeronautical fixed, mobile, and radio-navigation services. In the latter case, the certificate states that the holder has successfully passed the tests relating to these special provisions.
- 887** g) A sufficient knowledge of world geography, especially the principal shipping and air routes and the most important telecommunication routes.
- 888** h) If necessary, an elementary knowledge of one of the working languages of the Union. Candidates should be able to express themselves satisfactorily in that language, both orally and in writing. Each administration shall decide for itself the language or languages required.

C. Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate

- 889** § 12. (1) The radiotelegraph operator's special certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and professional qualifications enumerated below :
- 890** a) Ability to send correctly by hand and receive correctly by ear in the Morse code, code groups (mixed letters,

figures, and punctuation marks) at a speed of sixteen groups a minute, and a plain language text at a speed of twenty words a minute. Each code group shall comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The average word of the text in plain language shall contain five characters.

- 891 b) Knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radiotelegraph apparatus.
- 892 c) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelegraph communications and specifically of that part of those Regulations relating to safety of life at sea.
- 893 (2) Each administration concerned shall fix the other conditions for obtaining this certificate. However, except as provided for in No. 866, the conditions specified in Nos. 899, 900, 901 and 902 or 903, as the case may be, shall be satisfied.

D. Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate

- 894 § 13. The general radiotelephone operator's certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and professional qualifications enumerated below (see also No. 861):
- 895 a) A knowledge of the elementary principles of radiotelephony.
- 896 b) Detailed knowledge of the practical operation and adjustment of radiotelephone apparatus.
- 897 c) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone.
- 898 d) Detailed knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and specifically of that part of those Regulations relating to the safety of life.

899 § 14. (1) The restricted radiotelephone operator's certificate is issued to candidates who have given proof of the knowledge and professional qualifications enumerated below :

900 a) Practical knowledge of radiotelephone operation and procedure.

901 b) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone.

902 c) General knowledge of the Regulations applying to radiotelephone communications and specifically of that part of those Regulations relating to the safety of life.

903 (2) For ship radiotelephone stations where the carrier power of the transmitter does not exceed 100 watts and for aircraft radiotelephone stations operating on frequencies allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service, each administration may itself fix the conditions for obtaining a restricted radiotelephone operator's certificate, provided that the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, excluding all manual adjustment of frequency determining elements, and that the stability of the frequencies is maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified in Appendix 3. However, in fixing the conditions, administrations shall ensure that the operator has an adequate knowledge of radiotelephone operation and procedure particularly as far as distress, urgency and safety are concerned. This in no way contravenes the provisions of No. **906**.

904 (3) Administrations in Region 1 do not issue certificates under No. **903**.

905 § 15. A radiotelephone operator's certificate shall show whether it is a general certificate or a restricted certificate and, in the latter case, if it has been issued in conformity with the provisions of No. **903**.

906 § 16. In order to meet special needs, special agreements between administrations may fix the conditions to be fulfilled in

order to obtain a radiotelephone operator's certificate, intended to be used in radiotelephone stations complying with certain technical conditions and certain operating conditions. These agreements, if made, shall be on the condition that harmful interference to international services shall not result therefrom. These conditions and agreements shall be mentioned in the certificates issued to such operators.

Section IV. Qualifying Service

907 § 17. (1) An operator holding a first class radiotelegraph certificate is authorized to embark as chief operator of a ship station of the third category (see No. **932**).

908 (2) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the second category (see No. **931**), an operator holding a first class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall have had at least six months' experience as operator on board ship or in a coast station.

909 (3) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the first category (see No. **930**), an operator holding a first class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall have had at least one year's experience as operator on board ship or in a coast station.

910 § 18. (1) An operator holding a second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate is authorized to embark as chief operator of a ship station of the third category (see No. **932**).

911 (2) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the second category (see No. **931**), an operator holding a second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate shall have had at least six months' experience as an operator on board ship.

ARTICLE 24

Class and Minimum Number of Operators for Ship and Aircraft Stations

912 § 1. In the public correspondence service, 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.

- 913** § 2. The personnel of these stations shall, having regard to the provisions of Article 23, include at least :
- 914** a) ship stations of the first category : one operator holding a first class radiotelegraph operator's certificate ;
 - 915** b) ship stations of the second category : one operator holding a first or second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate ;
 - 916** c) ship stations of the third category, except in the case provided for in No. **917** : one operator holding a first or a second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate ;
 - 917** 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 ;
 - 918** e) ship stations equipped with a radiotelephone installation : one operator holding either a radiotelephone operator's certificate or a radiotelegraph operator's certificate ;
 - 919** f) aircraft stations except in the cases provided for in No. **920** : 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 ;
 - 920** 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 or a radiotelegraph operator's certificate according to the internal regulations of the governments to which the stations are subject ¹.

920.1 ¹ See also Nos. **899** to **904** inclusive.

ARTICLE 25

**Working Hours of Stations in the Maritime and
Aeronautical Mobile Services****Section I. Preamble**

- 921** § 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 shall have an accurate clock correctly regulated to Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.).
- 922** § 2. Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) (reckoned from 0001 to 2400 hours beginning at midnight) shall 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; this same provision will apply, as far as possible, to other ships.

Section II. Coast Stations

- 923** § 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.
- 924** (2) These hours of service shall be notified to the Secretary General who shall publish them in the List of Coast Stations.
- 925** § 4. Coast stations whose service is not continuous shall not close before :
- 926** a) finishing all operations resulting from a distress call, urgency or safety signal ;

- 927** *b)* exchanging all traffic originating in or destined for mobile stations which are situated within their service area and have indicated their presence before the actual cessation of work.

Section III. Aeronautical Stations

- 928** § 5. The service of an aeronautical station shall be continuous throughout the period during which it bears responsibility for the radiocommunication service to aircraft in flight.

Section IV. Ship Stations

- 929** § 6. (1) For the international public correspondence service, ship radiotelegraph stations are divided into three categories :

- 930** — Stations of the first category : these stations maintain a continuous service.
- 931** — Stations of the second category : these stations maintain a service of limited duration as indicated in Nos. **934** and **935**.
- 932** — Stations of the third category : these stations maintain a service the duration of which is either shorter than that of stations of the second category, or is not fixed by these Regulations.

- 933** (2) Each administration shall itself determine the rules under which ship radiotelegraph stations subject to it are to be placed in one or the other of the above three categories.

- 934** § 7. (1) Ship stations of the second category shall provide service at least during the hours fixed by Appendix 12. These hours shall be mentioned in the licence.

- 935** (2) In case of short voyages, these stations shall provide service during the hours fixed by the administrations to which they are subject.

- 936** § 8. When practicable, the hours of service of ship stations of the third category should be mentioned in the List of Ship Stations.
- 937** § 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 12.
- 938** § 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.
- 939** § 11. (1) Ship stations whose service is not continuous shall not close before :
- 940** *a)* finishing all operations resulting from a distress call, urgency or safety signal ;
- 941** *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.
- 942** (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.
- 943** § 12. (1) Any mobile station arriving in port, and whose service is therefore about to close, shall :

- 944** a) notify accordingly the nearest coast station and, if appropriate, the other coast stations with which it generally communicates ;
- 945** b) not close until after the disposal of traffic on hand, unless this conflicts with the regulations in force in the country of the port of call.
- 946** (2) Upon departure from port the ship station shall 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.

Section V. Aircraft Stations

- 947** § 13. For the international public correspondence service, aircraft stations constitute a single category. The duration of the service of such stations is not fixed by these Regulations.

ARTICLE 26

Personnel of Coast and Aeronautical Stations

- 948** Administrations shall ensure that the staff on duty in coast and aeronautical stations shall be adequately qualified to operate the stations efficiently.

CHAPTER VII

Working Conditions in the Mobile Services

ARTICLE 27

Aircraft and Aeronautical Stations

- 949** § 1. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the aeronautical mobile service may be regulated by special agreements between governments concerned (see Article 43 of the Convention).
- 950** § 2. In the absence of special agreements, the provisions of these Regulations concerning the exchanging of and accounting for public correspondence shall be applicable to stations in the aeronautical mobile service.
- 951** § 3. (1) Aircraft stations may communicate with stations of the maritime mobile service. They shall then conform to those provisions of these Regulations which relate to the maritime mobile service.
- 952** (2) For this purpose aircraft stations should use the frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service. However, having regard to interference which may be caused by aircraft stations at high altitudes, maritime mobile frequencies in the bands above 30 Mc/s shall not be used by aircraft stations in any specific area without the prior agreement of all the administrations of the area in which interference is likely to be caused. In particular, aircraft stations operating in Region 1 should not use frequencies in the bands above 30 Mc/s allocated to the maritime mobile service by virtue of any agreement between administrations in that Region.
- 953** (3) However, the frequencies 156-30 Mc/s and 156-80 Mc/s may be used by aircraft stations for safety purposes only.
- 954** (4) Aircraft stations when handling public correspondence with stations of the maritime mobile service shall comply with all

the provisions applicable to the handling of public correspondence in the maritime mobile service (see particularly Articles 37 to 40).

ARTICLE 28

Conditions to be Observed by Mobile Stations

Section I. General Provisions

- 955** § 1. (1) Mobile stations shall be established in such a way as to conform to the provisions of Chapter II as regards frequencies and classes of emission.
- 956** (2) For the use of class B emissions by mobile stations see No. **677**.
- 957** § 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.
- 958** § 3. The energy radiated by receiving apparatus shall be reduced to the lowest possible value and shall not cause harmful interference to other stations.
- 959** § 4. 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 stations which are operating in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.
- 960** § 5. (1) Changes of frequency in the sending and receiving apparatus of any mobile station shall be capable of being made as rapidly as possible.
- 961** (2) Installations of any mobile station shall be capable, once communication is established, of changing from transmission to reception and vice versa in as short a time as possible.
- 962** § 6. The operation of a broadcasting service (see No. **28**) by mobile stations at sea and over the sea is prohibited.

963 § 7. Mobile stations other than survival craft stations shall be provided with the documents enumerated in the appropriate section of Appendix 11.

964 § 8. When any ship station transmitter itself cannot be controlled in such a way that its frequency satisfies the tolerance specified in Appendix 3, the ship station shall be provided with a device, having a precision equal to at least one-half of this tolerance, for measuring the frequency of the emission.

Section II. Special Provisions regarding Safety

965 § 9. (1) The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea prescribes which ships and which of their survival craft shall be fitted with radio equipment and which ships shall carry portable radio equipment for use in survival craft. It also prescribes the requirements which shall be complied with by such installations.

966 (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.

967 § 10. The applicable provisions of the present Regulations shall, however, be observed in the use of all such installations.

968 § 11. (1) Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

969 (2) For these purposes only, they may use the aeronautical emergency frequency 121.5 Mc/s using class A3 emissions. They shall then comply with any special arrangements between the governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile service is regulated.

Section III. Ship Stations using Radiotelegraphy

- 970** § 12. Ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus intended to be used for normal traffic shall be provided with devices permitting change-over from transmission to reception and vice versa without manual switching. In addition these stations should be able to listen on the reception frequency during the course of periods of transmission.

Bands between 110 and 160 kc/s

- 971** § 13. 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 shall provide, in addition to the frequency 143 kc/s, at least two frequencies selected within these bands.

Bands between 405 and 535 kc/s

- 972** § 14. Transmitters used in ship stations working in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s shall be provided with devices readily permitting a material reduction of power.

- 973** § 15. All ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s shall be able to :

- 974** a) send and receive class A2 emissions on 500 kc/s ;
- 975** b) send, in addition, class A1 and A2 emissions on at least two working frequencies ;
- 976** c) receive, in addition, class A1 and A2 emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.

- 977** § 16. The provisions of Nos. **975** and **976** do not apply to apparatus provided solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes.

Bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s

- 978** § 17. In Regions 2 and 3, any radiotelegraph station installed on board a ship which uses frequencies in the band 2088.5-2093.5 kc/s for call and reply shall be provided with at least one other frequency in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s.

Bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s

- 979** § 18. In ship stations, all apparatus using class A1 emissions on frequencies in the authorized bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s shall satisfy the following conditions :
- 980** a) in each of the bands necessary to carry on the station's service, it shall have at least two working frequencies in addition to one in the calling band (see Nos. **1193** and **1198**) ;
- 981** b) changes of frequency in transmitting apparatus shall be effected within five seconds if the frequencies are in the same band and within fifteen seconds if the frequencies are in different bands ;
- 982** c) in the matter of frequency changing, receiving apparatus shall be capable of a performance equal to that of the transmitting apparatus.

Section IV. Ship Stations using Radiotelephony*Bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s*

- 983** § 19. All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s shall be able to :
- 984** a) send and receive class A3 emissions on 2 182 kc/s ;
- 985** b) send, in addition, class A3 emissions on at least two working frequencies ;¹

985.1 ¹ In certain areas, administrations may reduce this requirement to one working frequency.

- 986** c) receive, in addition, class A3 emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.
- 987** § 20. The provisions of Nos. **985** and **986** do not apply to apparatus provided solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes.

Bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s

- 988** § 21. All ship stations equipped with radiotelephony to work in the authorized bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s (see No. **287** and Appendix 18) shall be able to send and receive Class F3 emissions on:
- 989** a) the calling and safety frequency 156.80 Mc/s ;
- 990** b) the primary intership frequency 156.30 Mc/s ; and
- 991** c) all the frequencies necessary for their service.

Section V. Aircraft Stations

- 992** § 22. (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 shall be capable of transmitting and receiving on the frequency 500 kc/s, preferably class A2 emissions, or, on the frequency 2 182 kc/s, class A3 emissions.
- 993** (2) Aircraft stations, when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service on frequencies allocated to that service, shall comply as far as possible with the provisions of this Article.

Section VI. Survival Craft Stations

994 § 23. Equipment provided for use in survival craft stations shall, if capable of operating on any frequency :

995 — *in the bands between 405 and 535 kc/s*, be able to transmit on 500 kc/s using class A2 emissions, but see No. **677**. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands, it shall be able to receive class A2 emissions on 500 kc/s ;

996 — *in the bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s*, be able to transmit on 2 182 kc/s using class A3 emissions. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands, it shall be able to receive class A3 emissions on 2 182 kc/s ;

997 — *in the bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s*, be able to transmit on 8 364 kc/s using class A2 emissions. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands, it shall be able to receive class A1 and A2 emissions throughout the band 8 320 to 8 745 kc/s ;

998 — *in the bands between 118 and 132 Mc/s*, be able to transmit on 121.5 Mc/s, preferably using amplitude modulated emission. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands, it shall be able to receive class A3 emissions on 121.5 Mc/s ;

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

ARTICLE 29

**General Radiotelegraph Procedure
in the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile Services****Section I. General Provisions**

1000 § 1. (1) In the maritime mobile and aeronautical mobile services the procedure detailed in this Article is obligatory, except in cases of distress, urgency or safety, to which the provisions of Article 36 are applicable.

1001 (2) However, in the aeronautical mobile service the procedure specified in Sections III, IV and V of the present Article is applicable only in the absence of special arrangements to the contrary concluded between the governments concerned.

1002 (3) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service shall use the procedure specified in this Article.

1003 § 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.

1004 § 3. (1) In order to facilitate radiocommunications, stations of the mobile service shall use the service abbreviations given in Appendix 13.

1005 (2) In the maritime mobile service, only the service abbreviations given in Appendix 13 are to be used.

Section II. Preliminary Operations

1006 § 4. In areas where traffic is congested, ship stations shall take into account the provisions of No. **1115**.

1007 § 5. (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 communications in progress.

1008 (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 :

1009 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 or aeronautical station.

1010 b) The mobile station whose emission causes interference to communications already in progress between mobile stations shall cease sending at the first request of one of the other stations.

1011 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

Method of Calling

1012 § 6. (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.

1013 (2) However, in the bands between 4 000 and 27 500 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 shall 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; thereafter it shall not be repeated until an interval of fifteen minutes has elapsed.

Frequency to be used for Calling and for Preparatory Signals

1014 § 7. (1) For making the call and for transmitting preparatory signals, the calling station shall use a frequency on which the station called keeps watch.

1015 (2) A ship station calling a coast station in any of the frequency bands allocated to the maritime mobile service between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s shall use a frequency in the calling band specially reserved for this purpose.

Indication of the Frequency to be used for Traffic

1016 § 8. (1) The call, as described in Nos. **1012** and **1013**, 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.

1017 (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 :

1018 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 ;

1019 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.

Indication of the Number of Radiotelegrams or of Transmission in Series

- 1020** § 9. (1) When the calling station has more than one radiotelegram to transmit to the station called, the above-mentioned preparatory signals shall be followed by the service abbreviation and the figure giving the number of such radiotelegrams.
- 1021** (2) Moreover, when the calling station wishes to send its radiotelegrams in series, it shall indicate this by adding the service abbreviation for requesting the consent of the station called.

Form of Reply to Calls

- 1022** § 10. The reply to calls consists of :
- the call sign of the calling station, not more than three times ;
 - the word DE ;
 - the call sign of the station called.

Frequency for Reply

- 1023** § 11. (1) For transmitting the reply to calls and to preparatory signals, the station called shall use the frequency on which the calling station keeps watch, unless the calling station has specified a frequency for the reply.
- 1024** (2) As an exception to this rule :
- 1025** a) When a mobile station calls a coast station on 143 kc/s, the coast station shall transmit the reply to the call on its normal working frequency in the bands between 90 and 160 kc/s, as indicated in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations.
- 1026** b) When a mobile station calls a coast station in one of the bands authorized for radiotelegraphy between 4 000 and 27 500 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 Stations.

Agreement on the Frequency to be used for Traffic

1027 § 12. (1) If the station called is in agreement with the calling station, it shall transmit :

1028 a) the reply to the call ;

1029 b) the service abbreviation indicating that from that moment onwards it will listen on the working frequency announced by the calling station ;

1030 c) if necessary, the indications referred to in No. **1038** ;

1031 d) the letter K if the station called is ready to receive the traffic of the calling station ;

1032 e) if useful, the service abbreviation and figure indicating the strength and/or intelligibility of the signals received (see Appendix 13).

1033 (2) If the station called is not in agreement with the calling station on the working frequency to be used, it shall transmit :

1034 a) the reply to the call ;

1035 b) the service abbreviation indicating the working frequency to be used by the calling station and, if necessary, the class of emission ;

1036 c) if necessary, the indications specified in No. **1038**.

1037 (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.

Reply to the Request for Transmission by Series

1038 § 13. The station called, in replying to a calling station which has proposed to transmit its radiotelegrams by series (see No. **1021**), 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.

Difficulties in Reception

1039 § 14 (1) If the station called is unable to accept traffic immediately, it shall reply to the call as indicated in Nos. **1027** to **1032**, 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.

1040 (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.

Section IV. Forwarding (Routing) of Traffic*Traffic Frequency*

1041 § 15. (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.

1042 (2) In addition to its normal working frequency, printed in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations, a coast station may use one or more supplementary frequencies in the same band, in accordance with the provisions of Article 32.

1043 (3) The use of frequencies reserved for calling shall be forbidden for traffic, except distress traffic (see Article 32).

1044 (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, 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.

1045 (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

1046 § 16. (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.

1047 (2) A series of numbers which has begun in radiotelegraphy should be continued in radiotelephony and vice versa.

Long Radiotelegrams

1048 § 17. (1) 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.

1049 (2) 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 fifty words in the case of plain language and twenty words or groups if secret language is used.

1050 (3) 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 shall be continued.

Suspension of Traffic

- 1051** § 18. 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.

Section V. End of Traffic and Work

Signal for the End of Transmission

- 1052** § 19. (1) The transmission of a radiotelegram shall be terminated by the signal $\cdot - \cdot - \cdot$ (end of transmission), followed by the letter K.
- 1053** (2) In the case of transmission by series, the end of each radiotelegram shall be indicated by the signal $\cdot - \cdot - \cdot$ (end of transmission) and the end of the series by the letter K.

Acknowledgment of Receipt

- 1054** § 20. (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 of the sending station ;
 - the word DE ;
 - the call sign of the receiving station ;
 - the letter R followed by the number of the radiotelegram ;
- or*
- the letter R followed by the number of the last radiotelegram of a series.

- 1055** (2) The acknowledgment of receipt shall be transmitted by the receiving station on the traffic frequency (see Nos. **1041** and **1042**).

End of Work

- 1056** § 21. (1) The end of work between two stations shall be indicated by each of them by means of the signal $- - - - -$ (end of work).

- 1057** (2) 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.

Section VI. Control of Working

- 1058** § 22. The provisions of this section are not applicable in cases of distress, urgency or safety (see No. **1000**).
- 1059** § 23. 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.
- 1060** § 24. In communication between mobile stations, the station called shall control the working in the manner indicated in No. **1059**. However, if a land station finds it necessary to intervene, these stations shall comply with the instructions given by the land station.

Section VII. Tests

- 1061** § 25. 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.
- 1062** § 26. 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.

ARTICLE 30

Calls by Radiotelegraphy

- 1063** § 1. (1) The provisions of this Article are not applicable to the aeronautical mobile service when special agreements exist between the governments concerned.
- 1064** (2) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service shall use the procedure specified in this Article.
- 1065** § 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.
- 1066** (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.
- 1067** § 3. (1) In addition, each coast station shall, 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.
- 1068** (2) Continuous or frequently repeated emissions of its call sign or of the enquiry signal CQ by a coast station should be avoided (see No. 693).
- 1069** (3) Coast stations shall transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequencies in the appropriate bands.
- 1070** (4) 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 ;
- the 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.

- 1071** (5) The provisions of No. **1070** are obligatory when 500 kc/s is used.
- 1072** (6) They do not apply when frequencies in the bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s are used.
- 1073** (7) The hours at which coast stations transmit their traffic lists and the frequencies and classes of emission which they use for this purpose shall be stated in the List of Coast Stations.
- 1074** (8) 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 shall reply as soon as they can do so.
- 1075** (9) 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.
- 1076** § 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. **1496**) 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.
- 1077** § 5. (1) When a station called does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, the calling shall cease and shall not be renewed until after an interval of fifteen minutes.

1078 (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.

1079 (3) Before renewing the call, the calling station shall ascertain that the station called is not in communication with another station.

1080 (4) If there is no reason to believe that harmful interference will be caused to other communications in progress, the provisions of Nos. **1077** and **1078** 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.

1081 § 6. Mobile stations shall not radiate a carrier wave between calls.

1082 § 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.

1083 § 8. (1) The land station may, by means of the abbreviation TR, ask the mobile station to furnish it with the following information :

1084 a) position and, whenever possible, course and speed ;

1085 b) next port of call.

1086 (2) The information referred to in Nos. **1083** and **1085**, preceded by the abbreviation TR, should be furnished by mobile stations, without prior request from the coast station, whenever such a measure seems appropriate.

1087 (3) The information referred to in Nos. **1083** to **1086** is furnished on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

ARTICLE 31

Radiotelegraphic Call to Several Stations

1088 § 1. Two types of calling signal "to all stations" are recognized :

1089 a) call CQ followed by the letter K
(see Nos. **1091** and **1092**) ;

1090 b) call CQ not followed by the letter K
(see No. **1093**).

1091 § 2. Stations desiring to enter into communication with stations of the mobile service without, however, knowing the names of any such stations within their service area may use the enquiry signal CQ in place of the call sign of the station called in the calling formula, the call being followed by the letter K (general call to all stations in the mobile service with request for reply).

1092 § 3. In the maritime mobile service, in regions where traffic is congested, the use of the call CQ followed by the letter K is forbidden. As an exception it may be used with signals denoting urgency.

1093 § 4. The call CQ not followed by the letter K (general call to all stations without request for reply) is used before the transmission of information of any kind intended to be read or used by anyone who can intercept it.

1094 § 5. The call CP followed by two or more call signs or by a code word (call to certain receiving stations without request for reply) is used only for the transmission of information of any nature intended to be read or used by the persons authorized.

ARTICLE 32

Use of Frequencies for Radiotelegraphy in the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Mobile Services**Section I. Bands between 90 and 160 kc/s***A. Call and Reply*

1095 § 1. (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.

1096 (2) Apart from 143 kc/s, the use of any frequency between 140 and 146 kc/s is forbidden.

1097 § 2. 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.

B. Traffic

1098 § 3. (1) The following rules shall be observed by stations of the maritime mobile service using class A1 or F1 emissions in the bands between 90 and 160 kc/s :

1099 (2) *a*) Each coast station shall keep watch on 143 kc/s unless the List of Coast Stations provides otherwise.

1100 *b*) The coast station shall transmit its traffic on the working frequency or frequencies specially assigned to it.

1101 *c*) When a ship station desires to establish communication with another station of the maritime mobile service, it shall use 143 kc/s, unless the List of Coast Stations provides otherwise.

1102 *d*) This frequency shall be used exclusively :
— for individual calls and replies to such calls ;
— for the transmission of signals preparatory to traffic.

1103 (3) A ship station after establishing communication with another station of the maritime mobile service on the general calling frequency 143 kc/s shall, so far as practicable, transmit its traffic on

some other frequency in the authorized bands, taking care not to disturb the work in progress at another station.

1104 § 4. (1) As a general rule, any ship station working in the bands between 110 and 160 kc/s, when it is not engaged in communication with other stations of the maritime mobile service, shall, during its hours of service, keep watch every hour on 143 kc/s for five minutes beginning at x h. 35, Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.).

1105 (2) The frequency 143 kc/s may be used for individual calls, preferably during the period indicated in No. **1104**.

Section II. Bands between 405 and 535 kc/s

1106 § 5. The provisions of this Section are also applicable to aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service.

A. Distress

1107 § 6. (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. **1122**).

1108 (2) However, ship and aircraft stations which cannot transmit on 500 kc/s should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.

1109 (3) In addition, 500 kc/s may be used only :

- 1110** a) for call and reply (see Nos. **1114** and **1116**) ;
- 1111** b) by coast stations to announce the transmission of their traffic lists under the conditions provided for in No. **1071**.
- 1112** (4) Apart from the transmissions authorized on 500 kc/s, and taking account of No. **1115**, all transmissions on the frequencies included between 490 and 510 kc/s are forbidden.
- 1113** (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.

B. Call and Reply

- 1114** § 7. (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.
- 1115** (2) However, in order to reduce interference in regions of heavy traffic, administrations may consider the requirements of No. **1114** 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.
- 1116** § 8. (1) The frequency for replying to a call sent on the general calling frequency (see No. **1114**) is 500 kc/s, except where the calling station specifies the frequency on which it will listen for the reply (see No. **1023**).
- 1117** (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. **1023**).

C. Traffic

1118 § 9. (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 List of Coast Stations, is the normal working frequency of the station.

1119 (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 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 II.

1120 (3) The working frequencies of coast stations shall be chosen so as to avoid interference with neighbouring stations.

1121 (4) In regions of heavy traffic, coast stations should use class A1 emissions on their working frequencies.

1122 § 10. As an exception to the provisions of Nos. **1107**, **1109**, **1110** and **1111** and on condition that signals of distress, urgency and safety, and calls and replies are not interfered with, 500 kc/s may be used¹ outside regions of heavy traffic for direction-finding but with discretion.

1123 § 11. (1) Ship stations employing class A1 or A2 emissions in the authorized bands between 405 and 535 kc/s shall use working frequencies chosen from the following: 425, 454, 468 and 480 kc/s,

1122.1 ¹ Furthermore, subject to the conditions specified in No. **1122**, 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.

except as permitted by No. 418. In addition, ship stations may use 512 kc/s in Regions 1 and 3, and 448 kc/s in Region 2.

1124 (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.

1125 (3) In Regions 1 and 3 the frequency 512 kc/s may be used by ship stations as a supplementary calling frequency when 500 kc/s is being used for distress.

1126 (4) During these periods coast stations may :

1127 a) use 512 kc/s as a supplementary frequency for call and reply, *or*

1128 b) make use of other arrangements for call and reply which shall have been specified in the List of Coast Stations.

1129 (5) 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.

D. Watch

1130 § 12. (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.

1131 (2) During the periods mentioned above, except for the emissions provided for in Article 36 :

- 1132** a) transmissions shall cease in the bands between 485 and 515 kc/s ;
- 1133** 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. 1130.
- 1134** § 13. (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.
- 1135** (2) These stations, while observing the requirements of No. 1130, are authorized to relinquish this watch only when they are engaged in communications on other frequencies.
- 1136** (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 List of Coast Stations.

Section III. Bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s

- 1137** § 14. 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 radio-telegraph band (see Section V).

- 1138** § 15. In Region 2, the frequencies in the band 2 070 to 2 080 kc/s are assigned to ship stations using wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems. The provisions of No. 1146 are applicable.

Section IV. Additional Provisions Applicable in Region 3 only

- 1139** § 16. (1) The band 2 088.5-2 093.5 kc/s is the calling band 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.
- 1140** (2) Frequencies in the band 2 088.5-2 093.5 kc/s may be used for calls and replies.
- 1141** (3) Each coast station using the calling band 2 088.5-2 093.5 kc/s shall, as far as possible, maintain watch on this band during its working hours.
- 1142** (4) Coast stations which use frequencies in the band 2 088.5-2 093.5 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 service of radiotelegraphy is authorized.
- 1143** (5) One of these frequencies is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations to indicate that it is the normal working frequency of the station. Supplementary frequencies, if any, are shown in ordinary type.
- 1144** (6) Working frequencies of coast stations shall be chosen in such a manner as to avoid interference with other stations.

Section V. Bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s

A. General Provisions

- 1145** § 17. (1) Mobile radiotelegraph stations equipped to operate in the bands specified in Nos. 1174, 1192 and 1196 shall employ only class A1 emission. However, other classes of emission are not

precluded from the bands specified in No. 1192 provided that such emission can be contained within the normal working channels indicated in Section A of Appendix 15. Survival craft stations may use class A2 emissions in these bands (see Nos. 994 and 997).

- 1146** (2) Mobile stations equipped to operate in the frequency bands authorized to ships for wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems may use any class of emissions provided that such emissions can be contained within the wide-band channels indicated in Section A of Appendix 15. However, manual Morse and telephony are excluded.
- 1147** (3) Coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile exclusive bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s shall not use Type 2 transmissions.
- 1148** (4) Coast radiotelegraph stations operating in the maritime mobile exclusive bands between 4 000 and 27 500 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

- 1149** § 18. (1) Each of the bands reserved for ship radiotelegraph stations, except for the band 25 070-25 110 kc/s, shall be divided into four parts, beginning at the low frequency end :
- 1150** a) a band of working frequencies for ship stations using wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems ;
- 1151** b) a band of working frequencies for the use of high traffic ship stations ;

- 1152** c) a band of calling frequencies for the use of all ship and aircraft stations entering into communication with stations of the maritime mobile service ;
- 1153** d) a band of working frequencies for the use of low traffic ship stations.
- 1154** (2) The band 25 070-25 110 kc/s, allocated to ship radiotelegraph stations, consists solely of working frequencies which may be assigned to ships of all kinds.
- 1155** § 19. 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.
- 1156** § 20. (1) 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. **1151**).
- 1157** (2) Stations installed on ships other than those mentioned in No. **1156** shall use the low traffic band (see No. **1153**).
- 1158** (3) The arrangement of the frequencies in the ship radiotelegraph bands is illustrated graphically in Section A of Appendix 15.
- 1159** § 21. 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 27 500 kc/s. When using these frequencies, aircraft stations shall comply with the provisions of this Section.

B. Call and Reply

- 1160** § 22. (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. **1174**.

1161 (2) Frequencies in the calling bands are assigned to each mobile station in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **1175** to **1179** inclusive.

1162 § 23. 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 intelligibility of such signals are useful as a guide to propagational conditions and indicate which is the preferable band for calling.

1163 § 24. (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 Stations (see No. **1173**).

1164 (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 List of Coast Stations (see Nos **1067** and **1069**).

1165 § 25. Unless the calling station specifies otherwise, the frequency for reply to a call made in any maritime mobile band is as follows :

1166 a) for a mobile station, its assigned calling frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station ;

1167 b) for a coast station, its normal working frequency in the same band as that used by the calling station.

1168 § 26. 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 Stations.

C. Traffic

1169 § 27. (1) A mobile station, after establishing communication on a calling frequency (see No. **1160**) shall change 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.

1170 (2) Working frequencies shall be assigned to mobile stations in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **1180** to **1200** inclusive.

1171 § 28. (1) A coast station shall transmit its traffic on its normal working frequency or on other working frequencies assigned to it.

1172 (2) Countries which share a channel in one of the exclusive maritime mobile bands between 4 000 and 27 500 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.

1173 (3) Working frequencies assigned to coast stations using the bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s are included within the following band 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 (see No. **453.1**)

*D. Assignment of Frequencies to Mobile Stations***1. Calling Frequencies of Ship Stations**

1174 § 29. (1) The calling frequencies assigned to ship stations are included within the following band 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

1175 (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 Section A of Appendix 15.

1176 (3) In each of the other maritime mobile service bands between 4 000 and 18 000 kc/s, the calling frequencies shall be in harmonic relationship with those in the band 4 177 to 4 187 kc/s. In the band 22 220 to 22 270 kc/s, the preferable spacing of calling frequencies is 5 kc/s.

1177 § 30. 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. 1175. 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.

1178 § 31. (1) The centre calling frequency in each of the calling bands indicated in No. 1174 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.

1179 (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 27 500 kc/s, and if they desire to establish with stations of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services communications relating to search and rescue operations.

2. Working Frequencies of Mobile Stations

a) Channel Spacing and Assignment of Frequencies

1180 § 32. In all bands the working frequencies for ship stations equipped to use wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems are spaced 4 kc/s apart. The frequencies assignable are shown in Section A of Appendix 15.

1181 § 33. (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 Section A of Appendix 15.

1182 (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 Section A of Appendix 15.

1183 § 34. 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. **1180**.

1184 § 35. In 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 Section A of Appendix 15 :

1185 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 ;

1186 *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.

1187 § 36. In the 25 Mc/s band, the frequency separation shall be 3 kc/s. The extreme frequencies which may be assigned are, as shown in Section A of Appendix 15 : 25 074 and 25 107 kc/s.

b) Working, Frequencies for Ship Stations using Wide-Band Telegraphy, Facsimile and Special Transmission Systems

1188 § 37. The working frequencies assigned to ship stations using wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems are included within the following band limits :

4 140 to 4 160 kc/s

6 211 to 6 240 kc/s

8 286 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

1189 § 38. (1) Each administration shall assign to each ship station under its jurisdiction and employing wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems, one or more series of working frequencies designated in Section A of Appendix 15. The total number of series assigned to each ship shall be determined by traffic requirements.

1190 (2) When ship stations employing wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems 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 that will ensure approximately the same number of assignments on any one working frequency.

1191 (3) However, within the limits of the bands given in No. **1188** administrations may, to meet the needs of specific systems, assign

frequencies in a different manner from that shown in Section A of Appendix 15. Nevertheless, administrations shall take into account, as far as possible, the provisions of Section A of Appendix 15 concerning channelling and 4 kc/s spacing.

c) Working Frequencies for High Traffic Ships

1192 § 39. The working frequencies assigned to high traffic ships are included within the following band limits :

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

1193 § 40. (1) Each administration shall assign to each high traffic ship within its jurisdiction two or more series of working frequencies shown in Section A of Appendix 15 for vessels of this class. The total number of series assigned to each ship should be determined by the anticipated traffic volume.

1194 (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.

1195 § 41. 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.

d) Working Frequencies for Low Traffic Ships

1196 § 42. Working frequencies assigned to low traffic ships shall be included within the following band limits :

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

1197 § 43. (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 Section A of Appendix 15).

1198 (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.

1199 (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.

1200 (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.

1201 (5) Administrations shall try to ensure that Group A and Group B frequencies are equally used for traffic, and to this end should arrange for half their ship stations to operate generally on Group A frequencies, and for the other half to operate generally on Group B frequencies.

e) Working Frequencies Available for Use by All Ships

- 1202** § 44. The working frequencies in the band 25 070 to 25 110 kc/s may be assigned to ships of all kinds. For operational purposes, they shall be considered as frequencies additional to the working frequencies in the 22 Mc/s band.

f) Abbreviations for the Indication of Working Frequencies

- 1203** § 45. In the bands between 4 000 and 27 500 kc/s the following system of abbreviations may be used :

- 1204** a) to designate a working frequency, the last three figures of the frequency excluding fractions of a kilocycle per second may be transmitted ;
- 1205** 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 ;
- 1206** c) in case of poor receiving conditions on the working frequency stated by the low traffic ship according to No. **1205**, 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.

Section VI. Aeronautical Mobile Service

- 1207** § 46. Governments may, by agreement, decide the frequencies to be used for call and reply in the aeronautical mobile service.

- 1208** § 47. 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. **1107** and **1108** shall apply.

ARTICLE 33

**General Radiotelephone Procedure
in the Maritime Mobile Service****Section I. General Provisions**

1209 § 1. (1) The procedure detailed in this Article is applicable to radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service, except in cases of distress, urgency or safety, to which the provisions of Article 36 are applicable.

1210 (2) Aircraft stations may enter into radiotelephone 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.

1211 § 2. (1) The service of ship radiotelephone stations shall be performed by an operator satisfying the conditions specified in Article 23.

1212 (2) For the call signs or other means of identification for coast or ship radiotelephone stations see Article 19.

1213 § 3. The radiotelephone public correspondence service provided on ships should, if possible, be operated on a duplex basis.

1214 § 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.

1215 (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 participating in communication between ships or aircraft and subscribers of the land telephone system.

- 1216** § 5. Stations of the maritime mobile service equipped for radiotelephony may transmit and receive radiotelegrams by means of radiotelephony.

Section II. Preliminary Operations

- 1217** § 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.

- 1218** (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 :

- 1219** 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.
- 1220** b) The mobile station whose emission causes interference to communications already in progress between mobile stations, shall cease sending at the first request of one of the other stations.
- 1221** 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

Method of Calling

- 1222** § 7. (1) The call consists of :
- the call sign or other identification of the station called, not more than three times ;
 - the words **THIS IS** ;
 - the call sign or other identification of the calling station, not more than three times.

- 1223** (2) When contact is established, the call sign or other identification may thereafter be transmitted once only.
- 1224** (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. **1222**.

Frequency to be Used for Calling and for Preparatory Signals

A. Bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s

- 1225** § 8. (1) A radiotelephone ship station calling a coast station of its own nationality should use for the call :
- 1226** a) the frequency 2 182 kc/s ;
- 1227** b) a working frequency, whenever and wherever traffic density is high.
- 1228** (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.
- 1229** (3) A radiotelephone ship station calling another ship station should use for the call :
- 1230** a) the frequency 2 182 kc/s ;
- 1231** b) an inter-ship frequency, whenever and wherever traffic density is high and prior arrangements can be made.
- 1232** (4) An aircraft station calling a coast station or a ship station may use the frequency 2 182 kc/s.

- 1233** (5) Coast stations shall, 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.
- 1234** (6) However, a ship station which keeps watch simultaneously on 2 182 kc/s and a working frequency should be called on the working frequency.
- 1235** (7) As a general rule, coast stations should call radiotelephone ship stations of another nationality on the frequency 2 182 kc/s.

B. Bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s

- 1236** § 9. (1) A ship station calling a coast station by radiotelephony may use either the frequency reserved for this purpose in accordance with Section B of Appendix 15, or the working frequency associated with that of the coast station in accordance with Appendix 17.
- 1237** (2) A coast station calling a ship station by radiotelephony shall use one of its working frequencies specified in the List of Coast Stations.
- 1238** (3) The preliminary operations for the establishment of radiotelephone communications may also be carried out by radiotelegraphy using the procedure appropriate to radiotelegraphy (see Nos. **1014** and **1015**).

C. Bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s

- 1239** § 10. (1) In the bands between 156 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. **1361**.

- 1240** (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 List of Coast Stations.

Form of Reply to Calls

- 1241 § 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.

Frequency for Reply

A. Bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s

- 1242 § 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.
- 1243** (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.
- 1244** (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.
- 1245** (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.

- 1246** (5) As a general rule a coast station shall reply :
- 1247** a) on 2 182 kc/s to calls made on 2 182 kc/s unless another frequency is indicated by the calling station ;
- 1248** b) on a working frequency to calls made on a working frequency.

B. Bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s

- 1249** § 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 15, or on the working frequency associated with that of the coast station in accordance with Appendix 17.
- 1250** (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 List of Coast Stations.
- 1251** (3) In the Tropical Zone of Region 3, when a station is called on 6 204 kc/s, it should reply on the same frequency.

C. Bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s

- 1252** § 14. (1) When a station is called on 156-80 Mc/s it should reply on the same frequency.
- 1253** (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 station on the frequency associated with that of the ship station.

Indication of the Frequency to be Used for Traffic

A. Bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s

- 1254** § 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.

B. Bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s

- 1255** § 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.

C. Bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s

- 1256** § 17. (1) Whenever contact has been established between a coast station in the public correspondence service and a ship station either on 156-80 Mc/s, or on a two-frequency calling channel (see No. 1361), 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.

- 1257** (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 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.

- 1258** (3) A ship station, when it has established contact with another ship station on 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.

Agreement on the Frequency to be Used for Traffic

- 1259** § 18. (1) If the station called is in agreement with the calling station, it shall transmit :
- 1260** a) an indication that from that moment onwards it will listen on the working frequency or channel announced by the calling station ;

- 1261** *b)* an indication that it is ready to receive the traffic of the calling station.
- 1262** (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.
- 1263** (3) For communications between a coast station and a ship station, the coast station shall finally decide the frequency or channel to be used.
- 1264** (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.

Indication of Traffic

- 1265** § 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 is established with the station called.

Difficulties in Reception

- 1266** § 20. (1) If the station called is unable to accept traffic immediately, it should reply to the call as indicated in No. **1241** 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.
- 1267** (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.
- 1268** (3) When a station receives a call which is intended for it, but is uncertain of the identification 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

Traffic Frequency

- 1269** § 21. (1) Every station of the maritime mobile service should transmit its traffic (radiotelephone calls or radiotelegrams) on one of its working frequencies in the band in which the call has been made.
- 1270** (2) In addition to its normal working frequency, printed in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations, a coast station may use one or more supplementary frequencies in the same band in accordance with the provisions of Article 35.
- 1271** (3) The use of frequencies reserved for calling shall be forbidden for traffic, except distress traffic (see Article 35).
- 1272** (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 :
- 1273** — the call sign or other identification of the station called ;
— the words THIS IS ;
— the call sign or other identification of the calling station.
- 1274** (5) The call sign or other identification need not be sent more than once.

Establishment of Radiotelephone Calls and Transmission of Radiotelegrams

A. Establishment of Radiotelephone Calls

- 1275** § 22. (1) In setting up a radiotelephone call, the coast station should establish connection with the telephone network as quickly as pos-

sible. In the meantime the mobile station shall maintain watch on the appropriate working frequency as indicated by the coast station.

1276 (2) However, if the connection cannot be quickly established, the coast station shall inform the mobile station accordingly. The latter station shall then either :

1277 a) maintain watch on the appropriate frequency until an effective circuit can be established ; or

1278 b) contact the coast station later at a mutually agreed time.

1279 (3) When a radiotelephone call has been completed, the procedure indicated in No. **1289** shall be applied unless further calls are on hand at either station.

B. Transmission of Radiotelegrams

1280 § 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) ;
- service indicators (if any) ;
- address ... ;
- text ... ;
- signature ... (if any) ;
- radiotelegram ends, over.

1281 (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.

1282 (3) A series of numbers which has begun in radiotelegraphy should be continued in radiotelephony and vice versa.

1283 (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.

1284 (5) When, during the transmission of a radiotelegram, it is necessary to spell certain expressions, difficult words, etc., the spelling table given in Appendix 16 shall be used.

1285 (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 16 shall be used.

1286 (7) Numbers written in letters shall be spoken as they are written, their transmission being preceded by the words "in letters".

C. Acknowledgment of Receipt

1287 § 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 ".

1288 (2) The radiotelegram, or series of radiotelegrams, shall not be considered as cleared until this acknowledgment has been received.

- 1289** (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

- 1290** § 25. (1) In the maritime mobile service calling and signals preparatory to traffic shall not exceed two minutes when made on 2 182 kc/s or on 156·80 Mc/s (but see No. **1209**).
- 1291** (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, to the choice of frequency, and to the duration and suspension of work.
- 1292** (3) In communications between mobile stations, the station called controls the working in the manner indicated in No. **1291**. 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

- 1293** § 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.
- 1294** § 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.
- 1295** (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 6 204 kc/s.

ARTICLE 34

Calls by Radiotelephony

1296 § 1. (1) The provisions of this Article are not applicable to the aeronautical mobile service when special agreements exist between the governments concerned.

1297 (2) Aircraft stations when communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service shall use the procedure specified in this Article.

1298 § 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.

1299 (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.

1300 § 3. (1) In addition, each coast station shall, so far as practicable, transmit its calls in the form of "traffic lists" consisting of the call signs or other identification in alphabetical order of all mobile stations for which it has traffic on hand. These calls shall be 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.

1301 (2) Coast stations shall transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequencies in the appropriate bands.

1302 (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.

1303 (4) The provisions of No. **1302** are obligatory when 2 182 kc/s or 156·80 Mc/s is used.

1304 (5) The hours at which coast stations transmit their traffic lists and the frequencies and classes of emission which they use for this purpose shall be stated in the List of Coast Stations.

1305 (6) Mobile stations should as far as possible listen to the traffic lists transmitted by coast stations. On hearing their call sign or other identification in such a list they must reply as soon as they can do so.

1306 (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.

1307 § 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. **1496**) 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.

1308 § 5. (1) When a station called does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, the calling shall cease and shall not be renewed until after an interval of fifteen minutes.

1309 (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.

1310 (3) Before renewing the call, the calling station shall ascertain that the station called is not in communication with another station.

1311 (4) If there is no reason to believe that harmful interference will be caused to other communications in progress, the provisions of Nos. **1308** and **1309** 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.

1312 § 6. Mobile stations shall not radiate a carrier wave between calls.

1313 § 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.

1314 § 8. (1) The land station may ask the mobile station to furnish it with the following information :

1315 a) position and, whenever possible, course and speed ;

1316 b) next port of call.

1317 (2) The information referred to in Nos. **1314** to **1316** should be furnished by mobile stations without prior request from the coast station, whenever such a measure seems appropriate.

1318 (3) The information referred to in Nos. **1314** to **1317** is furnished on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

ARTICLE 35

Use of Frequencies for Radiotelephony in the Maritime Mobile Service

Section I. General Provisions

1319 § 1. (1) The provisions of this Article are applicable to radio-telephone stations of the maritime mobile service.

- 1320** (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 Article 27.
- 1321** (3) 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. **1323** and **1324** shall be complied with.
- 1322** § 2. The frequencies of transmission (and reception when these frequencies are in pairs as in the case of duplex radiotelephony) assigned to each coast station shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations. This list shall also indicate any other useful information concerning the service performed by each coast station.

Section II. Bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s

A. Distress

- 1323** § 3. (1) The frequency 2 182 kc/s is the international distress frequency for radiotelephony; it shall be used for this purpose by ship, aircraft and survival craft stations using frequencies in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 4 000 kc/s when requesting assistance from the maritime services. It is used for the distress call and distress traffic, for the urgency signal and urgency messages and for the safety signal. Safety messages shall be transmitted, where practicable, on a working frequency after a preliminary announcement on 2 182 kc/s.
- 1324** (2) 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.
- 1325** (3) Except for transmissions authorized on 2 182 kc/s, all transmissions on the frequencies between 2 170 and 2 194 kc/s are forbidden.
- 1326** (4) Any coast station using 2 182 kc/s for distress purposes should be able to transmit, as soon as practicable, the radiotelephone

alarm signal described in No. **1465** (see also Nos. **1471**, **1472** and **1473**).

B. Call and Reply

1327 § 4. (1) The frequency 2 182 kc/s may also be used :

1328 a) for call and reply in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 ;

1329 b) by coast stations to announce the transmission, on another frequency, of traffic lists (see Nos. **1301** to **1304**).

1330 (2) In addition, an administration may assign to its stations other frequencies for call and reply.

1331 § 5. To facilitate the reception of distress calls, all transmissions on 2 182 kc/s shall be kept to a minimum.

C. Watch

1332 § 6. (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 2 182 kc/s.

1333 (2) These stations shall maintain this watch by means of an operator **using** some aural method, such as headphones, split headphones or loudspeaker.

1334 (3) In addition, ship stations should keep the maximum watch practicable on 2 182 kc/s for receiving by any appropriate means the radiotelephone alarm signal described in No. **1465**, as well as distress, urgency and safety signals.

1335 § 7. Ship stations open to public correspondence should, as far as possible during their hours of service, keep watch on 2 182 kc/s.

D. Traffic

- 1336** § 8. (1) Coast stations which use 2 182 kc/s for calling shall be able to use at least one other frequency in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s.
- 1337** (2) Coast stations open to the public correspondence service on one or more frequencies between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s shall also be capable of transmitting and receiving class A3 emissions on 2 182 kc/s.
- 1338** (3) One of the frequencies which coast stations are required to be able to use (see No. **1336**) is printed in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations to indicate that it is the normal working frequency of the stations. Supplementary frequencies, if assigned, are shown in ordinary type.
- 1339** (4) Working frequencies of coast stations shall be chosen in such a manner as to avoid interference with other stations.

E. Additional Provisions Applying to Region 1

- 1340** § 9. (1) The provisions of this sub-section apply only to stations of the maritime mobile service.
- 1341** (2) The carrier power of mobile radiotelephone stations operating in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s shall not exceed 100 watts.
- 1342** (3) The carrier power of coast radiotelephone stations, operating in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 3 800 kc/s, 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.

1343 § 10. (1) All stations on ships making international voyages should be able to use :

1344 a) the ship-shore working frequency 2 049 kc/s, if required by their service ;

1345 b) the intership frequency 2 056 kc/s, if required by their service. This frequency may be used as an additional ship-shore frequency.

1346 (2) These frequencies shall not be used for working between stations of the same nationality.

1347 § 11. (1) Additionally, when a ship station of one country wishes to communicate with a coast station in another country, the ship station may use one of its own assigned ship-to-shore frequencies, by agreement with the coast station, even if the use of such frequency is not provided for in the area where the ship is located.

1348 (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.

F. Additional Provisions Applying to Regions 1 and 3

1349 § 12. (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 band between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s shall, during their hours of service, and as far as possible, take steps to keep watch on the international distress frequency 2 182 kc/s for three minutes twice each hour beginning at x h. 00 and x h. 30 Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.)¹.

1350 (2) During the periods mentioned above, except for the transmissions provided for in Article 36, transmissions shall cease within the band 2 170-2 194 kc/s.

1349.1¹ In Region 3, this Regulation does not apply to Japan and the Philippines.

G. Additional Provisions Applying to Regions 2 and 3

- 1351** § 13. All stations on ships making international voyages should be able to use the intership frequency 2 638 kc/s, if required by their service.

Section III. Bands Between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s

A. Call, Reply and Safety

- 1352** § 14. In the bands authorized for radiotelephony, ship stations may use, for calling, one of the following frequencies :

8 269 kc/s
12 403·5 kc/s
16 533·5 kc/s
22 074 kc/s

- 1353** § 15. In that part of the Tropical Zone situated in Region 3, 6 204 kc/s using double sideband emissions is designated for call, reply and safety purposes. It may also be used for messages preceded by the urgency or safety signals and, if necessary, for distress messages.

B. Watch

- 1354** § 16. Coast stations open to public correspondence may, optionally, maintain watch on the calling frequencies listed in No. **1352**. Stations maintaining this watch shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations.

C. Traffic

- 1355** § 17. (1) 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 17.

- 1356** (2) The single sideband working frequencies given in Section B of Appendix 15 are intended to encourage the use of single sideband operation.
- 1357** (3) Administrations may assign these frequencies to ships of any category according to traffic requirements.
- 1358** (4) The Recommendations of the C.C.I.R. should be used as a guide in the design of equipment intended to operate in these bands.

Section IV. Bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s

A. Call, Reply and Safety

- 1359** § 18. (1) The frequency 156.80 Mc/s is designated for world-wide use by the international maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the band 156 to 174 Mc/s 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.
- 1360** (2) This frequency may also be used by coast stations to announce the transmission on another frequency of their traffic lists and important maritime information.
- 1361** (3) Any one of the channels designated in Appendix 18 for public correspondence may be used as a calling channel if an administration so desires. Such use shall be indicated in the List of Coast Stations.
- 1362** (4) Ship and coast stations in the public correspondence service may use a working frequency, for calling purposes, as provided in Article 33.
- 1363** (5) All emissions in the band 156.725-156.875 Mc/s capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized transmissions of stations of the maritime mobile service on 156.80 Mc/s are forbidden.

B. Watch

- 1364** § 19. (1) A 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 156-80 Mc/s.

1365 (2) In addition to the watch referred to in No. **1364**, a coast station open to the international public correspondence service should, during its hours of service, maintain watch on its receiving frequency or frequencies indicated in the List of Coast Stations for receiving calls from mobile stations.

1366 (3) The method of watch on a working frequency shall be no less efficient than watch by an operator.

1367 (4) Ship stations should, where practicable, maintain watch on 156-80 Mc/s when within the service area of a coast station providing international maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the band 156-174 Mc/s.

1368 § 20. A coast station in the port operations service in an area where 156-80 Mc/s is being used for distress, urgency or safety, shall, during its working hours, keep an additional watch on 156-60 Mc/s or other port operations frequency indicated in heavy type in the List of Coast Stations.

C. Traffic

1369 § 21. (1) Where practicable, coast stations open to the international public correspondence service shall be capable of working with ship stations equipped for duplex or semi-duplex operation.

1370 (2) The method of working (single-frequency or two-frequency) specified in Appendix 18 for each channel should be used in the international services.

1371 § 22. Communications in the port operations service shall be restricted to those relating to the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency, to the safety of persons.

- 1372** § 23. (1) Coast stations, which use 156-80 Mc/s for calling shall be able to use at least one other authorized channel in the international maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the band 156 to 174 Mc/s.
- 1373** (2) In the band 156 to 174 Mc/s, administrations shall, where practicable, assign frequencies to coast and ship stations in accordance with the Table of Transmitting Frequencies given in Appendix 18 for such international services as administrations consider necessary.
- 1374** (3) In assigning frequencies to their coast stations, administrations should collaborate in cases where harmful interference might occur.
- 1375** (4) Channels are designated by numbers in the Table of Transmitting Frequencies given in Appendix 18.
- 1376** § 24. (1) In assigning frequencies to stations of authorized services, other than maritime mobile, administrations shall avoid the possibility of interference to international maritime services in the bands between 156 and 174 Mc/s.
- 1377** (2) The use of channels for maritime mobile purposes other than those indicated in the Table of Transmitting Frequencies given in Appendix 18 shall not cause harmful interference to services which operate in accordance with that Table and shall not prejudice the future development of such services.
- 1378** § 25. (1) In Region 1, the carrier power of ship station transmitters should not exceed 20 watts.
- 1379** (2) In Regions 2 and 3, the carrier power of ship station transmitters up to 50 watts may be allowed.

CHAPTER VIII

Distress, Alarm, Urgency and Safety

ARTICLE 36

Distress Signal and Traffic. Alarm, Urgency and Safety Signals

Section I. General

- 1380** § 1. The procedure specified in this Article is obligatory in the maritime mobile service and for communications between aircraft stations 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.
- 1381** § 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.
- 1382** (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.
- 1383** § 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.
- 1384** § 4. In cases of distress, urgency or safety, transmissions :
- 1385** a) by radiotelegraphy, shall not in general exceed a speed of sixteen words a minute ;
- 1386** b) by radiotelephony, shall be made slowly and distinctly, each word being clearly pronounced to facilitate transcription.

1387 § 5. (1) The characteristics of the radiotelegraph alarm signal are given in No. **1463**.

1388 § 5. (1) The characteristics of the radiotelegraph alarm signal are given in No. **1465**.

Section II. Distress Signal

1389 § 6. (1) The radiotelegraph distress signal consists of the group — — — — —, symbolized herein by $\overline{\text{SOS}}$, transmitted as a single signal in which the dashes are emphasized so as to be distinguished clearly from the dots.

1390 (2) The radiotelephone distress signal consists of the word MAYDAY pronounced as the French expression "m'aider".

1391 (3) These distress signals indicate that a ship, aircraft or other vehicle is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance.

Section III. Distress Call and Message

1392 § 7. (1) The distress call sent by radiotelegraphy consists of :

- the distress signal $\overline{\text{SOS}}$, sent three times ;
- the word DE ;
- the call sign of the mobile station in distress, sent three times.

1393 (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.

1394 § 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.

1395 § 9. (1) The radiotelegraph distress message consists of :

- the distress signal $\overline{\text{SOS}}$;
- 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.

1396 (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.

1397 § 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.

1398 (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).

1399 (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.

1400 (4) However, in radiotelegraphy, the words NORTH or SOUTH and EAST or WEST, indicated in Nos. **1397** and **1399**, may be replaced by the letters N or S and E or W.

Section IV. Distress Call and Message Transmission Procedure

A. Radiotelegraphy

1401 § 11. (1) The radiotelegraph distress procedure shall consist of :

- 1402** — the alarm signal ; followed in order by :
- 1403** — the distress call and an interval of two minutes ;
- 1404** — the distress call ;
- 1405** — the distress message ;

- 1406** — two dashes of ten to fifteen seconds duration each ;
- 1407** — the call sign of the station in distress.
- 1408** (2) However, when time is vital, the second step of this procedure (No. **1403**) or even the first and second steps (Nos. **1402** and **1403**), 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.
- 1409** § 12. (1) The distress message, preceded by the distress call, shall be repeated at intervals, especially during the periods of silence prescribed in No. **1130** for radiotelegraphy, until an answer is received.
- 1410** (2) The intervals shall, however, be sufficiently long to allow time for stations preparing to reply to start their sending apparatus.
- 1411** (3) The alarm signal may also be repeated, if necessary.
- 1412** § 13. The transmissions under Nos. **1406** and **1407**, which are to permit direction-finding stations to determine the position of the station in distress, may be repeated at frequent intervals if necessary.
- 1413** § 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.
- 1414** § 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.

B. Radiotelephony

- 1415** § 16. The radiotelephone distress procedure shall consist of :

- 1416** — the alarm signal (whenever possible) followed by :
1417 — the distress call ;
1418 — the distress message.

1419 § 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 if necessary.

1420 § 18. (1) The distress message, preceded by the distress call, shall be repeated at intervals, especially during the periods of silence prescribed in No. **1349** for radiotelephony, until an answer is received.

1421 (2) The intervals shall, however, be sufficiently long to allow time for stations preparing to reply to start their sending apparatus.

1422 (3) This repetition shall be preceded by the alarm signal whenever possible.

1423 § 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.

1424 § 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.

Section V. Acknowledgment of Receipt of a Distress Message

1425 § 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.

1426 (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.

1427 (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.

1428 § 22. The acknowledgment of receipt of a distress message shall be given in the following form :

1429 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.

1430 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.

1431 § 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. **1397**, **1399** and **1400** ;
- the speed at which it is proceeding towards, and the approximate time it will take to reach, the mobile station in distress.

1432 (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.

Section VI. Distress Traffic

1433 § 24. Distress traffic consists of all messages relating to the immediate assistance required by the mobile station in distress.

1434 § 25. In distress traffic, the distress signal shall be sent before the call and at the beginning of the preamble of any radiotelegram.

1435 § 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 of the present Article, has sent the distress message. These stations may, however, delegate the control of the distress traffic to another station.

1436 § 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 :

1437 — in radiotelegraphy, the abbreviation QRT, followed by the distress signal $\overline{\text{SOS}}$;

1438 — in radiotelephony, the signal SEELONCE MAYDAY, pronounced as the French expression “silence, m’aider”.

1439 § 28. If it is believed 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 :

1440 a) in radiotelegraphy, the abbreviation QRT, followed by the word DISTRESS and its own call sign ;

1441 b) in radiotelephony, the word SEELONCE, pronounced as the French word "silence", followed by the word DISTRESS and its own call sign.

1442 § 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.

1443 (2) In radiotelephony, the use of the signal SEELONCE MAYDAY shall be reserved for the mobile station in distress and for the station controlling distress traffic.

1444 § 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.

1445 (2) Until they receive the message indicating that normal working may be resumed (see No. **1449**) 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.

1446 § 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. **1445** and does not interfere with the distress traffic.

1447 § 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. **1477**, **1478**, **1488** and **1489** should only be sent once (e.g. XXX DE ABC QSW . . .).

1448 § 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.

1449 § 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.

1450 (2) In radiotelegraphy, this message consists of :

- the distress signal $\overline{\text{SOS}}$;
- 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.

1451 (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".

**Section VII. Transmission of a Distress Message by a Station
not itself in Distress**

1452 § 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 :

1453 a) when the station in distress is not itself in a position to transmit the distress message ;

1454 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 ;

1455 c) when, although not in a position to render assistance, it has heard a distress message which has not been acknowledged.

1456 § 36. (1) The transmission of a distress message under the conditions prescribed in Nos. **1453** to **1455** 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. **1107**, **1108**, **1208**, **1321**, **1323**, and **1324**).

1457 (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.

1458 (3) This call consists of :

1459 a) Radiotelegraphy :

— the signal $\overline{DDD} \overline{SOS} \overline{SOS} \overline{SOS} \overline{DDD}$;

— the word DE ;

— the call sign of the transmitting station, sent three times.

1460**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.

1461 § 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. **1459**.

1462 § 38. When a station of the mobile service transmits a distress message under the conditions mentioned in No. **1455**, it shall take all necessary steps to notify the authorities who may be able to render assistance.

Section VIII. Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Alarm Signals

1463 § 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.

1464 (2) Any ship station working in the bands between 405 and 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.

1465 § 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.

1466 (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.

1467 § 41. The purpose of these special signals is :

1468 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 ;

1469 b) in radiotelephony, to attract the attention of the person on watch or to actuate automatic devices giving the alarm.

1470 § 42. (1) These signals shall only be used to announce :

1471 a) that a distress call or message is about to follow ; or

1472 b) the transmission of an urgent cyclone warning. In this case they may only be used by coast stations duly authorized by their government ; or

1473 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, but the alarm signal shall not be repeated by other stations. The message shall be preceded by the urgency signal (see Nos. **1477** and **1478**).

1474 (2) In cases described in Nos. **1472** and **1473**, the transmission of the warning or message by radiotelegraphy shall not begin until two minutes after the end of the radiotelegraph alarm signal.

1475 § 43. Automatic devices intended for the reception of the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone alarm signals shall meet the requirements specified in Appendix 20.

1476 § 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.

Section IX. Urgency Signal

1477 § 45. (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.

1478 (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.

1479 § 46. (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.

1480 (2) The urgency signal may be transmitted by a land station only with the approval of the responsible authority.

1481 § 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 the safety of a person.

1482 (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. 1107, 1108, 1208, 1321, 1323, and 1324).

- 1483** (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.
- 1484** § 48. Messages preceded by the urgency signal shall, as a general rule, be drawn up in plain language.
- 1485** § 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.
- 1486** (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).
- 1487** § 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).

Section X. Safety Signal

- 1488** § 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.
- 1489** (2) In radiotelephony, the safety signal consists of the word SÉCURITÉ pronounced clearly as in French, spoken three times and transmitted before the call.
- 1490** § 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.

- 1491** (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. **1107**, **1108**, **1208**, **1321**, **1323**, and **1324**).
- 1492** (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.
- 1493** § 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. **1130** for radiotelegraphy and No. **1349** for radiotelephony); the message shall be transmitted immediately after the period of silence.
- 1494** (2) In the cases prescribed in Nos. **1612**, **1615** and **1619**, 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.
- 1495** § 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.

CHAPTER IX

Radiotelegrams and Radiotelephone Calls

ARTICLE 37

Order of Priority of Communications in the Mobile Service

1496 The term "communication" as used in this Article means radiotelegrams as well as radiotelephone calls. The order of priority for communications in the mobile service shall be as follows :

1. Distress calls, distress messages, and distress traffic.
2. Communications preceded by the urgency signal.
3. Communications preceded by the safety signal.
4. Communications relating to radio direction-finding.
5. Communications relating to the navigation and safe movement of aircraft.
6. Communications relating to the navigation, movements, and needs of ships, and weather observation messages destined for an official meteorological service.
7. Government radiotelegrams : Priorité Nations.
8. Government communications for which priority has been requested.
9. Service communications relating to the working of the radiocommunication service or to communications previously exchanged.
10. Government communications other than those shown in 7 and 8 above, and all other communications.

ARTICLE 38

Indication of the Station of Origin of Radiotelegrams

- 1497** § 1. When, because of duplication of names, the name of a station is followed by its call sign, the latter shall be separated from the name of the station by a fraction bar. Example: Oregon/OZOC (not Oregonozoc); Rose/DDOR (not Roseddor).
- 1498** § 2. When a coast or aeronautical station retransmits over the general network of telecommunication channels a radiotelegram received from a mobile station, it shall transmit, as office of origin, the name of the mobile station in which the radiotelegram originated as this name appears in the appropriate list of stations, followed by its own name. Where appropriate, the provisions of No. **1497** shall also apply.
- 1499** § 3. In order to avoid any confusion with a telegraph office or a fixed station of the same name, the coast or aeronautical station may, if desirable, complete the indication of the name of the mobile station of origin by the word "ship" or "aircraft" placed before the name of the station of origin.

ARTICLE 39

Routing of Radiotelegrams

- 1500** § 1. (1) In routing radiotelegrams, a mobile station should, as a general rule, give preference to the coast or aeronautical station established on the territory of the country of destination, or the country likely to provide the most suitable transit route for radiotelegrams.
- 1501** (2) However, to expedite or facilitate the routing of radiotelegrams to a coast or aeronautical station, a mobile station may transmit them to another mobile station. The latter shall dispose of such radiotelegrams in the same manner as if they originated with itself (see the Additional Radio Regulations, Article 10).

1502 § 2. A mobile station, when using class A2 emission in the bands between 405 and 535 kc/s to transmit radiotelegrams to a coast or aeronautical station which is not the nearest to it, shall cease working or shall change frequency or class of emission upon the first request made by a coast or aeronautical station which is nearer to the mobile station than the coast or aeronautical station being worked, when this request is based upon interference which the working of the mobile station causes to the nearer coast or aeronautical station.

1503 § 3. If the sender of a radiotelegram handed in at a mobile station has indicated the coast or aeronautical station to which he desires his radiotelegram to be sent, the mobile station shall, in order to effect this transmission to the coast or aeronautical station indicated, wait, if necessary, until the conditions specified in Nos. **1500** to **1502** above are fulfilled.

1504 § 4. In order to facilitate disposal of traffic, and subject to such restrictions as individual governments may impose, coast stations may, in exceptional circumstances and with discretion, without incurring additional charges, exchange radiotelegrams and service messages relating thereto.

ARTICLE 40

Accounting for Radiotelegrams and Radiotelephone Calls

Section I. General

1505 § 1. In principle, land station and ship and aircraft station charges shall not be entered in the international telegraph and telephone accounts.

1506 § 2. Administrations reserve to themselves the right to make, between themselves and with the recognized private operating agencies concerned, different arrangements with a view to the adoption of other accounting systems, more specifically the adoption, as far as practicable, of the system by which the land station and ship

and aircraft station charges follow the radiotelegrams and radio-telephone calls from country to country through the medium of the telegraph and telephone accounts.¹ Such arrangements are subject to previous agreement between the administrations concerned.

1507 § 3. In the absence of a different arrangement in accordance with the provisions of No. **1506**, the accounts relating to these charges are prepared monthly by the administrations to which the land stations are subject and are forwarded by them to the administrations or accounting authorities concerned.

1508 § 4. (1) Where the enterprise operating the land station is not the administration of the country, this enterprise may replace the administration of that country as far as accounts are concerned. In this event the provisions of Nos. **1510** to **1559** shall apply to such enterprise in the same manner as to an administration.

1509 (2) When the provisions of No. **1082** are not followed, and the operating enterprise controlling the mobile station is not known, accounts should be sent to the administration to which the mobile station is subject, for forwarding to the appropriate accounting authority for settlement.

Section II. Establishment of Accounts for Radiotelegrams

1510 § 5. (1) In the case of radiotelegrams originating in ship and aircraft stations, the administration to which the land station is subject shall debit the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with :

- the land station charges,
- the charges relating to transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels, which will hereafter be called telegraph charges,
- the total charges collected for prepaid replies, land station and telegraph charges made for collation,

1506-1 ¹ Canada and the United States of America request that this system be adopted to the greatest possible extent in relations between themselves and other countries.

- charges collected for delivery by express as well as the supplementary charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for delivery by post or by air mail,
- charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for copies of multiple telegrams.

- 1511** (2) So far as concerns transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels, radiotelegrams are treated, from the point of view of accounting, in conformity with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations.
- 1512** § 6. (1) For radiotelegrams to a country other than that to which the land station belongs, the telegraph charges to be settled in accordance with the above provisions shall be the charges shown in the table of rates relating to international telegraph correspondence, or those fixed by special arrangements between the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies of adjacent countries and published by those administrations or recognized private operating agencies.
- 1513** (2) However, account must be taken of the fact that a seven-word minimum charge is levied for every radiotelegram ; for press radiotelegrams this minimum is fourteen words.
- 1514** § 7. (1) In the case of radiotelegrams addressed to ship and aircraft stations, the administration to which the office of origin is subject shall be debited direct by the administration to which the land station is subject, with the land station and ship or aircraft station charges plus the land station and ship or aircraft station charges applicable to collation and for copies of multiple telegrams, but only where the radiotelegram has been transmitted to the ship or aircraft station. In the case provided for in No. 2132 of the Additional Radio Regulations, however, the administration to which the office of origin is subject shall be debited with the land station charge by the administration to which the land station is subject.
- 1515** (2) Unless otherwise arranged, the administration to which the office of origin is subject shall be debited through the medium of the telegraph accounts, from country to country if necessary, by the administration to which the land station is subject, with the telegraph charges and the total charges for prepaid replies.

1516 (3) When the radiotelegram has been transmitted, the administration to which the land station is subject credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) :

1517 a) with the ship or aircraft station charge ;

1518 b) if occasion arises, with

- the charges due to intermediate ship or aircraft stations,
- the total charge collected for prepaid replies,
- the ship or aircraft station charge for collation,
- the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations for copies of multiple telegrams.

1519 § 8. When the charge for a radiotelegram is paid for wholly or partly by means of a reply voucher, the radiotelegram shall be treated for accounting purposes as if the charge had been paid in cash.

1520 § 9. Radiotelegrams exchanged between stations in ships or aircraft

1521 a) *without the intervention of land stations :*

except when other arrangements have been made, the enterprise to which the station of destination is subject debits the enterprise to which the station of origin is subject with all charges collected, less the charges due to this latter station ;

1522 b) *through the medium of a single land station :*

the administration to which the land station is subject debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with all the charges collected, less the charges due to that mobile station, in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **1510** and **1511**. Thereafter the provisions of Nos. **1514** to **1518** are applied ;

1523

c) through the medium of two land stations :

the administration to which the first land station is subject debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with all the charges collected, less the charges due to that mobile station, in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 1510 and 1511. The provisions of Nos. 1514 to 1518 are then applied, the first land station being regarded as the office of origin as far as the accounts are concerned.

1524 § 10. In the case of radiotelegrams which, at the request of the sender, are forwarded through one or two intermediate ship or aircraft stations, each such intermediate station debits with the charge accruing to it for transit :

1525

a) the ship or aircraft station of destination, in the case of a radiotelegram originating on land and destined for a ship or aircraft station, or in the cases contemplated in Nos. 1522 and 1523 (second radiotelegraph transmission) ;

1526

b) the ship or aircraft station of origin, in the case of a radiotelegram originating on a ship or aircraft station and destined for the land, or in the cases provided for in Nos. 1521 to 1523 (first radiotelegraph transmission).

Section III. Establishment of Accounts for Radiotelephone Calls

1527 § 11. In the case of radiotelephone calls originating in ship or aircraft stations, the administration to which the land station is subject :

— debits the administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of origin is subject, or the operating enterprise

direct) with the land station charges, the charges relating to transmission over the telephone system of the country of the land station, and, where appropriate, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system,

- credits, where appropriate, through the international telephone accounts, the administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of destination, and the administrations or recognized private operating agencies of intermediate countries, if any, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system.

1528 § 12. (1) In the case of radiotelephone calls destined for ship or aircraft stations and originating in the country to which the land station belongs, the administration to which the land station is subject credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with the ship or aircraft station charges.

1529 (2) In the case of radiotelephone calls destined for ship or aircraft stations and originating in a country other than that to which the land station belongs :

- 1530** *a)* the administration to which the land station is subject :
- debits the administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin with the land station and ship or aircraft station charges,
 - credits the administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject (or, if appropriate, the administration to which the operating enterprise of the mobile station of destination is subject, or the operating enterprise direct) with the ship or aircraft station charges ;

1531 *b)* the administration or recognized private operating agency of the country in which the calls originate credits, through the international telephone accounts,

the administration of the country to which the land station is subject, and the administrations or recognized private operating agencies of intermediate countries, if any, with the charges relating to transmission over the international telephone system.

1532 § 13. The provisions of Nos. **1520** to **1523** relative to the accounting for radiotelegrams exchanged between stations on ships or aircraft shall be followed in the case of radiotelephone calls exchanged between stations on ships or aircraft.

1533 § 14. For accounting purposes, collect radiotelephone calls shall be regarded as originating in the country or mobile station of destination.

Section IV. Exchange and Verification of Accounts.

Payment of Balances

1534 § 15. (1) In principle, radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls are entered individually, with all necessary particulars, in the monthly accounts which serve as a basis for the accounting mentioned in this Article. A specimen statement is given in Appendix 21. The accounts, in duplicate, are forwarded before the end of the third month following that to which the accounts relate.

1535 (2) However, when by special agreement, the accounts cover a period of more than one month, these accounts shall be forwarded before the end of the third month following the last month of the period to which the accounts in question relate.

1536 § 16. The acceptance of an account is notified, or observations thereon made, within a period of six months from the date of its despatch. An administration or recognized private operating agency which has not received any observations in this period shall be entitled to regard the account as admitted by right.

1537 § 17. The periods mentioned in Nos. 1534 and 1536 may be exceeded when exceptional difficulties occur in the transmission of the documents by post between the land stations and the administrations to which they are subject. However, the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency may refuse the settlement and adjustment of accounts presented more than eighteen months after the date of handing-in of the radiotelegrams or the date of establishment of the radiotelephone calls to which the accounts relate.

1538 § 18. Unless otherwise arranged, the following provisions are applicable to the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone accounts referred to in the present Article.

1539 § 19. (1) When there are differences between the accounts prepared by two administrations, two recognized private operating agencies, or an administration and a recognized private operating agency, the monthly accounts shall be admitted without revision in the following cases :

Amount of the account of the creditor	Difference not exceeding
less than 1,000 gold francs	10 gold francs
from 1,000 to 100,000 gold francs	1 % of the amount of the creditor's account
more than 100,000 gold francs	1 % of the first 100,000 gold francs, and 0.5 % of the remainder of the creditor's account.

1540 (2) A revision which has been begun shall be stopped following the exchange of observations between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, as soon as the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by No. 1539.

1541 § 20. (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter shall, unless otherwise arranged between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, be prepared by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency, which, after verification, shall return one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

1542 (2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency with a view to a provisional settlement which shall become obligatory for the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency under the conditions fixed by No. **1544**.

1543 (3) Adjustments later agreed upon shall be included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.

1544 § 21. The quarterly account shall be verified and the amount shall be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency. Beyond this period, the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency shall have the right to charge interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

1545 § 22. (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency to the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations and of such special monetary arrangements as may exist between the countries of the administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

- 1546** (2) This payment shall be effected, without cost to the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency¹, by one of the following methods :
- 1547** a) at the choice of the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency, in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country ; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under Part A of Appendix 22 ;
- 1548** b) by agreement between the two administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Basle ;
- 1549** c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.
- 1550** (3) The currencies used for payment, and the rules for converting the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, shall be those shown in Appendix 22.
- 1551** (4) Any loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules :
- 1552** a) any loss or gain arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in (3) a), (3) b) or (3) c) of § 2 of Appendix 22 and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned ;

1546-1 ¹ Taxes, clearing expenses, impositions and commissions which may be levied on the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency by the country in which they operate shall not be considered as expenses to be borne by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency.

- 1553** *b)* when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the provisions indicated in No. **1552** shall apply, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country ;
- 1554** *c)* in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor administration and/or recognized private operating agency shall bear any loss incurred as a result of such delay ; any unreasonable period¹ which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay ; if any gain is incurred as a result of such delay, one half shall be made good to the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency ;
- 1555** *d)* in any case provided for in Nos. **1552** to **1554**, differences not exceeding five per cent shall be ignored ;
- 1556** *e)* the provisions of Nos. **1546** to **1550** shall be observed for the settlement of differences ; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.
- 1557** (5) When the amount of the balance is more than 5,000 gold francs (five thousand), the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount, shall, upon a request by the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency, be notified by the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency by means of a service telegram.

1554.1¹ A period greater than four working days counted from the day of issue of the cheque or draft (but not including that day) until the day of forwarding of this cheque or draft.

Section V. Period of Retention of Accounting Records

1558 § 23. (1) The originals of radiotelegrams and documents relating to radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls retained by the administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies shall be held, with all necessary precautions from the point of view of secrecy, until the settlement of the relative accounts and, in any case, for at least six months counting from the month in which the accounts were sent.

1559 (2) However, should an administration or recognized private operating agency deem it desirable to destroy such documents before the above-mentioned period, and hence is not in a position to carry out an inquiry in respect of the services for which it is responsible, such administration or recognized private operating agency shall bear all the consequences both as regards refund of charges and any difference in the accounts in question which might otherwise have been observed.

CHAPTER X

Miscellaneous Stations and Services

ARTICLE 41

Amateur Stations

1560 § 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.

1561 § 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.

1562 (2) The preceding provisions may be modified by special arrangements between the administrations of the countries concerned.

1563 § 3. (1) Any person operating the apparatus of an amateur station shall 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 144 Mc/s.

1564 (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.

1565 § 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 are to work.

1566 § 5. (1) All the general rules of the Convention and of these 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.

1567 (2) During the course of their transmissions, amateur stations shall transmit their call sign at short intervals.

ARTICLE 42

Experimental Stations

1568 § 1. (1) An experimental station may enter into communication with an experimental station of another country only after it has been authorized to do so by its administration. Each administration shall notify other administrations concerned when such authorizations are issued.

1569 (2) The administrations concerned determine by special arrangement the conditions under which communications may be established.

1570 § 2. (1) In experimental stations any person operating radio-telegraph apparatus, either on his own account or for another, shall have proved his ability to transmit by hand and to receive by ear, texts in Morse code signals.

1571 (2) Administrations shall take such steps as they think necessary to verify the qualifications, from the technical point of view, of any person operating the apparatus of an experimental station.

1572 § 3. The administrations concerned shall fix the maximum power of experimental stations, having regard to the purpose for

which their establishment has been authorized and the conditions under which they are to work.

1573 § 4. (1) All the general rules of the Convention, and of these Regulations, shall apply to experimental stations. In particular, experimental stations shall comply with the technical conditions imposed upon transmitters operating in the same frequency bands, except where the technical principles of the experiments prevent this.

1574 (2) During the course of their transmissions, experimental stations shall transmit, at short intervals, their call sign, or, in the case of stations not yet provided with a call sign, their name.

1575 § 5. Where there is no risk of an experimental station causing harmful interference to a service of another country, the administration concerned may, if considered desirable, adopt different provisions from those contained in this Article.

ARTICLE 43

Radiodetermination Service

Section I. General Provisions

1576 § 1. Administrations which have established a radiodetermination service shall take the necessary steps to ensure the effectiveness and regularity of that service ; however they accept no responsibility for the consequences that might arise from the use of inaccurate information furnished, defective working, or failure of their stations.

1577 § 2. In the case of doubtful or unreliable observations, the station taking the bearing or fixing the position shall, whenever possible, notify the station for which the information is being obtained of any such doubt or unreliability.

- 1578** § 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 Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, and the Secretary General shall be notified of any change of a permanent nature.
- 1579** § 4. The method of identification of radiodetermination stations shall be so chosen as to avoid any doubt as to their identity.
- 1580** § 5. Signals sent by radiodetermination stations shall be such as to permit accurate and precise measurements.
- 1581** § 6. Any information concerning modification or irregularity of working of a radiodetermination station shall be notified without delay in the following manner :
- 1582** 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.
- 1583** b) Permanent alterations or irregularities of long duration shall be published as soon as possible in the relevant notices to navigators.
- 1584** § 7. Where radiocommunication by telegraphy or telephony is part of a radiodetermination service, such communication shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations.

Section II. Radio Direction-Finding Stations

- 1585** § 8. (1) In the maritime radionavigation service, the radiotelegraph frequency normally used for radio 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 500 kc/s, especially for locating stations sending signals of distress, alarm and urgency.

1586 (2) Where a radio direction-finding service is provided in the authorized bands between 1 605 and 2 850 kc/s, the radio direction-finding stations should be able to take bearings on the radiotelephone distress and calling frequency 2 182 kc/s.

1587 § 9. The procedure to be followed by radio direction-finding stations is given in Appendix 23.

1588 § 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.

1589 § 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 arrangements concluded between the administrations concerned.

Section III. Radiobeacon Stations

1590 § 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 :

1591 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 ;

1592 b) fixed stations, coast stations or aeronautical stations designated to function as radiobeacons, at the request of mobile stations.

1593 § 13. (1) Radiobeacons properly so called shall use the frequency bands which are available to them under Chapter II.

1594 (2) Other stations notified as radiobeacons shall use for this purpose their normal working frequency and their normal class of emission.

1595 (3) The power radiated by each radiobeacon properly so called shall be adjusted to the value necessary to produce the stipulated field strength at the limit of the range required (see Nos. **434** and **458**).

ARTICLE 44

Special Services

Section I. Meteorology

1596 § 1. (1) Meteorological messages comprise :

1597 a) messages addressed to meteorological services officially entrusted with weather forecasts, more specifically for the protection of maritime and air navigation ;

1598 b) messages from these meteorological services intended specially for :

1599 — ship stations ;

1600 — protection of aircraft ;

1601 — the public.

1602 (2) The information contained in these messages may be :

1603 a) observations taken at fixed times ;

1604 b) warnings of dangerous phenomena ;

1605 c) forecasts and warnings ;

1606 d) statements of the general meteorological situation.

1607 § 2. (1) The various national meteorological services mutually agree to prepare common transmission programmes so as to use the transmitters best situated to serve the regions concerned.

1608 (2) The meteorological observations contained in the classes mentioned in Nos. **1597** to **1600** are, in principle, drawn up in an international meteorological code, whether they are transmitted by or intended for mobile stations.

1609 § 3. For observation messages intended for an official meteorological service, use shall be made of the facilities resulting from the allocation of exclusive frequencies to synoptic meteorology and the aeronautical meteorological service, in conformity with regional agreements made by the services concerned for the use of these frequencies.

1610 § 4. (1) Meteorological messages specially intended for all ship stations shall in principle be sent in accordance with a definite timetable, and, as far as possible, at times when they can be received by ship stations with only one operator. In radiotelegraphy the transmission speed shall not exceed sixteen words a minute.

1611 (2) During the transmission "to all stations" of meteorological messages intended for stations of the maritime mobile service, all stations of this service whose transmissions might interfere with the reception of these messages, shall keep silent in order to permit all stations which desire to do so to receive these messages.

1612 (3) Meteorological warning messages for the maritime mobile service shall be transmitted without delay. They shall be repeated at the end of the first silence period which follows their receipt (see Nos. **1130** and **1349**) as well as at the end of the first silence period which occurs in the working hours of a ship station having a single operator. They shall be preceded by the safety signal and sent on the appropriate frequencies (see No. **1491**).

1613 (4) In addition to the regular information services contemplated in the preceding sub-paragraphs, administrations shall take the necessary steps to ensure that certain stations shall, upon request, communicate meteorological messages to stations in the maritime mobile service.

- 1614** (5) The provisions of Nos. **1610** to **1613** are applicable to the aeronautical mobile service, in so far as they are not contrary to more detailed special arrangements which ensure at least equal protection to air navigation.
- 1615** § 5. (1) Messages originating in mobile stations and containing information concerning the presence of cyclones shall be transmitted, with the least possible delay, to other mobile stations in the vicinity and to the appropriate authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. Their transmission shall be preceded by the safety signal.
- 1616** (2) Any mobile station may, for its own use, listen to messages containing meteorological observations sent out by other mobile stations, even those which are addressed to a national meteorological service.
- 1617** (3) Stations of the mobile services which transmit meteorological observations addressed to a national meteorological service are not required to repeat them to other stations. However, the exchange between mobile stations, on request, of information relating to the state of the weather is authorized.

Section II. Notices to Mariners

- 1618** § 6. The provisions of Nos. **1610** to **1614** shall apply to notices to mariners.
- 1619** § 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.
- 1620** § 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.

Section IV Medical Advice

1621 § 9. Mobile stations requiring medical advice may obtain it through any of the land stations shown as providing this service in the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations.

1622 § 10. Radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls concerning medical advice may be preceded by the appropriate urgency signal (see Nos. 1479 to 1487).

Section IV. Standard Frequency and Time Signals

1623 § 11. (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 a co-ordinated world-wide basis, a 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.

1624 (2) To this end, each administration shall take steps to co-ordinate with the assistance of the International Frequency Registration Board, any new standard frequency or time signal transmission or any change in existing transmissions in the standard frequency bands. For this purpose, administrations shall exchange between themselves, and furnish to the Board, all relevant information. On this matter the Board shall consult the Director of the C.C.I.R. who shall also continue to seek the advice and co-operation of the International Time Bureau (B.I.H.), the International Scientific Radio Union (U.R.S.I.) and other international organizations having a direct and substantial interest in the subject.

1625 (3) In so far as is practicable, a new frequency assignment in the standard frequency bands should not be made or notified to the Board until appropriate co-ordination has been completed.

- 1626** § 12. Administrations shall co-operate in reducing interference in the standard frequency bands in accordance with the Recommendations of the C.C.I.R.
- 1627** § 13. Administrations which provide this service shall 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, as well as details concerning adjustments to the frequencies and time signals.
- 1628** § 14. In selecting the technical characteristics of standard frequency and time signal transmissions, administrations shall be guided by the relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

CHAPTER XI

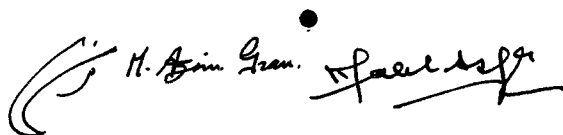
ARTICLE 45

Effective Date of the Radio Regulations

- 1629 § 1.** These Regulations, which are annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, shall come into force on first May, 1961.
- 1630 § 2.** The provisions of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement, Geneva, 1951, shall be abrogated upon the coming into force of the provisions of these Regulations.
- 1631 § 3.** The delegates signing these Regulations hereby declare that, should an administration make reservations about the application of one or more provisions of these Regulations, no other administration shall be obliged to observe that provision or those provisions in its relations with that particular administration.
- 1632 § 4.** In witness whereof the delegates of the Members and Associate Members of the Union represented at the Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva, 1959, have signed in the names of their respective countries the present Regulations in a single copy which will remain in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union and of which a certified copy will be delivered to every Member and Associate Member of the Union.

Done at Geneva, the 21st of December, 1959.

POUR L'AFGHANISTAN.



M. A. Gran. M. M. Asghar

M. A. GRAN

M. M. ASGHAR

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE D'ALBANIE:



D. Lamani

D. LAMANI

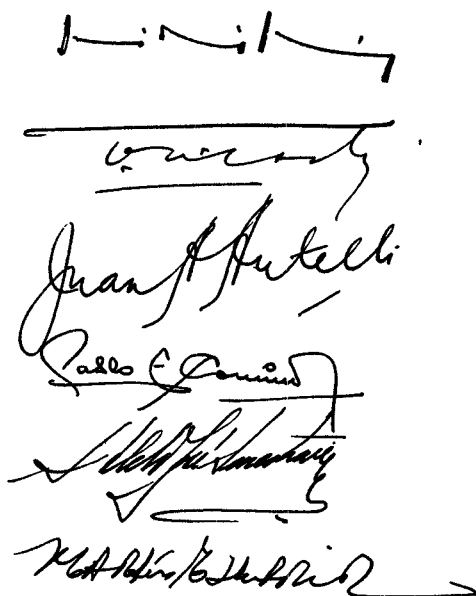
POUR LE ROYAUME DE L'ARABIE SAOUDITE:



MAHMOUD HIRDAH

A. ZAIDAN
M. MIRDAD

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE:



 M. R. PICO

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POUR LA FÉDÉRATION DE L'AUSTRALIE:



 E. J. STEWART

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F. Henneberg
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L. ROS
C. M. BOUCHIER
G. DE LAFONTÉYNE

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE
DE BIÉLORUSSIE:

A. Kashelev

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POUR L'UNION DE BIRMANIE:

M. Lwin

M. LWIN

POUR LA BOLIVIE:

Quiroga

J. CUADROS QUIROGA

POUR LE BRÉSIL:

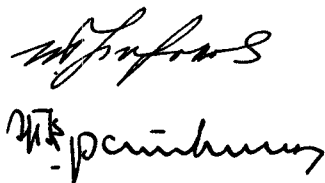
General Olympio Mourão Filho
Chef de la Délégation

Gerardo de Campos Braga
Carl Ernst Hermann

João C. Vallim
Antônio Martins da Silva
Felipe Marques Saraiva

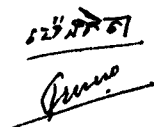
O MOURÃO FILHO
G. DE CAMPOS BRAGA
C. E. MESIANO
J. C. VALLIM
E. MARTINS DA SILVA
J. MARQUES SARAIVA

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE BULGARIE:



I. M. TRIFONOV
J. KRASTEV

POUR LE ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE:



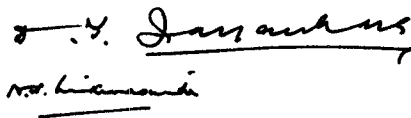
VEN PENG KITH

POUR LE CANADA:



C. J. ACTON

POUR CEYLAN:



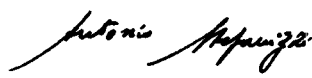
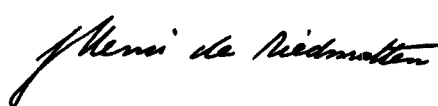
D. P. JAYASEKARA
N. S. WICKREMASINGHE

POUR LA CHINE:

 with
 考超鳳 Miss Kao-rong
 康其煌 Pas-hung Kong
 陳乃寧 N. N. Chen.
 陳勤 C. Chen.
 張心治 Paul S. T. Chang

H. TCHEN
 T. MIAO
 P. KONG
 N. CHEN
 C. CHEN
 P. S. T. CHANG

POUR L'ÉTAT DE LA CITÉ DU VATICAN:

A. STEFANIZZI
 H. DE RIEDMATTEN

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE COLOMBIE:

Antony Alfaro
/ Alborno Plata

Vicente Jimenez Suarez
III. 4. 1901.
cap. 1

S. QUIDANO C.
 S. ALBORNOZ PLATA
 A. JIMENEZ SUAREZ
 M. G. ALGA

POUR LE CONGO BELGE ET TERRITOIRE
 DU RUANDI-URUNDI

1. 1902
Bridoux

S. SEGALL
 G. BRIDOUX

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE:

조원석 W. S. JO
최준석 J. S. CHOI
김관석 K. S. KIM
민병기 Byungkee Min

W. S. JO
J. S. CHOI
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B. K. MIN

POUR COSTA RICA:

Donnadieu

A. P. DONNADIEU

POUR CUBA:

Miguel Rey Bofill Aguilar:
Carlos Estrada Castro
Manuel Gonzales Longoria

M. R. BOFILL AGUILAR
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M. GONZALEZ LONGORIA

POUR LE DANEMARK:

Gunnar Pedersen
 Borge Nielsen
 C. B. Nielsen
 P. V. Larsen

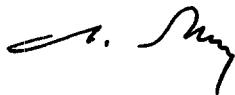
G. PEDERSEN
 B. NIELSEN
 C. B. NIELSEN
 P. V. LARSEN

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE:



S. E. PARADAS

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE EL SALVADOR:



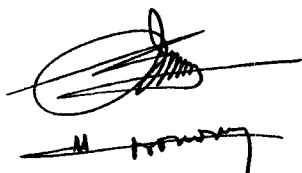
A. AMY

POUR L'ESPAGNE:



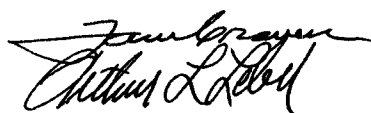
J. M. RIVUELTA

POUR LES ETATS D'OUTRE-MER
DE LA COMMUNAUTE ET TERRITOIRES FRANÇAIS
D'OUTRE-MER



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M. BOUQUIN

POUR LES ETATS UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE



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POUR LA FRANCE

Henry
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A. HENRY
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 J. J. J. J.
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POUR LE GHANA

J. J. J. J.
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J. M. KORAM

POUR LA GRECE

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 J. J. J. J.
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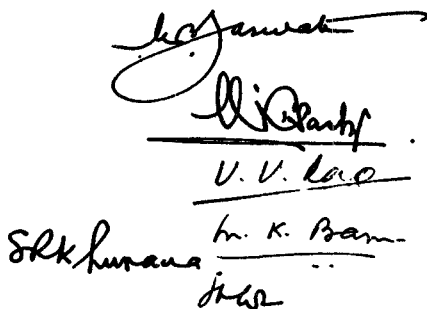
A. J. J. J.
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POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE HONGROISE:



A. LORINCZY

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE L'INDE:



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S. R. KHURANA

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'INDONÉSIE:



A. SUBARDJO DJOYOADISURYO

POUR L'IRAN:

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POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'IRAQ:

M. A. Baghdadi
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POUR L'ISLANDI

G. Briem
S. Thorkelsson

G. BRIEM
S. THORKELSSON

POUR L'ÉTAT D'ISRAËL:

M. Berman
Ing. Eliezer Ron

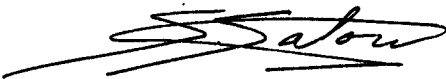
M. E. BERMAN
E. RON

POUR L'ITALIE

F. Nicoira

F. NICOIRA

POUR LE JAPON:

Baro Nishizaki

 Yorio Nomura
 M. Shimbori
 Shinichi Hase

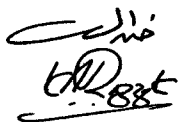
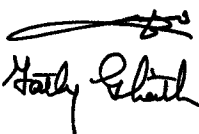
T. NISHIZAKI
 S. SATO
 Y. NOMURA
 M. SHIMBORI
 S. HASE

POUR LE ROYAUME HACHÉMITE DE JORDANIE:

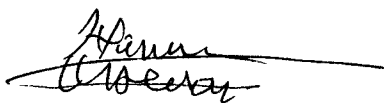
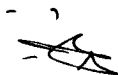
A. M. MORIADA

POUR KUWAIT:

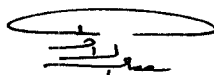

K. A. RAZZAQ
F. GHEITH
M. A. ABUALAINAIN

POUR LE LIBAN:

H. OSSEIRAN

POUR LE ROYAUME-UNI DE LIBYE.

K. EL ATRASH

POUR LE LUXEMBOURG:



E. RAUS

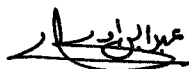
M. FELTEN

POUR LA FÉDÉRATION DE MALAISIE:

Mohd Hassan b. Abdul Wahab.

MOHD HASSAN BIN ABDUL WAHAB

POUR LE ROYAUME DU MAROC:



A. BERRADA

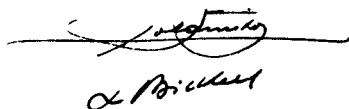
A. BERRADA

POUR LE MEXIQUE:

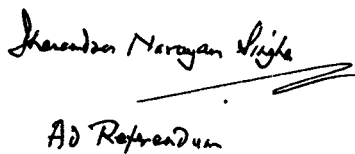


L. BARAJAS G.

POUR MONACO

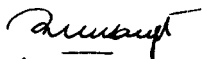

C. SOLAALTO
R. BOKERT

POUR LE NEPAL



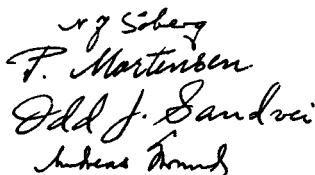
J. N. SINGHA

POUR LE NICARAGUA



A. A. MUTHAUPT

POUR LA NORVEGE


N. F. SÖBERG
P. MORTENSEN
O. J. SANDVICK
A. STRAND

POUR LA NOUVELLE ZELANDE

G. Heale.
J. M. Power

G. HEALE
J. M. POWER

POUR LE PAKISTAN

M. N. Mirza
(M. N. MIRZA)

M. N. MIRZA

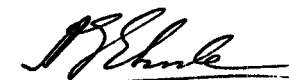
POUR LE PARAGUAY

S. G. GARCIA
B. GARCIA
W. GARCIA

S. GARCIA
B. GARCIA
W. GARCIA

POUR LE ROYAUME DES PAYS-BAS:









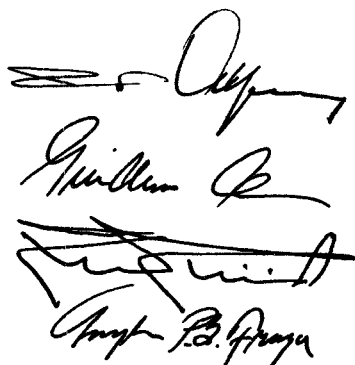
J. D. H. VAN DER TOORN
A. J. EHNLE
J. H. R. VAN DER WILLIGEN
O. SELIS

POUR LE PÉROU:



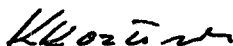
M. DE LA FUENTE

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DES PHILIPPINES:



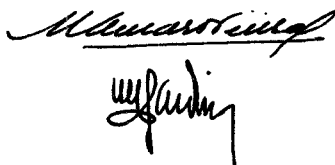
J. S. ALFONSO
G. CANON
F. TRINIDAD
A. P. B. FRAGO

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE POLOGNE:



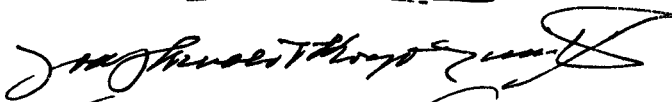
K. KOZŁOWSKI

POUR LE PORTUGAL:



M. A. VIEIRA
M. J. F. DA COSTA JARDIM

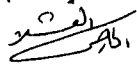
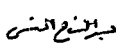
POUR LES PROVINCES PORTUGAISES
D'OUTRE-MER


V. J. MAGRO
V. A. ROGADO QUINTO
V. A. DOS SANTOS

POUR LA REPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE

عنه الجمهورية العربية المتحدة
Amir El Bardeï
البحر
Hassad
Elgashu Elkashlan
A. F. El Hany 2

V. H. BARDAI
E. LOUAD
EL GASHU EL KASHKAN
A. F. EL HANY

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE D'ALLEMAGNE:



H. PRESSLER
A. HEILMANN

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRATIVE POPULAIRE
DE YOUGOSLAVIE:



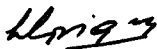
M. DAKIĆ

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE
DE L'UKRAINE:



N. STAVITSKY

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE ROUMAINE:





M. GRIGORE
B. IONITA
P. POSTELNICU

POUR LE ROYAUME-UNI
DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRLANDE
DU NORD:

C. F. Booth
R. M. Billington
I. St. Q. Severin

C. F. BOOTH
R. M. BILLINGTON
I. ST. Q. SEVERIN

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU SOUDAN:

جمهورية السودان
Salim ant Hossein

H. I. Beshir

S. HOSSEIN
H. I. BESHIR

POUR LA SUÈDE:

Håkan Sterky
E. Esping
Joan Gejer

H. STERKY
 E. ESPING
 S. GEJER

POUR LA CONFÉDÉRATION SUISSE:

A. Wettstein
W. Klein
B. Delaloye

A. WETTSTEIN
 W. KLEIN
 B. DELALOYE

POUR LA TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE:

M. Joachim
M. Zahradnicek

M. JOACHIM
 M. ZAHRADNICEK

POUR LES TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER DONT LES
RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES SONT ASSURÉES
PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE
LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRLANDE DU
NORD:

A. H. Sheffield
J. Bourn
L. W. Dudley

A. H. SHEFFIELD
J. BOURN
L. W. DUDLEY

POUR LA THAÏLANDE:

Mongkol Chulalaksa (Mongkol Chulalaksa)

M. L. Ophat Sirivong

M. CHULALAKSA
M. L. O. SIRIVONGS

POUR LA TUNISIE:

م. ملي

M. MILI

POUR LA TURQUIE:

G. YENAI
A. RIZA HIZAI M. ESMER
I. BILGIC

POUR L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
ET TERRITOIRE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD-OUEST:

G. E. F. DAMANT

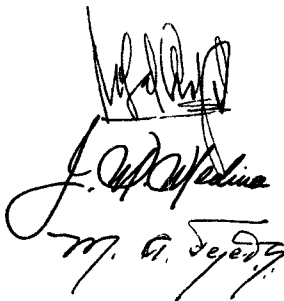
POUR L'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES:

I. KLOKOV
A. BADALOV

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE ORIENTALE
DE L'URUGUAY:

V. POMÈS
A. GALIMBERTI
B. BARREIRO

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE VÉNÉZUÉLA



J A LOPEZ
J M MEDINA
M A TEJEDA

POUR L'AFRIQUE ORIENTALE BRITANNIQUE



R BOLTON

APPENDICES
TO THE RADIO REGULATIONS

GENEVA 1959

APPENDIX 1

(See Article 9)

**Section A. Basic Characteristics to be Furnished for Notification
under No. 486 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. 735.1.
- 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-navigation land, radiolocation land or 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-navigation land, 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.

**Section B. Basic Characteristics to be Furnished for Notification
under No. 487 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 (G.M.T.).

**Section C. Basic Characteristics to be Furnished for Notification
under No. 490 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.).

Form of Notice*

For Use when Notifying to the International Frequency Registration Board a Frequency Assignment or a Change to an Assignment Recorded in the Master International Frequency Register

(a) _____
Notifying administration

_____ kc/s
_____ Mc/s

(b) New assignment

(c) Change of characteristics of a recorded assignment in the Master Register

(d) Deletion of an assignment

(e) { Notice No. _____
Date _____

1 Assigned frequency

Date of putting into use

3 Call sign (Identification)

4a _____
Name of transmitting station

4b _____
Country

4c Longitude and latitude of the transmitter site

[illegible]

12a _____ Operating Administration or Company
12b _____ Name and postal address } of
_____ Telegraphic address } administration
(Article 15)

Regional or service agreement _____ COORD/ _____

Other information:

* The actual size of the notice is a matter for individual administrations.

Section E. General Instructions

1. A separate notice shall be sent to the International Frequency Registration Board 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 these Regulations for common use, such as 500 kc/s, or 2 182 kc/s, should not be notified (see No. 488).

3. Separate entries, in Columns 5a to 10, should be made for the various characteristics when they do not apply to the assignment as a whole, for instance when the class of emission or the power differ according to the localities or areas of reception.

4. When submitting notices for television broadcasting stations in Region 1, separate notices shall be submitted for the sound and vision channels. In such cases, the notice shall relate to the sound and vision carrier frequencies.

I. 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 on which the notice is sent to the Board shall be shown here.

II. 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 Columns 3, 4a or 11, then the date to

* For television broadcasting stations in Region 1, the frequencies to be notified are those of the sound and vision carriers.

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. 490 and 735.1 or when the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 487.*

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 co-ordinates (in degrees and minutes) of the transmitter site.

However, when the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 487, 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 co-ordinates (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. 490 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 a simultaneous transmission.
 - c) In the case of a network composed of stations intercommunicating on the same frequency, the symbol ZN shall be entered in Column 5a. 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, radionavigation land, radiolocation land and 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. 487, 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. 490 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 co-ordination 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. 487 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, radionavigation land, 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 10.
2. When the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No **487**, 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. **487**, 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. 97) ;
 - b) Mean power (P_m) for other amplitude modulated emissions using unkeyed full carrier, and for all frequency modulated emissions (see No. 96) ;
 - 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. 95).
- 2. In the frequency bands above 28 000 kc/s, except for the notices referred to in No. 490, the power notified may be either the effective radiated power (see No. 98) 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. 487 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. 490 or when the frequency assignment is used for reception in the circumstances described in No. 487.*

Columns 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 power radiated in any direction does not fall more than 6 db below 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. 101).
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. 487 the maximum hours of operation are those relating to the mobile or space stations.
2. As complementary information, indicate by the 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 :

Range	Megacycle Order
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 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 15).
2. This information is not a basic characteristic.

Supplementary Information

Any supplementary information supplied by the administration should be indicated within the frame provided on the notice.

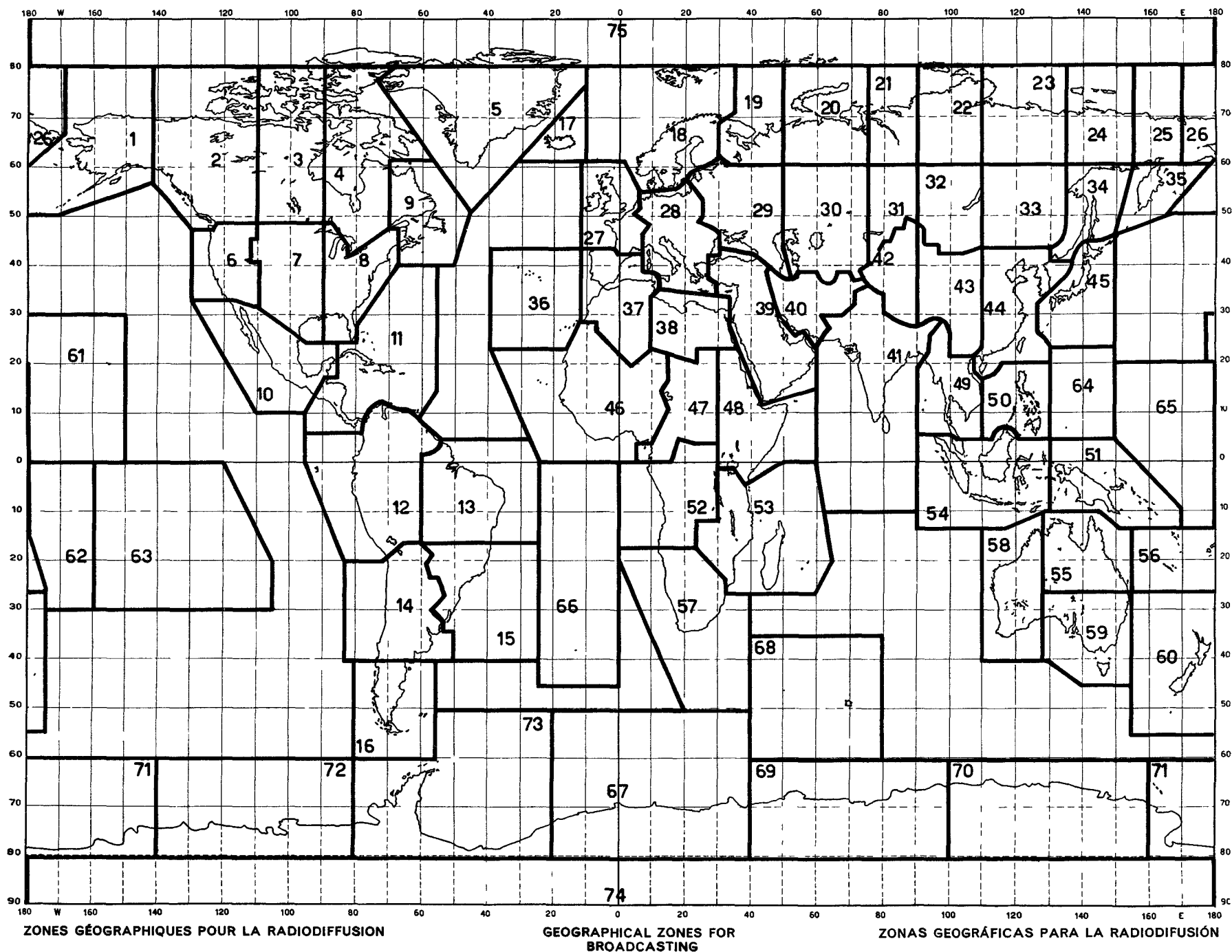
1. If the assignment is made in application of a regional or service agreement, the relevant agreement shall be indicated in the appropriate place ; otherwise, insert the indication " Nil ".
2. Indicate after the symbol COORD/---- the name of any administration with which co-ordination has been effected for the use of the frequency ; if no co-ordination has been effected, the indication " Nil " should be inserted. In the case of a notification under No. 490 in a frequency band above 28 000 kc/s, the area or areas of the actual agreed use to which the co-ordination refers should be indicated.

* Where this information already appears in the Preface to the International Frequency List, the appropriate reference number or letter may be used.

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 sound and vision carriers in a television emission), such reference frequencies shall be supplied. In the case of television broadcasting stations in Region 1, each notice shall include, as supplementary information, both the frequency of the other carrier and the assigned frequency.

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. 115 of these 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.



BC

6 Class of station

ifying administration

(see Article 10)

(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

kc/s

Mc/s

red frequency

1b Alternative frequency

1c Frequency band

Season:

MARCH

MAY

SEPT

NOV.

Other date:

2c Date of putting into use in the particular season

3 Call sign (Identification)

of transmitting station

4b Country

4c Longitude and latitude of the transmitter site

[illegible]

Name and postal address

of
administration
(Article 15)

Telegraphic address

COORD/

Other information:

nal size of the notice is a matter for individual administrations

Section B. General Instructions

1. A separate notice shall be sent to the I.F.R.B. for notifying :
 - Each frequency assignment to be put into use for a particular season ;
 - any change in the characteristics of a frequency assignment in the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, for the season ;
 - any deletion of a frequency assignment in the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, for the season.
2. Separate entries, in Columns 5a and 8 to 11, should be made for the various characteristics when they do not apply to the assignment as a whole, for instance when the power, antennna characteristics or hours of operation differ according to the zones or areas of reception.

I. 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 frequency usage by a station in a particular season.
- (c) Indicate in this box by the letter " X " when the notice reflects a change in the characteristics of a frequency assignment in the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, for the season.
 - 1) In the case where existing particulars are changed, the new characteristics in the appropriate place should be underlined ; the original characteristics which have been changed should be shown in brackets underneath or at the side.
 - 2) In the case where the change is an addition to existing particulars, the additional characteristics should be shown in the appropriate place and should be underlined.
 - 3) In the case where the change is a cancellation of a particular characteristic or characteristics, this should be shown in the appropriate place by a dash and, underneath or at the side, the characteristics which have been cancelled should be shown in brackets.

- (d) Indicate in this box by the letter "X" when the notice reflects a deletion of an assignment, in all of its notified characteristics, for the season.
- (e) The serial number of the notice and the date on which the notice is sent to the Board shall be shown here.

**II. Notes Concerning Information to be Entered
in the Specific Columns of the Notice**

Column 1 Frequency

- 1a Indicate the assigned frequency as defined in Article 1, in kc/s ;
- 1b indicate any suggested alternative frequency or frequencies in kc/s, or
- 1c the desired band in Mc/s, if a specific frequency is not given under 1a and 1b above.

Column 2c Date of putting into use, in the particular season

1. If the assignment is to be brought into use on the implementation date of the seasonal schedule, indicate the last two digits of the year in the box(es) of the season(s) for which the assignment is to be used.
2. If the assignment is to be brought into use or changed by any date other than the implementation date of the particular seasonal schedule, this date shall be entered in the space provided.

Column 3 Call sign (Identification)

Indicate the call sign or other station identification used in accordance with Article 19.

Column 4 Name and location of transmitting station

- 4a Indicate the name of the locality by which the transmitting station is known or in which it is situated.

- 4b Indicate the country in which the station is located. Symbols from the Preface to the International Frequency List should be used.
- 4c Indicate the geographical co-ordinates (in degrees and minutes) of the transmitter site.

Column 5a Zone(s) or area(s) of reception

- 1. Indicate in this column the zone(s) of reception as shown in the map annexed to Appendix 1.
- 2. If the reception area is smaller than an entire zone, it should be indicated as a country or part of a country using symbols from the Preface to the International Frequency List, as far as possible.
- 3. Indicate, as supplementary information, the maximum service range (in km) when this is considered necessary.

Column 7 Class of emission and necessary bandwidth

Indicate the class of emission and necessary bandwidth in accordance with Article 2 and Appendix 5.

Column 8 Power (in kW)

Indicate the carrier power supplied to the transmission line.

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.

Column 9b Angular width of radiation main lobe

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

Column 9c Antenna gain (db)

The relative gain of the antenna in the direction of maximum radiation for the assigned frequency should be indicated.

Column 9d Angle of elevation

The angle of the direction of maximum radiation in the vertical plane in degrees should be indicated.

Column 9e Type of antenna

The nomenclature of the C.C.I.R. book of "Antenna Diagrams" should be used wherever it is applicable as shown in a list at the end of this instruction (see III of this Section).

Column 10 Hours of operation (G.M.T.)

Column 11 Other frequencies simultaneously used for the same programme to the same area(s).

1. If the notified frequency is the only frequency used for the particular schedule, the indication "Nil" shall be inserted in this column.
2. In other cases, the other frequencies simultaneously used for the same programme to the same area shall be indicated.

Column 12b Postal and telegraphic address of administration responsible for the station. *

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 (see Article 15).

Supplementary Information

Any other information supplied by the administration should be indicated in the space provided.

1. Indicate after the symbol COORD/--- the name of any administration with which co-ordination has been effected for the use of the frequency; if no co-ordination has been effected, the indication "Nil" should be inserted.

2. Any other information which the administration considers to be relevant should be indicated, such as, for example, the maximum service range when this is less than 2 000 kms; or information concerning the use of the notified frequency if such use is restricted; or if the frequency is not used during all the hours indicated in Column 10, or on certain days of the week only; or if synchronizing techniques are used.

III. Symbols for Type of Antenna

HOR	Horizontal non-directive antenna
VER	Vertical non-directive antenna

* Where this information already appears in the Preface to the International Frequency List, the appropriate reference number or letter may be used.

DP Dipole
 H Horizontal
 V Vertical
 R With reflector
 (Example : DPHR means : Horizontal dipole with reflector)

H Horizontal dipole curtain antenna
 R With reflector curtain
 S Slewed antenna
 / .. Number of half wave elements in each row
 / .. Number of half wave elements in each stack (one above the other)
 / .. Height above ground in full wavelengths of the bottom row of elements
 S .. Angle of slew, if any
 (Example : HRS/4/3/2S15 means : Horizontal array with reflector curtain, 4 half wave elements in each row, 3 stacks of dipoles, bottom element 2 wavelengths above the ground, slewed with an angle of 15 degrees)

RHO Rhombic antenna
 / .. Length of one side of the rhombus, in wavelengths
 / .. Height of rhombus above ground, in wavelengths
 / .. One half of the interior side angle of rhombus
 (Example : RHO/2.5/0.4/65 means : Rhombic antenna, length of one side 2.5 wavelengths, height above ground 0.4 wavelengths, one half of the interior side angle 65 degrees)

TRO Tropical broadcasting antenna
 / .. Number of rows
 / .. Height above the ground in wavelengths
 (Example : TRO/4/0.2 means : Tropical BC antenna with 4 rows (and 4 dipoles in each row) in a height of 0.2 wavelengths above the ground)

APPENDIX 3

Table of Frequency Tolerances ★

(See Article 12)

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

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 1st January, 1966* to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before 1st January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after 1st January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1st January, 1966*
	* 1st January, 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 1st January, 1966* to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before 1st January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after 1st January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1st January, 1966*
	* 1st January, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
3. <i>Mobile Stations :</i>		
a) Ship Stations	1 000 a)	1 000 a)
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 b)
<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 1st January, 1966* to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before 1st January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after 1st January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1st January, 1966*
	* 1st January, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
3. <i>Mobile Stations :</i>		
a) Ship Stations	200	200
b) Survival Craft Stations	—	300
c) Aircraft Stations	200 *	100 *
d) Land Mobile Stations	200	200
4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations :</i>		
—power 200 W or less	100	100
—power above 200 W	50	50
5. <i>Broadcasting Stations</i>	50	20
<i>Band : 4 to 29.7 Mc/s</i>		
1. <i>Fixed Stations :</i>		
—power 500 W or less	100	50
—power above 500 W	30	15
2. <i>Land Stations :</i>		
a) <i>Coast Stations:</i>		
—power 500 W or less	50	50
—power above 500 W and less than or equal to 5kW	50 *	30 *
—power above 5 kW	50	15

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

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until 1st January, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before 1st January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after 1st January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1st January, 1966*
	* 1st January, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
Band : 100 to 470 Mc/s		
1. Fixed Stations :		
-power 50 W or less	100 *	50 *
-power above 50 W	100 *	20 *
2. Land Stations :		
a) Coast Stations	100	20
b) Aeronautical Stations	100	50
c) Base Stations :		
-power 5 W or less	100	50
-power above 5 W	100	20
3. Mobile Stations :		
a) Ship Stations and Survival Craft Stations:		
-in the band 156-174 Mc/s:	100	20
-outside this band	100 <i>d)</i>	50 <i>d)</i>
b) Aircraft Stations	100	50
c) Land Mobile Stations:		
-power 5 W or less	100	50
-power above 5 W	100	20

Frequency Bands (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive) and Categories of Stations	Tolerances applicable until 1st January, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before 1st January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after 1st January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1st January, 1966*
	* 1st January, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i>	200 * d) e)	50 * d) e)
5. <i>Broadcasting Stations (other than television)</i>	30	20
6. <i>Broadcasting Stations (television sound and vision):</i> -power 100 W or less -power above 100 W	100 30	100 1 000 c/s
Band : 470 to 2 450 Mc/s		
1. <i>Fixed Stations :</i> -power 100 W or less -power above 100 W	7 500 7 500	300 f) 100 g)
2. <i>Land Stations</i>	7 500	300
3. <i>Mobile Stations</i>	7 500	300
4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i>	7 500 e)	500 e)
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 1st January, 1966 * to transmitters in use and to those to be installed before 1st January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to new transmitters installed after 1st January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1st January, 1966*
	* 1st January, 1970 in the case of all tolerances marked with an asterisk.	
6. Broadcasting Stations <i>(television, sound and vision)</i> in the band 470-960 Mc/s : —power 100 W or less —power above 100 W	7 500 7 500	100 1 000 c/s
Band : 2 450 to 10 500 Mc/s 1. <i>Fixed Stations :</i> —power 100 W or less —power above 100 W 2. <i>Land Stations</i> 3. <i>Mobile Stations</i> 4. <i>Radiodetermination Stations :</i>	7 500 7 500 7 500 7 500 7 500 7 500 e)	300 f) 100 g) 300 300 2 000 e)
Band : 10.5 to 40 Gc/s 1. <i>Fixed Stations</i> 2. <i>Radiodetermination Stations</i>	— —	500 7 500 e)

Notes Referring to Table of Frequency Tolerances

a) At the present time some administrations permit ship 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 5 000. These administrations should make every effort to ensure that by 1st January, 1966, all ship transmitters operating in the band 10—535 kc/s, other than ship's emergency transmitters, have a frequency tolerance of 1 000.

b) In the area covered by the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) the tolerance of 20 c/s may continue to be applied.

c) For ship transmitters, of power 50 W or less, using frequencies below 13 Mc/s in tropical regions, the tolerance of 50 can be increased to 200 since these transmitters are sometimes used in such regions in the same circumstances as those of the band 1 605—4 000 kc/s.

d) This tolerance is not applicable to survival craft stations operating on the frequency 243 Mc/s.

e) 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.

f) For transmitters using time division multiplex the tolerance of 300 may be increased to 500.

g) 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.

APPENDIX 4

Table of Tolerances for the Levels of Spurious Emissions

(See Article 12)

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.
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.
3. These tolerances shall not, however, apply to ship's emergency transmitters or survival craft stations.
4. For technical or operational reasons, specific services may demand tolerances tighter than those specified in the Table.
5. The final date by which all equipment shall meet the tolerances specified in Column B is 1st 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 1st January, 1966.
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 1st January, 1970 to transmitters now in use and to those installed before 1st January, 1964	Tolerances applicable to transmitters installed after 1st January, 1964 and to all transmitters after 1st 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 3}
30 Mc/s to 235 Mc/s: for transmitters having mean power: — greater than 25 watts — 25 watts or less		60 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding 1 milliwatt ⁴ 40 decibels below the mean power of the fundamental without exceeding 25 microwatts and without the necessity for reducing this value below 10 microwatts ⁴

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.

⁴ For frequency modulated maritime mobile radio-telephone equipment which operates 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.

Examples of Necessary Bandwidths and Designations of Emissions

(See Article 2, Section II)

The necessary bandwidth may be determined by one of the following methods :

- a) use of the formulae included in the following Table which also gives examples of necessary bandwidths and designation of corresponding emissions :
- b) computation in accordance with C.C.I.R. Recommendations ;
- c) measurement, in cases not covered by a) or b) above.

The value so determined should be used when the full designation of an emission is required.

However, the necessary bandwidth so determined is not the only characteristic of an emission to be considered in evaluating the interference that may be caused by that emission.

In the formulation of the Table, the following terms have been employed :

- B_n = Necessary bandwidth in cycles per second.
- B = Telegraph speed in bauds.
- N = Maximum possible number of black plus white elements to be transmitted per second, in facsimile and television.
- M = Maximum modulation frequency in cycles per second.
- C = Sub-carrier frequency in cycles per second.
- D = Half the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the instantaneous frequency. Instantaneous frequency is the rate of change of phase.
- t = Pulse duration in seconds.
- K = An overall numerical factor which varies according to the emission and which depends upon the allowable signal distortion.

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
I. AMPLITUDE MODULATION			
Continuous wave Telegraphy, A1	$B_n = BK$ $K = 5$ for fading circuits $K = 3$ for non-fading circuits	Morse code at 25 words per minute, $B = 20$, $K = 5$; Bandwidth: 100 c/s. Four-channel time-division multiplex, 7-unit code, 42.5 bauds per channel, $B=170$, $K = 5$; Bandwidth: 850 c/s.	0.1A1 0.85A1
Telegraphy modulated by an audio frequency. A2	$B_n = BK - 2M$ $K = 5$ for fading circuits $K = 3$ for non-fading circuits	Morse code at 25 words per minute, $B = 20$, $M = 1\ 000$, $K = 5$; Bandwidth: 2 100 c/s.	2.1A2
Telephony, A3	$B_n = M$ for single sideband $B_n = 2M$ for double sideband	Double sideband telephony, $M = 3\ 000$; Bandwidth: 6 000 c/s. Single sideband telephony, reduced carrier, $M = 3\ 000$; Bandwidth: 3 000 c/s. Telephony, two independent sidebands, $M = 3\ 000$; Bandwidth: 6 000 c/s.	6A3 3A3A 6A3B

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
Sound Broadcasting, A3	$B_n = 2M$ M may vary between 4 000 and 10 000 depending on the quality desired.	Speech and music, $M = 4\,000$; Bandwidth: 8 000 c/s.	8A3
Facsimile, carrier modulated by tone and by keying. A4	$B_n = KN + 2M$ $K = 1.5$	The total number of picture elements (black plus white) transmitted per second is equal to the circumference of the cylinder multiplied by the number of lines per unit length and by the speed of rotation of the cylinder in revolutions per second. Diameter of cylinder = 70 mm, number of lines per mm = 5, speed of rotation = 1 r.p.s., $N = 1\,100$, $M = 1\,900$; Bandwidth: 5 450 c/s.	5-45A4
Television (Vision and Sound), A5 and F3	Refer to relevant C.C.I.R. documents for the bandwidths of the commonly used television systems.	Number of lines = 625; Number of lines per second = 15 625; Video bandwidth: 5 Mc/s; Total vision bandwidth: 6.25 Mc/s.; FM sound bandwidth including guard bands: 0.75 Mc/s, Total bandwidth: 7 Mc/s.	6 250A5C 750F3

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
II. FREQUENCY MODULATION			
Frequency-shift Telegraphy F1	$B_n = 2.6D + 0.55B$ for $1.5 < \frac{2D}{B} < 5.5$ $B_n = 2.1D + 1.9B$ for $5.5 \leq \frac{2D}{B} \leq 20$	Four-channel time-division multiplex with 7-unit code, 42.5 bauds per channel, $B = 170$, $D = 200$; $\frac{2D}{B} = 2.35$, therefore the first formula in Column 2 applies; Bandwidth: 613 c/s.	0-6F1
Commercial Telephony, F3	$B_n = 2M + 2DK$ K is normally 1 but under certain conditions a higher value may be necessary.	For an average case of commercial telephony, $D = 15\ 000$, $M = 3\ 000$; Bandwidth: 36 000 c/s.	36F3
Sound Broadcasting, F3	$B_n = 2M + 2DK$	$D = 75\ 000$, $M = 15\ 000$ and assuming $K = 1$; Bandwidth: 180 000 c/s.	180F3

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
Facsimile, F4	$B_n = KN + 2M + 2D$ $K = 1.5$	(See facsimile, amplitude modulation). Diameter of cylinder = .70 mm, number of lines per mm = 5, speed of rotation = 1 r.p.s., $N = 1\ 100$, $M = 1\ 900$, $D = 10\ 000$; Bandwidth: 25 450 c/s.	25.5F4
Four-frequency duplex Telegraphy, F6	If the channels are not synchronized, $B_n = 2.6D + 2.75B$ where B is the speed of the higher speed channel. If the channels are synchronized the bandwidth is as for F1, B being the speed of either channel.	Four-frequency duplex system with 400 c/s spacing between frequencies, channels not synchronized, 170 bauds keying in each channel, $D = 600$, $B = 170$; Bandwidth: 2 027 c/s.	2.05F6

Description and Class of Emission	Necessary Bandwidth in cycles per second	Examples	
		Details	Designation of Emission
III. PULSE MODULATION			
Unmodulated Pulse, P0	$B_n = \frac{2K}{t}$ K depends upon the ratio of pulse duration to pulse rise time. Its value usually falls between 1 and 10 and in many cases it does not need to exceed 6.	$t = 3 \times 10^{-6}$, $K = 6$; Bandwidth: 4×10^6 c/s.	4 000 P0
Modulated Pulse, P2 or P3	The bandwidth depends on the particular types of modulation used, many of these being still in the development stage.	—	—

APPENDIX 6

Reports of Monitoring Data

(See Article 13)

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 or other means of identification, or both, 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 or 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 International Frequency Registration Board 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 means of 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 scale;
 - 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.

APPENDIX 7

Report of an Irregularity or of an Infringement of the Convention or the Radio Regulations

(See Articles 15 and 16)

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, ⁸

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 ⁷ :

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 ⁸ (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 ⁹ Dates

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, the 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 8

Report of Harmful Interference

(See Article 15)

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.)

¹ In the case of television broadcasting stations in Region I, the frequency in this column is that of the sound and vision carriers (See Appendix 1 to the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959). ² See Nos. 607 and 608 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959. ³ A symbol instead of a date indicates an assignment notified pursuant to No. 272 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Agreement (Geneva, 1951), or, in the frequency bands above 27 500 kc/s, an assignment for which the notice was received by the I.F.R.B. before 1st April 1952. ⁴ See Appendix 1 to the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959. ⁵ Columns 12a and 12b contain numbers or letters which are explained in the Preface to the International Frequency List. ⁶ See Article 9, Section II, of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959. ⁷ See Nos. 516, 517, 621 and 622 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959. ⁸ Including dates referred to in Nos. 514, 515, 526, 531 and 534 of the

1	Assigned frequency (kc/s or Mc/s) ¹																								
2a	Of registration ²																		2					Dates	
2b	Of notification ²																								
2c	Of putting into use																		2					Dates	
2d	Of receipt of the notice by the I.F.R.B. when columns 2a or 2b are not to be used ³																								
3	Call sign (Identification)																								
4a	Name of the transmitting station																		4					Location of transmitting station	
4b	Country in which the transmitting station is located																								
4c	Geographical co-ordinates of the transmitter site (longitude and latitude) in degrees and minutes																		4					Location of transmitting station	
5a	Locality(ies) or area(s) with which communication is established																								
5b	Length of circuit (km)																		5					Reception	
6	Class of station and nature of service																								
7	Class of emission, necessary bandwidth and description of transmission																		5					Reception	
8	Power (kW)																								
9a	Azimuth of maximum radiation (ND, if a transmitting antenna with non-directional characteristics is used)																		9					Transmitting Antenna Characteristics ⁴	
9b	Angular width of radiation main lobe																								
9c	Antenna gain (db)																		9					Transmitting Antenna Characteristics ⁴	
10	Maximum hours of operation of the circuit to each locality or area (G.M.T.)																								
11	Megacycle order of the other frequencies normally utilized for the same circuit ⁴																		9					Transmitting Antenna Characteristics ⁴	
12a	Operating Administration or Company ⁵																								
12b	Postal and telegraphic address of the administration responsible for the station ⁵																		9					Transmitting Antenna Characteristics ⁴	
13a	Results of examination ⁶ and investigations ⁷ by the I.F.R.B.																								
13b	Remarks related to the finding by the I.F.R.B.																		13					Remarks	
13c	Other remarks ⁸																								

List I. International Frequency List

(See Articles 8, 9, 10 and 20)

Service Documents

APPENDIX 6

List II. List of Fixed Stations Operating International Circuits

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the transmitting station	Call Sign (Identification)	Assigned Frequency (kc/s or Mc/s)	Locality(ies) or Area(s) with which communication is established	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

List III A. List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands below 5 950 kc/s

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the transmitting station	Assigned frequency in kc/s	Call sign (Identification)	Geographical co-ordinates of the transmitter site (longitude and latitude in degrees and minutes)	Zones or areas of reception	Power (kW)	Azimuth of maximum radiation (ND if a transmitting antenna with non-directional characteristics is used)	Maximum hours of operation (G.M.T.)	Operating Administration or Company	Other remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**List III B. List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands
between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s**

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of stations in alphabetical order.

	Name of the transmitting station	Geographical co-ordinates of the transmitter site (longitude and latitude in degrees and minutes)	Assigned frequency (kc/s)	Call sign (Identification)	Zone(s) or area(s) of reception	Power (kW)	Transmitting antenna characteristics					Hours of operation (G.M.T.)	Name, postal and telegraphic address of Administration	Remarks
							Azimuth of maximum radiation	Angular width of radiation main lobe	Antenna gain in db	Angle of elevation	Type of antenna			
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														

List IV. List of Coast Stations

Part A. Alphabetical index of coast stations.

Name of the station	Call sign	See part B, page
1	2	3

Part B. Particulars of coast stations.

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station ¹	Call sign	Emission			Service		Charges ⁴ ⁵	Geographical co-ordinates of the transmitting antenna (longitude and latitude in degrees, minutes and seconds)	Remarks ⁶ ⁷
		Frequencies ² (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class	Power (kW) ³	Nature	Hours of service (G.M.T.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

¹ Indicate for each country the coast station or coast stations to which radiotelegrams intended for high frequency transmission to ship stations should be sent.

² The normal working frequency is printed in heavy type. In the case of duplex telephony, frequencies used for transmission and reception are indicated in conformity with No 1322.

³ In the case of directive antennae, indicate under the power, the azimuth of the direction or directions of maximum gain, in degrees, beginning from True North clockwise.

⁴ The internal telegraph charge of the country to which the coast station is subject and the charge applied by this country to telegrams destined for adjacent countries are given at the end of this list.

⁵ If the accounts for charges are settled by a private enterprise, the name and address of such private enterprise should, if necessary, be stated.

⁶ Indicate if radar service is provided.

⁷ Information concerning the times of transmission of traffic lists, and the hours of watch keeping of the coast station on the various frequencies, etc.

List V. List of Ship Stations

Particulars of ship stations

The information concerning these stations shall be published in two or three lines in the following order :

1st line :

- call sign, name of the ship in alphabetical order irrespective of nationality, followed by the call sign in the case of duplication of names (in this case, the name and the call sign shall be separated by a fraction bar) and the service symbols (see Appendix 10) ;
- nature of service ;
- hours of service in the form of a symbol or a reference.

Times not indicated by a symbol shall be given in Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.).

2nd and 3rd lines :

below the call sign :

- the basic ship charge per word for a radiotelegram ¹ ;
- if appropriate, the basic ship charge for a radiotelephone call of three minutes. ¹

This information shall be followed by a note reference to indicate the administration or private enterprise to which the accounts should be addressed. In case of a change of address of the operating authority, a second note reference after the charge should indicate the new address and the date from which the change will take effect ;

¹ These charges are fixed or approved by each administration.

- when two or more ships of the same nationality bear the same name, and also where the accounts for the charges should be sent directly to the owner of the ship, the name of the shipping line or of the firm to which the ship belongs shall be given by means of a note reference ;
- the country having jurisdiction over the station (abbreviated indication) ;
- the bands of frequencies and the classes of emissions shall be indicated by means of the following abbreviations printed in heavy type :

Radiotelegraphy

w = 110 — 150 kc/s
x = 405 — 535 kc/s
y = 1 605 — 3 800 kc/s
z = 4 000 — 25 110 kc/s

Radiotelephony

t = 1 605 — 4 000 kc/s
u = 4 000 — 23 000 kc/s
v = 156 — 174 Mc/s

These abbreviations should, if necessary, be followed by references to brief notes and indications of the frequencies for which the transmitters are adjusted, which shall appear at the end of the list.

The meanings of abbreviations shall be printed at the foot of every second page of the list.

List VI. List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations

(For navigational purposes, this list should be used with caution.
See Article 43 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959.)

Part A. Alphabetical index of stations.

Name of the station	Call sign	Nature of the service	See part B, page
1	2	3	4

Part B. Particulars of stations.

1. Direction-finding stations

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Geographical co-ordinates (longitude and latitude in degrees, minutes and seconds) of: a) the receiving antenna of the direction-finding station b) the transmitting antenna of the direction-finding station c) the transmitting antenna of the station mentioned in Column 8	Call sign	Frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s) and classes of emission			Power (kW)	Name and call sign of the station with which communication should be established if the direction-finding station is not equipped with a transmitter	Charges	Remarks a) sectors in which bearings are normally accurate and references to national or international publications other than the present list b) hours of service (G.M.T.), etc.
			For calling the direction-finding station	For transmitting to the direction-finding station the signals necessary for taking bearings	For the transmission of the bearings by the direction-finding station				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2. Radiobeacon stations

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.

Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of the station		Geographical co-ordinates of the transmitting antenna of the radiobeacon (longitude and latitude in degrees, minutes and seconds)		Characteristic signal of the radiobeacon		Call sign of the radiobeacon (if any)		Emission		

3. Ocean-station vessels

Ocean Regions in alphabetical order.
Names of stations in alphabetical order.

1	2	3	4	Radiobeacon					Direction-finding		12	13
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Name of the station	Geographical position assigned to the station	Call sign of the station vessel	Frequency for calling the station (kc/s or Mc/s)	Characteristic signal	Transmitting frequency (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class of emission	Frequency of modulation (if any) (c/s)	Normal range in nautical miles	Frequency for transmitting to the station the signals necessary for taking bearings (kc/s or Mc/s)	Frequency for the transmission by the station of the bearings (kc/s or Mc/s)	Power of the transmitter (kW)	Remarks
												a) references to national or international publications other than this list; b) hours of service (G.M.T.); c) description of the radiobeacon emission

4. Direction-finder calibration stations

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Geographical co-ordinates of the transmitting antenna of the radiobeacon (longitude and latitude in degrees, minutes and seconds)	Characteristic signal	Call sign of the radiobeacon (if any)	Emission			Normal range in nautical miles	Name and call sign of the station to which requests may be addressed	Frequency to be used to call the station mentioned in column 9 (kc/s or Mc/s)	Remarks
				Frequency (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class	Frequency of modulation (if any) (c/s)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

5. Stations transmitting time signals

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Call sign	Frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class of Emission	Times of Emission (G.M.T.)	Method ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6

¹ General instructions concerning time signals.

6. Stations transmitting standard frequencies

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Call sign	Frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class of Emission	Times of Emission (G.M.T.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

7. Stations transmitting regular meteorological bulletins

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Call sign	Frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class of Emission	Times of Emission (G.M.T.)	Remarks ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6

¹ General instructions concerning meteorological bulletins including code used.

8. Stations transmitting notices to navigators

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Call sign	Frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class of Emission	Times of Emission (G.M.T.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

9. Stations transmitting medical advice

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Call sign	Frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class of Emission	Hours of Service (G.M.T.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

10. Stations transmitting epidemiological bulletins

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Call sign	Frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class of Emission	Times of Emission (G.M.T.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

11. Stations transmitting Ursigrams

Names of the countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.
Names of the stations in alphabetical order.

Name of the station	Call sign	Frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s)	Class of Emission	Times of Emission (G.M.T.)	Remarks and nature of information
1	2	3	4	5	6

Note: The Secretary General, if he considers it necessary, may introduce in this list additional sections to cover new systems that may be developed and used.

List VIII. List of International Monitoring Stations.

(See Article 13)

Part I. Centralizing offices.

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.

- National centralizing office (postal and telegraphic address, telephone number, any other information).

Part II***A. Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out frequency measurements.***

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.

Names of stations in alphabetical order.

- Name and geographical co-ordinates of the station (longitude and latitude in degrees and minutes).
- Hours of service (G.M.T.).
- Ranges of measurable frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s).
- Accuracy of measurements.¹
- Remarks.

B. Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out field strength measurements.

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.

Names of stations in alphabetical order.

- Name and geographical co-ordinates of the station (longitude and latitude in degrees and minutes).
- Hours of service (G.M.T.).

¹ Indicates the maximum attainable accuracy for each frequency range.

- Ranges of frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s).
- Maximum and minimum values of measurable field strengths.
- Accuracy of measurements in db.¹
- Remarks.

C. Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out direction-finding measurements.

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.

Names of stations in alphabetical order.

- Name and geographical co-ordinates of the station (longitude and latitude in degrees, minutes and seconds).
- Hours of service (G.M.T.).
- Ranges of frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s).
- Type of antennae in use.
- Remarks.

D. Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out bandwidth measurements.

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.

Names of stations in alphabetical order.

- Name and geographical co-ordinates of the station (longitude and latitude in degrees and minutes).
- Hours of service (G.M.T.).
- Ranges of frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s).

¹ Indicates the maximum attainable accuracy for each frequency range.

- Method(s) of measurement.¹
- Resolution at —60 db (if appropriate).
- Remarks.

E. Particulars of monitoring stations carrying out automatic spectrum occupancy surveys.

Names of countries arranged in alphabetical order of abbreviations.

Names of stations in alphabetical order.

- Name and geographical co-ordinates of the station (longitude and latitude in degrees and minutes).
- Hours of service (G.M.T.).
- Ranges of frequencies (kc/s or Mc/s).
- Method(s) employed.
- Remarks.

¹ See the Recommendations and relevant Reports of the C.C.I.R.

Radiocommunication Statistics

Part I. Number of Stations						Part II. Traffic				
Maritime mobile						Ama- teurs	Of coast stations transmitting public correspondence			
Coast stations transmitting public correspondence			Ship stations				Number of			
Radio- tele- graph	Radio- tele- phone	Mixed	Radio- tele- graph	Radio- tele- phone	Mixed	Radio- tele- grams trans- mitted	Radio- tele- grams received	Radio- tele- phone calls	Radio medical advices	

APPENDIX 10

Service Document Symbols

(See Article 20 and Appendix 9)

✖	Station on board a warship or a military or naval aircraft ("GS") ¹
■	Station classified as situated in a region of heavy traffic (Article 32) ("TI") ¹
○	By day ("HJ") ¹
●	By night ("HN") ¹
[]	A ship which carries lifeboats equipped with radio apparatus ; a number inside the brackets shows the number of such lifeboats ("S") ¹
▼	High-traffic ship ("HS") ¹
Ⓜ	Radar facilities available ["R(") ¹
AL	Aeronautical radionavigation land station
AM	Aeronautical radionavigation mobile station
AT	Amateur station
AX	Aeronautical fixed station
BC	Broadcasting station, sound
BT	Broadcasting station, television
C	Continuous operation during hours shown
Ca	Cargo ship
CO	Station open to official correspondence exclusively
CP	Station open to public correspondence
CR	Station open to limited public correspondence
CV	Station open exclusively to correspondence of a private agency

¹ The symbol shown in parenthesis or square brackets may be used in notifications.

D30°	Directive antenna having maximum radiation in the direction of 30° (expressed in degrees from True North, from 0 to 360 clockwise)
DR	Directive antenna provided with a reflector
EX	Experimental station
FA	Aeronautical station
FB	Base station
FC	Coast station
FE	Earth station (Earth-Space service)
FL	Land station
FP	Port station
FR	Receiving station only, connected with the general network of telecommunication channels
FS	Land station established solely for the safety of life
FX	Fixed station
G.M.T.	Greenwich Mean Time
H	Scheduled operation
H8	8-hour service provided by a ship station of the second category
H16	16-hour service provided by a ship station of the second category
H24	Continuous throughout the twenty-four hours
HJ	Day service
HN	Night service
HT	Transition period service
HX	Intermittent throughout the twenty-four hours, or station having no specific working hours
I	Intermittent operation during the time indicated
LR	Radiolocation land station
MA	Aircraft station
ME	Space station
ML	Land mobile station

MO	Mobile station
MR	Radiolocation mobile station
MS	Ship station
ND	Non-directional antenna
NL	Maritime radionavigation land station
OT	Station open exclusively to operational traffic of the service concerned
Pa	Passenger ship
RC	Non-directional radiobeacon
RD	Directional radiobeacon
RG	Radio direction-finding station
RM	Maritime radionavigation mobile station
RT	Revolving radiobeacon
SM	Meteorological aids station
SS	Standard frequency station
TS	Television, sound channel
TV	Television, vision channel

APPENDIX 11

Documents with which Ship and Aircraft Stations shall be Provided

(See Articles 18, 20, 21, 23, 28, and Appendix 9)

Section I. Ship Stations for which a Radiotelegraph Installation is Required by International Agreement

These stations shall be provided with :

1. licence prescribed by Article 18 ;
2. certificates of the operator or operators ;

3. log (diary of the radio service) in which the following are recorded as they occur, together with the time of their occurrence ;
 - a) all communications relating to distress traffic in full,
 - b) urgency and safety communications,
 - c) communications exchanged between the ship station and land or mobile stations,
 - d) service incidents of all kinds,
 - e) if the ship's rules permit, the position of the ship at least once a day ;
4. Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations used in the Maritime Mobile Service ;
5. List of Coast Stations ;
6. List of Ship Stations ;
7. List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations ;
8. Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations, also such provisions of the Convention as relate to the radiocommunication service on board ship ;
9. telegraph tariffs of the countries for which the station most frequently accepts radiotelegrams ;
10. if administrations concerned consider it necessary, the Telegraph Regulations.

Section II. Other Ship Radiotelegraph Stations

These stations shall be provided with the documents mentioned in items 1 to 6, 8 and 9 of Section 1.

Section III. Ship Stations for which a Radiotelephone Installation is Required by International Agreement

These stations shall be provided with :

1. licence prescribed by Article 18 ;
2. certificates of the operator or operators ;

3. the log (diary of the radio service) in which the following are recorded as they occur, together with the time of their occurrence :
 - a) a summary of all communications relating to distress, urgency and safety traffic,
 - b) a summary of communications exchanged between the ship station and land or mobile stations,
 - c) a reference to important service incidents,
 - d) if the ship's rules permit, the position of the ship at least once a day ;
4. a list of coast stations with which communications are likely to be conducted, showing watchkeeping hours, frequencies and charges ;
5. the provisions of the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations applicable to the maritime mobile radiotelephone service.

Section IV. Other Ship Radiotelephone Stations

These stations shall be provided with :

1. the documents mentioned in items 1 and 2 of Section III ;
2. the documents mentioned in items 3, 4 and 5 of Section III, in accordance with the requirements of the administrations concerned.

Section V. Ship Stations Equipped with Multiple Installations

These stations shall be provided with :

1. for each installation, if necessary, the documents mentioned in items 1 to 3 of Section I, or in items 1, 2 and 3 of Section III ;
2. for only one installation, the other documents mentioned in Sections I or III, as appropriate.

Section VI. Aircraft Stations

These stations shall be provided with :

1. the documents mentioned in items 1 and 2 of Section I ;
2. the log (diary of the radio service) as defined in item 3 of Section I, unless administrations have adopted other arrangements for recording all information which the log should contain ;
3. the documents containing official information relating to stations which the aircraft station may use for the execution of its service.

APPENDIX 12

Hours of Service for Ship Stations in the Second Category

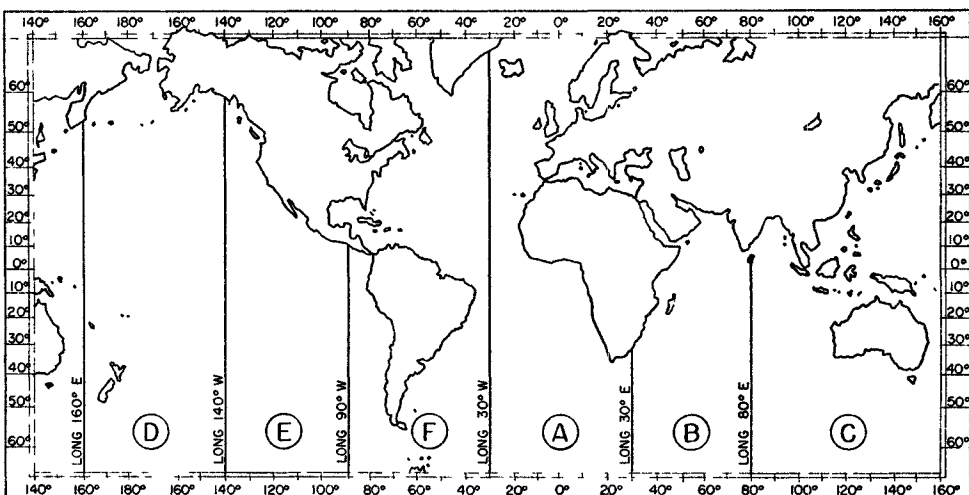
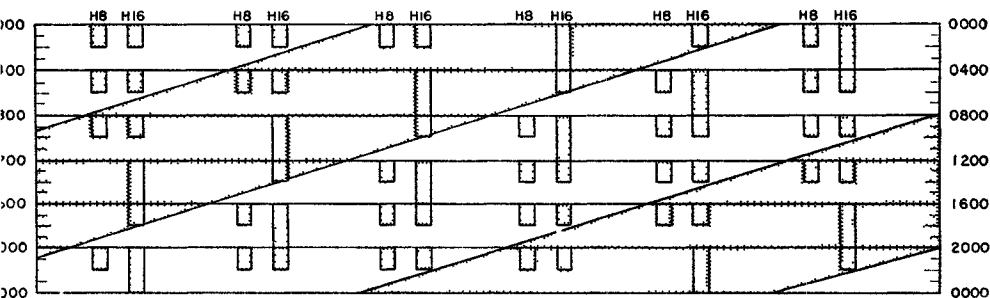
(See Articles 20 and 25)

Section I. Table

Zones	Western limits	Eastern limits	Hours of Service (Greenwich Mean Time) (G.M.T)	
			8 hours (H8)	16 hours (H16)
A Eastern Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean, North Sea, Baltic.	Meridian of 30° W, Coast of Greenland.	Meridian of 30° E, to the South of the coast of Africa, Eastern limits of the Mediterranean, of the Black Sea, and of the Baltic, Meridian of 30° E northwards from the coastline of Norway.	from 8 h. to 10 h. 12 h. 14 h. 16 h. 18 h. 20 h. 22 h.	from 0 h. to 6 h. 8 h. 14 h. 16 h. 18 h. 20 h. 22 h.
B Western Indian Ocean, Eastern Arctic Ocean.	Eastern limit of Zone A.	Meridian of 80° E, Western Coast of Ceylon to Adam's Bridge, thence Westward round the coast of India, Meridian 80° E to northwards from the coastline of the U.S.S.R.	from 4 h. to 6 h. 8 h. 10 h. 12 h. 14 h. 16 h. 18 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. 10 h. 12 h. 14 h. 16 h. 18 h. 20 h. 24 h.
C Eastern Indian Ocean, China Sea, Western Pacific Ocean, Eastern Arctic Ocean.	Eastern limit of Zone B.	Meridian of 160° E, as far as the coast of Kamchatka, Meridian of 160° E northwards from the coastline of the U.S.S.R.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. 6 h. 8 h. 10 h. 12 h. 14 h.	from 0 h. to 6 h. 8 h. 10 h. 12 h. 14 h. 16 h. 22 h.

Zones	Western limits	Eastern limits	Hours of Service (Greenwich Mean Time) (G.M.T.)	
			8 hours (H8)	16 hours (H16)
D Central Pacific Ocean.	Eastern limit of Zone C.	Meridian of 140°W.	from 0 h. 2 h. 4 h. 6 h. 8 h. 10 h. 20 h. 22 h.	from 0 h. 2 h. 4 h. 6 h. 8 h. 10 h. 12 h. 18 h. 20 h. 24 h.
E Eastern Pacific Ocean.	Eastern limit of Zone D.	Meridian of 90°W, as far as the coast of Central America, thence Western coast of Central America and of North America.	from 0 h. 2 h. 4 h. 6 h. 16 h. 18 h. 20 h. 22 h.	from 0 h. 2 h. 4 h. 6 h. 8 h. 14 h. 16 h. 22 h.
F Western Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.	Meridian of 90°W, Gulf of Mexico, East- ern coast of North Ame- rica.	Meridian of 30°W, coast of Greenland.	from 0 h. 2 h. 12 h. 14 h. 16 h. 18 h. 20 h. 22 h.	from 0 h. 2 h. 4 h. 10 h. 12 h. 18 h. 20 h. 22 h.

Section II. Diagram



APPENDIX 13

Miscellaneous Abbreviations and Signals to be used in Radiotelegraphy Communications

(See Article 29)

SECTION I. Q CODE

Introduction

1. The series of groups QRA to QVZ, listed in this Appendix, are for use by all services.

2. The QAA to QNZ series are reserved for the aeronautical service and the QOA to QQZ series are reserved for the maritime services. These series are not listed in these Regulations.

3. Certain Q code abbreviations may be given an affirmative or negative sense by sending YES or NO respectively, immediately following the abbreviation.

4. The meanings assigned to Q code abbreviations may be amplified or completed by the addition of appropriate other groups, call signs, place names, figures, numbers, etc. It is optional to fill in the blanks shown in parentheses. Any data which is filled in where blanks appear shall be sent in the same order as shown in the text of the following tables.

5. Q code abbreviations are given the form of a question when followed by a question mark. When an abbreviation is used as a question and is followed by additional or complementary information, the question mark should follow this information.

6. Q code abbreviations with numbered alternative significations shall be followed by the appropriate figure to indicate the exact meaning intended. This figure shall be sent immediately following the abbreviation.

7. All times shall be given in Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) unless otherwise indicated in the question or reply.

Abbreviations Available for All Services

A. List of Abbreviations in Alphabetical Order

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QRA	What is the name of your station?	The name of my station is . . .
QRB	How far approximately are you from my station?	The approximate distance between our stations is... nautical miles (or kilometres).
QRC	By what private enterprise (or State Administration) are the accounts for charges for your station settled?	The accounts for charges of my station are settled by the private enterprise . . . (or State Administration).
QRD	Where are you bound for and where are you from?	I am bound for . . . from . . .
QRE	What is your estimated time of arrival at... (or over...) (place)?	My estimated time of arrival at... (or over...) (place) is... hours.
QRF	Are you returning to . . . (place)?	I am returning to . . . (place). or Return to . . . (place).
QRG	Will you tell me my exact frequency (or that of . . .)?	Your exact frequency (or that of . . .) is . . . kc/s (or Mc/s).
QRH	Does my frequency vary?	Your frequency varies.
QRI	How is the tone of my transmission?	The tone of your transmission is . . . 1. good 2. variable 3. bad.
QRJ	How many radiotelephone calls have you to book?	I have . . . radiotelephone calls to book.

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QRK	What is the intelligibility of my signals (<i>or those of . . .</i>)?	The intelligibility of your signals (<i>or those of . . .</i>) is . . . 1. bad 2. poor 3. fair 4. good 5. excellent.
QRL	Are you busy?	I am busy (<i>or I am busy with . . .</i>). Please do not interfere.
QRM	Are you being interfered with?	I am being interfered with (1. nil 2. slightly 3. moderately 4. severely 5. extremely).
QRN	Are you troubled by static?	I am troubled by static (1. nil 2. slightly 3. moderately 4. severely 5. extremely).
QRO	Shall I increase transmitter power?	Increase transmitter power.
QRP	Shall I decrease transmitter power?	Decrease transmitter power.
QRQ	Shall I send faster?	Send faster (. . . words per minute).
QRR	Are you ready for automatic operation?	I am ready for automatic operation. Send at . . . words per minute.
QRS	Shall I send more slowly?	Send more slowly (. . . words per minute).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QRT	Shall I stop sending?	Stop sending.
QRU	Have you anything for me?	I have nothing for you.
QRV	Are you ready?	I am ready.
QRW	Shall I inform . . . that you are calling him on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)?	Please inform . . . that I am calling him on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s).
QRX	When will you call me again?	I will call you again at . . . hours (on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)).
QRY	What is my turn? (Relates to communication)	Your turn is Number . . . (or according to any other indication). (Relates to communication).
QRZ	Who is calling me?	You are being called by . . . (on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)).
QSA	What is the strength of my signals (or those of . . .)?	The strength of your signals (or those of . . .) is . . . 1. scarcely perceptible 2. weak 3. fairly good 4. good 5. very good.
QSB	Are my signals fading?	Your signals are fading.
QSC	Are you a cargo vessel? (see Article 32, Section V)	I am a cargo vessel.
QSD	Is my keying defective?	Your keying is defective.
QSE	What is the estimated drift of the survival craft?	The estimated drift of the survival craft is . . . (figures and units)

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QSF	Have you effected rescue?	I have effected rescue and am proceeding to . . . base (with . . . persons injured requiring ambulance).
QSG	Shall I send . . . telegrams at a time?	Send . . . telegrams at a time.
QSH	Are you able to home on your D/F equipment?	I am able to home on my D/F equipment (on station . . .).
QSI		I have been unable to break in on your transmission. <i>or</i> Will you inform . . . (<i>call sign</i>) that I have been unable to break in on his transmission (on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)).
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.
QSK	Can you hear me between your signals and if so can I break in on your transmission?	I can hear you between my signals; break in on my transmission.
QSL	Can you acknowledge receipt?	I am acknowledging receipt.
QSM	Shall I repeat the last telegram which I sent you (<i>or</i> some previous telegram)?	Repeat the last telegram which you sent me (<i>or</i> telegram(s) number(s) . . .).
QSN	Did you hear me (<i>or</i> . . . (<i>call sign</i>)) on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	I did hear you (<i>or</i> . . . (<i>call sign</i>)) on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
QSO	Can you communicate with . . . direct (<i>or</i> by relay)?	I can communicate with . . . direct (<i>or</i> by relay through . . .).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QSP	Will you relay to . . . free of charge?	I will relay to . . . free of charge.
QSQ	Have you a doctor on board (<i>or is... (name of person) on board</i>)?	I have a doctor on board (<i>or ... (name of person) is on board</i>).
QSR	Shall I repeat the call on the calling frequency?	Repeat your call on the calling frequency; did not hear you (<i>or have interference</i>).
QSS	What working frequency will you use?	I will use the working frequency . . . kc/s (<i>normally only the last three figures of the frequency need be given</i>).
QSU	Shall I send or reply on this frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s) (with emissions of class . . .)</i>)?	Send or reply on this frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s) (with emissions of class . . .)</i>).
QSV	Shall I send a series of V's on this frequency (<i>or . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>)?	Send a series of V's on this frequency (<i>or . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>).
QSW	Will you send on this frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s) (with emissions of class . . .)</i>)?	I am going to send on this frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s) (with emissions of class . . .)</i>).
QSX	Will you listen to . . . (<i>call sign (s)</i>) on . . . kc/s (<i>or Mc/s</i>)?	I am listening to . . . (<i>call sign (s)</i>) on . . . kc/s (<i>or Mc/s</i>).
QSY	Shall I change to transmission on another frequency?	Change to transmission on another frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>).
QSZ	Shall I send each word or group more than once?	Send each word or group twice (<i>or . . . times</i>).
QTA	Shall I cancel telegram number . . .?	Cancel telegram number . . .
QTB	Do you agree with my counting of words?	I do not agree with your counting of words; I will repeat the first letter or digit of each word or group.

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QTC	How many telegrams have you to send?	I have ... telegrams for you (or for ...).
QTD	What has the rescue vessel or rescue aircraft recovered?	... (<i>identification</i>) has recovered... 1. ... (<i>number</i>) survivors 2. wreckage 3. ... (<i>number</i>) bodies.
QTE	What is my TRUE bearing from you? <i>or</i>	Your TRUE bearing from me is ... degrees at ... hours. <i>or</i>
	What is my TRUE bearing from ... (<i>call sign</i>)? <i>or</i>	Your TRUE bearing from ... (<i>call sign</i>) was ... degrees at ... hours. <i>or</i>
	What is the TRUE bearing of ... (<i>call sign</i>) from ... (<i>call sign</i>)?	The TRUE bearing of ... (<i>call sign</i>) from ... (<i>call sign</i>) was ... degrees at ... hours.
QTF	Will you give me the position of my station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which you control?	The position of your station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which I control was ... latitude ... longitude (<i>or other indication of position</i>), class ... at ... hours.
QTG	Will you send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by your call sign (repeated ... times) (on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s))? <i>or</i>	I am going to send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by my call sign (repeated ... times) (on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)). <i>or</i>
	Will you request ... to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated ... times) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	I have requested ... to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated ... times) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QTH	What is your position in latitude and longitude <i>(or according to any other indication)</i> ?	My position is ... latitude ... longitude <i>(or according to any other indication)</i> .
QTI	What is your TRUE track?	My TRUE track is ... degrees.
QTI	What is your speed?	My speed is ... knots <i>(or ... kilometres per hour or ... statute miles per hour)</i> .
	<i>(Requests the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.)</i>	<i>(Indicates the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.)</i>
QTK	What is the speed of your aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth?	The speed of my aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth is ... knots <i>(or ... kilometres per hour or ... statute miles per hour)</i> .
QTL	What is your TRUE heading?	My TRUE heading is ... degrees.
QTM	What is your MAGNETIC heading?	My MAGNETIC heading is ... degrees.
QTN	At what time did you depart from ... <i>(place)</i> ?	I departed from ... <i>(place)</i> at ... hours.
QTO	Have you left dock <i>(or port)</i> ?	I have left dock <i>(or port)</i> .
	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
	Are you airborne?	I am airborne.
QTP	Are you going to enter dock <i>(or port)</i> ?	I am going to enter dock <i>(or port)</i> .
	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
	Are you going to alight <i>(or land)</i> ?	I am going to alight <i>(or land)</i> .
QTQ	Can you communicate with my station by means of the International Code of Signals?	I am going to communicate with your station by means of the International Code of Signals.
QTR	What is the correct time?	The correct time is ... hours.

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QTS	Will you send your call sign for tuning purposes or so that your frequency can be measured now (or at ... hours) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s)?	I will send my call sign for tuning purposes or so that my frequency may be measured now (or at ... hours) on ... kc/s (or Mc/s).
QTT		The identification signal which follows is superimposed on another transmission.
QTU	What are the hours during which your station is open?	My station is open from ... to ... hours.
QTV	Shall I stand guard for you on the frequency of ... kc/s (or Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours)?	Stand guard for me on the frequency of ... kc/s (or Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours).
QTW	What is the condition of survivors?	Survivors are in ... condition and urgently need ...
QTX	Will you keep your station open for further communication with me until further notice (or until ... hours)?	I will keep my station open for further communication with you until further notice (or until ... hours).
QTY	Are you proceeding to the position of incident and if so when do you expect to arrive?	I am proceeding to the position of incident and expect to arrive at ... hours (on ... date).
QTZ	Are you continuing the search?	I am continuing the search for ... (aircraft, ship, survival craft, survivors or wreckage).
QUA	Have you news of ... (call sign)?	Here is news of ... (call sign).
QUB	Can you give me in the following order information concerning: the direction in degrees TRUE and speed of the surface wind; visibility; present weather; and amount, type and height of base of cloud above surface elevation at ... (place of observation)?	Here is the information requested : ... (The units used for speed and distances should be indicated.)

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QUC	What is the number (<i>or other indication</i>) of the last message you received from me (<i>or from ... (call sign)</i>)?	The number (<i>or other indication</i>) of the last message I received from you (<i>or from ... (call sign)</i>) is ...
QUD	Have you received the urgency signal sent by ... (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>)?	I have received the urgency signal sent by ... (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>) at ... hours.
QUE	Can you use telephony in ... (<i>language</i>), with interpreter if necessary; if so, on what frequencies?	I can use telephony in ... (<i>language</i>) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
QUF	Have you received the distress signal sent by ... (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>)?	I have received the distress signal sent by ... (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>) at ... hours.
QUG	Will you be forced to alight (<i>or land</i>)?	I am forced to alight (<i>or land</i>) immediately. <i>or</i> I shall be forced to alight (<i>or land</i>) at ... (<i>position or place</i>) at ... hours.
QUH	Will you give me the present barometric pressure at sea level?	The present barometric pressure at sea level is ... (<i>units</i>).
QUI	Are your navigation lights working?	My navigation lights are working.
QUJ	Will you indicate the TRUE track to reach you (<i>or ...</i>)?	The TRUE track to reach me (<i>or ...</i>) is ... degrees at ... hours.
QUK	Can you tell me the condition of the sea observed at ... (<i>place or co-ordinates</i>)?	The sea at ... (<i>place or co-ordinates</i>) is ...

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QUL	Can you tell me the swell observed at ... (<i>place or co-ordinates</i>)?	The swell at ... (<i>place or co-ordinates</i>) is ...
QUM	May I resume normal working?	Normal working may be resumed.
QUN	Will vessels in my immediate vicinity ... <i>or</i> (in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude) <i>or</i> (in the vicinity of ...) please indicate their position, TRUE course and speed?	My position, TRUE course and speed are ...
QUO	Shall I search for ... 1. aircraft 2. ship 3. survival craft in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>)?	Please search for ... 1. aircraft 2. ship 3. survival craft in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>).
QUP	Will you indicate your position by ... 1. searchlight 2. black smoke trail 3. pyrotechnic lights?	My position is indicated by ... 1. searchlight 2. black smoke trail 3. pyrotechnic lights.
QUQ	Shall I train my searchlight nearly vertical on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if your aircraft is seen, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (<i>or land</i>) to facilitate your landing?	Please train your searchlight on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if my aircraft is seen or heard, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (<i>or land</i>) to facilitate my landing.

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QUR	Have survivors . . . 1. received survival equipment 2. been picked up by rescue vessel 3. been reached by ground rescue party?	Survivors . . . 1. are in possession of survival equipment dropped by . . . 2. have been picked up by rescue vessel 3. have been reached by ground rescue party.
QUS	Have you sighted survivors or wreckage? If so, in what position?	Have sighted . . . 1. survivors in water 2. survivors on rafts 3. wreckage in position . . . latitude . . . longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>).
QUT	Is position of incident marked?	Position of incident is marked by . . . 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. . . . (<i>specify other marking</i>).
QUU	Shall I home ship or aircraft to my position?	Home ship or aircraft . . . (<i>call sign</i>) . . . 1. to your position by transmitting your call sign and long dashes on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) 2. by transmitting on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) TRUE track to reach you.
QUW	Are you in the search area designated as . . . (<i>designator or latitude and longitude</i>)?	I am in the . . . (<i>designation</i>) search area.
QUY	Is position of survival craft marked?	Position of survival craft was marked at . . . hours by . . . 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. . . . (<i>specify other marking</i>).

B. Lists of Signals According to the Nature of Questions, Answer or Advice

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
	Name	
QRA	What is the name of your station ?	The name of my station is ...
	Route	
QRD	Where are you bound for and where are you from ?	I am bound for ... from ...
	Position	
QRB	How far approximately are you from my station ?	The approximate distance between our stations is... nautical miles (or kilometres).
QTH	What is your position in latitude and longitude (or according to any other indication) ?	My position is ... latitude ... longitude (or according to any other indication).
QTN	At what time did you depart from ... (place) ?	I departed from ... (place) at ... hours.
	Quality of Signals	
QRI	How is the tone of my transmission ?	The tone of your transmission is ... 1. good 2. variable 3. bad.
QRK	What is the intelligibility of my signals (or those of ...) ?	The intelligibility of your signals (or those of ...) is ... 1. bad 2. poor 3. fair 4. good 5. excellent.

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
Strength of Signals		
QRO	Shall I increase transmitter power ?	Increase transmitter power.
QRP	Shall I decrease transmitter power ?	Decrease transmitter power.
QSA	What is the strength of my signals (or those of ...) ?	The strength of your signals (or those of ...) is ... 1. scarcely perceptible 2. weak 3. fairly good 4. good 5. very good.
QSB	Are my signals fading ?	Your signals are fading.
Keying		
QRQ	Shall I send faster ?	Send faster (... words per minute).
QRR	Are you ready for automatic operation ?	I am ready for automatic operation. Send at ... words per minute.
QRS	Shall I send more slowly ?	Send more slowly (... words per minute).
QSD	Is my keying defective ?	Your keying is defective.
Interference		
QRM	Are you being interfered with ?	I am being interfered with (1. nil 2. slightly 3. moderately 4. severely 5. extremely).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QRN	Are you troubled by static ?	I am troubled by static (1. nil 2. slightly 3. moderately 4. severely 5. extremely).
Adjustment of Frequency		
QRG	Will you tell me my exact frequency (<i>or</i> that of ...) ?	Your exact frequency (<i>or</i> that of ...) is ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
QRH	Does my frequency vary ?	Your frequency varies.
QTS	Will you send your call sign for tuning purposes or so that your frequency can be measured now (<i>or</i> at ... hours) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) ?	I will send my call sign for tuning purposes or so that my frequency may be measured now (<i>or</i> at ... hours) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
Choice of Frequency and/or Class of Emission		
QSN	Did you hear me (<i>or</i> ... (<i>call sign</i>)) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	I did hear you (<i>or</i> ... (<i>call sign</i>)) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
QSS	What working frequency will you use ?	I will use the working frequency ... kc/s (<i>normally only the last three figures of the frequency need be given</i>).
QSU	Shall I send or reply on this frequency (<i>or</i> on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)) (with emissions of class ...)?	Send or reply on this frequency (<i>or</i> on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)) (with emissions of class ...).
QSV	Shall I send a series of V's on this frequency (<i>or</i> ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)) ?	Send a series of V's on this frequency (<i>or</i> ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QSW	Will you send on this frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s) (with emissions of class . . .)</i>)?	I am going to send on this frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s) (with emissions of class . . .)</i>).
QSX	Will you listen to . . . (<i>call sign(s)</i>) on . . . kc/s (<i>or Mc/s</i>)?	I am listening to . . . (<i>call sign(s)</i>) on . . . kc/s (<i>or Mc/s</i>).
	Change of Frequency	
QSY	Shall I change to transmission on another frequency?	Change to transmission on another frequency (<i>or on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>).
	Establishing Communication	
QRL	Are you busy?	I am busy (<i>or I am busy with . . .</i>). Please do not interfere.
QRV	Are you ready?	I am ready.
QRX	When will you call me again?	I will call you again at . . . hours (<i>on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>).
QRY	What is my turn? (<i>Relates to communication.</i>)	Your turn is Number . . . (<i>or according to any other indication.</i>) (<i>Relates to communication.</i>)
QRZ	Who is calling me?	You are being called by . . . (<i>on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)</i>).
QSC	Are you a cargo vessel? (<i>See Article 32, Section V.</i>)	I am a cargo vessel.
QSR	Shall I repeat the call on the calling frequency?	Repeat your call on the calling frequency; did not hear you (<i>or have interference</i>).
QTQ	Can you communicate with my station by means of the International Code of Signals?	I am going to communicate with your station by means of the International Code of Signals.

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QUE	Can you use telephony in ... (<i>language</i>), with interpreter if necessary; if so, on what frequencies?	I can use telephony in ... (<i>language</i>) on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
	Time	
QTR	What is the correct time?	The correct time is ... hours.
QTU	What are the hours during which your station is open?	My station is open from ... to ... hours.
	Charges	
QRC	By what private enterprise (<i>or</i> State Administration) are the accounts for charges for your station settled?	The accounts for charges of my station are settled by the private enterprise ... (<i>or</i> State Administration).
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.
	Transit	
QRW	Shall I inform ... that you are calling him on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)?	Please inform ... that I am calling him on ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s).
QSO	Can you communicate with ... direct (<i>or</i> by relay)?	I can communicate with ... direct (<i>or</i> by relay through ...).
QSP	Will you relay to ... free of charge?	I will relay to ... free of charge.
QSQ	Have you a doctor on board (<i>or</i> is... (<i>name of person</i>) on board)?	I have a doctor on board (<i>or</i> ... (<i>name of person</i>) is on board).
QUA	Have you news of ... (<i>call sign</i>)?	Here is news of ... (<i>call sign</i>).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QUC	What is the number (<i>or other indication</i>) of the last message you received from me (<i>or from . . . (call sign)</i>)?	The number (<i>or other indication</i>) of the last message I received from you (<i>or from . . . (call sign)</i>) is . . .
	Exchange of Correspondence	
QRJ	How many radiotelephone calls have you to book?	I have . . . radiotelephone calls to book.
QRU	Have you anything for me?	I have nothing for you.
QSG	Shall I send . . . telegrams at a time?	Send . . . telegrams at a time.
QSI		I have been unable to break in on your transmission. <i>or</i> Will you inform . . . (<i>call sign</i>) that I have been unable to break in on his transmission (on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s)).
QSK	Can you hear me between your signals and if so can I break in on your transmission?	I can hear you between my signals; break in on my transmission.
QSL	Can you acknowledge receipt?	I am acknowledging receipt.
QSM	Shall I repeat the last telegram which I sent you (<i>or some previous telegram</i>)?	Repeat the last telegram which you sent me (<i>or telegram(s) number(s) . . .</i>).
QSZ	Shall I send each word or group more than once?	Send each word or group twice (<i>or . . . times</i>).
QTA	Shall I cancel telegram number . . . ?	Cancel telegram number . . .

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QTB	Do you agree with my counting of words?	I do not agree with your counting of words; I will repeat the first letter or digit of each word or group.
QTC	How many telegrams have you to send?	I have ... telegrams for you (<i>or for ...</i>).
QTV	Shall I stand guard for you on the frequency of ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours)?	Stand guard for me on the frequency of ... kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) (from ... to ... hours).
QTX	Will you keep your station open for further communication with me until further notice (<i>or</i> until ... hours)?	I will keep my station open for further communication with you until further notice (<i>or</i> until ... hours).
Movement		
QRE	What is your estimated time of arrival at... (<i>or over</i>) ... (<i>place</i>)?	My estimated time of arrival at... (<i>or over ...</i>) (<i>place</i>) is ... hours.
QRF	Are you returning to ... (<i>place</i>)?	I am returning to ... (<i>place</i>). <i>or</i> Return to ... (<i>place</i>).
QSH	Are you able to home on your D/F equipment?	I am able to home on my D/F equipment (on station ...).
QTI	What is your TRUE track?	My TRUE track is ... degrees.
QTI	What is your speed?	My speed is ... knots (<i>or</i> ... kilometres per hour <i>or</i> ... statute miles per hour).
	(<i>Requests the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.</i>)	(<i>Indicates the speed of a ship or aircraft through the water or air respectively.</i>)

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QTK	What is the speed of your aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth?	The speed of my aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth is ... knots (<i>or</i> ... kilometres per hour <i>or</i> ... statute miles per hour).
QTL	What is your TRUE heading?	My TRUE heading is ... degrees.
QTM	What is your MAGNETIC heading?	My MAGNETIC heading is ... degrees.
QTN	At what time did you depart from ... (<i>place</i>)?	I departed from ... (<i>place</i>) at ... hours.
QTO	Have you left dock (<i>or</i> port)?	I have left dock (<i>or</i> port).
	Are you airborne? <i>or</i>	I am airborne. <i>or</i>
QTP	Are you going to enter dock (<i>or</i> port)?	I am going to enter dock (<i>or</i> port)
	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>
	Are you going to alight (<i>or</i> land)?	I am going to alight (<i>or</i> land).
QUG	Will you be forced to alight (<i>or</i> land)?	I am forced to alight (<i>or</i> land) immediately.
		<i>or</i> I shall be forced to alight (<i>or</i> land) at ... (<i>position or place</i>) at ... hours.
QUI	Will you indicate the TRUE track to reach you (<i>or</i> ...)?	The TRUE track to reach me (<i>or</i> ...) is ... degrees at ... hours.
QUN	Will vessels in my immediate vicinity ...	My position, TRUE course and speed are ...
	<i>or</i> (in the vicinity of ... latitude ... longitude)	
	<i>or</i> (in the vicinity of ...) please indicate their position, TRUE course and speed?	

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
	Meteorology	
QUB	Can you give me in the following order information concerning: the direction in degrees TRUE and speed of the surface wind; visibility; present weather; and amount, type and height of base of cloud above surface elevation at ... (<i>place of observation</i>)?	Here is the information requested ... (<i>The units used for speed and distances should be indicated.</i>)
QUH	Will you give me the present barometric pressure at sea level?	The present barometric pressure at sea level is ... (<i>units</i>).
QUK	Can you tell me the condition of the sea observed at ... (<i>place or co-ordinates</i>)?	The sea at ... (<i>place or co-ordinates</i>) is ...
QUL	Can you tell me the swell observed at ... (<i>place or co-ordinates</i>)?	The swell at ... (<i>place or co-ordinates</i>) is ...
	Radio Direction-Finding	
QTE	What is my TRUE bearing from you? <i>or</i> What is my TRUE bearing from ... (<i>call sign</i>)? <i>or</i> What is the TRUE bearing of ... (<i>call sign</i>) from ... (<i>call sign</i>)?	Your TRUE bearing from me is ... degrees at ... hours. <i>or</i> Your TRUE bearing from ... (<i>call sign</i>) was ... degrees at ... hours. <i>or</i> The TRUE bearing of ... (<i>call sign</i>) from ... (<i>call sign</i>) was ... degrees at ... hours.
QTF	Will you give me the position of my station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which you control?	The position of your station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which I control was ... latitude ... longitude (<i>or other indication of position</i>), class ... at ... hours.

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QTG	Will you send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by your call sign (repeated . . . times) (on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s))? <i>or</i> Will you request . . . to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated . . . times) on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)?	I am going to send two dashes of ten seconds each followed by my call sign (repeated . . . times) (on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s)). <i>or</i> I have requested . . . to send two dashes of ten seconds followed by his call sign (repeated . . . times) on . . . kc/s (or Mc/s).
Suspension of Work		
QRT	Shall I stop sending?	Stop sending.
QUM	May I resume normal working?	Normal working may be resumed.
Urgency		
QUD	Have you received the urgency signal sent by . . . (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>)?	I have received the urgency signal sent by . . . (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>) at . . . hours.
QUG	Will you be forced to alight (or land)?	I am forced to alight (or land) immediately. <i>or</i> I shall be forced to alight (or land) at . . . (<i>position or place</i>) at . . . hours.
Distress		
QUF	Have you received the distress signal sent by . . . (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>)?	I have received the distress signal sent by . . . (<i>call sign of mobile station</i>) at . . . hours.
QUM	May I resume normal working?	Normal working may be resumed.
Search and Rescue		
QSE	What is the estimated drift of the survival craft?	The estimated drift of the survival craft is . . . (<i>figures and units</i>).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QSF	Have you effected rescue?	I have effected rescue and am proceeding to . . . base (with . . . persons injured requiring ambulance).
QTD	What has the rescue vessel or rescue aircraft recovered?	. . . (<i>identification</i>) has recovered. . . 1. . . . (<i>number</i>) survivors 2. wreckage 3. . . . (<i>number</i>) bodies.
QTW	What is the condition of survivors?	Survivors are in . . . condition and urgently need . . .
QTY	Are you proceeding to the position of incident and if so when do you expect to arrive?	I am proceeding to the position of incident and expect to arrive at . . . hours (on . . . date).
QTZ	Are you continuing the search?	I am continuing the search for . . . (aircraft, ship, survival craft, survivors or wreckage).
QUI	Are your navigation lights working?	My navigation lights are working.
QUN	Will vessels in my immediate vicinity . . . <i>or</i> (in the vicinity of . . . latitude longitude . . .) <i>or</i> (in the vicinity of . . .) please indicate their position, TRUE course and speed?	My position, TRUE course and speed are . . .
QUO	Shall I search for . . . 1. aircraft 2. ship 3. survival craft in the vicinity of . . . latitude . . . longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>)?	Please search for . . . 1. aircraft 2. ship 3. survival craft in the vicinity of . . . latitude . . . longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QUP	Will you indicate your position by . . . 1. searchlight 2. black smoke trail 3. pyrotechnic lights?	My position is indicated by . . . 1. searchlight 2. black smoke trail 3. pyrotechnic lights.
QUQ	Shall I train my searchlight nearly vertical on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if your aircraft is seen, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (<i>or land</i>) to facilitate your landing?	Please train your searchlight on a cloud, occulting if possible and, if my aircraft is seen or heard, deflect the beam up wind and on the water (<i>or land</i>) to facilitate my landing.
QUR	Have survivors . . . 1. received survival equipment 2. been picked up by rescue vessel 3. been reached by ground rescue party?	Survivors . . . 1. are in possession of survival equipment dropped by . . . 2. have been picked up by rescue vessel 3. have been reached by ground rescue party.
QUS	Have you sighted survivors or wreckage? If so, in what position?	Have sighted . . . 1. survivors in water 2. survivors on rafts 3. wreckage in position . . . latitude . . . longitude (<i>or according to any other indication</i>).
QUT	Is position of incident marked?	Position of incident is marked by... 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. . . . (<i>specify other marking</i>).

Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
QUU	Shall I home ship or aircraft to my position?	Home ship or aircraft ... (<i>call sign</i>) ... 1. to your position by transmitting your call sign and long dashes on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) 2. by transmitting on . . . kc/s (<i>or</i> Mc/s) TRUE track to reach you.
QUW	Are you in the search area designated as... (<i>designator or latitude and longitude</i>)?	I am in the . . . (<i>designation</i>) search area.
QUY	Is position of survival craft marked?	Position of survival craft was marked at . . . hours by . . . 1. flame or smoke float 2. sea marker 3. sea marker dye 4. . . . (<i>specify other marking</i>).
QTT	Identification	
		The identification signal which follows is superimposed on another transmission.

SECTION II. MISCELLANEOUS ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNALS

Abbreviation or Signal	Definition
AA	All after . . . (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
AB	All before . . . (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
ADS	Address (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
<u>AR</u>	End of transmission (. to be sent as one signal).
<u>AS</u>	Waiting period (. to be sent as one signal).
BK	Signal used to interrupt a transmission in progress.
BN	All between . . . and . . . (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
BQ	A reply to an RQ.
CFM	Confirm (<i>or I confirm</i>).
CL	I am closing my station.
COL	Collate (<i>or I collate</i>).
CP	General call to two or more specified stations (<i>see Article 31</i>).
CQ	General call to all stations (<i>see Article 31</i>).
CS	Call sign (<i>used to request a call sign</i>).
<u>DDD</u>	Used to identify the transmission of the distress message by a station not itself in distress (<i>see No. 1459</i>).
DE	From (<i>used to precede the call sign of the calling station</i>).
DF	Your bearing at . . . hours was . . . degrees, in the doubtful sector of this station, with a possible error of . . . degrees.
DO	Bearing doubtful. Ask for another bearing later (<i>or at . . . hours</i>).
E	East (Cardinal).
ER	Here . . .
ETA	Estimated time of arrival.
ITP	The punctuation counts.
K	Invitation to transmit.
KMH	Kilometers per hour.
KTS	Nautical miles per hour (<i>Knots</i>).
MIN	Minute (<i>or Minutes</i>).

Abbreviation or Signal	Definition
MPH	Statute miles per hour.
MSG	Prefix indicating a message to or from the master of a ship concerning its operation or navigation.
N	North (Cardinal).
NIL	I have nothing to send to you.
NO	No (<i>Negative</i>).
NW	Now.
OK	We agree (<i>or It is correct</i>).
OL	Ocean Letter.
P	Prefix indicating a private radiotelegram.
PBL	Preamble (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
R	Received.
REF	Reference to ... (<i>or Refer to ...</i>).
RPT	Repeat (<i>or I repeat</i>) (<i>or Repeat ...</i>).
RQ	Indication of a request.
S	South (Cardinal).
SIG	Signature (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
SLT	Radiomaritime Letter.
<u>SOS</u>	Distress Signal (<i>... — — — to be sent as one signal</i>).
SS	Indicator preceding the name of a ship station.
SVC	Prefix indicating a service telegram.
SYS	Refer to your service telegram.
TFC	Traffic.
TR	Used by a land station to request the position and next port of call of a mobile station (<i>see No. 1083</i>) ; used also as a prefix to the reply.
TTT	This group when sent three times constitutes the safety signal (<i>see No. 1488</i>).
TU	Thank you.
TXT	Text (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
<u>VA</u>	End of work (<i>... — — — to be sent as one signal</i>).
W	West (Cardinal).

Abbreviation or Signal	Definition
WA	Word after . . . (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
WB	Word before . . . (<i>used after a question mark to request a repetition</i>).
WD	Word(s) or Group(s).
XQ	Prefix used to indicate an operating communication in the fixed service.
XXX	This group when sent three times constitutes the urgency signal (<i>see No. 1477</i>).
YES	Yes (<i>Affirmative</i>).

APPENDIX 14

SINPO and SINPFEMO Codes

(See C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 251)

SINPO signal reporting code

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

SINPFEMO signal reporting code

Rating scale	S	I	N	P	F	E	M	O
	Signal strength	Degrading effect of			Frequency of fading	Modulation		Overall rating
		Interference	Noise	Propagation disturbance		Quality	Depth	
5	Excellent	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Excellent	Maximum	Excellent
4	Good	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slow	Good	Good	Good
3	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Fair	Fair	Fair
2	Poor	Severe	Severe	Severe	Fast	Poor	Poor or Nil	Poor
1	Barely audible	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Very fast	Very poor	Continuously overmodulated	Unusable

Special remarks :

- A signal report shall consist of the code word SINPO or SINPFEMO followed by a group of five or eight numerals, rating, respectively, the five or eight characteristics of the particular signal code.
- The letter X shall be used instead of a numeral for characteristics not rated.
- Although the code word SINPFEMO is intended for radiotelephony, it may be used for radiotelegraphy.
- The overall rating for radiotelegraphy shall be as indicated in Tables I and II, below.

TABLE I

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

TABLE II

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

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

TABLE III

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

APPENDIX 15

**Table of Frequencies to be used by Ship Stations in the Bands
between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s****Allocated Exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service**

(See Articles 32, 35 and Appendix 17)

1. This Appendix contains two Sections, A and B.

For the use of frequencies in the Band 4 to 27.5 Mc/s for radiotelegraphy (Section A) see also Nos. **1174** to **1201** of Article 32.

For the use of frequencies in the Band 4 to 23 Mc/s for radiotelephony (Section B) see also Nos. **1352** to **1358** of Article 35.

2. *In the table in Section A :*

a) the assignable frequencies in a given band for each usage are :

- indicated by the lowest and highest frequency, in heavy type, assigned in that band ;
- regularly spaced, the number of assignable frequencies and the spacing in kc/s being indicated in italics ;

b) the vertical arrows indicate the harmonic relationship between the frequencies assigned in the different bands.

3. *In the table in Section B :*

the working frequencies (carrier waves) in a given band are :

- indicated by the lowest and highest frequency, in heavy type, in that band ;
- regularly spaced, where there are more than two ; the number of frequencies and the spacing in kc/s being indicated in italics.

SECTION A

**Frequencies Assignable to Ship Radiotelegraph Stations using the
Maritime Mobile Service Bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s**

LIMITS		k c/s				LIMITS		
BAND (Mc/s)		Assignable Frequencies Wide-Band Telegraphy, Facsimile and Special Transmission Systems	Assignable Working Frequencies for High Traffic Ships	Calling Frequencies	Assignable Working Frequencies for Low Traffic Ships			
					GROUP A	GROUP B		
4	4 140	4 142- - - - -4 158 5 Frequencies spaced 4	4 161- - - - -4 176 11 Frequencies spaced 1.5	4 178- - - - -4 186 9 Frequencies spaced 1	4 188- - -4 212	4 212.5- -4 236.5 98 Frequencies spaced 0.5	4 238	
6	6 211	6 213- - - - -6 237 7 Frequencies spaced 4	6 241.5- - - - -6 264 11 Frequencies spaced 2.25	6 267- - - - -6 279 9 Frequencies spaced 1.5	6 282- - -6 318	6 318.75- -6 354.75 98 Frequencies spaced 0.75	6 357	
8	8 280	8 282- - - - -8 318 10 Frequencies spaced 4	8 322- - - - -8 352 11 Frequencies spaced 3	8 356- - - *- - -8 372 9 Frequencies spaced 2	8 376- - -8 424	8 425- - -8 473 98 Frequencies spaced 1	8 476	
12	12 421	12 424- - - - -12 468 12 Frequencies spaced 4	12 474 12 478.5 12 483- - - - -12 528 11 Frequencies spaced 4.5	12 534- - - - -12 558 9 Frequencies spaced 3	12 564- - -12 636	12 637.5- -12 709.5 98 Frequencies spaced 1.5	12 714	
16	16 562	16 564- - - - -16 620 15 Frequencies spaced 4	16 626 16 632 16 638 16 644- - - - -16 704 11 Frequencies spaced 6	16 712- - - - -16 744 9 Frequencies spaced 4	16 752- - -16 848	16 850- - -16 946 98 Frequencies spaced 2	16 952	
22	22 100	22 102- - - - -22 146 12 Frequencies spaced 4	22 151 22 157- - - - -22 217 11 Frequencies spaced 6	22 225- - - - -22 265 9 Frequencies spaced 5	22 272.5- -22 332.5	22 335- - -22 395 50 Frequencies spaced 2.5	22 400	
25	25 070	Assignable Working Frequencies to Ships of all Categories						25 110
		25 075 - - - - -25 105 11 Frequencies spaced 3						

* For particular conditions concerning the use of 8364 kc/s see No. 1179.

SECTION B

**Carrier Frequencies in kc/s for Ship Radiotelephone Stations using the
Maritime Mobile Service Bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s**

LIMITS		kc/s		LIMITS
BAND (Mc/s) ↓		Radiotelephone (Double sideband) Calling frequencies	Radiotelephone (Single sideband) Upper sideband carrier frequencies	
4	4 133		4 133 and 4 136.5	4 140
6	6 200		6 200.5 ----- * ----- 6 207.5 <i>3 Frequencies spaced 3.5</i>	6 211
8	8 265	8 269	8 273 and 8 276.5	8 280
12	12 400	12 403.5	12 407- ----- 12 417.5 <i>4 Frequencies spaced 3.5</i>	12 421
16	16 530	16 533.5	16 537- ----- 16 558 <i>7 Frequencies spaced 3.5</i>	16 562
22	22 070	22 074	22 078- ----- 22 095.5 <i>6 Frequencies spaced 3.5</i>	22 100

* For particular conditions concerning the use of 6204 kc/s see No. 1353.

APPENDIX 16

Phonetic Alphabet and Figure Code

(See Article 33)

1. When it is necessary to spell out call signs, service abbreviations and words, the following table shall be used :

Figure or mark, to be transmitted *	Letter to be transmitted	Word to be used	Spoken as **
1	A	Alfa	<u>AL</u> FAH
2	B	Bravo	<u>BRAH</u> VOH
3	C	Charlie	<u>CHAR</u> LEE <i>or</i> <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	Juliatt	<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>VER</u> BER

* Each transmission of figures or marks is preceded and followed by the words "as a number" or "as a mark" respectively, spoken twice, e.g., the number 1959 will read: "as a number, as a number Alfa, India, Echo, India, as a number, as a number".

** The syllables to be emphasized are underlined.

<i>Letter to be transmitted</i>	<i>Word to be used</i>	<i>Spoken as *</i>
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 <u>FORM</u> <i>or</i> <u>OO</u> NEE <u>FORM</u>
V	Victor	<u>VIK</u> TAH
W	Whiskey	<u>WISS</u> KEY
X	X-ray	<u>ECKS</u> <u>RAY</u>
Y	Yankee	<u>YANG</u> KEY
Z	Zulu	<u>ZOO</u> LOO

2. However, stations of the same country may use, when communicating between themselves, any other table recognized by their administration.

* The syllables to be emphasized are underlined.

APPENDIX 17

**Duplex Channelling of the Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Bands
between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s
(See Article 35)**

1. The following Table (page 434) indicates the frequencies 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.
2. 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 comprises 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.
3. Assignments to stations utilizing single sideband or independent sideband emissions shall be considered to be in accordance with the 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.
 - 3.1. Stations employing double sideband emissions (A3) or two channel independent sideband emissions (A3B) should operate with assigned frequencies at the values listed in the Table.
 - 3.2. Stations using single sideband single channel emissions (A3A, A3H or A3J) should operate either in the upper half or in the lower half of the channels designated by the centre frequencies in the Table.
 - 3.2.1. A station operating in the upper half of the channel should use upper sideband emissions with its carrier frequency at a value listed in the Table ; its assigned frequency would then be 1 400 cycles per second higher than that listed in the Table.

- 3.2.2. A station operating in the lower half of the channel should use upper sideband emission, its carrier frequency being the appropriate following amounts below the midband frequency of the channel as listed in the Table :

Band	Carrier frequency relative to midband frequency of channel as listed in Table
4 and 8 Mc/s	— 3 100 c/s
12, 16 and 22 Mc/s	— 3 300 c/s

The frequencies assigned to such stations should be 1 400 cycles per second higher than the value indicated above for their carrier frequencies.

4. If an administration assigns frequencies other than those indicated above, its radiotelephone service shall not cause harmful interference to radiotelephone stations of the maritime mobile service which use frequencies assigned to them in accordance with this Appendix.

Table of Transmitting Frequencies (in kc/s)

Series No.	4 Mc/s Band		8 Mc/s Band		12 Mc/s Band		16 Mc/s Band		22 Mc/s Band	
	Coast Station Frequency	Ship Station Frequency	Coast Station Frequency	Ship Station Frequency	Coast Station Frequency	Ship Station Frequency	Coast Station Frequency	Ship Station Frequency	Coast Station Frequency	Ship Station Frequency
1	4 371.1	4 066.1	8 748.1	8 198.1	13 133.5	12 333.5	17 293.5	16 463.5	22 653.5	22 003.5
2	4 377.4	4 072.4	8 754.4	8 204.4	13 140.5	12 340.5	17 300.5	16 470.5	22 660.5	22 010.5
3	4 383.8	4 078.8	8 760.8	8 210.8	13 147.5	12 347.5	17 307.5	16 477.5	22 667.5	22 017.5
4	4 390.2	4 085.2	8 767.2	8 217.2	13 154.5	12 354.5	17 314.5	16 484.5	22 674.5	22 024.5
5	4 396.6	4 091.6	8 773.6	8 223.6	13 161.5	12 361.5	17 321.5	16 491.5	22 681.5	22 031.5
6	4 403.0	4 098.0	8 780.0	8 230.0	13 168.5	12 368.5	17 328.5	16 498.5	22 688.5	22 038.5
7	4 409.4	4 104.4	8 786.4	8 236.4	13 175.5	12 375.5	17 335.5	16 505.5	22 695.5	22 045.5
8	4 415.8	4 110.8	8 792.8	8 242.8	13 182.5	12 382.5	17 342.5	16 512.5	22 702.5	22 052.5
9	4 422.2	4 117.2	8 799.2	8 249.2	13 189.5	12 389.5	17 349.5	16 519.5	22 709.5	22 059.5
10	4 428.6	4 123.6	8 805.6	8 255.6	13 196.5	12 396.5	17 356.5	16 526.5	22 716.5	22 066.5
11	4 434.9	4 129.9	8 811.9	8 261.9						

APPENDIX 18

**Table of Transmitting Frequencies for the Band 156-174 Mc/s
for Radiotelephony in the International Maritime Mobile Service ***

(See Article 35)

Channel designators	Transmitting Frequencies (Mc/s)		Intership	Port Operations		Public Corres- pondence
	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		(1)			
7	156.35	160.95			7	11
8	156.40		(2)			
9	156.45	156.45	5	5		
10	156.50		3	***		
11	156.55	156.55		3		
12	156.60	156.60		(1)		
13	156.65	156.65	4	4		
14	156.70	156.70		(2)		
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			(1)	
21	157.05	156.05** or 161.65			5	
22	157.10	161.70			(2)	
23	157.15	156.15** or 161.75				5
24	157.20	161.80				4
25	157.25	161.85				(3)
26	157.30	161.90				(1)
27	157.35	161.95				(2)
28	157.40	162.00				6

* For assistance in understanding the Table, see notes a) to g) below.

** See Note e). *** See Note f).

NOTES REFERRING TO THE TABLE

- a) The figures in the column headed "Intership" indicate the normal sequence in which channels should be taken into use by mobile stations.
- b) 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.
- c) During ice seasons, ship stations shall avoid harmful interference to communications on 156·30 Mc/s (Channel 6) between icebreakers and assisted ships.
- d) Administrations should, as far as possible, arrange that ship stations fitted with the channels corresponding to the figures in a circle can obtain a reasonably adequate use of available services.
- e) The frequencies 156·05 and 156·15 Mc/s marked ** are used as ship station 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.
- f) Channel 10 marked *** is also available for port operations in Region 2.
- g) 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 functions in the maritime mobile service.

APPENDIX 19

Technical Characteristics for Transmitters and Receivers used in the Maritime Mobile Service in the 156-174 Mc/s Band

(See Articles 28 and 35 and Appendix 18)

1. Only frequency modulation with a pre-emphasis of 6 db/octave (phase modulation) shall be used.
2. The frequency deviation corresponding to 100% modulation shall approach 15 kc/s as nearly as practicable. In no event shall the frequency

deviation exceed ± 15 kc/s. However, it is recognized that under certain conditions, the percentage of modulation may be decreased to avoid adjacent channel interference.

3. When transmitting on any of the frequencies designated in the Table in Appendix 18, the emission of each station shall be polarized vertically at the source.
4. The audio frequency bandwidth shall be limited to 3 000 c/s.

APPENDIX 20

Automatic Receiving Equipment for Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone Alarm Signals

(See Section VIII of Article 36)

1. The automatic devices intended for the reception of the radio-telegraph alarm signal shall fulfil the following conditions :
 - a) The equipment shall respond to the alarm signal transmitted by the telegraphic emissions of at least class A2 or B (but see No. 677).
 - b) The equipment shall respond to the alarm signal through interference (provided it is not continuous) 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 apparatus.
 - c) The equipment shall not be actuated by atmospherics or by strong signals other than the alarm signal.
 - d) The equipment shall 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 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, and preferably at greater distances.

- e) The equipment shall give warning of any fault which would prevent the apparatus from performing its normal functions during watch hours.

2. The automatic devices intended for the reception of the radio-telephone alarm signal shall fulfil the following conditions :

- a) The equipment shall 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 shall not be actuated by atmospherics or by strong signals other than the alarm signal.
- c) The equipment shall 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.

APPENDIX 21

Specimen Form of Statement of Account for Radiotelegrams and Radiotelephone Calls

(See Article 40)

*Account between country A and country B
in respect of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{radiotelegraph} \\ \text{radiotelephone} \end{array} \right.$
traffic exchanged via country A's coast stations
during the month of . . .*

[illegible]

* A or B as appropriate.

Payment of Balance of Accounts

(See Article 40)

§ 1. The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, referred to in Nos. 1547 and 1550 of the Radio Regulations, shall be the following :

A. Currencies of Payment

§ 2. (1) The currencies used for the payment of the gold franc balances of international radiotelegraph and radiotelephone accounts shall be in accordance with the following :

(2) If the country to which the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency belongs, the currency shall be as designated by that agreement.

(3) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this payment be made :

- a) in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the government (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency") ;
- b) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), the gold parity of which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund ;
- c) or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency), the gold parity of which is determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house of that country ;

d) or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in *a)*, *b)* or *c)* of sub-paragraph (3), above ; in this case, the administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned must be in agreement.

(4) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in *a)*, *b)* or *c)* of sub-paragraph (3), above, the creditor administration or recognized private operating agency shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B. Rules for Conversion

§ 3. (1) Conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules :

(2) If the administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made :

a) at the choice of the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund ; or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund ; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries ;

b) in the absence of a gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country, at the gold par rate of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in sub-paragraphs (3) *a)*, (3) *b)* or (3) *c)* of § 2, above ; the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into

the currency of payment, in conformity with the special monetary agreements ;

- c) at the choice of the debtor administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house, or through the currency of the debtor country and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house ; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in the currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with the special monetary agreements between the two countries.

(3) If the administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries which have not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows :

- a) if the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency, at the gold par rate of such currency ;
- b) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund, at the gold parity approved by the Fund, or at the gold par rate determined by domestic law, or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house ;
- c) if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity, either at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the government and an official issuing house, or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund ; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

(4) If, by agreement between the two administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the currency in which payment is made is that specified in sub-paragraph (3) *d*) of § 2., above, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency ; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

APPENDIX 23

Procedure for Obtaining Radio Direction-Finding Bearings and Positions

(See Article 43)

Section I. General Instructions

§ 1. Stations of the aeronautical mobile service shall use such special procedures as may be in force as a result of agreements concluded 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.

§ 2. 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 Radiodetermination and Special Service 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.

§ 3. The procedure to be followed by the mobile station depends on varying circumstances. Generally, the following shall 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.
- 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.

§ 4. The List of Radiodetermination and Special Service 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.).

Section II. Rules of Procedure

§ 5. 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.

To obtain a bearing

§ 6. (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 Radiodetermination and Special Service 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.

(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.

(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.

(4) The radio direction-finding station shall determine the direction and, if possible, the sense of the bearing, and its classification (see paragraph 7).

(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).

(6) The radio direction-finding station shall transmit the information to the calling station in the following order :

a) the appropriate service abbreviation ;

- b) three digits indicating the true bearing in degrees from the radio direction-finding station ;
- c) class of bearing ;
- d) time of observation ;
- e) if the radio direction-finding station is mobile, its own position in latitude and longitude, preceded by the service abbreviation QTH.

(7) As soon as the calling station has received the result of the observation, it shall repeat the message, if this 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.

(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.

Classification of Bearings

§ 7. To estimate the accuracy and determine the corresponding class of a bearing :

- a) An operator should generally, and particularly in the maritime mobile radio 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 specified for that class in the Table shown on the following page. 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).

To obtain a position determined by two or more radio direction-finding stations organized as a group

§ 8. (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 § 6. (1) above, and request its position by means of the appropriate service abbreviation.

(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, 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.

(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 ;

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

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.

(4) 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.

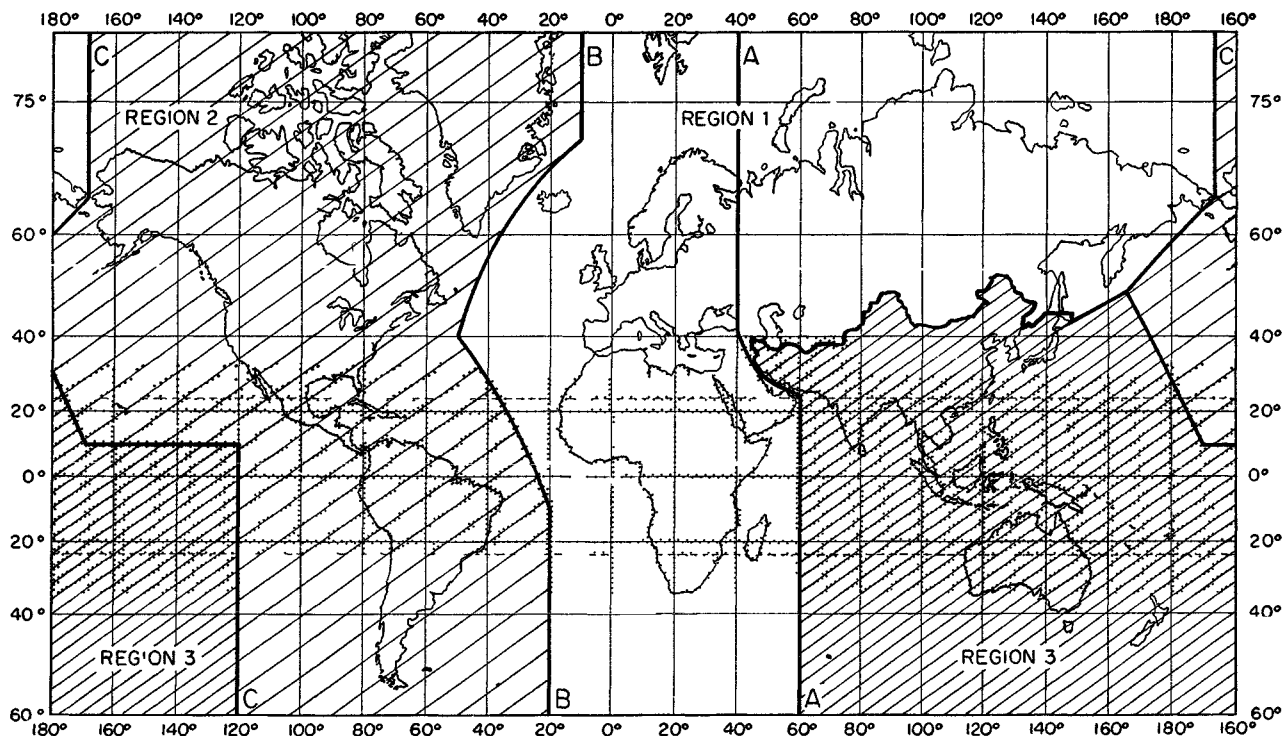
To obtain simultaneous bearings from two or more radio direction-finding stations organized as a group

§ 9. On a request for bearings, the control station of a group of radio direction-finding stations shall proceed as indicated in § 8 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.

APPENDIX 24

Chart of Regions as Defined in Table of Frequency Allocations

(See Nos. 125 to 132 and 135)



The shaded part represents the Tropical Zone as defined in Nos. 135 and 136

APPENDIX 25

Frequency Allotment Plan for Coast Radiotelephone Stations Operating in the Exclusive Maritime Mobile Bands between 4 000 and 23 000 kc/s*(niet afgedrukt)*

APPENDIX 26

Frequency Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile Service and Related Information*(niet afgedrukt)*

APPENDIX A

Studies and Prediction of Radio Propagation and Radio Noise

Recognizing the vital dependence of maximum utilization of radio frequencies and efficient planning of radiocommunication services upon the fullest use of radio propagation and radio noise data, the Members and Associate Members of the Union shall continue to promote the establishment and operation of world-wide systems of observation stations to obtain data on radio noise and on ionospheric, tropospheric and other phenomena affecting radio propagation. Each Member or Associate Member shall provide, by the best means possible, for the study, co-ordination and rapid dissemination of such data and of their predictions. In formulating and carrying out their programme of work in this field, Members and Associate Members shall take note of the relevant C.C.I.R. Recommendations, Reports, Questions and Study Programmes, particularly regarding the conclusions so far reached, the planning of future studies and the recommended forms of presentation contained in these documents.

**ADDITIONAL
RADIO
REGULATIONS**

ADDITIONAL RADIO REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 1

Application of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to Radiocommunications

2001 § 1. The provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations and the Protocols annexed thereto are applicable to radiocommunications in so far as the provisions of the Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

2002 § 2. (1) With the exceptions mentioned in the following Articles, radiotelegrams are drawn up and treated in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations for telegrams.

2003 (2) The use of groups of letters from the International Code of Signals is permitted in radiotelegrams in the maritime mobile service.

2004 § 3. Since the word RADIO or AERADIO, as the case may be, is always included in the list of stations and in the address of a radiotelegram, as part of the name of the land station, this word must not be given as a service indication at the beginning of the preamble in the transmission of a radiotelegram.

ARTICLE 2

Address of Radiotelegrams

2005 § 1. (1) The address of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations must be as complete as possible and must include :

2006 a) the name or the designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary ;

2007 b) in the case of a ship station, the name of this station followed, when necessary, by its call sign, the latter

separated from the name of the station by a fraction bar, as shown in the List of Ship Stations ;

- 2008** c) in the case of an aircraft station the call sign or other identification, as it appears in No. **2011** ;
- 2009** d) the name of the land station through which the message is to be forwarded, as it appears in the appropriate list of stations.
- 2010** (2) If the ship does not appear in the List of Ship Stations, the sender should, if possible, indicate the nationality and route followed by the ship.
- 2011** (3) However, the name and call sign required under Nos. **2007** and **2008** may be replaced, at the risk of the sender, by particulars of the passage made by such mobile station, indicated by the names of the ports or airports of departure and of destination, or by any equivalent indication.
- 2012** (4) In the address, the name of the mobile station and that of the land station, written as they appear in the appropriate list of stations are, in all cases and irrespective of their length, each counted as one word.
- 2013** § 2. (1) Mobile stations not supplied with the International List of Telegraph Offices may add to the name of the telegraph office of destination,
- the name of the territorial subdivision, or
 - the country of destination, or
 - both of the above,
- if it is doubtful whether, without such addition, the message could be correctly routed without difficulty.
- 2014** (2) In that case the name of the telegraph office and the supplementary particulars are counted and charged for as a single word. The land station operator receiving the radiotelegram retains or deletes these particulars, or further amends the name of the office of destination as is necessary or sufficient for forwarding the radiotelegram to its proper destination.

ARTICLE 3

Time of Handing-in of Radiotelegrams

- 2015** § 1. In the transmission of radiotelegrams originating in a mobile station, the date and time of handing-in at this station are given in the preamble.
- 2016** § 2. The time of handing-in is indicated in Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) from 0 to 24 h. beginning at midnight, and is always expressed and transmitted by means of four figures (0001 to 2400).
- 2017** § 3. Administrations of countries situated outside Zone A (Appendix 12 to the Radio Regulations) may, however, authorize ship stations passing along the coasts of their countries to use zone time for giving, in a group of four figures, the time of handing-in. In that case the group must be followed by the letter F.

ARTICLE 4

Charges for Radiotelegrams**Section I. General. Full-rate Radiotelegrams**

- 2018** § 1. The charge for a radiotelegram originating in and/or intended for a mobile station comprises, according to circumstances :
- 2019** a) the ship or aircraft charge or charges accruing to the mobile station of origin or destination, or to both of these stations ;
- 2020** b) the land station charge accruing to the land station or stations (see No. **2028**) which participate in the transmission ;
- 2021** c) the charge for transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels, reckoned in accordance with the ordinary rules ;
- 2022** d) the charges for accessory services requested by the sender.

- 2023** § 2. (1) The land station charge and the ship or aircraft charge, as well as the charge for transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels are fixed on the basis of a word rate ; for each full-rate radiotelegram, however, a minimum charge for seven words shall be made.
- 2024** (2) In conformity with Article 42 of the Convention the rate shall be expressed in gold francs. The rate shall be the same in the two directions for radiotelegrams transmitted over the same route.
- 2025** (3) The maximum land station charge is 0.60 gold franc (sixty centimes) per word ; the maximum ship or aircraft charge is 0.40 gold franc (forty centimes) per word. Administrations shall notify to the Secretary General the rates fixed by them.
- 2026** (4) Each administration, however, reserves to itself the right to fix and authorize a land station charge higher than the maximum charge indicated in No. **2025** in the case of land stations which are exceptionally costly on account of their installation or working.
- 2027** § 3. (1) When a single land station is used as an intermediary between mobile stations, only one land station charge is collected. If the land station charge applicable to traffic with the mobile station of origin is different from that applicable to traffic with the mobile station of destination, the higher of these two charges is collected. In addition, a land telegraph charge may be collected equal to that indicated in No. **2030** as applicable to transmission over the telecommunication network.
- 2028** (2) When, at the request of the sender, two land stations are used as intermediaries between two mobile stations, the land station charge of each station is collected and also the telegraph charge for the section between the two stations.
- 2029** § 4. The retransmission service and charges are governed by Article 10 of these Regulations.
- 2030** § 5. In the case of radiotelegrams originating in or destined for a country which pass through land stations of that country, the telegraph charge per word applicable to the transmission over the internal telecommunication system of that country is notified in gold francs to the Secretary General by the administration to which the land stations are subject.

2031 § 6. Additional charges collected by offices of origin or mobile stations for multiple radiotelegrams (see No. **2115**) and radiotelegrams to be delivered by post (direction ship or aircraft to land, see No. **2116**) are the charges fixed by the Telegraph Regulations.

2032 § 7. The country on whose territory is established a land station serving as intermediary for the exchange of radiotelegrams between a mobile station and another country, is considered, as far as the application of telegraph charges is concerned, as the country of origin or destination of the radiotelegrams, and not as a transit country.

2033 § 8. (1) For the purpose both of transmission and of international accounting, the word count of the office of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations, and that of the mobile station of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations.

2034 (2) Nevertheless, when a radiotelegram is expressed wholly or partly either :

- in one of the languages of the country of destination (in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations), or
- in one of the languages of the country to which the mobile station is subject (in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations),

and when the radiotelegram contains combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of that language, the office or the mobile station of destination, as the case may be, has the right to recover from the addressee the amount of the charge not collected. Where payment is refused, the radiotelegram may be withheld.

2035 § 9. The total charge for radiotelegrams is collected from the sender, with the exception of :

2036 a) express charges to be collected on delivery (see No. **576** of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958) :

- 2037** b) charges applicable to radiotelegrams to be redirected at the request of the addressee as provided under No. **2122** (see Article 57 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958) ;
- 2038** c) the charges applicable to inadmissible combinations or alterations of words, observed by the office or mobile station of destination (see No. **2034**) which are collected from the addressee.
- 2039** § 10. Mobile stations must be acquainted with the tariffs necessary for charging for radiotelegrams. However, they are authorized, where necessary, to obtain such information from land stations ; rates furnished by land stations are expressed in gold francs.
- 2040** § 11. The land station or ship or aircraft station charges for radiotelegrams concerning stations not yet included in the appropriate list of stations are fixed, as part of its duties, by the office which collects the charge. The ship or aircraft station charges pertaining to radiotelegrams intended for mobile stations the names or call signs of which are replaced by the indication of the route followed or by any other equivalent indication (see No. **2011**), are also fixed, as part of its duties, by the office which collects the charge. They are the normal rates notified by the administration in question or, in the absence of such notification, they are the maximum charges prescribed in No. **2025**.
- 2041** § 12. (1) No new rate and no modification, either general or of detail, relative to the tariff shall be effective for countries other than those which establish the new rate or rate modification until fifteen days after its notification by the Secretary General, excluding the day of despatch, and it shall not be applied until the first of the month following the expiration of this period.
- 2042** (2) If there are several notifications, the date of the first only is to be considered in reckoning the interval.
- 2043** (3) The interval of fifteen days shall be reduced to ten days for modifications intended to equalize rates with those already notified for competing routes.

- 2044** (4) Nevertheless, for radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations, modifications of tariffs are not applicable until a month after the periods laid down in No. **2041**.
- 2045** (5) No exceptions shall be made to the provisions of Nos. **2041** to **2044**.

Section II. Reduced-rate Radiotelegrams

A. Radiotelegrams of Immediate General Interest

- 2046** § 13. No charge for radio transmission in the mobile service is made for radiotelegrams of immediate general interest, which fall within the following classes :
- 2047** a) distress messages and replies thereto ;
- 2048** b) messages originating in mobile stations notifying the presence of icebergs, derelicts, mines and other dangers to navigation, or announcing cyclones and storms ;
- 2049** c) messages announcing unexpected phenomena threatening air navigation or the sudden occurrence of obstacles at airports ;
- 2050** d) messages originating in mobile stations notifying sudden changes in the position of buoys, the working of lighthouses, devices connected with buoyage, etc. ;
- 2051** e) service messages relating to the mobile service.

B. Radiotelegrams Relating to Medical Advice

- 2052** § 14. No charge for radio transmission is made for messages relating to medical advice exchanged direct between mobile stations and land stations which are shown in the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations as providing such a service. Such messages from mobile stations to any one of these land stations shall be addressed in accordance with the conditions indicated in this List.

C. Meteorological Radiotelegrams

2053 § 15. (1) The term "meteorological radiotelegram" denotes a radiotelegram consisting solely of meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts, which is sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service, and addressed to such a service or to such a station.

2054 (2) Meteorological radiotelegrams must bear the paid service indication = OBS = before the address. This paid service indication is the only one admitted.

2055 (3) If requested, the sender must affirm that the text of his radiotelegram complies with the above conditions.

2056 § 16. (1) Land station and ship or aircraft station charges applicable to meteorological radiotelegrams are reduced by at least 50 per cent in all relations. The minimum number of chargeable words in meteorological radiotelegrams shall be fixed at seven.

2057 (2) For land stations, the date on which this provision is put into force is fixed by agreement between the administrations and operating companies on the one hand, and the official meteorological services concerned on the other hand.

D. Press Radiotelegrams

2058 § 17. The minimum number of chargeable words for press radiotelegrams shall be fixed at fourteen.

2059 § 18. (1) The land station and ship or aircraft charges are reduced by 50 per cent for press radiotelegrams originating in a ship or aircraft station and destined for places on land. These radiotelegrams are subject to the conditions of acceptance laid down in Articles 65 to 69 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958). For those radiotelegrams which are addressed to a destination in the country of the land station, the telegraph charge to be collected is one-half of the telegraph charge applicable to an ordinary radiotelegram.

2060 (2) Press radiotelegrams destined for a country other than that of the land station are subject to the press rate in force between the country of the land station and the country of destination.

*E. Radiotelegrams concerning Persons Protected in Time of War
by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949*

2061 § 19. (1) Radiotelegrams concerning persons protected in time of war by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949, are accepted under the conditions specified in Article 64 of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958) and shall bear the paid service indication = RCT = placed before the address.

2062 (2) The land station charge and the ship or aircraft station charge for radiotelegrams bearing the paid service indication = RCT = shall be decreased in the same proportion as the charge for transmission on the general network of telecommunication channels (see Nos. **646** and **647** of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958).

ARTICLE 5

**Charges for Radiotelephone Calls in the Maritime
and Aeronautical Mobile Services**

Section I. Mobile Station Charge, Land Station Charge, Land-line Charge

2063 § 1. Unless special arrangements between the administrations and/or the recognized private operating agencies concerned are in effect, the following rules shall be applied as regards charging for radiotelephone calls in the maritime and aeronautical mobile services.

2064 § 2. The charge for a radiotelephone call originating in and/or intended for a mobile station comprises, according to circumstances :

- 2065** a) the mobile station charge or charges accruing to the mobile station of origin or destination, or to both of these stations ;
- 2066** b) the land station charge or charges accruing to the land station or land stations which participate in the transmission ;
- 2067** c) the land-line charge or charges, i.e., the appropriate charge for transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels ;

- 2068** *d)* the charges for accessory services requested by the person who booked the call (see Section II).
- 2069** § 3. (1) The charge for a radiotelephone call is fixed on a time basis. Calls of a duration of three minutes or less are charged as for three minutes. In the case of calls whose duration exceeds three minutes, a charge per minute is made for the period in excess of three minutes, any fraction of a minute being charged as for one minute. The charge per minute is one-third of the charge for three minutes.
- 2070** (2) The mobile station charge will in principle be the same for ship stations and aircraft stations of the same nationality under like conditions of installation and working.
- 2071** (3) Administrations shall notify the Secretary General of the rates fixed by them.
- 2072** § 4. (1) When a single land station is used as an intermediary for a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations, only one land station charge is collected. If the land station charge applicable to traffic with the mobile station booking the radiotelephone call is different from that applicable to traffic with the mobile station called, the higher of these two charges is collected.
- 2073** (2) When, at the request of the person booking the radiotelephone call, two land stations are used as intermediaries for a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations, the appropriate land station charge of each station is collected and also the land-line charge between the two land stations.
- 2074** § 5. (1) When handled through a land station the chargeable duration of a radiotelephone call will be fixed at the end of the call by the land station ; if two land stations are participating in the handling of the radiotelephone call, the opinion of that land station will prevail which has accepted the call from the originating mobile station. The decision of this land station will also be valid for international accounting.
- 2075** (2) The chargeable duration of a radiotelephone call between two mobile stations in direct communication with each other will be fixed by the mobile station in which the call originates.

2076 § 6. (1) When, through any fault of the service, the booking of a radiotelephone call is not followed by the calling and called stations being placed in communication, no charge shall be payable. If the amount of the charge has been paid, it shall be refunded.

2077 (2) When, through any fault of the service, the correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a radiotelephone conversation, the chargeable duration of the call shall be reduced to the total time during which speech conditions have been satisfactory.

2078 § 7. (1) When after onward transmission of the booking particulars of a radiotelephone call, it is cancelled at the request of the person booking the call, or when a correspondent refuses to accept a call, or when the caller does not answer the call though his station is not engaged, or when the caller has become unavailable, a report charge will be collected.

2079 (2) The report charge will be not more than one-third of the charge for an ordinary radiotelephone call of three minutes' duration between the two stations concerned.

2080 § 8. The total charge for a radiotelephone call is collected from the calling station with the exception of collect calls (if collect calls are admitted). For collect calls, the charge shall be payable by the called subscriber.

2081 § 9. Mobile stations must be acquainted with the tariffs applicable to radiotelephone calls. However, they are authorized, where necessary, to obtain such information from land stations; rates furnished by land stations are expressed in gold francs, or in any other currency by special arrangement between the respective administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies of the mobile and land stations.

2082 § 10. The rules prescribed in Nos. **2041** to **2044** shall be applied as regards the interval before the application of new rates.

Section II. Supplementary Charge

2083 § 11. Unless special arrangements between the administrations and/or the recognized private operating agencies concerned are in

effect, the following supplementary charges for préavis calls, avis d'appel calls, and collect calls, if admitted, shall be applied.

2084 § 12. (1) The charge for a préavis call (from ship or aircraft to land), a call with avis d'appel (from ship or aircraft to land) and a collect call shall be the same as that for an ordinary call of the same duration, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to one-third of the charge for a radiotelephone call of three minutes' duration, between the two stations concerned.

2085 (2) The préavis charge or avis d'appel charge is payable when the mobile station with which the call is booked transmits the particulars of this booking. This charge is, however, not collected when, because of a fault of the service, the call is not established or the station wanted has not been advised.

2086 (3) The caller will, however, be required to pay the supplementary charge for a collect call if the called subscriber refuses to pay for the call and the call is not established.

2087 (4) When the booking of a radiotelephone call which is liable to the payment of a supplementary charge (for example, a collect call) is accompanied by a préavis or an avis d'appel, only one supplementary charge shall be collected.

ARTICLE 6

Radiomaritime Letters and Radio Air Letters

2088 § 1. Each administration may organize a service of radio-maritime letters between ships at sea and its coast stations, and radio air letters between aircraft in flight and its land stations. Such correspondence is transmitted by radio between the ships or aircraft and the land stations. They may be forwarded on the land section :

2089 a) wholly or partly by post (ordinary or airmail) ;

- 2090** *b)* exceptionally by telegraph, in which case delivery is subject to the periods of delay fixed for letter telegrams of the European or extra-European systems.
- 2091** § 2. Radio retransmission of radiomaritime letters and radio air letters is not permitted in the mobile service.
- 2092** § 3. Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters shall be exchanged only with places in the country in which the land station is situated, unless other arrangements have been made with the administrations concerned. In that event, an additional charge may be collected in accordance with the agreement between these administrations.
- 2093** § 3. Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters shall be = SLT = and radio air letters the paid service indication = ALT =. These indications precede the address.
- 2094** § 5. (1) Other paid service indications which may be admitted are : =RPx=, =PR=, =GP=, =GPR=, =PAV=, =PAVR=.
- 2095** (2) Where the transmission over the land section is performed exceptionally by telegraph, the only paid service indications which may be admitted are : =RPx=, =GP=, =TR=, =LX=, =LXDEUIL=, =Réexpédié de x=.
- 2096** § 6. The address must enable delivery to be effected without inquiry or requests for information. Registered or abbreviated addresses are admitted when, exceptionally, radiomaritime letters and radio air letters are forwarded telegraphically on the land section.
- 2097** § 7. As a general rule, the text is subject to the regulations applicable to letter telegrams (see Article 70 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958).

2098 § 8. (1) The ship or aircraft station charge for radiomaritime letters and radio air letters shall be 2.75 gold francs up to 22 words. For each word in excess of 22 : 0.125 gold franc.

2099 (2) The land station charge up to 22 words and the charge per word in excess shall be determined by the administrations concerned subject to a maximum of 4.40 gold francs for the first and 0.20 gold franc for the second. The land station charge shall include the postal charge (by ordinary letter) due for routing in the country to which the land station is subject.

2100 (3) The following charges are added where applicable :

2101 — charges due for authorized accessory services and, if necessary, the further charge mentioned in No. **2092**.

2102 — the telegraph charge when transmission on the land section is exceptionally by telegraph.

2103 § 9. Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters rank for radio transmission after ordinary radiotelegrams on hand. Those which have not been transmitted within 24 hours of handing-in are sent concurrently with ordinary radiotelegrams.

2104 § 10. The normal rules of accounting as regards radiocommunications are applicable to radiomaritime letters and to radio air letters, in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **2098** and **2099**.

2105 § 11. (1) When a radiomaritime letter or a radio air letter fails to reach its destination due to the failure of the postal service, only the charges in respect to the services not carried out are refunded.

2106 (2) Reimbursement of charges is admitted when, through the fault of the telegraph or radiotelegraph service, a radiomaritime or radio air letter has not reached its destination, as well as in the cases provided for in Nos. **911**, **912** and **913** of the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958).

ARTICLE 7

Special Radiotelegrams. Paid Service Indications

2107 § 1. The following special radiotelegrams are admitted provided the administrations concerned accept them :

- 2108** a) Press radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations and destined for the land.
- 2109** b) Meteorological radiotelegrams (= OBS =).
- 2110** c) Paid service advices. These are forwarded, as far as practicable, by the same route as that of the original radiotelegram. In the case of diversion (for example, in case of interruption or where the mobile station proceeds beyond the service area of the land station which has acted as intermediary for the transmission of the original radiotelegram) they bear the indication "dévié" and particulars of the route followed by the original radiotelegram.
- 2111** d) Urgent radiotelegrams, but only over the general network of telecommunication channels.
- 2112** e) Radiotelegrams with prepaid reply. The reply voucher issued on board a mobile station gives the right to send up to its value a radiotelegram to any destination, but only from the mobile station which issued the voucher. When the charge for a radiotelegram paid for by voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge must be paid by the sender using the voucher.
- 2113** f) Radiotelegrams with collation.
- 2114** g) Radiotelegrams with notification of delivery destined for mobile stations, but only as far as concerns the notification to the telegraph office of origin of the

- date and time at which the land station has transmitted the radiotelegram to the mobile station of destination.
- 2115** h) Multiple radiotelegrams.
- 2116** i) Radiotelegrams to be delivered by express or by post (from ship or aircraft to land).
- 2117** j) De luxe radiotelegrams (subject to the conditions laid down in Article 60 of the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958).
- 2118** k) Radiotelegrams to be retransmitted by one or two mobile stations at the sender's request (= RM =).
- 2119** l) Radiomaritime letters and radio air letters.
- 2120** m) Radiotelegrams concerning persons protected in time of war by the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 (= RCT =).
- 2121** n) Radiotelegrams to be delivered to the addressee in person.
- 2122** § 2. In addition, the following paid service indications shall be permitted in radiotelegrams : = GP =, = GPR =, = TR =, = TFX = (from ship or aircraft to land), = TLXx = (from ship or aircraft to land), = Jx = (from land to ship or aircraft), = Réexpédié de x = (only when the charge for forwarding can be collected), = Jour =, = Nuit =, = Etat Priorité Nations =, = Etat Priorité =, = Etat =, = Remettre x = (from ship or aircraft to land).
- 2123** § 3. Radiotelegrams are not admitted as letter telegrams. Radiotelegrams to follow the addressee at the request of the sender are also not admitted.

ARTICLE 8

Period of Retention of Radiotelegrams at Land Stations

Section I. Radiotelegrams destined for Ships at Sea

- 2124** § 1. (1) The sender of a radiotelegram destined for a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the coast station may hold the radiotelegram.

2125 (2) In that case, the sender writes before the address the paid service indication = Jx = (x days) specifying the number of days (ten at the most) exclusive of the day of handing-in of the radiotelegram.

2126 § 2. When it has not been possible for a land station to transmit to a ship station

- a) a radiotelegram bearing the paid service indication = Jx = within the prescribed period, or
- b) a radiotelegram not bearing this service indication within a period of three days following the date of handing-in,

the coast station informs the office of origin, which notifies the sender. The sender of the radiotelegram may then ask, by paid service advice, addressed to the coast station, either that his radiotelegram be cancelled as regards the section between the coast station and the ship station or that further attempts at transmitting it to the ship station be made during a period of another seven days at the most. Failing such a request, the radiotelegram is treated as undelivered by the coast station three days after the dispatch of the advice of non-transmission. The office of origin shall be immediately advised if the coast station transmits the radiotelegram during the last-mentioned period of three days. The same shall apply if the coast station transmits the radiotelegram during the additional period which may have been requested by the sender.

2127 § 3. On the morning of the day following that day on which a radiotelegram to a ship station is treated as undelivered by the coast station, the latter shall advise the office of origin which notifies the sender. The coast station and ship station charges and the charges for the special services not performed may be refunded to the sender.

2128 § 4. The periods mentioned in No. **2126** shall be ignored if the coast station is sure that the ship station will soon come within its service area.

2129 § 5. (1) On the other hand, the lapse of those periods is not awaited when the coast station is sure that the ship station being in course of a voyage either has definitely left its service area or will not enter it.

If there is reason to believe that no other coast station of the administration or of the private enterprise to which it is subject is or will be in touch with it, the coast station cancels the radiotelegram as far as concerns the section between itself and the ship station and informs the office of origin which notifies the sender. In the contrary case, the coast station forwards the radiotelegram to the coast station believed to be in touch with the ship station, provided, however, that no additional charge results therefrom.

2130 (2) The coast station which carries out the redirection by wire alters the address of the radiotelegram by placing after the name of the ship station that of the new coast station charged with the transmission and inserting at the end of the preamble the service instruction "redirected from x Radio" which must be transmitted throughout the course of the radiotelegram.

2131 (3) If, within the limits of the requisite period of retention of radiotelegrams, the coast station which has redirected a radiotelegram to another coast station is subsequently in a position to transmit the radiotelegram direct to the mobile station of destination, it does so by inserting the service instruction "ampliation" before the preamble. It shall then transmit to the coast station to which the radiotelegram had been redirected a service notice informing the latter of the transmission of the said radiotelegram.

2132 § 6. When a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to a ship station owing to the arrival of the latter in a port near the coast station, the latter station may, according to circumstances, forward the radiotelegram to the ship station by other means of communication, at the same time informing the office of origin by service advice of the delivery. In this case the coast station charge is retained by the administration to which the coast station is subject and the ship charge is refunded to the sender by the administration to which the office of origin is subject.

Section II. Radiotelegrams destined for Aircraft in Flight

2133 § 7. (1) Radiotelegrams intended for aircraft in flight must be sent by land stations with the least possible delay. When the land station

is certain that the aircraft station cannot be reached, it immediately informs the office of origin by service advice, so that the land station and aircraft station charges, and any charges for special services not performed, may be refunded to the sender.

2134 (2) When, however, a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to an aircraft station due to the latter's arrival at an airport (other than that where the land station is situated) and if the stay of the aircraft is prolonged, the land station may, if necessary, forward the radiotelegram to the aircraft station by other means of communication, and advise the office of origin of this transmission by a service message. In this case, the land station charge is retained by the administration to which the land station belongs, and the aircraft station charge is refunded to the sender by the administration to which the office of origin is subject.

2135 (3) The radiotelegram may be delivered to the aircraft station at the airport where the land station, which should have made the transmission, is situated.

2136 (4) In this case, the land station notifies the office of origin of this delivery by service advice, and the office of origin refunds the land station and aircraft station charges to the sender.

ARTICLE 9

Doubtful Reception. Transmission by "Ampliation".

Long-distance Radiocommunications

2137 § 1. (1) In the mobile service, when communication becomes difficult, the two stations in communication make every effort to complete the radiotelegram in course of transmission. The receiving station may request not more than two repetitions of a radiotelegram of which the reception is doubtful. If this triple transmission is ineffective, the radiotelegram is kept on hand in case a favourable opportunity for completing its transmission occurs.

2138 (2) If the transmitting station considers that it will not be possible to re-establish communication with the receiving station within twenty-four hours, it proceeds as follows :

- 2139** *a) If the transmitting station is a mobile station, it immediately informs the sender of the reason for the non-transmission of his radiotelegram. The sender may then request :*
- 2140** — that the radiotelegram be transmitted through another land station or through other mobile stations ; or,
- 2141** — that the radiotelegram be held until it can be transmitted without additional charge ; or,
- 2142** — that the radiotelegram be cancelled.
- 2143** *b) If the transmitting station is a land station, it applies the provisions of Article 8 of these Regulations to the radiotelegram.*

2144 § 2. When a mobile station subsequently transmits a radiotelegram thus held to the land station which incompletely received it, this new transmission must bear the service instruction “ampliation” in the preamble of the radiotelegram. If the radiotelegram is transmitted to another land station subject to the same administration or the same private enterprise, the new transmission must bear the service instruction “ampliation via...” (insert here the call sign of the land station to which the radiotelegram was transmitted in the first instance) and the administration or private enterprise in question may claim only the charges relating to a single transmission. The “other land station” which thus forwards the radiotelegram may claim from the mobile station of origin any additional charges resulting from the transmission of the radiotelegram over the general network of telecommunication channels between itself and the office of destination.

2145 § 3. When the land station designated in the address as the station by which the radiotelegram is to be forwarded cannot reach the mobile station of destination, and has reason to believe that such mobile station is within the service area of another land station of the administration or private enterprise to which it is itself

subject, it may, if no additional charge is incurred thereby, forward the radiotelegram to this other land station.

2146 § 4. (1) A station of the mobile service which has received a radiotelegram and has been unable to acknowledge its receipt in the usual way, must take the first favourable opportunity to give such acknowledgment.

2147 (2) When the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram transmitted between a mobile station and a land station cannot be given direct, it is forwarded through another mobile or land station by service advice if the latter is able to communicate with the station which has transmitted the radiotelegram in question. In any case, no additional charge shall result.

2148 § 5. (1) Administrations reserve the right to organize a long-distance radiocommunication service between land stations and mobile stations, with deferred acknowledgment of receipt or without any acknowledgment of receipt.

2149 (2) When there is doubt about the accuracy of any part of a radiotelegram transmitted under either of these systems, the indication "doubtful reception" is entered on the copy delivered to the addressee, and the doubtful words or groups of words are underlined. If words are missing, blanks are left in the places where these words should be.

2150 (3) In the long-distance radiocommunication service with deferred acknowledgment of receipt, when the transmitting land station has not, within a period of 5 days, received the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram sent by it, the station notifies the office of origin. The reimbursement of the land station and ship or aircraft station charges must be postponed until the office of origin has ascertained from the land station in question that an acknowledgment of receipt has not been received subsequently, within a period not exceeding one month.

2151 (4) Each administration designates the long-distance land station or stations for which its mobile stations keep watch.

ARTICLE 10

Retransmission by Mobile Stations

Section I. Retransmission at the Request of the Sender

2152 § 1. Mobile stations shall, if the sender so requests, serve as intermediaries for the exchange of radiotelegrams originated in or destined for other stations of the mobile service; the number of intermediary mobile stations is, however, limited to two.

2153 § 2. Radiotelegrams forwarded as described in No. **2152** above shall bear, before the address, the paid service indication = RM = (retransmission).

2154 § 3. The transit charge, whether two intermediary stations are concerned or only one, is fixed uniformly at 0.40 gold franc (forty centimes) per word, with the collection of a minimum charge for seven words. When two mobile stations have participated, this charge is divided equally between them.

Section II. Routine Retransmission

2155 § 4. (1) When a land station cannot reach the mobile station for which a radiotelegram is destined and no payment for retransmission of the radiotelegram has been deposited by the sender, the land station may, in order to forward the radiotelegram to its destination, have recourse to the help of another mobile station provided that the latter consents. The radiotelegram is then transmitted to this other mobile station. The help of the latter is given free of charge.

2156 (2) The same provision is also applicable to traffic from mobile stations to land stations, when necessary.

2157 (3) The station assisting in the free retransmission in accordance with the provisions of Nos. **2155** and **2156** must enter the service abbreviation QSP (name of the mobile station) in the preamble of the radiotelegram.

- 2158** (4) In order that a radiotelegram thus forwarded may be considered as having reached its destination, the station which has made use of this indirect route must have obtained the regular acknowledgment of receipt, either direct or by an indirect route, from the mobile station for which the radiotelegram was destined or from the land station to which it was to be forwarded, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 11

Advice of Non-Delivery

- 2159** § 1. When, for any reason, a radiotelegram originating in a mobile station and destined for a place on land cannot be delivered to the addressee, an advice of non-delivery is addressed to the land station which received the radiotelegram. After checking the address, the land station forwards the advice, when possible, to the mobile station, if necessary, by way of another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, as far as existing conditions or special agreements permit.
- 2160** § 2. When a radiotelegram received at a mobile station cannot be delivered, that station so informs the office or mobile station of origin by a service advice. In the case of a radiotelegram originating on land, this service advice is sent, whenever possible, to the land station through which the radiotelegram passed or, if necessary, to another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, as far as existing conditions or special agreements permit.

ARTICLE 12

Radiotelegrams originating in or destined for Aircraft

- 2161** In the absence of special arrangements the provisions of the Additional Radio Regulations are applicable generally to public correspondence radiotelegrams originating in or destined for aircraft.

ARTICLE 13

Radiocommunications for Multiple Destinations

- 2162** Radiocommunications for multiple destinations shall be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations.

ARTICLE 14

Effective Date of the Additional Radio Regulations

- 2163** These Additional Radio Regulations shall come into force on first May, 1961.
- 2164** The delegates signing these Regulations hereby declare that, should an administration make reservations about the application of one or more provisions of these Regulations, no other administration shall be obliged to observe that provision or those provisions in its relations with that particular administration.
- 2165** In witness whereof the delegates of the Members and Associate Members of the Union, represented at the Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva, 1959, have signed in the names of their respective countries the present Regulations in a single copy which will remain in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union and of which a certified copy will be delivered to every Member and Associate Member of the Union.

Done at Geneva, the 21st of December 1959.

(The signatures follow)

(The signatures following the Additional Radio Regulations are the same as those which follow the Radio Regulations (see pages 294 to 321) with the exception of that of the United States of America who did not sign it.)

**ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL
TO THE RADIO REGULATIONS**

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE RADIO REGULATIONS

Geneva, 1959

At the time of signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the undersigned delegates take note of the fact that the following reservations have been submitted by signatories of the Regulations :

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

In view of the decisions taken by the Administrative Radio Conference relative to the frequency assignments to appear in the Master International Frequency Register, the Argentine Delegation states that its country does not recognize any frequency assignments that may be made directly or indirectly for any type of service, in any portion of the spectrum, for the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgian Islands, the South Sandwich Islands and Argentine Antarctica between longitudes 25° and 74° West of Greenwich, South of latitude 60° South as far as the South Pole, over which territories the Argentine Republic exercises sovereign rights, if such assignments are made on behalf of any other Power or Powers. In any event, the Argentine Republic reserves the right to use as its own any radio frequencies that may be signed in the above-mentioned conditions.

AUSTRIA

Austria could not sign the European Broadcasting Convention of Copenhagen, 1948, and the plan annexed to it.

In signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the Austrian Delegation formally states that its signature does not involve the recognition of the said Copenhagen Convention and Plan.

CANADA

Signature for and in the name of Canada to the Additional Radio Regulations is subject to the reservation that Canada does not accept and does not agree to be bound by Article 1, paragraph 1 of the said Additional Radio Regulations, insofar as it relates to the application of the Telephone Regulations to radiocommunications.

CHINA

At the time of signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the Delegation of the Republic of China declares that the reference to the so-called People's Republic of Mongolia appearing in the Regulations represents a purely geographical denomination and cannot in any case be interpreted as having a significance other than a geographical one.

The Delegation of the Republic of China to the Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunication Union at Geneva, 1959, as at Atlantic City, is the only legitimate representation of China therein, and is recognized as such by the Conference. Any Declarations or Reservations made either now or in future in connection with or attached to the present Regulations by any Members of the Union incompatible with the position of the Republic of China as set forth above, are illegal and therefore null and void. To those Members of the Union, the Republic of China does not, by signature of these Regulations, accept any obligation arising out of the Geneva Regulations or any of the Protocols annexed thereto.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

1. The Republic of Colombia reserves the right to take such action as may be necessary to safeguard the services it operates in accordance with the Radio Regulations, should these services be affected by the services of other countries which might operate in derogation of the Regulations and in particular of the Frequency Allocation Table.

2. In addition, as regards the provisions of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, relating to High Frequency Broadcasting, the Republic of Colombia reserves the right not to conform to these provisions in the band 5 950 - 6 200 kc/s should the procedure set forth therein be detrimental to the broadcasting services which Colombia operates in this band to cover its national territory.

BELGIAN CONGO AND TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI

I

In signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the Delegation of the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi regrets :

- that a strict application of Article 3 of the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947) proved impossible in practice, since domestic broadcasting in the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi could not be provided under acceptable, interference-free conditions, by the assignment for this purpose of frequencies chosen exclusively from the broadcasting bands ;
- that the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, was unable to find a satisfactory solution to this problem, and felt unable to adopt the proposals made by the Delegation of the Belgian Congo and the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi to remedy the situation.

This being so, this Delegation formally declares that it reserves, on behalf of its Administration, the right not to abide by Article 3 of the Geneva Regulations except in so far as the application of this Article will enable it to meet its essential domestic broadcasting requirements.

II

In signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the Delegation of the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi considers that the

powers specified in Appendix 25 to these Regulations will not permit their coast stations to provide a proper radiotelephone service because of their geographical location and the shipping routes they have to serve.

Therefore, the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi formally reserve the right to use powers appropriate to their needs, without prejudice to any agreements that may be reached with other Administrations concerned.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In signing the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959 :

The Delegation of the Republic of Korea, noting that the present Conference has accepted the Plans and Lists which were adopted by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951, and which failed to take into account the needs of the Republic of Korea, reserves the right for its Government :

1. to claim, either at a future conference or before, the frequencies in the Planned Bands necessary for its needs ;
2. to use any frequency in the Planned Bands, within the framework of the Frequency Allocation Table, which may be essential to meet its requirements at any time ;
3. to take whatever action may be necessary to eliminate any interference with the view to providing satisfactory national broadcasting services to the nation.

CUBA

On signing the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, the Delegation of Cuba makes the following declaration.

Considering

- a) that no world-wide high frequency broadcasting plan meeting Cuba's requirements has been produced ;

- b) that the radiotelephone coast station assignment plan has not solved already existing problems ;
- c) that the frequency registration procedure does not meet the needs of developing countries, such as Cuba ;
- d) that changes have been made in the allocations to services in the Frequency Allocation Table of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations between 27.5 Mc/s and 10 500 Mc/s, without taking into consideration the established services using these bands in Cuba, and without considering the priorities that these services should enjoy ;

Cuba makes the following formal reservations :

1. With respect to Article 3 of the Radio Regulations, Cuba will use such frequencies as may be the most appropriate for its high frequency broadcasting and coast radiotelephone station services between 4 000 kc/s and 27 500 kc/s whenever such services cannot be operated under the appropriate plans.
2. With respect to the changes made by this Conference in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, in that part of the Frequency Allocation Table between 27.5 Mc/s and 10 500 Mc/s, including the relevant footnotes, only by prior agreement with the Administrations concerned will Cuba be able to consider this implementation.

SPAIN

In signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the Delegation of Spain makes the following reservations :

1. The Delegation of Spain reserves for its Administration the right not to accept any obligation resulting from the radio Regulations with regard to Spanish stations which operate, or may operate, in the bands 150 - 255 kc/s and 415 - 1 605 kc/s, in so far as the regulations for these bands are based on the plans adopted by the European Regional Conferences (Copenhagen, 1948).
2. The Delegation of Spain also reserves for its Administration the right to continue using the frequencies at present assigned to Spanish ship stations which operate, or may operate, in the band 1 605 - 2 850 kc/s,

until such time as satisfactory agreements can be reached with all countries concerned.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

The Delegation of the Republic of India sees with satisfaction that, by and large, the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, will further the aims and objects of the I.T.U. However, it notes with concern the complexity of the problems of Radio Spectrum utilization in general and utilization of the High Frequency portion in particular. The Indian Delegation continues to believe that a planned approach to a rational use of the spectrum is the only logical means to realise an enduring solution for the existing problems of frequency availability. The Indian Administration will do its best to implement and follow the decisions of this Conference to the furthest possible extent consistent with the necessity to maintain and promote the Telecommunication services in the interest of national development and progress as well as of international relations.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Due to the fact that Irian Barat (Western New Guinea) constitutionally is an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, formally declares that its signature to the Convention and to these Radio Regulations in no way implies the acceptance of the mentioning of Irian Barat (New Guinea) preceded by the word "Netherlands" in documents of the Union and the Radio Regulations (annexes and/or appendices).

IRAN

In signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the Delegation of Iran makes the following reservations :

1. The Delegation of Iran reserves for its Administration the right to accept no obligation entailed by the future Regulations in connection with the procedure for notification and registration of the frequencies assigned to Iranian broadcasting stations which are operating, or may operate, in the band 535 - 1 605 kc/s.
2. The Delegation of Iran reserves for its Administration the right not to accept the new procedure for notification and registration of frequencies applicable to the high-frequency broadcasting exclusive bands, should such a procedure prove inadequate to meet Iran's essential needs.

STATE OF ISRAEL

The Government of the State of Israel was not signatory to the Copenhagen Broadcasting Agreement, 1948, and by signing the present Radio Regulations will not recognize the Plan annexed to it. Consequently it reserves the right to take any action deemed necessary to protect its interests which may be affected in connection with, or by application of, the notification and registration procedure of the present Radio Regulations to frequency assignments of the said Plan.

JAPAN

The Japanese Delegation declares that it reserves the right of the Japanese Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interest, should Members or Associate Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the Radio Regulations of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, or should reservation by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

MEXICO

1

The Government of Mexico reserves the right to use for its broadcasting stations operating in the band 525 - 535 kc/s powers determined by

purely technical and practical considerations with a view to protecting the services of stations sharing this band.

II

Should the procedure adopted by this Conference for the long-term integration of a high-frequency broadcasting plan not give the results desired by the Government of Mexico, i.e., in not giving it an adequate number of appropriate frequencies to permit the development of its national broadcasting services and the creation of its international broadcasting services, in such a manner as to provide reasonably satisfactory reception throughout their hours of operation, the Government of Mexico reserves the right to take such measures, at such times as it may see fit, insofar as frequency assignments are concerned, until such time as a broadcasting plan meeting the above-mentioned requirements, and duly observed by the countries concerned, is put into effect.

PAKISTAN

Recognizing

that the only real solution of the problem of the High Frequency Broadcasting is by means of an internationally agreed Broadcasting Plan ;

and considering,

- a) that the frequency management procedure outlined in Article 10 of these Regulations has not been accepted by all the frequency users ;
- b) that this procedure does not solve the problem of a large number of out of band stations which are already in operation ;
- c) that this procedure does adequately cover the needs of the countries not having sufficient listings in the Master Radio Frequency Record ;

the Delegation of Pakistan accepts this procedure only on a trial basis. In case this procedure fails to provide for the essential broadcasting needs of Pakistan, this Delegation reserves for its country the right to take all necessary measures to ensure the fulfilment of these needs. In so doing, Pakistan will however endeavour to avoid harmful interference to the radio services of other Administrations.

The Delegation of Pakistan is not satisfied with the allocation in the band 7 - 7.3 Mc/s particularly, and therefore further reserves the position of its country on Resolution No. 10 annexed to these Regulations, relative to out of band broadcasting.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

The Delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it does not accept the statement of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia contained in its formal declaration insofar as this statement disputes the sovereignty of the Government of the Netherlands over the non-self-governing territory of Netherlands New Guinea.

As for the denomination "Netherlands New Guinea", it declares that this denomination is the constitutionally correct one and is formally recognized as such and applied by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

PERU

Peru reserves the right to take all necessary action to safeguard its interests, should a Member or Associate Member fail to abide by the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959), or should reservations made by other countries jeopardize Peruvian telecommunication services.

PORTUGAL

The Portuguese Delegation, considering

- a) that Portugal, although a signatory to the European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen, 1948) has not so far ratified it and is therefore not bound by the provisions either of that Convention or the Plan annexed thereto, and does not recognize it from a legal standpoint ;
- b) that the Protocol annexed to that Convention contains the reservation made by Portugal with respect thereto ;
- c) that the reasons underlying that reservation continue to be valid, or have become even more important, as a result of the discrepancy between the present utilization of the 525 - 1 605 kc/s band and the utilization provided for in the Plan ;
- d) the situation deriving from the application of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, to the broadcasting stations in operating the above mentioned band ;

e) the reservations made in that connection by other countries ;

reserves for its country the right to adopt any measures it may deem necessary, including any relevant restrictions in accepting the Regulations, so as to ensure a satisfactory quality for its domestic broadcasting service in the 525 - 1 605 kc/s band, binding itself only to the extent of affording the stations operating in the same or in adjacent channels a degree of protection not lower than the minimum protection given at the present time to other stations, when a new assignment is made or an existing assignment is modified.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, in signing the Final Acts of this Conference, declares that, with regard to the entries in the Master Radio Frequency Record in column 2a of assignments in accordance with the European Broadcasting Agreement, Copenhagen, 1948, its Administration maintains the position as expressed in the letter of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany dated 31 March, 1952 and published by the Secretary-General in Circular-Letter D 1564/TT dated 29 April, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares :

that it does not accept the statement of the Argentine Delegation contained in its declaration insofar as this statement disputes the sovereignty of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies and its wishes formally to reserve the rights of Her Majesty's Government on this question. The Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies are and remain an integral part of the territories together making up the Member hitherto known as : Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) on 16 November 1953, and which is described in the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) as : Overseas Territories for the international

relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.

TURKEY

In signing the Final Acts, the Delegation of Turkey declares that its Government :

Considering

- a) that the new Radio Regulations offer no equitable re-apportionment of broadcasting frequency assignments in the European Broadcasting Area for the bands 150 - 285 kc/s and 525 - 1 605 kc/s ;
- b) that the provisions of these Regulations tend to consider as registered the entries in the 1948 Copenhagen Plan, which Plan was especially unfavourable to Turkey, and that no satisfactory decision has been taken concerning the convening of a conference of the countries in the European Broadcasting Area to draw up more equitable plans ;

reserves its right to take such action as may be required to provide an adequate broadcasting service to its territory in the above-mentioned bands ;

and taking into account

- c) the additional allocation, in certain countries, of the bands 68 - 73 Mc/s and 76 - 87.5 Mc/s to the broadcasting service, provisionally reserves its right to take such action as may be required to establish and develop fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services in these bands, while abiding by the provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

In signing the Additional Radio Regulations, the Delegation of Venezuela, on behalf of its Administration, declares that it cannot accept the minimum of fourteen words specified in paragraph 2058, relative to press radiotelegrams.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA,
 HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND,
 ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

At the time of signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the Delegations of the above countries declare that :

1. In the Table of Frequency Allocations, a considerable portion of the bands has been allocated for no valid reason to the service known as "radiolocation". Moreover, even the definition of this "radiolocation" service is not endowed with the desirable degree of clarity.

The above-mentioned Delegations cannot accept the inclusion of such a service in the Table of Frequency Allocations and reserve for their Administrations the right to use the frequency bands attributed to the "radiolocation" service in conformity with the requirements of their radio services.

2. Since in the Table of Frequency Allocations, the medium frequency bands attributed to the aeronautical radio-navigation service are insufficient, the above-mentioned Delegations reserve for their Administrations the right to use additionally in the territories of their countries, the 415-490 kc/s for that service.

3. The clauses of the Radio Regulations designed to extend the authority of the I.F.R.B. in managing the utilization of the frequency spectrum, and in particular, the examination of the utilization of the radio spectrum on the initiative of the I.F.R.B. (Article 9 and several others) are in contradiction with the sovereign rights of Administrations. The above-mentioned Delegations reserve the right for their Administrations to accept or not to accept these clauses.

4. In the opinion of the above-mentioned Delegations, the procedure for establishing a time schedule for HF broadcasting service transmissions in the bands between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s exclusively allocated thereto (Article 10 of the Radio Regulations) is experimental in character and has the effect of merely putting off indefinitely the question of establishing a Plan for these bands. The procedure has many drawbacks which cast doubt on the results of its application in practice. Therefore, the

above-mentioned Delegations reserve for their Administrations the right to apply, or not to apply, that procedure.

5. Since important amendments have been incorporated in the Radio Regulations without reference to the interest of all countries, the above-mentioned Delegations reserve for their Governments the right to present, at a later date, any additional reservations they may deem necessary with regard to the Radio Regulations and all its Annexes, before final ratification by their countries.

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GREECE, NORWAY,
KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,
SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND AND TURKEY

In signing the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, the above-mentioned Delegations declare that, with regard to the additional allocation to the aeronautical radionavigation service of the frequency band 645 - 960 Mc/s in which broadcasting stations are going to be established in their countries in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations and future broadcasting agreements and associated assignment plans, they are unable to ensure protection of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

AUSTRIA, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND SWEDEN

The Delegations of Austria, of the Federal Republic of Germany and of Sweden, in signing the Final Acts of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, declare that, with regard to the additional allocation to the broadcasting service of the frequency bands 68 - 73 Mc/s and 76 - 87.5 Mc/s, in which extensive and essential mobile services are being operated in their countries in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations, and having regard for the probability of harmful interference, they provisionally reserve the right to take all measures deemed necessary to maintain and develop their radio services now operating in

these frequency bands and observing the provisions of the Convention and of the Radio Regulations.

CEYLON AND REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

I

The Delegations of Ceylon and the Republic of Indonesia consider that the only real solution to the problem of High Frequency Broadcasting is by means of an Internationally agreed frequency assignment plan, and note that the frequency management procedure outlined in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, has not been accepted by all the frequency users. The Delegations of Ceylon and the Republic of Indonesia accept this procedure only on an experimental basis, as they fear that, having insufficient listings in the Master Radio Frequency Record, the procedure may affect them adversely. In case this procedure fails to provide for the essential broadcasting needs of Ceylon and the Republic of Indonesia, these Delegations reserve to their Governments the right to take all necessary measures to ensure fulfilment of these needs.

II

With reference to Resolution No. 10 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, the frequency band 7 100 - 7 300 kc/s has world-wide implications. It is therefore not possible for the Governments of Ceylon and the Republic of Indonesia to ensure that broadcasting stations in this band in Region 3 will not cause harmful interference to amateur stations in Region 2 using the same band.

GHANA AND REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Delegations of Ghana and the Republic of Guinea declare that they reserve the right of their Governments to take any action they deem necessary to safeguard their interests should Members or Associate Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the Radio

Regulations of the Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1959) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
AND UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Recognizing

that the only real solution of the problem of High Frequency Broadcasting is by means of an internationally agreed Broadcasting Plan ;

and considering

- a) that the frequency management procedure outlined in Article 10 of these Regulations has not been accepted by all Administrations ;
- b) that this procedure does not solve the problem of a large number of broadcasting stations operating out of band ;
- c) that this procedure does not adequately cover the needs of the new and developing countries, especially those countries having insufficient listings in the Master Radio Frequency Record ;
- d) that Article 9 of these Regulations gives priority to assignments of the medium wave broadcasting frequencies of the Copenhagen Plan, with respect to which the position of these countries was duly reserved ;

The above-mentioned countries, in case this procedure fails to satisfy the essential requirements of high frequency and medium frequency broadcasting, reserve the right to take all the necessary measures to satisfy these requirements. However, in so doing, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United Arab Republic will endeavour to avoid causing harmful interference to the authorized services of other countries. Furthermore, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United Arab Republic reserve their position on Resolution No. 10 relating to the band 7 000 - 7 100 kc/s regarding out of band broadcasting.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

In view of the refusal by the majority of the countries in the European Broadcasting Area to consider an early review of the plan annexed to the Copenhagen Convention for this Area, the Delegations of Tunisia and of the Kingdom of Morocco repeat the reservations mentioned in the Protocol annexed to the Copenhagen Convention and reserve the right to use the bands 150 - 285 kc/s and 525 - 1 605 kc/s to meet the requirements of their national services, in derogation of the provisions of these Regulations.

The Delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco makes especial reference to the large part of Morocco which was not included in the Copenhagen Plan.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UKRAINIAN SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, BIELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In signing the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, the Delegations of the Ministries of Communications of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic are authorized to declare :

1. The Table of Frequency Allocations prepared by the Administrative Radio Conference presents a series of grave shortcomings, as a result of which these three Administrations will have difficulty in applying it for the correct organization and operation of their radio media.
2. More than 25 % of the frequency spectrum allocated has been, without good reason, allotted to the radiolocation service, of which a vague definition is given in the Radio Regulations, and the sharing of bands between the aeronautical radionavigation and radiolocation services will not be conducive to the safety of aircraft on international air routes.
3. The quantity of bands set aside for ionospheric-scatter communications is out of proportion to the possibilities opened up by this new type of communication.

4. The procedure for compilation of a world-wide list for broadcasting in the exclusive bands between 5 950 and 26 100 kc/s (Article 10 of the Radio Regulations) is not of such a nature as will lead to an improvement in the state of affairs now obtaining in the field of high-frequency broadcasting, and postpones a solution of the problem of producing a plan for a considerable time to come.

5. These three Administrations do not consider that those provisions in the Radio Regulations extending the prerogatives of the I.F.R.B. in the regulation of the use made of frequencies by Members of the Union (Article 9, and other provisions, of the Radio Regulations) are right.

6. They do not acknowledge any right on the part of the I.F.R.B. to give instructions about frequency usage on its own initiative, these being matters which come within the exclusive competence of the Administrations which have registered frequencies with the I.T.U.

7. The Administrations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic reserve the right :

- to use the band 315 - 405 kc/s in the areas east of 40° East for broadcasting as well ;
- to use the bands 415 - 490 kc/s and 525 - 850 kc/s, within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for aeronautical radionavigation as well ;
- to use the bands 29.7 - 33 Mc/s, 38 - 44 Mc/s, 46 - 48 Mc/s, and 56.75 - 57.75 Mc/s within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for ionospheric-scatter system, subject to no interference being caused to the broadcasting service ;
- to take such action as may be required to ensure normal working conditions for its radio services in those bands in which the radio-location service is accommodated ;
- to use the broadcasting assignments at present existing in the bands between 3 950 kc/s and 27 500 kc/s in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the needs of this country.

(The signatures follow.)

(The signatures following the Additional Protocol are the same as those which follow the Radio Regulations on pages 294 to 321.)

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Ingevolge artikel 45, eerste lid, zijn de bepalingen van het Reglement op 1 mei 1961 in werking getreden.

Wat het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden betreft geldt het Reglement voor het gehele Koninkrijk.

J. GEGEVENS

Het onderhavige Reglement strekt tot uitvoering van artikel 14, lid 2, van het Internationale Verdrag betreffende de Verreberichtgeving van Genève van 21 december 1959, waarvan de tekst is opgenomen in *Trb.* 1960, 144. Zie ook *Trb.* 1961, 90.

Het Reglement vervangt het Radioreglement vastgesteld op 2 oktober 1947 te Atlantic City; zie voor dit laatste het gestelde op blz. 173 van *Trb.* 1960, 144.

Uitgegeven de zesde oktober 1961.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken a.i.,

J. DE QUAY.