

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 1984 Nr. 9

A. TITEL

*Radioreglement 1979, met Bijlagen;
Genève, 6 december 1979*

B. TEKST

De Engelse tekst van het Reglement, cum annexis, is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1981, 78. Zie ook rubriek J hieronder.

D. PARLEMENT

Zie *Trb.* 1981, 78 en *Trb.* 1982, 137.

E. BEKRACHTIGING

Behalve de in *Trb.* 1982, 137¹⁾ genoemde hebben nog in overeenstemming met het gestelde in de zevende alinea van de inleiding van de Slotakten van de Wereld Administratieve Radioconferentie 1979 de volgende Staten een kennisgeving van goedkeuring gericht tot de Secretaris-Generaal van de Internationale Telecommunicatie Unie:

Hongarije	26 oktober 1982
Argentinië ²⁾	24 november 1982
Haiti	25 maart 1983
Mexico ³⁾	30 maart 1983
Venezuela ⁴⁾	5 april 1983
Bahamas	6 mei 1983
de Verenigde Staten van Amerika ⁵⁾	27 oktober 1983

¹⁾ De kennisgeving van goedkeuring van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden is door de Secretaris-Generaal van de Internationale Telecommunicatie Unie op 21 juli 1982 ontvangen.

De Regering van de Sowjet-Unie heeft de volgende verklaring afgelegd in verband met de door de Regering van de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland gedane mededeling (vgl. blz. 2 van *Trb.* 1982, 137, onder noot 4)):

«La déclaration du Gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne concernant l'application à Berlin (Ouest) des Actes finals précités est incompatible avec les dispositions de l'Accord quadripartite du 3 septembre 1971. Ces dispositions ne confèrent pas à la République fédérale d'Allemagne le droit d'appliquer à Berlin (Ouest) les accords ou traités internationaux touchant des questions de sécurité et de statut. Or les Actes finals ci-dessus mentionnés touchent très précisément ces questions. Cela étant, la partie soviétique considère la déclaration de la République fédérale d'Allemagne sur l'application à Berlin (Ouest) des Actes finals de la Conférence administrative mondiale de 1979 comme illégale et sans effet juridique.

Etant donné que, conformément à l'Accord quadripartite, les Gouvernements de la République française, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique conservent leurs droits et leur responsabilité en ce qui concerne la représentation à l'étranger des intérêts de Berlin (Ouest) et de ses résidents permanents, y compris leurs droits et leur responsabilité pour ce qui touche les questions de sécurité et de statut, dans les organisations internationales comme dans les relations avec d'autres pays, la partie soviétique s'adressera aux Gouvernements de la France, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis pour toutes les questions que pourraient soulever l'adoption et l'application des Actes finals à Berlin (Ouest).».

²⁾ Onder bevestiging van de ten tijde van de ondertekening afgelegde verklaringen (vgl. blz. 733 van *Trb.* 1981, 78, onder No. 45).

³⁾ Onder bevestiging van de ten tijde van de ondertekening afgelegde verklaringen (vgl. blz. 727 van *Trb.* 1981, 78, onder No. 23).

⁴⁾ Onder bevestiging van de ten tijde van de ondertekening afgelegde verklaring (vgl. blz. 728 van *Trb.* 1981, 78, onder No. 26).

⁵⁾ Onder bevestiging van de ten tijde van de ondertekening van het Slotprotocol gemaakte voorbehouden en afgelegde verklaringen (vgl. blz. 730 onder No. 32, blz. 731 onder No. 36, No. 38 en No. 39, blz. 737 onder No. 72 en blz. 738 onder No. 75, van *Trb.* 1981, 78) en onder de volgende verklaring:

«La réserve formulée par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans la déclaration XII du Protocol final associé à la révision partielle du Règlement des radiocommunications de 1959, adoptée à la Conférence administrative mondiale des radiocommunications maritimes, Genève 1974, doit être considéré comme s'appliquant également au Règlement des radiocommunications (Genève, 1979). Le texte de cette réserve est le suivant:

«La délégation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclare formellement que la signature des présents Actes finals au nom des Etats-Unis d'Amérique n'implique pas que ceux-ci acceptent quelque obligation que ce soit en ce qui concerne le plan d'allotissement de fréquences pour les stations côtières radiotéléphoniques fonctionnant dans les bandes attribuées en exclusivité au service mobile maritime entre 4 000 et 23 000 kHz, ni en ce qui concerne les procédures correspondantes de mise en œuvre. Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique respecteront les dispositions du plan et des procédures de mise en œuvre dans la mesure du possible, en attendant les résultats d'une future Conférence administrative mondiale générale des radiocommunications, mais ils se réservent le droit de prendre les mesures qui pourraient se révéler nécessaires pour la protection de leurs intérêts en matière de radiotéléphonie dans le service maritime.» (*vertaling*).

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1981, 78.

J. GEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1981, 78 en *Trb.* 1982, 137.

Voor het op 21 december 1959 te Genève tot stand gekomen Radio-reglement behorende bij het Internationaal Verdrag betreffende de Verberichtgeving van Genève van 21 december 1959 zie ook *Trb.* 1983, 37.

Op 5 november 1982 is te Nairobi tot stand gekomen het Internationale Verdrag betreffende de Telecommunicatie, met Bijlagen, Slotprotocol, additionele Protocollen en Facultatief Protocol. De tekst van dit Verdrag, cum annexis, dat tot vervanging strekt van het op 25 oktober 1973 te Malaga-Torremolinos tot stand gekomen Internationaal Verdrag betreffende de Telecommunicatie, is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1983, 164.

Tijdens een van 28 februari tot 18 maart 1983 te Genève gehouden Wereldadministratieve Radioconferentie voor de Mobiele Dienst (MOB-83) zijn op 18 maart 1983 Slotakten ondertekend, welke de herziening van een aantal bepalingen van het onderhavige Reglement bevatten. De herziene bepalingen zullen ingevolge het gestelde in de preambule tot de Slotakten op 15 januari 1985 in werking treden.

Zij behoeven ingevolge additioneel artikel XXI, eerste lid, onderdeel b, van de Grondwet, juncto artikel 62, eerste lid, onderdeel a, van de Grondwet naar de tekst van 1972, juncto artikel 16 van de Telegraaf- en Telefoonwet van 11 januari 1904 (*Stb.* 7), laatstelijk gewijzigd bij de wet van 8 oktober 1969 (*Stb.* 468), niet de goedkeuring van de Staten-Generaal.

De Engelse tekst¹⁾ van de Slotakten, cum annexis, luidt als volgt:

Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (Mob-83)²⁾

Geneva, 1983

Preamble

The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, by Resolution No. 202³⁾, invited the Administrative Council to take the

¹⁾ De Franse tekst is niet afgedrukt.

²⁾ "Note by the General Secretariat:

Some parts of the Radio Regulations which were not examined or amended by the Conference contain references to numbers which have been deleted.

Consequently, the following amendments should be made to those parts of the Regulations:

necessary steps to arrange a World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services to revise the provisions of the Radio Regulations which relate specifically to these services; it also invited the CCIR to prepare the technical and operational bases for the Conference and the IFRB to give its technical assistance for the preparation and the organization of the Conference.

At its 35th session (1980), the Administrative Council decided, in consultation with the Members, that the Conference would be convened in Geneva on 2 March 1982 for a period of three weeks and three days; it also laid down the terms of reference of the Conference, on the understanding that final decisions concerning the formal arrangements (agenda, date, duration, etc.) would be taken at its 1981 session.

At its 36th session (1981), the Council decided, in consultation with the Members, to change the date of the Conference so that it would start on 23 February and end on 18 March 1983. No amendments were made to the agenda.

At its 37th session (1982), the Council drew up the budget of the Conference and, for budgetary reasons, proposed that it be shortened from three weeks and three days to three weeks. This proposal having been accepted by a majority of the Members (see Notification No. 1175 of 10 June 1982), the opening date was fixed at 28 February 1983.

(vervolg van noot 2 van blz. 3)

<i>Provisions deleted by the Conference</i>	<i>Parts of the Regulations which contain references to provisions deleted</i>	<i>Amendments to be made in parts of the Regulations not examined or amended by the Conference</i>
SUP 3030 and SUP 3031	Appendix 16, Section A, footnote ¹	Delete from footnote ¹ the numbers "3030, 3031"
SUP 4194	Appendix 1, Section F (page 17, note ²) Appendix 17 (page 4) note ³	Delete these two notes
SUP 4361 and SUP 4364	No. 4368	Replace the words "according to Nos. 4358 to 4365 or No. 4367" in No. 4368 by "according to Nos. 4358, 4359, 4360, 4362, 4363 and 4365 or No. 4367"

In Appendix 31, the Conference added note *i*) in the Table. The footnote on pages AP31-3 et AP31-5 of the Radio Regulations should therefore be amended to read:

* For notes *a*) to *i*), see page AP31-7.

³) Zie blz. 794 en 795 van *Trb.* 1981, 78.

By Resolution No. 1 the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, decided that the World Administrative Conference for the Mobile Services was to be held in Geneva from 28 February to 18 March 1983. It further decided that the agenda of the Conference, as established by the Administrative Council, would remain unchanged.

The World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, accordingly convened on the appointed date, considered and revised the relevant parts of the Radio Regulations in conformity with its agenda. Particulars of this revision are given in the Annex hereto.

The revised provisions of the Radio Regulations shall form an integral part of the Radio Regulations which are annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. These revised provisions shall come into force on 15 January 1985, at 0001 hours UTC. The provisions of the Radio Regulations which are cancelled, superseded or modified by these revised provisions shall be abrogated on the date of the entry into force of the revised provisions.

The delegates signing this revision of the Radio Regulations hereby declare that, should an administration make reservations concerning the application of one or more of the revised provisions of the Radio Regulations, no other administration shall be obliged to observe that provision or those provisions in its relations with that particular administration.

Members of the Union shall inform the Secretary-General of their approval of the revision of the Radio Regulations by the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983. The Secretary-General shall inform Members promptly regarding receipt of such notifications of approval.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the delegates of the Members of the International Telecommunication Union represented at the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, have signed in the names of their respective countries this revision of the Radio 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 each Member of the Union.

DONE at Geneva, 18 March 1983

De volgende Staten hebben op 18 maart 1983 de Slotakten ondertekend:

Algerije	Liberia
Angola	Madagascar
Argentinië	Maleisië
Australië	Marokko
Bahrein	Mauritanië
België	Mexico
Benin	Monaco
Brazilië	Nicaragua
Bulgarije	Nieuw-Zeeland
Canada	Noorwegen
Chili	de Oekraïne
China	Oman
Colombia	Oostenrijk
Cuba	Panama
Cyprus	Papoea Nieuw-Guinea
Denemarken	Polen
de Duitse Democratische Republiek	Portugal
de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland	Qatar
Ecuador	Roemenië
Egypte	Saoedi-Arabië
Ethiopië	Singapore
Finland	de Sowjet-Unie
Frankrijk	Spanje
Griekenland	Sri Lanka
Guinee	Syrië
Hongarije	Thailand
Ierland	Togo
India	Tsjechoslowakije
Indonesië	Tunesië
Irak	Turkije
Iran	Uruguay
Israël	Venezuela
Italië	de Verenigde Arabische Emiraten
Ivoorkust	de Verenigde Staten van Amerika
Japan	het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland
Joegoslavië	Vietnam
Jordanië	de Volksrepubliek Korea
Kameroen	Witrusland
Kenia	IJsland
Koeweit	Zambia
het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden	Zweden
Korea	Zwitserland

ANNEX

**Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations and of
the Appendices to these Regulations**

Article 1

ADD 88A 4.31A *Satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacon: An earth station in the mobile-satellite service the emissions of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations.*
Mob-83

ARTICLE 8

kHz

415 – 1 606.5

Allocation to Services

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	415 – 435	415 – 495	
	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION / MARITIME MOBILE / 470 465	MARITIME MOBILE	470
	435 – 495		
	MARITIME MOBILE 470 Aeronautical Radionavigation		
MOD	465 471 472A	469 471 472A	
	495 – 505	MOBILE (distress and calling) 472	
	505 – 526.5	505 – 510	505 – 526.5
MOD	MARITIME MOBILE 470	MARITIME MOBILE 470	MARITIME MOBILE 470 474

Allocation to Services			
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	
MOD	/AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION / 473	471	/ AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION /
		510 – 525	Aeronautical Mobile
		MOBILE 474	Land Mobile
		AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	
	465 471 474 475 476	525 – 535	471
	526.5 – 1 606.5 BROADCASTING	BROADCASTING 477	526.5 – 535 BROADCASTING
	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	Mobile 479	
	535 – 1 605	535 – 1 606.5	
	BROADCASTING	BROADCASTING	
478			

MOD	471 Mob-83	The bands 490–495 kHz and 505–510 kHz shall be subject to the provisions of No. 3018 until the entry into force of the reduced guardband in accordance with Resolution No. 206 (Mob-83) .
MOD	472 Mob-83	The frequency 500 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for radiotelegraphy. The conditions for its use are prescribed in Articles 38 and 60 .
ADD	472A Mob-83	The frequency 490 kHz is used exclusively for distress and safety calls in the shore-to-ship direction employing digital selective calling techniques. The conditions for the use of this frequency are prescribed in Article 38 . Additional conditions concerning the use of this frequency are given in Resolution No. 206 (Mob-83) .
MOD	474 Mob-83	The conditions for the use of the frequency 518 kHz by the maritime mobile service are prescribed in Article 38 (see Resolution No. 318 (Mob-83)).

kHz
2 170 – 2 194

Allocation to Services

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	2 170 – 2 173.5	MARITIME MOBILE	
MOD	2 173.5 – 2 190.5	MOBILE (distress and calling) 500 500A 500B 501	
	2 190.5 – 2 194	MARITIME MOBILE	
MOD	500 Mob-83	The carrier frequency 2182 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for radiotelephony. The conditions for the use of the band 2173.5–2190.5 kHz are prescribed in Articles 38 and 60.	
ADD	500A Mob-83	The frequencies 2187.5 kHz, 4188 kHz, 6282 kHz, 8375 kHz, 12 563 kHz and 16 750 kHz are international distress frequencies for digital selective calling. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article 38.	
ADD	500B Mob-83	The frequencies 2174.5 kHz, 4177.5 kHz, 6268 kHz, 8357.5 kHz, 12 520 kHz and 16 695 kHz are international distress frequencies for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article 38.	
(MOD)	501 Mob-83	The carrier frequencies 2182 kHz, 3023 kHz, 5680 kHz, 8364 kHz and the frequencies 121.5 MHz, 156.8 MHz and 243 MHz may also be used, in accordance with the procedures in force for terrestrial radiocommunication services, for search and rescue operations concerning manned space vehicles. The same applies to the frequencies 10 003 kHz, 14 993 kHz and 19 993 kHz, but in each of these cases emissions must be confined in a band of ± 3 kHz about the frequency.	

kHz
4 000 – 4 650

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
4 000 – 4 063	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 517 516	
MOD 4 063 – 4 438	MARITIME MOBILE 500A 500B 520 518 519	
4 438 – 4 650 FIXED		4 438 – 4 650 FIXED
	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile
(MOD) 517 Mob-83	<i>The use of the band 4000–4063 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to ship stations using radiotelephony (see No. 4374)</i>	
MOD 520 Mob-83	<i>The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 4125 kHz and 6215.5 kHz are prescribed in Articles 38 and 60.</i>	

kHz
5 480 – 6 765

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 480 – 5 680	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 501 505	
5 680 – 5 730	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) 501 505	

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 730 – 5 950	5 730 – 5 950	5 730 – 5 950
FIXED	FIXED	FIXED
LAND MOBILE	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)
5 950 – 6 200	BROADCASTING	
MOD 6 200 – 6 525	MARITIME MOBILE	500A 500B 520
	522	
6 525 – 6 685	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
6 685 – 6 765	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
SUP 523		
	Mob-83	

kHz
7 300 – 9 995

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
7 300 – 8 100	FIXED	
	Land Mobile	
	529	
8 100 – 8 195	FIXED	
	MARITIME MOBILE	
MOD 8 195 – 8 815	MARITIME MOBILE	500A 500B 529A
	501	
8 815 – 8 965	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
8 965 – 9 040	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
9 040 – 9 500	FIXED	
9 500 – 9 900	BROADCASTING	
	530 531	
9 900 – 9 995	FIXED	

ADD **529A** The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 8257
Mob-83 kHz, 12 392 kHz and 16 522 kHz are prescribed in Articles
38 and 60.

kHz
9 995 – 13 200

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
9 995 – 10 003	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (10 000 kHz)	
	501	
10 003 – 10 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
	Space Research	
	501	
10 005 – 10 100	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
	501	
10 100 – 10 150	FIXED	
	Amateur 510	
10 150 – 11 175	FIXED	
	Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	
11 175 – 11 275	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
11 275 – 11 400	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	

 Allocation to Services

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	11 400 – 11 650	FIXED	
	11 650 – 12 050	BROADCASTING 530 531	
	12 050 – 12 230	FIXED	
MOD	12 230 – 13 200	MARITIME MOBILE 532	500A 500B 529A

 kHz
 14 990 – 18 030

 Allocation to Services

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	14 990 – 15 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (15 000 kHz) 501	
	15 005 – 15 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space Research	
	15 010 – 15 100	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
	15 100 – 15 600	BROADCASTING 531	
	15 600 – 16 360	FIXED 536	
MOD	16 360 – 17 410	MARITIME MOBILE 532	500A 500B 529A
	17 410 – 17 550	FIXED	

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
17 550 – 17 900	BROADCASTING	
	531	
17 900 – 17 970	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
17 970 – 18 030	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
MOD	592 Mob-83	The bands 121.45–121.55 MHz and 242.95–243.05 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service for the reception on board satellites of emissions from emergency position-indicating radiobeacons transmitting at 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz (see Nos. 3259 and 3267).
MOD	593 Mob-83	In the band 117.975–136 MHz, the frequency 121.5 MHz is the aeronautical emergency frequency and, where required, the frequency 123.1 MHz is the aeronautical frequency auxiliary to 121.5 MHz. Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate on these frequencies under the conditions laid down in Article 38 for distress and safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

MHz

150.05 – 174

Allocation to Services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
150.05 – 153	150.05 – 156.7625	
FIXED	FIXED	
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MOBILE	
RADIO ASTRONOMY		
610 612		
153 – 154		
FIXED		

Allocation to Services

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)		
	Meteorological Aids		
	154 – 156.7625		
	FIXED		
	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)		
MOD	613 613A		611 613 613A
	156.7625 – 156.8375 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling)		
MOD		501 613 613A	
	156.8375 – 174	156.8375 – 174	
	FIXED	FIXED	
	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MOBILE	
	613 614 615		613 616 617 618

ADD 613A In the maritime mobile VHF service the frequency
Mob-83 156.525 MHz is to be used exclusively as from 1 January
1986 for digital selective calling for distress and safety
communications. The frequency 156.825 MHz is used ex-
clusively for direct-printing telegraphy in the maritime mo-
bile VHF service for distress and safety purposes. The
conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed
in Article 38 and in Appendix 18.

MHz
401–420

MOD 649 The use of the band 406–406.1 MHz by the mobile-satel-
Mob-83 lite service is limited to low-power satellite emergency
position-indicating radiobeacons (see also Article 38).

Article 12

- MOD 1317 a) with respect to the provisions of No. 1240 and
Mob-83 in particular those of Appendix 16 and Nos. 4371 and
4373;
- ADD 1320A (4A) Any notice which has received a favourable
Mob-83 finding with respect to No. 1317 but an unfavourable
finding with respect to No. 1318 shall be returned to
the notifying administration unless the administrati-
on has initiated the procedure of Article 16 in accor-
dance with No. 1719.
- MOD 1321 (5) Any notice which makes reference to No. 1719
Mob-83 shall be recorded provisionally in the Master Regis-
ter, if the finding with respect to No. 1317 is favou-
rable. In this case the Board shall review the recor-
ding after the notifying administration has applied
the procedure of Article 16.
- SUP 1322 to 1325
Mob-83
- MOD 1328 a) with respect to the provisions of No. 1240 and
Mob-83 in particular those of Appendix 16 and Nos. 4371 and
4374;
- MOD 1341 (4) In the case of a notice in conformity with the
Mob-83 provisions of Nos. 1335, 1336 and 1338, but not with
those of Nos. 1337 or 1339, the Board shall examine
whether the protection specified in Appendix 27
Aer2 (Part I, Section IIA, paragraph 5) is afforded
to the allotments in the Plan and to assignments
already recorded in the Master Register with a fa-
vourable finding with respect to this provision. In
doing so, the Board shall assume that the frequency
will be used in accordance with the "Sharing condi-
tions between areas" specified in Appendix 27 Aer2
(Part I, Section IIB, paragraph 4).
- MOD 1342 (5) Except for cases where No. 1268 applies, all
Mob-83 frequency assignments referred to in No. 1333 shall
be recorded in the Master Register according to the
findings reached by the Board. The date to be ente-
red in column 2a or 2b shall be that determined
according to the relevant provisions of Section III of
this Article.
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Article 25

- NOC 2069** § 3. In transmissions carrying identification signals a station shall be identified by a call sign, by a maritime mobile service identity in accordance with Appendix 43¹ or by other recognized means of identification which may be one or more of the following: name of station, location of station, operating agency, official registration mark, flight identification number, selective call number or signal, selective call identification number or signal, characteristic signal, characteristic of emission or other clearly distinguishing features readily recognized internationally.
- MOD 2083 Mob-83** (2) As the need arises, ship stations and ship earth stations to which the provisions of Chapter XI apply, and coast stations or coast earth stations capable of communicating with such ships, shall have assigned to them maritime mobile service identities in accordance with Appendix 43¹.
- MOD 2087 Mob-83** § 15. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for allocating maritime identification digits to countries² not included in the Table of Maritime Identification Digits (Appendix 43¹).
- ADD 2087A Mob-83** § 15A. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for allocating additional maritime identification digits to countries² in accordance with Resolution No. 320(Mob-83).
- (MOD) 2149 Mob-83** § 37. When a station in the maritime mobile service or the maritime mobile-satellite service is required to use maritime mobile service identities, the responsible administration shall assign the identity to the station in accordance with the provisions described in Appendix 43 and Resolution No. 320(Mob-83), taking into consideration relevant CCIR and CCITT Recommendations.
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- (MOD) 2069.1**
(MOD) 2083.1
(MOD) 2087.1 Mob-83 ¹ For the application of Appendix 43, see Resolution No. 320(Mob-83).
- ADD 2087.2**
ADD 2087A.1 Mob-83 ² The word 'country' is used with the meaning attributed to it in No. 2246 of the Radio Regulations.
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Article 35

MOD	2860 Mob-83	15. (1) The protection ratio required for assignment of frequencies to maritime radiobeacons operating in the bands between 283.5 kHz and 335 kHz shall be based on the effective radiated power being kept to the minimum value necessary to give the desired field strength at the service range and the need to provide adequate geographical separation between radiobeacons operating on the same frequency and at the same time, to avoid harmful interference.
MOD	2865 Mob-83	(6) The carrier frequencies of maritime radiobeacons and the separation between channels shall be based on the use of integer multiples of 100 Hz. The separation between adjacent carrier frequencies should be based on relevant CCIR Recommendations.
SUP	2866 Mob-83	

 CHAPTER IX

MOD	(Title) Mob-83	Distress and Safety Communications¹
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Article 37

NOC	General Provisions
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NOC	2930	§ 1. The procedure specified in this Chapter is obligatory in the maritime mobile service and for communications between aircraft stations and stations of the maritime mobile service. The provisions of this Chapter are also applicable to the aeronautical mobile service except in the case of special arrangements between the governments concerned.
NOC	2931	§ 2. The procedure specified in this Chapter is obligatory in the maritime mobile-satellite service

ADD	Mob-83	¹⁾ For the purposes of this Chapter, distress and safety communications include distress, urgency and safety calls and messages.
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and for communications between stations on board aircraft and stations of the maritime mobile-satellite service, where this service or stations of this service are specifically mentioned. Nos. 3086, 3090, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3200, 3203 and 3223 are also applicable.

- MOD 2932 § 3. (1) No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by a mobile station or mobile earth station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention, make known its position, and obtain help.
Mob-83
- MOD 2933 (2) No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by stations on board aircraft or ships engaged in search and rescue operations, in exceptional circumstances, of any means at their disposal to assist a mobile station or mobile earth station in distress.
Mob-83
- MOD 2934 (3) No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by a land station or coast earth station, in exceptional circumstances, of any means at its disposal to assist a mobile station or mobile earth station in distress (see also No. 959).
Mob-83
- ADD 2934A § 3A. When special circumstances make it indispensable to do so, an administration may, as an exception to the methods of working provided for by these Regulations, authorize ship earth stations located at Rescue Coordination Centres¹ to communicate with other stations of the same category using bands allocated to the maritime mobile-satellite service, for distress and safety purposes only.
Mob-83
- NOC 2935 § 4. In cases of distress, urgency or safety transmissions:
- MOD 2936 a) by telegraphy, when using Morse, shall not in general exceed a speed of sixteen words a minute;
Mob-83
- NOC 2937 b) by radiotelephony shall be made slowly and distinctly, each word being clearly pronounced to facilitate transcription.
- ADD 2937A § 4A. Distress, urgency and safety transmissions may also be made, taking into account Nos. 2944 to
Mob-83
- ADD 2934A.1 ¹ The term 'Rescue Coordination Centre' refers to a facility designated by a competent national authority to perform rescue coordination functions consistent with the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (1979).
Mob-83

2949, using digital selective calling and satellite techniques in accordance with relevant CCIR Recommendations, and/or direct-printing telegraphy.

- NOC **2938** § 5. The abbreviations and signals of Appendix 14 and the Phonetic Alphabet and figure Code in Appendix 24 should be used where applicable and, where language difficulties exist, the use of the International Code of Signals also is recommended.
- NOC **2939** § 6. (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.
- MOD **2940**
Mob-83 (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 survival radio equipment. They state also the requirements which should be complied with by such installations.
- NOC **2941** § 7. The applicable provisions of the present Regulations shall, however, be observed in the use of all such installations.
- MOD **2942**
Mob-83 § 8. Mobile stations¹ of the maritime mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the aeronautical mobile service. Such communications shall be made on the frequencies authorized, and under the conditions specified, in Section I of Article 38 (see also No. 2932).
- ADD **2942A**
Mob-83 § 8A. Mobile stations of the aeronautical mobile service may communicate, for safety purposes, with stations of the maritime mobile service.
- MOD **2943**
Mob-83 § 9. Any aircraft required by national or international regulations to communicate for distress, urgency or safety purposes with stations of the mari-
- ADD **2942.1**
Mob-83 ¹ Mobile stations communicating with the stations of the aeronautical mobile (R) service in bands allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service shall conform to the provisions of the Regulations which relate to that service and as appropriate any special arrangements between the governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile (R) service is regulated.

time mobile service, shall be capable of transmitting preferably class A2A, or H2A and receiving preferably class A2A and H2A emissions on the carrier frequency 500 kHz or, on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz, transmitting class J3E or H3E and receiving class A3E, J3E and H3E emissions¹ or on the carrier frequency 4125 kHz, transmitting class J3E and receiving class J3E emissions, or on the frequency 156.8 MHz transmitting and receiving class G3E emissions.

ADD **2944** § 10. The frequency provisions made in Section I
Mob-83 of Article 38 for the future global maritime distress and safety system (FGMDSS) shall be used in connection with the testing and introduction of this system (see Resolution No. 321(Mob-83) and Recommendation No. 201(Rev.Mob-83)), and be subject to the provisions of Nos. 2945 to 2949.

ADD **2945** § 11. Until a future world administrative radio
Mob-83 conference has made full provision for the normal operational use of the future global maritime distress and safety system (FGMDSS):

ADD **2946** a) all provisions of the Radio Regulations pertain-
Mob-83 ing to the present distress, urgency and safety communications shall be maintained in force;

ADD **2947** b) particular care shall be taken to ensure that
Mob-83 harmful interference is not caused to distress, urgency and safety communications on the established international distress frequencies 500 kHz, 2 182kHz and 156.8 MHz and on the supplementary distress frequencies 4125 kHz and 6215.5 kHz;

ADD **2948** c) operators of stations participating in the future
Mob-83 global maritime distress and safety system for distress (FGMDSS), urgency or safety purposes, should recognize that it may be necessary to revert to the other distress, urgency and safety arrangements provided for in these Regulations (see Recommendation No. 201(Rev.Mob-83));

ADD **2949** d) the frequencies identified in Section I of Arti-
Mob-83 cle 38 for exclusive use for distress and safety calls by digital selective calling may additionally be used

ADD **2943.1** ¹⁾ As an exception, the requirement to receive class A3E
Mob-83 emissions on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz may be made optional when permitted by national regulations.

for test transmissions only to the extent necessary to facilitate the testing and progressive introduction of that system.

Article 38

NOC		Frequencies for Distress and Safety
NOC		Section I. Availability of Frequencies
ADD	2967 Mob-83	<i>A. 490 kHz</i>
ADD	2968 Mob-83	§ 0. The frequency 490 kHz is used exclusively for distress and safety calls in the shore-to-ship direction by digital selective calling techniques (see No. 2944). Additional conditions concerning the use of this frequency are given in Resolution No. 206 (Mob-83).
(MOD)	2969 Mob-83	<i>B. 500 kHz</i>
MOD	2970 Mob-83	§ I. (1) The frequency 500 kHz is the international distress frequency for Morse telegraphy (see also No. 472); it shall be used for this purpose by ship, aircraft and survival craft stations employing frequencies in the bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz 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, for the safety signal and, outside regions of heavy traffic, for short safety messages. When practicable, safety messages shall be transmitted on the working frequency after a preliminary announcement on 500 kHz (see also No. 4236). For distress and safety purposes, the classes of emission to be used on 500 kHz shall be A2A, A2B, H2A or H2B (see also No. 3042).
NOC	2971	(2) However, ship and aircraft stations which cannot transmit on 500 kHz should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.

- ADD 2971A *C. 518 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD 2971B § 1A. In the maritime mobile service, the frequency 518 kHz is used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of meteorological and navigational warnings and urgent information to ships, by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy (see No. 2944 and Resolution No. 318 (Mob-83)).
Mob-83
- ADD 2971C *D. 2174.5 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD 2971D § 1B. The frequency 2174.5 kHz is used exclusively for distress and safety traffic by narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy (see No. 2944).
Mob-83
- (MOD) 2972 *E. 2182 kHz*
Mob-83
- MOD 2973 § 2. (1) The carrier frequency 2182 kHz¹ is an international distress frequency for radiotelephony (see also Nos. 500 and 501); it shall be used for this purpose by ship, aircraft and survival craft stations and by emergency position-indicating radiobeacons using frequencies in the authorized bands between 1605 kHz and 4000 kHz when requesting assistance from the maritime services. It is used for the distress call and distress traffic, for signals of emergency position-indicating radiobeacons, 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 2182 kHz (see No. 2944). The class of emission to be used for radiotelephony on the frequency 2182 kHz shall be H3E. Class A3E emission may continue to be used by apparatus provided solely for distress, urgency and safety purposes (see No. 4127). The class of emission to be used by emergency position-indicating radiobeacons shall be as specified in Appendix 37 (see also No. 3265).
Mob-83
- MOD 2973.1 ¹ Where administrations provide at their coast stations a watch on 2182 kHz for receiving class J3E emissions as well as class A3E and H3E emissions, ship stations may communicate with them using class J3E emissions.
Mob-83

The class of emission J3E may be used for the exchange of distress traffic on 2182 kHz following the acknowledged reception of a distress call using digital selective calling techniques on 2187.5 kHz taking into account that other shipping in the vicinity may not be able to receive this traffic.

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|---|
| MOD | 2974
Mob-83 | (2) If a distress message on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz has not been acknowledged, the radiotelephone alarm signal, whenever possible followed by the distress call and message, may be transmitted again on a carrier frequency of 4125 kHz or 6215.5 kHz, as appropriate (see Nos. 2982 , 2986 and 3054). |
| NOC | 2975 | (3) However, ship and aircraft stations which cannot transmit on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz or, in accordance with No. 2974 , on the carrier frequencies 4125 kHz or 6215.5 kHz, should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted. |
| SUP | 2976
Mob-83 | (4) |
| NOC | 2977 | (5) Any coast station using the carrier frequency 2182 kHz for distress purposes shall be able to transmit the radiotelephone alarm signal described in No. 3270 (see also Nos. 3277 , 3278 and 3279). |
| NOC | 2978 | (6) Any coast station authorized to send navigational warnings should be able to transmit the navigational warning signal described in Nos. 3284 , 3285 and 3286 . |
| ADD | 2978A
Mob-83 | <i>F. 2187,5 kHz</i> |
| ADD | 2978B
Mob-83 | § 2A. The frequency 2187.5 kHz is used exclusively for distress and safety calls by digital selective calling techniques (see No. 2944). It may also be used for emergency position-indicating radiobeacons using digital selective calling. |
| (MOD) | 2979
Mob-83 | <i>G. 3023 kHz</i> |
| MOD | 2980
Mob-83 | § 3. The aeronautical carrier (reference) frequency 3023 kHz may be used for intercommunication between mobile stations when they are engaged in |

coordinated search and rescue operations, and for communication between these stations and participating land stations, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 27 Aer2 (see Nos. 501 and 505).

- (MOD) **2981** *H. 4125 kHz*
Mob-83
- MOD **2982** § 4. (1) The carrier frequency 4125 kHz is used
Mob-83 to supplement the carrier frequency of 2182 kHz for distress and safety purposes and for call and reply (see also No. 520). This frequency is also used for distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2982A** (2) The carrier frequency 4125 kHz may be used
Mob-83 by aircraft stations to communicate with stations of the maritime mobile service for distress and safety purposes (see No. 2943).
- ADD **2982B** *I. 4177.5 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2982C** § 4A. The frequency 4177.5 kHz is used exclusi-
Mob-83 vely for distress and safety traffic using narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2982D** *J. 4188 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2982E** § 4B. The frequency 4188 kHz is used exclusively
Mob-83 for distress and safety calls using digital selective calling techniques (see No. 2944).
- (MOD) **2983** *K. 5680 kHz*
Mob-83
- MOD **2984** § 5. The aeronautical carrier (reference) frequen-
Mob-83 cy 5680 kHz may be used for intercommunication between mobile stations when they are engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations, and for communication between these stations and participating land stations, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 27 Aer2 (see also Nos. 501 and 505).

- (MOD) **2985** *L. 6215.5 kHz*
Mob-83
- MOD **2986** § 6. The carrier frequency 6215.5 kHz is used to
Mob-83 supplement the carrier frequency 2182 kHz for distress and safety purposes and for call and reply (see also No. 520). This frequency is also used for distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2986A** *M. 6268 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2986B** § 6A. The frequency 6268 kHz is used exclusively
Mob-83 for distress and safety traffic using narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2986C** *N. 6282 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2986D** § 6B. The frequency 6282 kHz is used exclusively
Mob-83 for distress and safety calls by digital selective calling techniques (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2986E** *O. 8257 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2986F** § 6C. The carrier frequency 8257 kHz is used for
Mob-83 distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2986G** *P. 8357.5 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2986H** § 6D. The frequency 8357.5 kHz is used exclusively
Mob-83 for distress and safety traffic using narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy (see No. 2944).
- (MOD) **2987** *Q. 8364 kHz*
Mob-83
- NOC **2988** § 7. The frequency 8364 kHz is designated for use
by survival craft stations if they are equipped to transmit on frequencies in the bands between 4000 kHz and 27 500 kHz and if they desire to establish communications relating to search and rescue operations with stations of the maritime and aeronautical mobile services (see also No. 501).

- ADD **2988A** *R. 28 375 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2988B** § 7A. The frequency 8375 kHz is used exclusively
Mob-83 for distress and safety calls using digital selective
calling techniques (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2988C** *S. 12 392 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2988D** § 7B. The carrier frequency 12 392 kHz is used for
Mob-83 distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony (see
No. 2944).
- ADD **2988E** *T. 12 520 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2988F** § 7C. The frequency 12 520 kHz is used exclusi-
Mob-83 vely for distress and safety traffic using narrow-
band direct-printing telegraphy (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2988G** *U. 12 563 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2988H** § 7D. The frequency 12 563 kHz is used exclusi-
Mob-83 vely for distress and safety calls using digital selec-
tive calling techniques (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2988I** *V. 16 522 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2988J** § 7E. The carrier frequency 16 522 kHz is used for
Mob-83 distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony (see
No. 2944).
- ADD **2988K** *W. 16 695 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2988L** § 7F. The frequency 16 695 kHz is used exclusi-
Mob-83 vely for distress and safety traffic using narrow-
band direct-printing telegraphy (see No. 2944).
- ADD **2988M** *X. 16 750 kHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2988N** § 7G. The frequency 16 750 kHz is used exclusi-
Mob-83

vely for distress and safety calls using digital selective calling techniques (see No. 2944).

- (MOD) **2989** *Y. 121.5 MHz and 123.1 MHz*
Mob-83
- SUP **2990** § 8. (1)
Mob-83
- ADD **2990A** (1A) The aeronautical emergency frequency
Mob-83 121.5 MHz¹ is used for the purposes of distress and urgency for radiotelephony by stations of the aeronautical mobile service using frequencies in the band between 117.975 MHz and 136 MHz (137 MHz after 1 January 1990). This frequency may also be used for these purposes in survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radiobeacons.
- ADD **2990B** (1B) The aeronautical auxiliary frequency 123.1
Mob-83 MHz, which is auxiliary to the aeronautical emergency frequency 121.5 MHz, is for use by stations of the aeronautical mobile service and by other mobile and land stations engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations (see also No. 593).
- MOD **2991** (2) Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service
Mob-83 may communicate with stations of the aeronautical mobile service on the aeronautical emergency frequency 121.5 MHz for the purposes of distress and urgency, only, and on the aeronautical auxiliary frequency 123.1 MHz for coordinated search and rescue operations, using class A3E emissions for both frequencies (see also Nos. 501 and 593). They shall then comply with any special arrangements between the governments concerned by which the aeronautical mobile service is regulated.
- MOD **2992** *Z. 156.3 MHz*
Mob-83
- MOD **2993** § 9. The frequency 156.3 MHz may be used for
Mob-83 communication between ship stations and aircraft stations, using G3E emission, engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations. It may also be used
- ADD **2990A.1**
Mob-83 ¹ Normally aircraft stations transmit distress and urgency messages on the working frequency in use at the time of the distress or urgency incident.

by aircraft stations to communicate with ship stations for other safety purposes (see also note h) of Appendix 18).

- ADD **2993A** *AA. 156.525 MHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2993B** § 9A. The frequency 156.525 MHz is used exclusively in the maritime mobile service for distress and safety calls by digital selective calling techniques (see Nos. **2944** and **613A** and Resolution No. **317 (Mob-83)**).
Mob-83
- ADD **2993C** *AB. 156.650 MHz*
Mob-83
- ADD **2993D** § 9B. The frequency 156.650 MHz is used for ship-to-ship communications related to the safety of navigation in accordance with note p) of Appendix 18 (see No. **2944**).
Mob-83
- ADD **2993E** *AC. 156.8 MHz*
Mob-83
- (MOD) **2994** § 10. (1) The frequency 156.8 MHz is the international distress, safety and calling frequency for radiotelephony for stations of the maritime mobile service when they use frequencies in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz (see also Nos. **501** and **613**). It is used for the distress signal, the distress call and distress traffic, as well as for the urgency signal, urgency traffic and the safety signal (see also No. **2995A**). Safety messages shall be transmitted where practicable on a working frequency after a preliminary announcement on 156.8 MHz. The class of emission to be used for radiotelephony on the frequency 156.8 MHz shall be G3E (see No. **2944** and Appendix 19).
Mob-83
- NOC **2995** (2) However, ship stations which cannot transmit on 156.8 MHz should use any other available frequency on which attention might be attracted.
- ADD **2995A** (3) The frequency 156.8 MHz may be used by aircraft stations for safety purposes only.
Mob-83
- ADD **2995B** *AD. 156.825 MHz*
Mob-83

- ADD **2995C** § 10A. The frequency 156.825 MHz is used exclusively in the maritime mobile service for distress and safety traffic by direct-printing telegraphy (see Nos. **2944**, **3033** and **4393** and note m) of Appendix 18).
Mob-83
- (MOD) **2996** *AE. 243 MHz*
Mob-83 (see Nos. **501** and **642**).
- (MOD) **2997** *AF. 406–406.1 MHz Band*
Mob-83
- ADD **2997A** § 10B. The frequency band 406–406.1 MHz is used exclusively for satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons in the Earth-to-space direction (see No. **649**).
Mob-83
- MOD **2998** *AG. 1544–1545 MHz Band*
Mob-83
- ADD **2998A** § 10C. Use of the band 1544–1545 MHz (space-to-Earth) is limited to distress and safety operations (see No. **728**) including:
Mob-83
- ADD **2998B** a) feeder links of satellites needed to relay the emissions of satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons to earth stations;
Mob-83
- ADD **2998C** b) narrow-band (space-to-Earth) links from space stations to mobile stations.
Mob-83
- ADD **2998D** *AH. 1645.5–1646.5 MHz Band*
Mob-83
- ADD **2998E** § 10D. Use of the band 1645.5–1646.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) is limited to distress and safety operations (see No. **728**).
Mob-83
- (MOD) **2999** *AI. Aircraft in Distress*
Mob-83
- NOC **3000** § 11. 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. **2970** and **2971** or **2973** and **2975** or **2994** and **2995** shall be complied with.

- (MOD) **3001** *AJ. Survival Craft Stations*
Mob-83
- NOC **3002** § 12. Equipment provided for use in survival craft stations shall, if capable of operating on any frequency:
- MOD **3003** a) *in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and*
Mob-83 *526.5 kHz*, be able to transmit with a carrier frequency of 500 kHz using either class A2A and A2B* or H2A and H2B* emissions. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands, it shall be able to receive class A2A and H2A emissions on a carrier frequency of 500 kHz;
- NOC **3004** b) *in the bands between 1605 kHz and 2850 kHz*, be able to transmit with a carrier frequency of 2182 kHz using class A3E or H3E emissions. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands, it shall be able to receive class A3E and H3E emissions on a carrier frequency of 2182 kHz;
- NOC **3005** c) *in the bands between 4000 kHz and 27 500 kHz*, be able to transmit with a carrier frequency of 8364 kHz using class A2A or H2A emissions. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands, it shall be able to receive class A1A, A2A and H2A emissions throughout the band 8341.75–8728.5 kHz;
- MOD **3006** d) *in the bands between 117.975 MHz and 136*
Mob-83 *MHz (137 MHz after 1 January 1990)*, be able to transmit on 121.5 MHz, using amplitude modulated emissions. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands, it shall be able to receive class A3E emissions on 121.5 MHz;
- NOC **3007** e) *in the bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz*, be able to transmit on 156.8 MHz using class G3E emissions. If a receiver is provided for any of these bands it shall be able to receive class G3E emissions on 156.8 MHz;
- NOC **3008** f) *in the bands between 235 MHz and 328.6 MHz*, be able to transmit on the frequency 243 MHz.
- ADD **3008A** § 12A. Equipment with digital selective calling
Mob-83 facilities provided for use in survival craft shall, if capable of operating:

NOC * This is to cater for the automatic reception of the radiotelegraph alarm signal.

- ADD **3008B** a) *in the bands between 1605 kHz and 2850 kHz,*
Mob-83 be able to transmit on 2187.5 kHz;
- ADD **3008C** b) *in the bands between 4000 kHz and 27 500 kHz,*
Mob-83 be able to transmit on 8375 kHz;
- ADD **3008D** c) *in the bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz,*
Mob-83 be able to transmit on 156.525 MHz.
- MOD **Mob-83** **Section II. Protection of
 Distress and Safety Frequencies**
- NOC **3009** *A. General*
- MOD **3010** § 13. Except as provided for in Nos. **2944, 2949**
Mob-83 and **3011**, any emission capable of causing harmful interference to distress, alarm, urgency or safety communications on the international distress frequencies 500 kHz, 2182 kHz or 156.8 MHz, or on the distress and safety calling frequencies 490 kHz, 2187.5 kHz, 4125 kHz, 4188 kHz, 6215.5 kHz, 6282 kHz, 8375 kHz, 12 563 kHz, 16 750 kHz or 156.525 MHz is prohibited. Any emission causing harmful interference to distress and safety communications on any of the other frequencies identified in Section I of this Article is prohibited.
- MOD **3011** § 14. (1) Test transmissions shall be kept to a
Mob-83 minimum on the frequencies identified in Section I of this Article and should, wherever practicable, be carried out on artificial antennas or with reduced power.
- SUP **3012-3015**
Mob-83
- MOD **3016** (2) It is not permitted to transmit complete alarm
Mob-83 signals for testing purposes on any frequency except for essential tests coordinated with competent authorities. As an exception such tests are permitted for radiotelephone equipment which can operate only on the international distress frequency 2182 kHz, in which case a suitable artificial antenna shall be employed.
- ADD **3016A** § 14A. (1) Before transmitting on any of the fre-
Mob-83 quencies identified in Section I for distress and safety, a station shall listen on the frequency concerned to make sure that no distress transmission is being sent (see No. **4915**).

- ADD **3016B** (2) The provisions of No. **3016A** do not apply to
Mob-83 stations in distress.
- NOC **3017** *B. 500 kHz*
- MOD **3018** § 15. (1) Apart from the transmissions authorized
Mob-83 on 490 kHz and 500 kHz, and taking account of No.
4226, all transmissions on the frequencies included
between 490 kHz and 510 kHz are forbidden (see No.
471 and Resolution No. **206(Mob-83)**).
- NOC **3019** (2) In order to facilitate the reception of distress
calls, other transmissions on the frequency 500 kHz
shall be reduced to a minimum, and in any case shall
not exceed one minute.
- SUP **3020** (3)
Mob-83
- SUP **3021** (4)
Mob-83
- NOC **3022** *C. 2182 kHz*
- MOD **3023** § 16. (1) Except for transmissions authorized on
Mob-83 the carrier frequency 2182 kHz and on the frequen-
cies 2174.5 kHz and 2187.5 kHz all transmissions on
the frequencies between 2173.5 kHz and 2190.5 kHz
are forbidden.
- SUP **3024** (2)
Mob-83
- SUP **3025** (3)
Mob-83
- NOC **3026** (4) To facilitate the reception of distress calls, all
transmissions on 2182 kHz shall be kept to a mini-
mum.
- MOD **3027** (5) At sea it is not permitted to radiate test trans-
Mob-83 missions of the radiotelephone alarm signal on the
carrier frequency 2182 kHz. The function of the
generator of the radiotelephone alarm signal shall be
checked by aural monitoring without operating a
transmitter. The transmitter shall be checked inde-
pendently. During tests of the radio installation car-
ried out by an administration or on behalf of an
administration the radiotelephone alarm signal devi-
ce should be checked with a suitable artificial anten-

na on frequencies other than 2182 kHz. If the installation is capable of operating only on the frequency 2182 kHz a suitable artificial antenna should be employed (see No. 3016).

MOD	3028 Mob-83	(6) Before and after the tests performed using an artificial antenna in accordance with No. 3027, a suitable announcement should be made on the test frequency that the signals are or were for testing purposes only. The identification of the station should be included in the announcement.
SUP	3029 Mob-83	<i>D.</i>
*SUP	3030 Mob-83	§ 17. (1)
*SUP	3031 Mob-83	(2)
ADD	3031A Mob-83	<i>DA. 121.5 MHz, 123.1 MHz and 243 MHz</i>
ADD	3031B Mob-83	§ 17A. On the frequencies 121.5 MHz, 123.1 MHz and 243 MHz transmissions other than those authorized are forbidden (see Nos. 501, 593, 642, 2990A and 2990B).
NOC	3032	<i>E. 156.8 MHz</i>
MOD	3033 Mob-83	§ 18. (1) All emissions in the band 156.7625–156.8375 MHz capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized transmissions of stations of the maritime mobile service on 156.8 MHz are forbidden. The frequency 156.825 MHz may, however, be used for the purposes described in No. 2995C subject to not causing harmful interference to authorized transmissions on 156.8 MHz (see also note m) of Appendix 18).
SUP	3033.1 Mob-83	_____

* See Note by the General Secretariat (*blz. 3 van dit Tractatenblad*)

- SUP **3034** (2)
Mob-83
- SUP **3035** (3)
Mob-83
- NOC **3036** (4) To facilitate the reception of distress calls all
Mob-83 transmissions on 156.8 MHz shall be kept to a minimum and shall not exceed one minute.

NOC **Section III. Watch on Distress Frequencies**

NOC **3037** *A. 500 kHz*

MOD **3038** § 19. (1) In order to increase the safety of life at
Mob-83 sea and over the sea, all stations of the maritime mobile service normally keeping watch on frequencies in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 526.5 kHz shall, during their hours of service, take the necessary measures to ensure watch on the international distress frequency 500 kHz for three minutes twice an hour beginning at *x h 15* and *x h 45*, Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) by an operator using headphones or loudspeaker.

MOD **3039** (2) During the periods mentioned above, except
Mob-83 for the emissions provided for in this Chapter on the frequency 500 kHz:

MOD **3040** a) transmissions shall cease in the bands between
Mob-83 485 kHz and 515 kHz (see also Resolution No. **206 (Mob-83)**);

NOC **3041** 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. **3038**.

MOD **3042** § 20. (1) Stations of the maritime mobile service
Mob-83 open to public correspondence and using frequencies in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 526.5 kHz shall, during their hours of service, remain on watch on 500 kHz. This watch is obligatory only for class A2A and H2A emissions.

NOC **3043** (2) These stations, while observing the requirements of No. **3038**, are authorized to relinquish this watch only when they are engaged in communications on other frequencies.

- NOC **3044** (3) When they are engaged in such communications:
- NOC **3045** a) ship stations may maintain this watch on 500 kHz by means of an operator using headphones or a loudspeaker or by some appropriate means such as an automatic alarm receiver;
- NOC **3046** b) coast stations may maintain this watch on 500 kHz by means of an operator using headphones or a loudspeaker; in the latter case an indication may be inserted in the List of Coast Stations.
- ADD **3046A** (4) Ship stations, while observing the requirements of No. **3038**, are also authorized to relinquish this watch¹ when it is impractical to listen by split headphones or by loudspeaker and by order of the master in order to repair or carry out maintenance required to prevent imminent malfunction of:
- Mob-83
- ADD **3046B** a) equipment for radiocommunication used for safety;
- Mob-83
- ADD **3046C** b) radionavigational equipment;
- Mob-83
- ADD **3046D** c) other electronic navigational equipment.
- Mob-83
- ADD **3046E** (5) Ship stations fitted with an automatic alarm receiver should ensure the equipment is in operation whenever watch is relinquished under the terms of No. **3046A**.
- Mob-83
- NOC **3047** *B. 2182 kHz*
- MOD **3048** § 21. (1) 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 2182 kHz.
- Mob-83
- NOC **3049** (2) These stations shall maintain this watch by means of an operator using some aural method, such as headphones, split headphones or loudspeaker.
- ADD **3046A.1** ¹ For additional information see the relevant provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.
- Mob-83

- NOC **3050** (3) In addition, ship stations should keep the maximum watch practicable on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz for receiving by any appropriate means the radiotelephone alarm signal described in No. 3270, and the navigational warning signal described in Nos. 3284, 3285 and 3286, as well as distress, urgency and safety signals.
- NOC **3051** § 22. Ship stations open to public correspondence should, as far as possible during their hours of service, keep watch on 2182 kHz.
- NOC **3052** § 23. 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 1605 kHz and 2850 kHz shall, during their hours of service, and as far as possible, take steps to keep watch on the international distress carrier frequency 2182 kHz for three minutes twice each hour beginning at *x* h 00 and *x* h 30 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).
- ADD **3052A** § 23A. During the periods referred to in No. 3052
Mob-83 all transmissions, except those provided for in this Chapter, shall cease in the band 2173.5–2190.5 kHz.
- NOC **3053** *C. 4125 kHz and 6215.5 kHz*
- MOD **3054** § 24. (1) In the zone of Region 1 south of latitude
Mob-83 15° N, in Region 2 (except Greenland) and in the zone of Region 3 south of latitude 25° N, all coast stations which are open to public correspondence and which form an essential part of the coverage of the area for distress purposes may, during their hours of service, maintain a watch on the carrier frequencies 4125 kHz and/or 6215.5 kHz, as appropriate (see Nos. 2982 and 2986). Such watch should be indicated in the List of Coast Stations.
- NOC **3055** (2) These stations should maintain this watch by means of an operator using some aural method, such as headphones, split headphones or loudspeaker.
- NOC **3056** *D. 156.8 MHz*
- NOC **3057** § 25. (1) A coast station providing an international maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the band 156–174 MHz and which forms an essential part of the coverage of the area for distress purposes

should, during its working hours in that band, maintain an efficient aural watch on 156.8 MHz (see Recommendation No. 306).

- NOC 3058 (2) Ship stations should, where practicable, maintain watch on 156.8 MHz when within the service area of a coast station providing international maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the band 156–174 MHz. Ship stations fitted only with VHF radiotelephone equipment operating in the authorized bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz, should maintain watch on 156.8 MHz, when at sea.
- NOC 3059 (3) Ship stations, when in communication with a port station, may, on an exceptional basis and subject to the agreement of the administration concerned, continue to maintain watch, on the appropriate port operations frequency only, provided that watch on 156.8 MHz is being maintained by the port station.
- NOC 3060 (4) Ship stations, when in communication with a coast station in the ship movement service and subject to the agreement of the administrations concerned, may continue to maintain watch on the appropriate ship movement service frequency only, provided the watch on 156.8 MHz is being maintained by that coast station.

Article 40

- MOD 3201
Mob-83 (2) The urgency signal and message following it shall be sent on one or more of the international distress frequencies (500 kHz, 2182 kHz, 156.8 MHz), the supplementary distress frequencies 4125 kHz and 6215.5 kHz, the aeronautical emergency frequency (121.5 MHz), the frequency 243 MHz, or on any other frequency which may be used in case of distress.
- MOD 3209
Mob-83 § 7. The term “medical transports” as defined in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, refers to any means of transportation by land, water or air, whether military or civilian, permanent or temporary, assigned exclusively to medical transportation and under the control of a com-

petent authority of a party to a conflict or of neutral States and of other States not parties to an armed conflict, when these ships, craft and aircraft assist the wounded, the sick and the shipwrecked.

- ADD **3219A** § IIA. The identification and location of medical
Mob-83 transports at sea may be effected by means of appropriate standard maritime radar transponders.
- ADD **3219B** § IIB. The identification and location of aircraft
Mob-83 medical transports may be effected by the use of the secondary surveillance radar (SSR) system specified in Annex 10 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

Article 41

- MOD **3257** 1) a keyed emission modulated by a tone of 1300
Mob-83 Hz (± 20 Hz) having a period of emission of 1.0 to 1.2 s and a period of silence (carrier suppressed) of 1.0 to 1.2 s; *or*
- MOD **3259** b) for very high frequencies, i.e. 121.5 MHz and
Mob-83 243 MHz, a signal whose characteristics shall be in accordance with those specified in Appendix 37A.
- SUP **3263**
Mob-83
- SUP **3264**
Mob-83
- MOD **3265** § 3. The keying cycles in Nos. 3257 and 3258 may
Mob-83 be interrupted for speech transmission if administrations so desire.
- MOD **3267** (2) Equipment designed to transmit emergency
Mob-83 position-indicating radiobeacon signals on the frequencies 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz shall meet the requirements specified in Appendix 37A.
- MOD **3269** (2) Any ship station working in the bands between
Mob-83 415 kHz and 526.5 kHz 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 concentric seconds hand. 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.

Article 42

- ADD **Mob-83** **Section IV. Narrow-band Direct-printing Telegraphy System for Transmission of Navigational and Meteorological Warnings and Urgent Information to Ships (NAVTEX)**
- ADD **3339** § 11. In addition to existing methods, navigational
Mob-83 and meteorological warnings and urgent information shall be transmitted by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy, with forward error correction, by selected coast stations and their operational details shall be indicated in the List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations (see Nos. 3323, 3326 and 3334). Information is also published in a separate list in accordance with Resolution No. 318(Mob-83).
- ADD **3340** § 12. The mode and format of transmission should
Mob-83 be in conformity with relevant CCIR Recommendations.
- ADD **3341** § 13. In the maritime mobile service the frequency
Mob-83 518 kHz shall be used for the automated narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy system for transmission of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ship stations in the MF band (see No. 474).

CHAPTER X

- MOD (Title) **Aeronautical Mobile Service and Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service**
Mob-83
- ADD **Mob-83** Article 42A
- ADD **Introduction**
- ADD **3362** § 1. With the exception of Articles 43, 44, 46, 49,
Mob-83 50 and No. 3652, the other provisions of this Chapter may be governed by special arrangements concluded

pursuant to Article 31 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, or by intergovernmental agreements¹ provided their implementation does not cause harmful interference to the radio services of other countries.

ADD 3363 § 2. Pending the detailed revision of this Chapter
Mob-83 by a future world administrative radio conference (see Recommendation No. 204(Rev.Mob-83)), wherever the terms "aeronautical station" or "aircraft station" are employed they may be taken to refer, as appropriate, to the corresponding type of station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service.

ADD 3362.1 ¹ For example, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has agreed upon standards and recommended practices adapted to the needs of aircraft operation which have been proven in practice and are well established in current use.
Mob-83

Article 43

MOD (Title) **Authority of the Person Responsible for the**
Mob-83 **Mobile Stations in the Aeronautical Mobile**
Service and in the Aeronautical
Mobile-Satellite Service

Article 44

MOD (Title) **Operators' Certificates for Aircraft Stations**
Mob-83 **and for Aircraft Earth Stations**

ADD 3393A (2A) In order to meet special needs, special
Mob-83 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.

- (MOD) **3454** (2) For aircraft radiotelephone stations operating
Mob-83 on frequencies allocated exclusively to the aeronautical mobile service, each administration may itself fix these conditions for obtaining a radiotelephone operator's restricted 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 7. 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. **3393A**.

SUP **3457**
Mob-83

Article 46

MOD (Title) **Inspection of Aircraft Stations**
Mob-83 **and Aircraft Earth Stations**

Article 47

Section III

ADD **3542A** § 2A. Aircraft stations in flight shall maintain service
Mob-83 to meet the essential communications needs of the aircraft with respect to safety and regularity of flight and shall maintain watch as required by competent authority and shall not cease watch, except for reasons of safety, without informing the aeronautical station concerned.

Article 48

MOD	(Title) Mob-83	Aircraft Stations Communicating with Stations in the Maritime Mobile Service and in the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service
SUP	Mob-83	Section I
SUP	3569 Mob-83	
SUP	3570 Mob-83	
SUP	(Title) Mob-83	Section II
MOD	3571 Mob-83	Stations on board aircraft may communicate, for purposes of distress, and for public correspondence ¹ , with stations of the maritime mobile or maritime mobile-satellite service. For these purposes they shall conform to the relevant provisions of Chapter XI, Article 59, Section III, Articles 61, 62, 63, 65 and 66 (see also Nos. 962, 963 and 3633).
ADD	3571.1 Mob-83	¹ An aircraft may communicate for public correspondence purposes as long as it continues watch on the frequencies provided for safety and regularity of flight.

Article 49

MOD	(Title) Mob-83	Conditions to be observed by Mobile Stations in the Aeronautical Mobile Service and in the Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service
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Article 50

MOD	3630 Mob-83	§ 1. Frequencies in any band allocated to the aeronautical mobile (R) service are reserved for communications related to safety and regularity of flight between any aircraft and those aeronautical stations
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primarily concerned with flight along national or international civil air routes.

- MOD 3633 § 4. Administrations shall not permit public cor-
Mob-83 respondence in the frequency bands allocated exclu-
sively to the aeronautical mobile service.

Article 51

- MOD (Title) **Order of Priority of Communications in the
Aeronautical Mobile Service and in the
Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service**

- (MOD) 3651 § 1. The order of priority... (*rest of text unchan-*
Mob-83 *ged*).

- ADD 3652 § 2. Categories 1 and 2 shall receive priority over
Mob-83 all other communications irrespective of any
agreement under the provisions of No. 3362.

Article 52

- SUP 3678
Mob-83

- SUP 3682
Mob-83

Article 55

- MOD 3888 (5) The radiotelegraph service of ships for which
Mob-83 a radiotelegraph installation is not made compulsory
by international agreements, as well as the radiotele-
phone service of ship stations for which only a
radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate is re-
quired, may be carried out by the holder of a radio-
telegraph operator's special certificate¹.

- MOD 3889 (6) However, where the conditions specified in
Mob-83 No. 3934 are satisfied, the radiotelegraph service of
ships for which a radiotelegraph installation is not
made compulsory by international agreements, as
well as the radiotelephone service of any ship stati-

on, may be carried out by the holder of a radiotelegraph operator's special certificate¹.

ADD	3888.1	¹ The radiotelegraph service of ships equipped with a radiotelegraph installation in accordance with Regulation 131 (2) (a) of the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977, may be carried out by the holder of a radiotelegraph operator's special certificate.
ADD	3889.1	
	Mob-83	

Article 59

MOD	4108 Mob-83	B1. Bands Between 415 kHz and 535 kHz
MOD	4109 Mob-83	§ 10. Transmitters used in ship stations working in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be provided with devices readily permitting a material reduction of power.
MOD	4110 Mob-83	§ 11. All ship stations equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to:
MOD	4112 Mob-83	b) send, in addition, class A1A emissions on at least two working frequencies;
MOD	4113 Mob-83	c) receive, in addition, class A1A emissions on all the other frequencies necessary for their service.
MOD	4122	<i>C. Ship Stations Using Narrow-Band Direct-Printing Telegraphy and Digital Selective Calling</i>
(MOD)	4123 Mob-83	§ 15. (1) The characteristics of the narrow-band direct-printing equipment shall be in accordance with Appendix 38.
ADD	4123A Mob-83	(2) The characteristics of the digital selective calling equipment should be in accordance with the Recommendations of the CCIR.
MOD	4127 Mob-83	a) send class H3E emissions on a carrier frequency of 2182 kHz and receive class H3E emissions on a carrier frequency of 2182 kHz except for such apparatus as is referred to in No. 4130;

- MOD 4128 b) send, in addition, J3E emissions on at least two
Mob-83 working frequencies¹;
- MOD 4129 c) receive, in addition, J3E emissions on all other
Mob-83 frequencies necessary for their service.
- SUP 4128.1 and 4128.2
Mob-83
- ADD 4128.1 ¹ In certain areas, administrations may reduce this re-
Mob-83 quirement to one working frequency.

-
- MOD 4132 § 18. In the zone of Region 1 south of latitude 15°
Mob-83 N, in Region 2 (except Greenland) and in the zone
of Region 3 south of latitude 25° N, all ship stations
equipped with radiotelephony to work in the autho-
rized bands between 4000 kHz and 23 000 kHz
should be able to send and receive on the carrier
frequencies 4125 kHz and 6215.5 kHz (see Nos. 2982
and 2986).

Article 60

- MOD 4180 A. *Single-Sideband Morse Radiotelegraph Trans-*
Mob-83 *missions*
- MOD 4181 § 1. Stations employing single-sideband Morse ra-
Mob-83 diotelegraph transmissions shall use upper-sideband
emissions. The frequencies specified in these Regu-
lations for class H2A and H2B * emissions such as
500 kHz and 8 364 kHz shall be used as carrier
frequencies.
- MOD 4182 B. *Bands Between 415 kHz and 535 kHz*
Mob-83
- SUP 4184
Mob-83
- ADD 4184A § 3A. In the maritime mobile service on the fre-
Mob-83 quency 518 kHz no assignments shall be made other
- NOC ^{*} This is to cater for the automatic reception of the radio-
telegraph alarm signal.

than for transmission by coast stations of meteorological and navigational warnings to ships by means of automatic narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy (see Resolution No. **318(Mob-83)**).

- ADD 4184B** § 3B. The frequency 490 kHz is used exclusively
Mob-83 for distress and safety calls in the shore-to-ship direction by digital selective calling techniques (see No. **2944**). Additional conditions concerning the use of this frequency are given in Resolution No. **206(Mob-83)**.
- SUP 4185**
Mob-83
- SUP 4186**
Mob-83
- MOD 4188** § 6. (1) In Region 1, frequencies assigned to stations
Mob-83 operating in the bands between 1850 kHz and 3800 kHz (see Article **8**) should, whenever possible, be in accordance with the following subdivision:
- 1850–1950 kHz: Coast stations, single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 1950–2045 kHz: Ship stations, single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 2194–2262.5 kHz: Ship stations, single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 2262.5–2498 kHz: Intership, single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 2502–2578 kHz: Ship stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy.
 - 2578–2850 kHz: Coast stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy and single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 3155–3200 kHz: Ship stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy.
 - 3200–3340 kHz: Ship stations, single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 3340–3400 kHz: Intership, single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 3500–3600 kHz: Intership, single sideband radiotelephony.

- 3600–3800 kHz: Coast stations, single sideband radiotelephony.
- ADD **4188A** (1A) In Region 1, frequencies assigned to stations
Mob-83 operating in the bands listed below shall be in accordance with the following subdivision:
 - 1606.5–1625 kHz: Coast stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy, digital selective calling.
 - 1635–1800 kHz: Coast stations, single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 2045–2141.5 kHz: Ship stations, single sideband radiotelephony.
 - 2145.5–2160 kHz: Ship stations, narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy, digital selective calling.
- MOD **4189** (2) In these bands, in Region I, the channel spacing
Mob-83 for narrowband direct-printing telegraphy and for digital selective calling is 0.5 kHz and for single sideband radiotelephony it is 3 kHz.
- SUP **4190**
Mob-83
- SUP **4191**
Mob-83
- SUP **4192**
Mob-3
- MOD **4193** § 7. In Regions 2 and 3, the carrier frequencies
Mob-83 2635 kHz (assigned frequency 2636.4 kHz) and 2638 kHz (assigned frequency 2639.4 kHz) are used as single-sideband intership radiotelephony working frequencies in addition to the frequencies prescribed for common use in certain services. The carrier frequencies 2635 kHz and 2638 kHz should be used with class J3E emissions only. In Region 3 these frequencies are protected by a guardband between 2 634 kHz and 2642 kHz.
- *SUP **4194**
Mob-83

* See Note by the General Secretariat (*blz. 3 van dit Tractatenblad*)

MOD	4197 Mob-83	a) <i>Ship stations</i> , telephony, duplex operation (two-frequency channels) ¹ 4 063– 4 143.6 kHz 6 200– 6 218.6 kHz 8 195– 8 291.1 kHz 12 330–12 429.2kHz 16 460–16 587.1 kHz 22 000–22 124 kHz
MOD	4203 Mob-83	g) <i>Ship stations</i> , narrow-band direct-printing telegraph and data transmission systems, at speeds not exceeding 100 bauds (non-paired frequencies) ¹ 4 177.25– 4 179.75 kHz 6 267.75– 6 269.75 kHz 8 297.3 – 8 300 kHz 8 357.25– 8 357.75 kHz 12 519.75–12 526.75 kHz 16 694.75–16 705.8 kHz 22 225.75–22 227 kHz 25 076 –25 090.1 kHz
MOD	4205 Mob-83	i) <i>Ship stations</i> , digital selective calling ¹ 4 187.2– 4 188.25 kHz 6 280.8– 6 282.25 kHz 8 374.4– 8 376 kHz 12 561.6–12 564 kHz 16 748.8–16 752 kHz 22 247 –22 250 kHz
MOD	4206 Mob-83	j) <i>Ship stations</i> , A1A Morse telegraphy, working 4 188.25– 4 219.4 kHz 6 282.25– 6 325.4 kHz 8 357.75– 8 359.75 kHz 8 376 – 8 435.4 kHz 12 526.75–12 539.6 kHz 12 564 –12 652.3 kHz 16 705.8 –16 719.8 kHz 16 752 –16 859.4 kHz 22 250 –22 310.5 kHz 25 090.1 –25 110 kHz

ADD **4197.1**
ADD **4203.1**
ADD **4205.1**
Mob-83

¹ For the use of some of the frequencies in these sub-bands by ship and coast stations for distress and safety purposes, see Article 38.

- ADD 4212A (3) The bands 4000–4063 kHz and 8100–8195 kHz,
Mob-83 allocated on a shared basis to the maritime mobile
service (see Article 8), shall be used in accordance
with Appendix 16.
- MOD Mob-83 **Section II. Use of Frequencies for Morse
Radiotelegraphy**
- MOD 4217 *B. Bands Between 415 kHz and 535 kHz*
Mob-83
- B1. Call and Reply
- (MOD) 4218 § 13. (1) The frequency 500 kHz is the internati-
Mob-83 onal distress frequency for radiotelegraphy (see No.
2970 for details of its use for distress, urgency and
safety purposes).
- MOD 4220 a) for call and reply using Morse telegraphy (see
Mob-83 Nos. 4225 and 4229);
- MOD 4221 b) by coast stations to announce by means of
Mob-83 Morse telegraphy the transmission of their traffic
lists under the conditions provided for in Nos. 4727,
4728 and 4729.
- MOD 4225 § 14. (1) The general calling frequency which,
Mob-83 except as provided under No. 4849, shall be used by
any ship station or coast station engaged in radiotele-
graphy in the authorized bands between 415 kHz
and 535 kHz, and by aircraft desiring to enter into
communication with a station of the maritime mobile
service using frequencies in these bands, is the fre-
quency 500 kHz.
- MOD 4226 (2) However, in order to reduce interference in
Mob-83 regions of heavy traffic, administrations may con-
sider the requirements of No. 4225 as satisfied when
the calling frequencies assigned to coast stations
open to public correspondence are not separated by
more than 2 kHz from the general calling frequency
500 kHz.
- MOD 4231 § 17. Selective calling under the provisions of
Mob-83 Section 11 of Article 62 may be carried out on the
frequency 500 kHz in the shore-to-ship, ship-to-sho-
re and ship-to-ship directions.

B2. Traffic

- MOD 4232 § 18. (1) Coast stations working in the authorized
Mob-83 bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to use at least one frequency in addition to 500 kHz. 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.
- MOD 4233 (2) In addition to their normal working frequency
Mob-83 coast stations may use, in the authorized bands, additional frequencies which are shown in ordinary type in the List of Coast Stations.
- MOD 4235 (4) Coast stations and ship stations shall use class
Mob-83 A1A emission on their working frequencies.
- MOD 4239 (3) The frequency 512 kHz may be used by ship
Mob-83 stations as a supplementary calling frequency using Morse telegraphy when 500 kHz is being used for distress.
- MOD 4265 § 29. The exclusive digital selective calling fre-
Mob-83 quencies within the band indicated in No. 4208 (see No. 4684) may be assigned to any coast station. In order to reduce interference on these frequencies, they may be used as a general rule by coast stations to call ships of another nationality or if it is not known on which of the national calling frequencies allocated to digital selective calling the ship station is maintaining watch.
- MOD 4280 (*In the 3rd line, delete reference 1.*)
Mob-83
- ADD 4306A § 56A. In cases of poor receiving conditions on
Mob-83 the working frequency stated by the ship station, the coast station may request the ship station to change to transmission on any other working frequency, whenever the ship is technically able to do so. Such capability is indicated by the transmission of the code QOO.
- MOD 4311 b) if the frequency expressed in kHz has a deci-
Mob-83 mal value, the last three figures before the decimal point, the letter R and the first decimal figure shall be transmitted.
- MOD 4314 *B. Bands Between 415 kHz and 535 kHz*
Mob-83

- MOD **4315** § 60. (1) All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing transmitting apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to send and receive class F1B or J2B emissions on at least two working frequencies for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy (see No. **4237**).¹
Mob-83
- ADD **4315A** (1A) All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing telegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 415 kHz and 535 kHz shall be able to receive class F1B emissions on 518 kHz.
Mob-83
- SUP **4280.1**
Mob-83
- NOC **4315.1**
- MOD **4318** § 61. (1) All ship stations equipped with narrow-band direct-printing telegraph apparatus to work in the authorized bands between 1605 kHz and 4000 kHz shall be able to send and receive F1B or J2B emissions on at least two working frequencies.
Mob-83
- MOD **4319** (2) Narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy is forbidden in the band 2170–2194 kHz except as provided for in No. **2971D**.
Mob-83
- ADD **4321A** § 62A. Ship and coast stations may use the digital selective calling system in accordance with Article **62**.
Mob-83
- MOD **4325** § 64. Except with regard to the provisions of Article **12** concerning notification and recording of frequencies, when designating frequencies for single-sideband radiotelephony the carrier frequency is always to be designated. The assigned frequency shall be 1400 Hz higher than the carrier frequency.
Mob-83
- MOD **4342** (4) Transmissions in the band 2170–2173.5 kHz and 2190.5–2194 kHz with the carrier frequency 2170.5 kHz and the carrier frequency 2191 kHz respectively are limited to class J3E emissions and are limited to a peak envelope power of 400 watts. However, on the frequency 2170.5 kHz and with the same power limit, coast stations may also use class H2B emissions when using the selective calling system defined in Appendix **39** and exceptionally, in Regions 1 and 3 and in Greenland, may also use class H3E for safety messages.
Mob-83

- MOD 4353 (2) Coast stations authorized to use radiotelephony on one or more frequencies other than 2182 kHz in the authorized bands between 1605 kHz and 2850 kHz shall use class J3E emission on those frequencies (see also No. 4342).
Mob-83
- MOD 4354 (3) Coast stations open to the public correspondence service on one or more frequencies between 1605 kHz and 2850 kHz shall also be capable of transmitting class H3E and J3E emissions with a carrier frequency of 2182 kHz, and of receiving class A3E, H3E and J3E emissions with a carrier frequency of 2182 kHz.
Mob-83
- *SUP 4361
Mob-83
- *SUP 4364
Mob-83
- MOD 4371 § 80. (1) The class of emission to be used for radiotelephony in the bands between 4000 kHz and 23 000 kHz shall be J3E.
Mob-83
- MOD 4373 (3) Coast radiotelephone stations employing class J3E emission in the bands between 4000 kHz and 23 000 kHz shall use the minimum power necessary to cover their service area and shall at no time use a peak envelope power in excess of 10 kW per channel.
Mob-83
- MOD 4374 (4) Ship radiotelephone stations employing class J3E emission in the bands between 4000 kHz and 23 000 kHz shall at no time use a peak envelope power in excess of 1.5 kW per channel.
Mob-83
-
- SUP 4371.1
Mob-83
- SUP 4373.1
Mob-83
- SUP 4374.1
Mob-83

* See Note by the General Secretariat (*blz. 3 van dit Tractatenblad*)

- MOD **4375** § 81. (1) Ship stations may use the following carrier frequencies for calling in radiotelephony:
Mob-83 4 125 kHz^{1 2 3}
6 215.5 kHz^{2 3}
8 257 kHz³
12 392 kHz³
16 522 kHz³
22 062 kHz
- MOD **4375.1** ¹ In the United States, the carrier frequency 4125 kHz is also authorized for common use by coast and ship stations for single-sideband telephony on a simplex basis, provided the peak envelope power of such stations does not exceed 1 kW (see also No. 4376.2).
Mob-83
- MOD **4375.2** ² The carrier frequencies 4125 kHz and 6215.5 kHz are also authorized for common use by coast and ship stations for single-sideband radiotelephony on a simplex basis for call and reply purposes, provided the peak envelope power of such coast stations does not exceed 1 kW. The use of these frequencies for working purposes is not permitted (see also Nos. 2982 and 4375.1).
Mob-83
- MOD **4375.3** ³ The carrier frequencies 4125 kHz, 6215.5 kHz, 8257 kHz, 12 392 kHz and 16 522 kHz are also authorized for common use by coast and ship stations for single-sideband radiotelephony on a simplex basis for distress and safety traffic.
Mob-83
- NOC **4376** (2) Coast stations may use the following carrier frequencies for calling in radiotelephony¹:
4 419.4 kHz²
6 521.9 kHz²
8 780.9 kHz
13 162.8 kHz
17 294.9 kHz
22 658 kHz
- NOC **4376.1** ¹
- MOD **4376.2** ² The carrier frequencies 4419.4 kHz and 6521.9 kHz are also authorized for common use by coast and ship stations for single sideband radiotelephony on a simplex basis, provided the peak envelope power of such stations does not exceed 1 kW. The use of 6521.9 kHz for this purpose should be limited to daytime use (see also No. 4375.1).
Mob-83
- SUP **4393.1**
Mob-83

- MOD **4379** § 84. (1) Before transmitting on the carrier frequencies 4125 kHz, 6215.5 kHz, 8257 kHz, 12392 kHz or 16522 kHz a station shall listen on the frequency for a reasonable period to make sure that no distress traffic is being sent (see No. **4915**).
Mob-83
- MOD **4393** (6) All emissions in the band 156.7625–156.8375 MHz capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized transmissions of stations of the maritime mobile service on 156.8 MHz are forbidden. The frequency 156.825 MHz may, however, be used for the purposes described in No. **2995C** subject to not causing harmful interference to authorized transmissions on 156.8 MHz (see also note m) of Appendix **18**.
Mob-83
- SUP **4411**
Mob-83
- MOD **4416** § 95. The carrier power of ship station transmitters shall not exceed 25 W.
Mob-83

Article 62

- SUP **4665 and 4666**
Mob-83
- ADD **4665A** § 1A (1) Selective calling is designed for automatic station calling and distress alerting or the transmission of information for the organization of traffic.
Mob-83
- ADD **4666A** (2) Selective calling may be carried out using a sequential single-frequency code system (Section II) or a digital selective calling system (see Section III) in the shore-to-ship, ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship directions.
Mob-83
- ADD **4668A** § 2A. The sequential single-frequency code system may be in operation until it is superseded by the digital selective calling system referred to in Section III.
Mob-83
- ADD **4679A** § 4A. Selective calling may be carried out on:
Mob-83
- a) the following calling frequencies:
 - 500 kHz
 - 2 170.5 kHz
 - 4 125 kHz

4 419.4 kHz
 6 521.9 kHz
 8 780.9 kHz
 13 162.8 kHz
 17 294.9 kHz
 22 658 kHz
 156.8 MHz¹

- ADD **4679A.1** ¹ Selective calling on this frequency should normally be
Mob-83 only in the direction coast station to ship or intership. Selective calls from ship to coast station should whenever possible be sent on other frequencies of Appendix 18, as appropriate.
- ADD **4679B** b) appropriate radiotelephone working frequen-
Mob-83 cies in the band 1606.5–4000 kHz (Regions 1 and 3) and in the band 1605*–4000 kHz (Region 2);
- * For the band 1605–1625 kHz, see Nos. 480 and 481.
- ADD **4679C** c) appropriate radiotelephone working frequen-
Mob-83 cies in the band 156–174 MHz.
- SUP **4680**
Mob-83
- ADD **4681A** § 6A. The frequencies used for distress and safety
Mob-83 purposes using digital selective calling are as follows (see also Article 38):
- 490 kHz (shore-to-ship)¹
 2 187.5 kHz
 4 188 kHz
 6 282 kHz
 8 375 kHz
 12 563 kHz
 16 750 kHz
 156.525 MHz
- MOD **4682** § 7. The frequencies assignable to ship and coast
Mob-83 stations for digital selective calling, for purposes other than distress and safety, are as follows:
- SUP **4680.1**
Mob-83
- SUP **4680.2**
Mob-83
- ADD **4681A.1** ¹ See also Resolution No. 206(Mob-83).
Mob-83

MOD	4683 Mob-83	a) <i>Ship stations</i> 4 187.5 kHz 6 281.5 kHz 8 375.5 kHz 12 562 kHz 12 562.5 kHz 16 750.5 kHz 16 751 kHz 22 248 kHz 22 248.5 kHz
ADD	4685 Mob-83	§ 8. In addition to the frequencies listed in Nos. 4683 and 4684 , appropriate working frequencies in the following bands may be used for digital selective calling: 415 – 526.5 kHz (Regions I and 3) 415 – 525 kHz (Region 2) 1 606.5– 4 000 kHz (Regions I and 3) 1 605*– 4 000 kHz (Region 2) 4 000 –27 500 kHz (except in the bands listed in Nos. 4197 , 4198 , 4199 and 4201 , and in the band 4000–4063 kHz) 156 – 174 MHz

* For the band 1605–1625 kHz, see Nos. **480** and **481**.

Article 65

MOD	4997 Mob-83	(3) When a station is called on the carrier frequency 4125 kHz it should reply on the same frequency unless another frequency is indicated for that purpose by the calling station.
MOD	4998 Mob-83	(4) When a station is called on the carrier frequency 6215.5 kHz it should reply on the same frequency unless another frequency is indicated for that purpose by the calling station.
MOD	5060 Mob-83	(2) Any signals sent for testing shall be kept to a minimum, particularly on the frequencies identified in Article 38 for the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite service for distress and safety purposes.

APPENDIX 13

Section I. Q Code

Introduction

- MOD . 2. The QAA to QNZ series are reserved for the aeronautical service. These series are not listed in these Regulations. The QOA to QQZ series are reserved for the maritime services*.
- NOC * *Note by the General Secretariat:* Series QOA to QQZ are shown in Appendix 14.

APPENDIX 14

A. List of abbreviations in alphabetical order

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
ADD	QOO	Can you send on any working frequency?	I can send on any working frequency

B. List of Signals According to the Nature of Questions, Answer or Advice

	Abbreviation	Question	Answer or Advice
<i>Before QSN</i>		Choice of Frequency and/or Class of Emission	
ADD	QOO	Can you send on any working frequency?	I can send on any working frequency

APPENDIX 16

- MOD 1. Radiotelephone channelling arrangements for the frequencies to be used by coast and ship stations in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile service are indicated in the following sections:

Section A – Table of single-sideband transmitting frequencies for duplex (two-frequency) operation (in kHz);

Section B – Table of single-sideband transmitting frequencies for simplex (single-frequency) operation and for intership cross-band (two-frequency) operation (in kHz);

Section C-I – Table of single-sideband transmitting frequencies (in kHz) for ship stations in the band 4000–4063 kHz shared with the fixed service;

Section C-2 – Table of single-sideband transmitting frequencies (in kHz) for ship and coast stations in the band 8100–8195 kHz shared with the fixed service.

(MOD) 3. (*Concerns the Spanish text only.*)

MOD 5. The following frequencies in Section A are allocated for calling purposes:

- Channel No. 421 in the 4 MHz band;
- Channel No. 606 in the 6 MHz band;
- Channel No. 821 in the 8 MHz band;
- Channel No. 1221 in the 12 MHz band;
- Channel No. 1621 in the 16 MHz band;
- Channel No. 2221 in the 22 MHz band.

The remaining frequencies in Sections A, B, C-I and C-2 are working frequencies.

ADD 5A. For the use of the carrier frequencies:

- 4 125 kHz (Channel No. 421)
- 6 215.5 kHz (Channel No. 606)
- 8 257 kHz (Channel No. 821)
- 12 392 kHz (Channel No. 1221)
- 16 522 kHz (Channel No. 1621)

in Section A, by coast and ship stations for distress and safety purposes, see Article 38.

MOD 6. a) Maritime radiotelephone stations using single-sideband emissions shall operate only on the carrier frequencies shown in Sections A, B, C-I and C-2 in conformity with the technical characteristics specified in Appendix 17. The upper sideband mode shall always be employed.

b) Stations employing the single-sideband mode shall use only class R3E and J3E emissions. However, administrations should endeavour, as far as possible, to restrict to class J3E emissions the use of the Channels Nos. 401, 601, 801, 1201, 1601 and 2201.

SUP 7.

ADD 8. The channelling plan established in Section C-2 does not prejudice the rights of administrations to establish, and to notify assignments to stations in the maritime mobile service other than those using radiotelephony in the band 8100–8195 kHz, in conformity with the relevant provisions of these Regulations.

ADD

SECTION C-1

Table of Single-Sideband Transmitting Frequencies (in kHz) for Ship Stations in the Band 4000–4063 kHz shared with the Fixed Service

The frequencies in this Section may be used:

- for supplementing ship-to-shore channels for duplex operation in Section A;
- for intership simplex (single-frequency) and cross-band operation;
- for cross-band working with coast stations on channels in Section C-2;
- for duplex operation with coast stations working in the band 4438–4650 kHz.

Channel No.	Carrier Frequency	Assigned Frequency	Channel No.	Carrier Frequency	Assigned Frequency
1	4 000*	4 001.4*	12	4 033	4 034.4
2	4 003*	4 004.4*	13	4 036	4 037.4
3	4 006	4 007.4	14	4 039	4 040.4
4	4 009	4 010.4	15	4 042	4 043.4
5	4 012	4 013.4	16	4 045	4 046.4
6	4 015	4 016.4	17	4 048	4 049.4
7	4 018	4 019.4	18	4 051	4 052.4
8	4 021	4 022.4	19	4 054	4 055.4
9	4 024	4 025.4	20	4 057	4 058.4
10	4 027	4 028.4	21	4 060	4 061.4
11	4 030	4 031.4			

* Administrations are requested to urge ship stations under their jurisdiction to refrain from using the band 4000–4005 kHz when navigating in Region 3 (see also No. 516).

ADD

SECTION C-2

**Table of Single-Sideband Transmitting
Frequencies (in kHz) for Ship and Coast Stations in the
Band 8100-8195 kHz Shared With the Fixed Service**

(See paragraph 8 of this Appendix)

The frequencies in this Section may be used:

- for supplementing ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship channels for duplex operation in Section A;
- for intership simplex (single frequency) and cross-band operation;
- for cross-band working with ship stations on channels in Section C-1;
- for ship-to-shore or shore-to-ship simplex operation.

Channel No.	Carrier Frequency	Assigned Frequency	Channel No.	Carrier Frequency	Assigned Frequency
1	8 101	8 102.4	17	8 149	8 150.4
2	8 104	8 105.4	18	8 152	8 153.4
3	8 107	8 108.4	19	8 155	8 156.4
4	8 110	8 111.4	20	8 158	8 159.4
5	8 113	8 114.4	21	8 161	8 162.4
6	8 116	8 117.4	22	8 164	8 165.4
7	8 119	8 120.4	23	8 167	8 168.4
8	8 122	8 123.4	24	8 170	8 171.4
9	8 125	8 126.4	25	8 173	8 174.4
10	8 128	8 129.4	26	8 176	8 177.4
11	8 131	8 132.4	27	8 179	8 180.4
12	8 134	8 135.4	28	8 182	8 183.4
13	8 137	8 138.4	29	8 185	8 186.4
14	8 140	8 141.4	30	8 188	8 189.4
15	8 143	8 144.4	31	8 191	8 192.4
16	8 146	8 147.4			

Channel designators	Notes	Transmitting frequencies (MHz)		Inter- ship	Port operations		Ship movement		Public corres- pon- dence
		Ship stations	Coast stations		Single fre- quency	Two fre- quency	Single fre- quency	Two fre- quency	
MOD	60 <i>j</i>	156.025	160.625			17		9	25
	01	156.050	160.650			10		15	8
	61	156.075	160.675			23		3	19
MOD	02	156.100	160.700			8		17	10
	62	156.125	160.725			20		6	22
	03	156.150	160.750			9		16	9
MOD	63	156.175	160.775			18		8	24
MOD	04	156.200	160.800			11		14	7
	64	156.225	160.825			22		4	20
	05	156.250	160.850			6		19	12
MOD	65	156.275	160.875			21		5	21
	06	<i>h</i>	156.300		1				

	66	156.325	160.925		19	7	23
	07	156.350	160.950		7	18	11
MOD	67 <i>n)</i>	156.375	156.375	9	10	9	
	08	156.400		2			
	68 <i>p)</i>	156.425	156.425		6	2	
	09	156.450	156.450	5	5	12	
MOD	69 <i>p)</i>	156.475	156.475	8	11	4	
	10	156.500	156.500	3	9	10	
MOD	70 <i>r)</i>	156.525	156.525	Digital selective calling for distress and safety			
	11	156.550	156.550		3	1	
	71 <i>p)</i>	156.575	156.575		7	6	
	12	156.600	156.600		1	3	
MOD	72 <i>o)</i>	156.625		6			
	13	156.650	156.650	4	4	5	
MOD	73 <i>n)</i>	156.675	156.675	7	12	11	
	14	156.700	156.700		2	7	

	Channel designators	Notes	Transmitting frequencies (MHz)		Inter-ship	Port operations		Ship movement		Public correspondence
			Ship stations	Coast stations		Single frequency	Two frequency	Single frequency	Two frequency	
	74	<i>p)</i>	156.725	156.725		8		8		
MOD	15	<i>l)</i>	156.750	156.750	11	14				
	75	<i>m)</i>	Guardband 156.7625 – 156.7875 MHz							
	16		156.800	156.800	DISTRESS SAFETY AND CALLING					
MOD	76	<i>m)</i>	156.825	156.825	Direct-printing for distress and safety purposes					
MOD	17	<i>l)</i>	156.850	156.850	12	13				
MOD	77		156.875		10					
	18	<i>f)</i>	156.900	161.500			3		22	
	78		156.925	161.525			12		13	27
	19	<i>f)</i>	156.950	161.550			4		21	
	79	<i>f) p)</i>	156.975	161.575			14		1	
	20	<i>f)</i>	157.000	161.600			1		23	

	80	<i>f) p)</i>	157.025	161.625	16	2	
MOD	21	<i>fj)</i>	157.050	161.650	5	20	
	81		157.075	161.675	15	10	28
	22	<i>fj)</i>	157.100	161.700	2	24	
	82		157.125	161.725	13	11	26
MOD	23		157.150	161.750			5
MOD	83		157.175	161.775			16
	24		157.200	161.800			4
	84		157.225	161.825	24	12	13
	25		157.250	161.850			3
	85		157.275	161.875			17
	26		157.300	161.900			1
	86	<i>qj)</i>	157.325	161.925			15
	27		157.350	161.950			2
	87		157.375	161.975			14
	28		157.400	162.000			6
	88	<i>ij)</i>	157.425	162.025			18

NOTES REFERRING TO THE TABLE

- MOD d) The channels of the present Appendix, with the exception of channels 06, 15, 16, 17, 75 and 76, may also be used for highspeed data and facsimile transmissions, subject to special arrangement between interested and affected administrations (see also notes m) and r)).
- MOD e) Except in the United States of America, the channels of Appendix 18, preferably two adjacent channels from the series 87, 28, 88, with the exception of channels 06, 15, 16, 17, 75 and 76, may be used for direct-printing telegraphy and data transmission, subject to special arrangement between interested and affected administrations (see also notes m) and r)).
- SUP g)
- SUP i)
- MOD m) The frequency 156.825 MHz (channel 76) is used exclusively for direct-printing telegraphy for distress and safety purposes subject to not causing harmful interference to channel 16 (see also Nos. 3033 and 4393).
- MOD o) The preferred first three frequencies for the purpose indicated in note c) are 156.450 MHz (channel 09), 156.625 MHz (channel 72) and 156.675 MHz (channel 73).
- MOD p) These channels (68, 69, 11, 71, 12, 13, 14, 74, 79, 80) are the preferred channels for the ship movement service. They may, however, be assigned to the port operations service until required for the ship movement service if this should prove to be necessary in any specific area. Channel 13 is also used on a worldwide basis for inter-ship navigation safety communications.
- ADD r) This channel is to be used exclusively for digital selective calling for distress and safety purposes as from 1 January 1986 (see Resolution No. 317(Mob-83)); until 31 December 1985 it may be used as an intership channel with order of priority 13 (see note a)).
-

APPENDIX 31

Table of Frequencies to Be Used in the Bands Between 4 MHz and 23 MHz
Allocated Exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service

(kHz)

Bands (MHz)	Limits	Frequencies assignable to ship stations for telephony, duplex operation	Limits
**MOD		a)* i)	
4	4 063	4 064.4 --- 4 141.9 <i>26 frequencies spaced 3.1</i>	4 143.6
6	6 200	6 201.4 --- 6 216.9 <i>6 frequencies spaced 3.1</i>	6 218.6
8	8 195	8 196.4 --- 8 289.4 <i>31 frequencies spaced 3.1</i>	8 291.1
12	12 330	12 331.4 --- 12 427.5 <i>32 frequencies spaced 3.1</i>	12 429.2
16	16 460	16 461.4 --- 16 585.4 <i>41 frequencies spaced 3.1</i>	16 587.1
22	22 000	22 001.4 --- 22 122.3 <i>40 frequencies spaced 3.1</i>	22 124

**ADD

Note i) to the Table:

i) For the use of some of the frequencies in these sub-bands by ship and coast stations for distress and safety purposes, see Article 38.

NOC

*

** See Note by the General Secretariat (*blz. 3 van dit Tractatenblad*)

Bands (MHz)	Limits	Frequencies (non-paired) assignable to ship stations for narrow-band direct- printing telegraph and data transmission systems, at speeds not exceeding 100 bauds	Limits
* MOD		<i>b) i)</i>	
4	4 177.25	4 177.5 --- 4 179.5 <i>5 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	4 179.75
6	6 267.75	6 268 --- 6 269.5 <i>4 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	6 269.75
8	8 357.25	8 357.5 <i>1 frequency</i>	8 357.75
12	12 519.75	12 520 --- 12 526.5 <i>14 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	12 526.75
16	16 694.75	16 695 --- 16 705.5 <i>22 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	16 705.8
22	22 225.75	22 226 and 22 226.5 <i>2 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	22 227

* See Note by the General Secretariat (*blz. 3 van dit Tractatenblad*)

	Bands (MHz)	Limits	Frequencies assignable to ship stations for digital selective calling	Limits
* MOD			<i>i)</i>	
MOD	4	4 187.2	4 187.5 and 4 188 <i>2 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	4 188.25
MOD	6	6 280.8	6 281.5 and 6 282 <i>2 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	6 282.25
MOD	8	8 374.4	8 375 and 8 375.5 <i>2 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	8 376
MOD	12	12 561.6	12 562 --- 12 563 <i>3 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	12 564
MOD	16	16 748.8	16 750 --- 16 751 <i>3 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	16 752
	22	22 247	22 248 and 22 248.5 <i>2 frequencies spaced 0.5</i>	22 250

* See Note by the General Secretariat (*blz. 3 van dit Tractatenblad*)

APPENDIX 33

Table of Ship Station Transmitting Frequencies
(kHz)

		Frequency Bands						
		4 MHz	6 MHz	8 MHz	12 MHz	16 MHz	22 MHz	25 MHz
MOD	1	4 177.5 ¹	6 268 ¹	8 297.6	12 520 ¹	16 695 ¹	22 226	25 076.3
	2	4 178	6 268.5	8 298.1	12 520.5	16 695.5	22 226.5	25 076.8
	3	4 178.5	6 269	8 298.6	12 521	16 696		25 077.3
	4	4 179	6 269.5	8 299.1	12 521.5	16 696.5		25 077.8
	5	4 179.5		8 299.6	12 522	16 697		25 078.3
MOD	6			8 357.5 ¹	12 522.5	16 697.5		25 078.8
	7				12 523	16 698		25 079.3
	8				12 523.5	16 698.5		25 079.8
	9				12 524	16 699		25 080.3
	10				12 524.5	16 699.5		25 080.8
	11				12 525	16 700		25 081.3
	12				12 525.5	16 700.5		25 081.8
	13				12 526	16 701		25 082.3
	14				12 526.5	16 701.5		25 082.8
	15					16 702		25 083.3
	16					16 702.5		25 083.8
	17					16 703		25 084.3
	18					16 703.5		25 084.8
	19					16 704		25 085.3
	20					16 704.5		25 085.8

21	16 705	25 086.3
22	16 705.5	25 086.8
23		25 087.3
24		25 087.8
25		25 088.3
26		25 088.8
27		25 089.3
28		25 089.8

ADD ¹ The frequencies 4177.5 kHz, 6268 kHz, 8357.5 kHz, 12520 kHz and 16695 kHz are international distress frequencies for narrow-band direct-printing. The conditions for use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article 38.

MOD

APPENDIX 37
Mob-83**Technical Characteristics of Emergency Position-Indicating Radiobeacons
Operating on the Carrier Frequency 2 182 kHz**

(See Section I of Article 41)

Emergency position-indicating radiobeacons operating on the carrier frequency 2 182 kHz shall fulfil the following conditions:

a) the emergency position-indicating radiobeacons shall be capable of class A2A (or A2B) or H2A (or H2B) emissions, with a depth of modulation between 30 and 90 per cent;

b) the audio-frequency tolerance of emissions used for emergency position-indicating radiobeacons (see Nos. 3256 to 3258) are:

± 20 Hz for the frequency of 1 300 Hz

± 35 Hz for the frequency of 2 200 Hz;

c) equipment shall be designed to comply with relevant CCIR Recommendations.

ADD

APPENDIX 37A
Mob-83**Technical Characteristics of Emergency Position-Indicating Radiobeacons
Operating on the Carrier Frequencies 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz**

(See Section I of Article 41)

Emergency position-indicating radiobeacons operating on the carrier frequencies 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz shall fulfil the following conditions¹:

a) emission in normal antenna conditions and positions shall be vertically polarized and essentially shall be omnidirectional in the horizontal plane;

¹ Additional characteristics for emergency position-indicating radiobeacons aboard aircraft are specified in the relevant annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

b) carrier frequencies shall be amplitude-modulated (minimum duty cycle of 33%), with a minimum modulation index of 0.85;

c) the emission shall consist of a characteristic audio-frequency signal obtained by amplitude modulation of the carrier frequencies with a downward audio-frequency sweep within a range of not less than 700 Hz between 1 600 Hz and 300 Hz and with a sweep repetition rate of 2 to 4 times per second;

d) the class of emission shall be A3X; however, any type of modulation which satisfies the requirements laid down in b) and c) above may be used, provided it does not impair the precise location of the radiobeacon by the homing equipment.

MOD

APPENDIX 43
Mob-83

Maritime Mobile Service Identities

1. General

1.1. Maritime mobile service identities are formed of a series of nine digits which are transmitted over the radio path in order to uniquely identify ship stations, ship earth stations, coast stations, coast earth stations and group calls.

1.2. Ship station identities shall be in accordance with relevant CCIR and CCITT Recommendations.

1.3. These identities are formed in such a way that the identity or part thereof can be used by telephone and telex subscribers connected to the general telecommunications network to call ships automatically in the shore-to-ship direction.

1.4. There are three kinds of maritime mobile service identities:

- i) ship station identities,
- ii) group call identities,
- iii) coast station identities.

1.5. In this Appendix, the word "country" is used with the meaning attributed to it in No. 2246 of the Radio Regulations.

2. Maritime Identification Digits (MID)

Table 1 gives the Maritime Identification Digits (MID) allocated to each country. In accordance with No. 2087, the Secretary-General is

responsible for allocating Maritime Identification Digits to countries not included in this table. No. 2087A authorizes the Secretary-General to allocate additional MIDs to countries in accordance with Resolution No. 320(Mob-83).

3. *Ship Station Identities*

The 9-digit code constituting a ship station identity is formed as follows:

$$M_1 I_2 D_3 X_4 X_5 X_6 X_7 X_8 X_9$$

wherein

$$M_1 I_2 D_3$$

represent the Maritime Identification Digits and X is any figure from 0 to 9.

4. *Group Call Identities*

Group call identities for calling simultaneously more than one ship are formed as follows:

$$0_1 M_2 I_3 D_4 X_5 X_6 X_7 X_8 X_9$$

where the first figure is zero and X is any figure from 0 to 9.

The particular MID reflects only the country allocating the group call identity and so does not prevent group calls to fleets containing more than one ship nationality.

5. *Coast Station Identities*

Coast station identities are formed as follows:

$$0_1 0_2 M_3 I_4 D_5 X_6 X_7 X_8 X_9$$

where the first two figures are zeros and X is any figure from 0 to 9.

The MID reflects the country in which the coast station or coast earth station is located.

TABLE 1
MARITIME IDENTIFICATION DIGITS

MID	Allocated to
100 – 200	***
201	Albania (Socialist People's Republic of)
202	Andorra (Principality of)
203	Austria
204	Azores
205	Belgium
206	Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
207	Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
208	Vatican City State
209	Cyprus (Republic of)
210	*
211	Germany (Federal Republic of)
212 – 217	*
218	German Democratic Republic
219	Denmark
220 – 223	*
224	Spain
225 – 226	*
227	France
228 – 229	*
230	Finland
231	Faroe Islands
232	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
233 – 235	*
236	Gibraltar
237	Greece
238 – 241	*
242	Morocco (Kingdom of)
243	Hungarian People's Republic
244	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
245 – 246	*
247	Italy
248 – 249	*
250	Ireland
251	Iceland
252	Liechtenstein (Principality of)
253	Luxembourg
254	Monaco
255	Madeira
256	Malta (Republic of)
257	Norway

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

MID	Allocated to
258 - 260	*
261	Poland (People's Republic of)
262	*
263	Portugal
264	Romania (Socialist Republic of)
265	Sweden
266 - 267	*
268	San Marino (Republic of)
269	Switzerland (Confederation of)
270	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
271	Turkey
272	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
273	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
274 - 278	*
279	Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)
280 - 300	***
301	Anguilla
302	*
303	Alaska (State of)
304	Antigua and Barbuda
305	*
306	Netherlands Antilles
307	*
308	Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)
309	*
310	Bermuda
311	*
312	Belize
313	*
314	Barbados
315	*
316	Canada
317 - 318	*
319	Cayman Islands
320	*
321	Costa Rica
322	*
323	Cuba
324	*
325	Dominica (Commonwealth of)
326	*
327	Dominican Republic
328	*
329	Guadeloupe (French Department of)

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

MID	Allocated to
330	Grenada
331	Greenland
332	Guatemala (Republic of)
333	*
334	Honduras (Republic of)
335	*
336	Haiti (Republic of)
337	*
338	Hawaii (State of)
339	Jamaica
340	*
341	St. Kitts-Nevis
342	*
343	Saint Lucia
344	*
345	Mexico
346	*
347	Martinique (French Department of)
348	Montserrat
349	*
350	Nicaragua
351	*
352	Panama (Republic of)
353 - 357	*
358	Puerto Rico
359	El Salvador (Republic of)
360	*
361	Saint Pierre and Miquelon (French Department of)
362	Trinidad and Tobago
363	*
364	Turks and Caicos Islands
365	*
366	United States of America
367 - 375	*
376	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
377	*
378	British Virgin Islands
379	United States Virgin Islands
380 - 400	*** —
401	Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of)
402	*
403	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
404	*
405	Bangladesh (People's Republic of)

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

MID	Allocated to
406 – 407	*
408	Bahrain (State of)
409	*
410	Bhutan (Kingdom of)
411	*
412	China (People's Republic of)
413 – 416	*
417	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
418	*
419	India (Republic of)
420 – 421	*
422	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
423 – 424	*
425	Iraq (Republic of)
426 – 427	*
428	Israel (State of)
429 – 430	*
431	Japan
432 – 437	*
438	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
439	*
440	Korea (Republic of)
441 – 444	*
445	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
446	*
447	Kuwait (State of)
448 – 449	*
450	Lebanon
451 – 452	*
453	Macao
454	*
455	Maldives (Republic of)
456	*
457	Mongolian People's Republic
458	*
459	Nepal
460	*
461	Oman (Sultanate of)
462	*
463	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
464 – 465	*
466	Qatar (State of)
467	*
468	Syrian Arab Republic

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

MID	Allocated to
469	*
470	United Arab Emirates
471 – 472	*
473	Yemen Arab Republic
474	*
475	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
476	*
477	Hongkong
478 – 479	*
480 – 500	***
501	Adelie Land
502	*
503	Australia
504 – 505	*
506	Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)
507	*
508	Brunei
509	*
510	Caroline Islands
511	*
512	New Zealand
513	*
514	Democratic Kampuchea
515	*
516	Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)
517	*
518	Cook Islands
519	*
520	Fiji
521 – 522	*
523	Cocos Keeling Islands
524	*
525	Indonesia (Republic of)
526 – 528	*
529	Kiribati (Republic of)
530	*
531	Lao People's Democratic Republic
532	*
533	Malaysia
534 – 535	*
536	Mariana Islands
537	*
538	Marshall Islands
539	*

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

MID	Allocated to
540	New Caledonia and Dependencies
541	*
542	Niue Island
543	*
544	Nauru (Republic of)
545	*
546	French Polynesia
547	*
548	Philippines (Republic of the)
549 – 552	*
553	Papua New Guinea
554	*
555	Pitcairn Island
556	*
557	Solomon Islands
558	*
559	American Samoa
560	*
561	Western Samoa (Independent State of)
562	*
563	Singapore (Republic of)
564 – 566	*
567	Thailand
568 – 569	*
570	Tonga (Kingdom of)
571	*
572	Tuvalu
573	*
574	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
575	*
576	Vanuatu (Republic of)
577	*
578	Wallis and Futuna Islands
579	*
580 – 600	***
601	South Africa (Republic of)
602	*
603	Angola (People's Republic of)
604	*
605	Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)
606	*
607	Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands
608	Ascension
609	Burundi (Republic of)

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

MID	Allocated to
610	Benin (People's Republic of)
611	Botswana (Republic of)
612	Central African Republic
613	Cameroon (United Republic of)
614	*
615	Congo (People's Republic of the)
616	Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)
617	Cape Verde (Republic of)
618	Crozet Archipelago
619	Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
620	*
621	Djibouti (Republic of)
622	Egypt (Arab Republic of)
623	*
624	Ethiopia
625	*
626	Gabonese Republic
627	Ghana
628	*
629	Gambia (Republic of the)
630	Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)
631	Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)
632	Guinea (Revolutionary People's Republic of)
633	Upper Volta (Republic of the)
634	Kenya (Republic of)
635	Kerguelen Islands
636	Liberia (Republic of)
637 - 641	*
642	Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
643	*
644	Lesotho (Kingdom of)
645	Mauritius
646	*
647	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
648	*
649	Mali (Republic of)
650	Mozambique (People's Republic of)
651 - 653	*
654	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
655	Malawi
656	Niger (Republic of the)
657	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
658	*
659	Namibia

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

MID	Allocated to
660	Reunion (French Department of)
661	Rwandese Republic
662	Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)
663	Senegal (Republic of)
664	Seychelles (Republic of)
665	Saint Helena
666	Somali Democratic Republic
667	Sierra Leone
668	Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)
669	Swaziland (Kingdom of)
670	Chad (Republic of)
671	Togolese Republic
672	Tunisia
673	*
674	Tanzania (United Republic of)
675	Uganda (Republic of)
676	Zaire (Republic of)
677	Zanzibar
678	Zambia (Republic of)
679	Zimbabwe (Republic of)
680 – 700	***
701	Argentine Republic
702 – 709	*
710	Brazil (Federative Republic of)
711 – 719	*
720	Bolivia (Republic of)
721 – 724	*
725	Chile
726 – 729	*
730	Colombia (Republic of)
731 – 734	*
735	Ecuador
736 – 739	*
740	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
741 – 744	*
745	Guiana (French Department of)
746 – 749	*
750	Guyana
751 – 754	*
755	Paraguay (Republic of)
756 – 759	*
760	Peru
761 – 764	*
765	Suriname (Republic of)

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

MID	Allocated to
766 – 769	*
770	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
771 – 774	*
775	Venezuela (Republic of)
776 – 779	*
780 – 999	***

* Not allocated.

*** Not available for allocation at this stage.

FINAL PROTOCOL*

At the time of signing the partial revision of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1983), the undersigned delegations take note of the following statements forming part of the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Services (Geneva, 1983):

No. 1

For the Federative Republic of Brazil:

In signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, the Delegation of the Federative Republic of Brazil reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it might deem necessary to safeguard its interests if another country should in any way fail to respect the conditions specified in these Final Acts or if the reservations made by any country should be prejudicial to the telecommunication services of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

No. 2

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:

In signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, the Delegation of

* *Note by the General Secretariat:* The texts of the Final Protocol are shown in the chronological order of their deposit.

In the Table of Contents these texts are grouped in the alphabetical order of country names.

the Eastern Republic of Uruguay reserves its Government's right to adopt any measures it deems necessary to ensure the protection and proper operation of its radio services in the event that:

a) other Members of the Union fail to comply with the revised provisions of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1983, due to come into force on 15 January 1985;

b) reservations entered by Delegations of other countries jeopardize the satisfactory operation of those services.

No. 3

For the Republic of India:

The Delegation of the Republic of India reserves the right of its Government to take appropriate steps, if necessary, to safeguard its interests should any country make reservation on or not accept any of the revised provisions in Radio Regulations which are included in the Final Acts of this Conference.

No. 4

For the Argentine Republic:

The Delegation of the Argentine Republic hereby declares on behalf of its Government that the inclusion in Table 1 of Appendix 43 paragraph 2 "Maritime Identification Digits (MID)" of the Malvinas Islands as a separate territory in no way affects the inalienable and indefeasible sovereign rights of the Argentine Republic over those Islands and over the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. The occupation by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulting from an act of force never accepted by the Argentine Republic led the United Nations, under Resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 (XXXI) and 37/9 (XXXVII), to urge both countries to negotiate peaceful settlement of the dispute concerning sovereignty over the said Islands with a view to ending the colonial situation.

Accordingly, the Argentine Republic expressly reserves those rights over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

No. 5

For the Argentine Republic:

The Argentine Delegation hereby declares on behalf of its Government that it wishes it to be noted that in the Argentine Republic the fixed service bands between 9 MHz and 18 MHz are also used on a

secondary basis for the land mobile service provided no harmful interference is caused to the fixed service.

The power used by land mobile stations does not exceed one hundred (100) W (p.e.p.).

No. 6

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania:

The Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, hereby reserves its Government's right to take any measures necessary to safeguard its interests if certain Members in any way fail to observe the provisions of the Final Acts of the Conference or if reservations entered by other Delegations jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

No. 7

For Portugal:

The Delegation of Portugal reserves its Government's right to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its interests if Members in any way fail to observe the arrangements made at the present Conference or if reservations entered by other countries jeopardize the operation of its radiocommunication services.

No. 8

For Portugal:

Considering that the use of channel 70 for digital selective calling and of channel 76 for narrow-band direct-printing, both mentioned in Appendix 18, is not the best solution, the Delegation of Portugal reserves its Government's right to reopen the matter at the 1987 Conference for the Mobile Services, having regard to the results obtained in the interim.

No. 9

For the Republic of Kenya:

The Kenya Delegation to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, reserves the right of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests if any Member country fails in any way to comply with any provision, resolution or recommendation

contained in the Final Acts of this Conference or if reservations made by other countries jeopardize the implementation or operation of the provisions contained therein. The Kenya Delegation further reserves the right of its Government to adhere to all or some of the provisions contained in the Final Acts and its Annexes.

No. 10

For the Republic of Singapore:

The Delegation of the Republic of Singapore reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any country fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, or should reservations by any country jeopardize its radiocommunication services.

No. 11

For the Republic of Korea:

The Delegation of the Republic of Korea reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests in relation to the provisions of the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, and with regard to reservations by any country which may jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Republic of Korea.

No. 12

For Chile:

The Delegation of Chile wishes to place on record that, wherever there appears in the Radio Regulations or in any of the documents emanating from the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services mention of or references to "Antarctic Territories" as dependencies of any State, they neither do nor can include the Chilean Antarctic sector between the meridians 53° and 90° longitude west, which is an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Chile and over which Chile has indefeasible rights and exercises sovereignty.

Accordingly, the Government of Chile hereby declares that it will take such measures as it deems necessary for safeguarding its interests should other States in any way encroach on all or part of the above-mentioned territory, invoking the provisions of the Regulations or to that end seeking to assert rights that the Government of Chile does not recognize.

The Delegation of Chile to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, further reserves its Government's right to take such steps as it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should other Members of the Union fail to comply with the provisions of the Radio Regulations and its Annexes, as amended by the Conference, or if reservations entered by other Members directly or indirectly affect the operation of its telecommunication services or its sovereignty.

No. 13

For the Republic of Indonesia:

The Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, reserves the right of its Government to take:

1. any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements in the Final Acts of the Conference or should reservations by other Members jeopardize its mobile services;

2. further action in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Indonesia.

No. 14

For the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Monaco, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Senegal:

The above-mentioned Delegations,

considering

that the sequential single-frequency code system is at present in service and meets operational requirements;

that the system is needed for the introduction of traffic automation;

that it would be harmful to abolish it now when the systems for which it is used can remain in operation for an undetermined period of time;

enter the following reservation

that their respective Governments will be unable to apply No. 4668A of the Radio Regulations in its entirety and reserve the right to use the sequential single-frequency code system exclusively for operational requirements for a period yet undetermined, all precautions being taken to prevent harmful interference to digital selective calling.

No, 15

For the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea:

The Delegation of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, reserves its Government's right to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its interests if any Member in any way fails to observe any of the provisions of the Final Acts of the Conference or if reservations entered by certain Members jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in the expenditure of the Union.

No. 16

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

The Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, declares on behalf of its Government as follows:

1. It reaffirms the standpoint of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as made in the statement dated on 7 August 1979 of its Foreign Ministry that the Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spartly or Spratley) archipelagoes are inseparable parts of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The modifications of the frequency allocation and the delimitation of the subdivisions of the zone 6D, 6F and 6G, as contained in Appendix 27 Aer2 to the Radio Regulations may be misused to infringe the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam and actually jeopardize the proper functioning of the aeronautical mobile services including the distress and safety telecommunication services of Viet Nam and some other countries within the Region. These provisions are therefore not accepted by and opposable to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and should be revised at the next competent WARC.

2. It further reserves for its Government the right not to accept the obligations with regard to any provisions, procedures or reservation of other countries that may affect its sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as its telecommunication services and the right to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests and its telecommunication services.

No. 17

For Spain:

The Delegation of Spain to the World Administrative Radio

Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, formulates the following reservation regarding No. 3016 of the Radio Regulations, as adopted by the Conference:

Spain will have difficulty in complying with the provisions of No. 3016 by the date of entry into force of the modifications made to the Radio Regulations (15 January 1985), since these provisions involve modifications of ship's equipment and also the prohibition of test transmissions at present permitted and encouraged by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

The Delegation of Spain, however, states its intention to ensure that as far as possible no test transmissions of the radiotelephone alarm signal are sent which are capable of activating the silencer of automatic alarm devices or of being received by listening devices at frequency 2 182 kHz equipped with filters for the alarm signal tones.

No. 18

For Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

On signing the Final Acts, the above-mentioned Delegations regret that the Conference has not been able to identify appropriate sub-bands for an automated UHF maritime mobile radiocommunication system, as referred to in Recommendation No. 310 and specified by the CCIR. There is a growing demand for use of the VHF band in Appendix 18, particularly for distress and safety communications, leading to difficulties in accommodating the increasing commercial traffic. The only possibility is therefore to open new bands for public correspondence.

Because common frequency bands are essential for a new system to become international, the said Delegations strongly recommend that for this purpose, administrations choose frequencies in the bands:

- 895-907 MHz (mobile stations transmit),
- 940-952 MHz (land stations transmit).

No. 19

For Cuba:

In signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, the Delegation of the Republic of Cuba wishes to make the following statement:

For coordination purposes, the Cuban coastal network has a radio system in the HF band which enables it to communicate with those coast stations in isolated areas with which it has no other means of communication. This major system is used for routing messages

between all coast stations connected with the maritime mobile service and, as will be appreciated, these may, when the situation so requires, include matters relating to distress, urgency and safety traffic.

Over the last few years a series of transmissions aimed at destabilizing internal order in Cuba and discrediting the Government of Cuba by encouraging attacks, sabotage and other counter-revolutionary activities has made its appearance in the HF band. Since 1980, the Cuban Administration has been making complaints to the IFRB about the interference caused by these transmissions, which unquestionably come from the territory of the United States of America, and has been making the same complaints by service telex messages to the FCC. This situation has led the IFRB to open a file, No. 18/804, containing the various communications between the Board and the Cuban Administration and between the Board and the FCC. The file also contains reports from broadcast monitoring stations of other countries which have heard those transmissions, and reports from the FCC to the Board which tacitly recognize the existence of such transmissions from United States territory.

There has recently been a revival in this activity in violation of the International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations, precisely on the operating frequency of the above-mentioned coastal network coordination system; this is causing difficulty in operating the network and may have serious consequences in distress, urgency or safety situations, a subject which has been amply discussed at this Conference.

The Cuban Administration systematically sends service messages to the FCC whenever these irresponsible transmissions permitted by the United States Government from its own territory occur, but so far there has been no reply nor any solution to the situation.

Accordingly, the Cuban Administration hereby declares that it will take such measures as it deems necessary for protecting its radiocommunication networks, particularly those networks connected with the maritime and aeronautical services.

No. 20

For Nicaragua:

The Delegation of Nicaragua reserves the right of its Revolutionary Government to adopt such measures as it considers necessary to protect its interests in the radiocommunication services, particularly the mobile services, should any Member country fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention or the Radio Regulations.

In addition, it declares that its Revolutionary Government maintains the right to formulate any further reservations until such time as the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services are ratified.

No. 21

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Nicaragua, the Sultanate of Oman, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the State of Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia:

The above-mentioned Delegations declare that the signature and the possible subsequent approval by their respective Governments of the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, are not valid with respect to the Zionist entity listed under the name of the so-called Israel and in no way whatsoever imply its recognition.

No. 22

For Thailand:

The Delegation of Thailand reserves the right of its Government to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any country fail, in any way, to comply with the requirements of the Final Acts of the present Conference, or should reservations made by any country jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

No. 23

For the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

The Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participating in the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, has paid due attention to the supplemented and revised provisions of the Radio Regulations and conditions reserved by the Conference.

The Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reserves the right of its Government to take all such action as it may deem necessary for protecting its interests should be consequences resulting in future implementation of the Radio Regulations and

reservations jeopardize the sovereignty and communication services of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

No. 24

For the Republic of the Ivory Coast:

The Delegation of the Republic of the Ivory Coast to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, hereby reserves its Government's right to accept or refuse the consequences of any reservation entered by other countries which might bring about an increase in its contributory share in the expenditure of the Union or jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services.

No. 25

For the Republic of Panama:

The Delegation of Panama reserves its Government's right to take such measures as it considers necessary to protect its interests if other countries fail to comply with the provisions adopted by this Conference or if the reservations they submit jeopardize its telecommunication services or directly or indirectly infringe its sovereignty.

No. 26

For Ecuador:

The Delegation of the Republic of Ecuador, in signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, reserves the right of its Government to take such action as it may deem necessary to ensure the protection and proper operation of its radiocommunication services should any other Members of the Union place a different interpretation upon or fail to apply the amended provisions of the Radio Regulations produced by this Conference.

No. 27

For Mexico:

The Delegation of Mexico reserves the right of its Government to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should other countries fail to comply with the provisions established by this Conference or should their reservations jeopardize its telecommunication services.

No. 28

For the Republic of Colombia:

The Delegation of the Republic of Colombia, in signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, reserves the right of its Government to take such action as it may consider necessary, in accordance with its internal legal order and with international law, to safeguard its interests, should the reservations expressed by representatives of other countries in any way affect Colombia's telecommunication services or the full exercise of its sovereign rights, or should such action be necessitated by the application or interpretation of any of the revised provisions of the Radio Regulations produced by this Conference.

No. 29

For the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka:

In signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, the Delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka has noted that several administrations have made reservations regarding various provisions of the Final Acts of the Conference.

The Delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka therefore reserves the right of its Government as may be deemed necessary to safeguard its interests should these reservations seriously affect the telecommunication services of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

No. 30

For the Sultanate of Oman:

In the light of the reservations put up by other delegations, the Delegation of the Sultanate of Oman at the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, hereby reserves its Government's right to take any measures deemed necessary to protect its interests if in any way a Member or Members fail to observe the decisions taken in this Conference.

No. 31

For the State of Israel:

The declarations made by certain delegations in No. 21 of the Final

Protocol, being in flagrant contradiction to the principles and purposes of the International Telecommunication Union and, therefore, void of any legal validity, the Government of Israel wishes to put on record that it rejects these declarations outright and will proceed on the assumption that they can have no validity as to the rights and duties of any Member State of the International Telecommunication Union.

In any case, the Government of Israel will avail itself of its rights to safeguard its interests should the Governments of these Delegations in any way violate any of the provisions of the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983.

No. 32

For the People's Republic of China:

In signing the Final Acts, the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, declares that:

1. The Xisha and Nansha Islands are an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. Any territorial claim by any other country over these islands which may be contained in the Final Acts or other documents of this Conference shall be illegal and invalid, and any such unjustifiable claim shall in no way prejudice the absolute and unquestionable sovereign rights of the People's Republic of China over the said Islands.

2. Should failure to comply with the Radio Regulations or the decisions in the Final Acts of the relevant administrative radio conferences, in particular the World Administrative Radio Conference on Aeronautical Mobile Services (R), Geneva, 1978, or reservations by any other Member country affect the telecommunication services of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Delegation reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to ensure that its rights are not encroached upon.

No. 33

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

With reference to the reservation in statement No. 4 by the Argentine Delegation, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies. Further, in relation to the reference to finding a peaceful solution in the Argentine statement referred to above, the British Government recall

that the Government of Argentina has refused to declare a definitive cessation of hostilities or to renounce the further use of force. The British Government therefore reject the declaration of the Argentine Government.

No. 34

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not accept reservation No. 12 by Chile insofar as it disputes the sovereignty of Her Majesty's Government over the British Antarctic Territory. The Delegation draws attention to Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty which freezes territorial claims and to which both the Chilean Government and Her Majesty's Government are parties.

No. 35

For the United Republic of Cameroon:

In signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva 1983, the Delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon has noted the reservations made by other delegations and hereby declares on behalf of its Government that, although the latter attaches special importance to its international commitments, it will take all appropriate steps if the implementation of reservations entered by other delegations on behalf of their Governments prejudices the proper functioning of its telecommunications services.

No. 36

For the People's Republic of Benin:

In signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983, the Delegation of the People's Republic of Benin reserves the right of its Government to take any steps necessary to safeguard its interests if any other country fails in any way to comply with the provisions of the Final Acts of the Conference or if reservations entered by other Members jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication services or its sovereignty.

No. 37

For the United States of America:

The United States of America, noting statement No. 19 of the Final Protocol submitted by the Administration of Cuba, regrets the groundless introduction by Cuba of altogether unfounded political allegations in the technical work of this Conference and believes that in any event, harmful interference problems are more properly addressed using the procedures in the Radio Regulations.

No. 38

For Malaysia:

In the light of the reservations already deposited, the Delegation of Malaysia reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests should any country or Member of the Union fail to adhere to the Final Acts of this Conference or through any reservation jeopardize its telecommunication services.

(De ondertekeningen van het Slotprotocol zijn dezelfde als de ondertekeningen van de Slotakten, met uitzondering van de ondertekening door Joegoslavië, dat het Slotprotocol niet heeft ondertekend, zie blz. 5 en 6 van dit Tractatenblad).

Resolution No. 18(Mob-83)

Relating to the Procedure for Identifying and Announcing the Position of Ships and Aircraft of States not Parties to an Armed Conflict

The World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983,

considering

- a) that ships and aircraft encounter considerable risk in the vicinity of an area of armed conflict;
- b) that for the safety of life and property it is desirable for ships and aircraft of States not parties to an armed conflict to be able to identify themselves and announce their position in such circumstances;
- c) that radiocommunication offers such ships and aircraft a rapid means of self-identification and providing location information prior to

their entering areas of armed conflict and during their passage through the areas;

d) that it is considered desirable to provide a supplementary signal and procedure for use, in accordance with customary practice, in the area of armed conflict by ships and aircraft of States representing themselves as not parties to an armed conflict;

resolves

1. that the frequencies specified in No. 3201 of the Radio Regulations may be used by ships and aircraft of States not parties to an armed conflict for self-identification and establishing communications. The transmission will consist of the urgency or safety signals, as appropriate, described in Article 40 followed by the addition of the single group "NNN" in radiotelegraphy and by the addition of the single word "NEUTRAL" pronounced as in French "neutral" in radiotelephony. As soon as practicable, communications shall be transferred to an appropriate working frequency;

2. that the use of the signal as described in the preceding paragraph indicates that the message which follows concerns a ship or aircraft of a State not party to an armed conflict. The message shall convey at least the following data:

a) call sign or other recognized means of identification of such ship or aircraft;

b) position of such ship or aircraft;

c) number and type of such ships or aircraft;

d) intended route;

e) estimated time en route and of departure and arrival, as appropriate;

f) any other information, such as flight altitude, radio frequencies guarded, languages and secondary surveillance radar modes and codes;

3. that the provisions of Sections I and III of Article 40 shall apply as appropriate to the use of the urgency and safety signals, respectively, by such ship or aircraft;

4. that the identification and location of ships of a State not party to an armed conflict may be effected by means of appropriate standard maritime radar transponders. The identification and location of aircraft of a State not party to an armed conflict may be effected by the use of the secondary surveillance radar (SSR) system in accordance with procedures to be recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);

5. that the use of the signals described above would not confer or imply recognition of any rights or duties of a State not party to an armed conflict or a party to the conflict, except as may be recognized by common agreement between the parties to the conflict and a non-party;

6. to encourage parties to a conflict to enter into such agreements;

requests the Secretary-General

to communicate the contents of this Resolution to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for such action as they may consider appropriate;

requests the CCIR

to recommend an appropriate signal in the digital selective calling system for use in the maritime mobile service and other appropriate information as necessary.

Resolution No. 90(Mob-83)

Relating to the Revision, Replacement and Abrogation of Resolutions and Recommendations of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979

The World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983,

considering

its agenda (Conference Document No. 1), in particular agenda item 2 and the action taken on a number of Resolutions and Recommendations of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979;

further considering

a) that the following Resolutions and Recommendations have been revised as indicated:

Resolution No. 200	Relating to the Use of Class R3E and J3E Emissions for Distress and Safety Purposes on the Carrier Frequency 2 182 kHz by Resolution No. 200(Rev.Mob-83);
Resolution No. 310	Relating to Frequency Provisions for Development and Future Implementation of Ship Movement Telemetry, Telecommand and Data Exchange Systems, by Resolution No. 310(Rev.Mob-83);

- Recommendation No. 201 Relating to Distress, Urgency and Safety Traffic, by Recommendation No. 201(Rev.Mob-83);
- Recommendation No. 204 Relating to the Application of Chapters NX, NXI and NXII of the Re-arranged Radio Regulations, by Recommendation No. 204(Rev.Mob-83);
- Recommendation No. 313 Relating to Temporary Provisions Covering the Technical and Operational Aspects of the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service, by Recommendation No. 313(Rev.Mob-83);
- Recommendation No. 602 Relating to Maritime Radiobeacons, by Recommendation No. 602(Rev.Mob-83);
- Recommendation No. 604 Relating to the Future Use and Characteristics of Emergency Position-Indicating Radiobeacons, by Recommendation No. 604(Rev.Mob-83);

b) that the following Resolution and Recommendation have been superseded as indicated:

- Resolution No. 313 Relating to the Introduction of a New System for Identifying Stations in the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services (Maritime Mobile Service Identities), by Resolution No. 320(Mob-83);
- * Recommendation No. 200 Relating to the Date of Entry into Force of the 10 kHz Guardband for the Frequency 500 kHz in the Mobile Service (Distress and Calling), by Resolution No. 206(Mob-83);

c) that all necessary action has been taken on the following Resolutions and Recommendations;

- Resolution No. 11 Relating to the Use of Radiocommunications for Ensuring the Safety of Ships and Aircraft of States not Parties to an Armed Conflict;

* See Note by the General Secretariat (*blz. 3 van dit Tractatenblad*).

Resolution No. 305	Relating to the Use of Class R3E and J3E Emissions on the Carrier Frequencies 4 125 kHz and 6 215.5 kHz Used to Supplement the Carrier Frequency 2 182 kHz for Distress and Safety Purposes;
Recommendation No. 202	Relating to the Improvement of Protection of Distress and Safety Frequencies, and those Related to Distress and Safety, against Harmful Interference;
* Recommendation No. 309	Relating to the Designation of a Frequency in the Bands 435 – 495 kHz or 505 – 526.5 kHz (525 kHz in Region 2) on a Worldwide Basis for the Transmission by Coast Stations of Navigational and Meteorological Warnings to Ships, Using Narrow-Band, Direct-Printing Telegraphy;

resolves

that all the said Resolutions and Recommendations of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, listed under a), b) and c) above, are abrogated.

Resolution No. 317(Mob-83)

Relating to the Implementation of the Frequency 156.525 MHz for Distress and Safety Digital Selective Calling in the Maritime Mobile Service

The World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983,

considering

a) that the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has transmitted to this Conference its requirements for the future global maritime distress and safety system (FGMDSS) which it proposes should be implemented fully by about 1990;

b) that this Conference has made provisions in the Radio Regulations to enable and facilitate testing and implementation of the FGMDSS while maintaining the provisions for the continuation of the existing system during a transitional period;

* See Note by the General Secretariat (*blz. 3 van dit Tractatenblad*).

c) that the FGMDSS requirements include the need for digital selective calling to be used for distress and safety alerting to coast and ship stations in the band 156 – 174 MHz;

d) that to be effective, this function must operate on an exclusive frequency basis;

e) that VHF radio equipment for a large number of ships is the only radio means to transmit and receive an alert;

f) that this Conference has decided that the frequency 156.525 MHz (channel 70 in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations) be the exclusive frequency for this function;

g) that the practical testing stage is to start in the period 1984/1985 and that this necessary channel must be available by then;

recognizing

a) that the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, authorized the use of the frequency 156.525 MHz (channel 70) for intership communications and this use is operationally incompatible with the use of this channel specifically for distress and safety alerting purposes using digital selective calling techniques;

b) that other maritime mobile communications on this frequency must cease as soon as practicable, but not later than 1 January 1986, to enable the FGMDSS to be fully tested, evaluated and implemented;

urges administrations

to take all practicable measures, including the possible use of technical means, to prevent any maritime mobile use of the frequency 156.525 MHz (channel 70) other than for digital selective calling for distress and safety purpose;

resolves that in the maritime mobile service

1. as soon as practicable, but not later than 1 January 1986, the frequency 156.525 MHz shall be used exclusively for distress and safety purposes using digital selective calling;

2. no new assignments on this frequency shall be allowed, other than those relating to distress and safety communications using digital selective calling;

3. no communications other than those related to distress and safety shall be allowed on this frequency as from the beginning of the implementation of the FGMDSS;

requests the Secretary-General

to communicate this Resolution to the IMO.

Resolution No. 318(Mob-83)

Relating to Provisional Procedures Applicable to Stations Transmitting Navigational and Meteorological Warnings and Urgent Information to Ships on the Frequency 518 kHz Using Automatic Narrow-Band Direct-Printing Telegraphy (NAVTEX)

The World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983,

considering

- a) that this Conference has designated a frequency for transmission by coast stations of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information using automatic narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy;
- b) that in the maritime mobile service the frequency 518 kHz shall be used exclusively for this purpose (see No. 2971B);
- c) that the proper functioning of such a system is dependent on a coordinated use of the frequency 518 kHz by the coast stations involved;
- d) that the coordination of the operational aspects of the NAVTEX system is being undertaken by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO);
- e) that the IMO in cooperation with the IHO provides guidance on the operational aspects of these matters in order to ensure coordination of transmissions by coast stations;
- f) that the frequency band 510 - 526.5 kHz (510 - 525 kHz in Region 2) is allocated on a shared basis to several services and that sharing criteria are required;

resolves

1. that from 15 January 1985 the provisional procedure contained in the Annex to this Resolution shall be applied for coordinating the planned use of 518 kHz for the transmission of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information, prior to notifying the frequency assignment concerned in accordance with Article 12 of the Radio Regulations;
2. that in order to permit the administrations and the IFRB to apply the procedure in the Annex, the IFRB shall proceed as follows:
 - 2.1. request administrations having stations transmitting navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information on the frequency 518 kHz to communicate to the IFRB, not later than 31 October 1983, the characteristics of these stations as listed in Section A of Appendix 1 to the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1979, together with the following additional characteristics:
 - 1) regular transmission schedule allocated to the station;
 - 2) the duration of transmissions;

3) the B₁ character (transmitter coverage area identifier) to be used by the coast station (CCIR Recommendation 540-1);

4) the ground-wave coverage area of transmission;

2.2. send to the administrations concerned extracts of assignments to stations of the maritime mobile service whose necessary bandwidth overlaps into the band 517.5–518.5 kHz (other than those referred to in 2.1 above) requesting them to modify the characteristics of their assignments or to transfer these assignments to other appropriate frequencies within a period of six months. For this purpose the IFRB shall provide, if requested, all necessary assistance in accordance with Nos. 1445–1449 of the Radio Regulations;

2.3. if the Board finds that a frequency assignment of another service in Region 1 or Region 3 which is in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations is recorded in the Master Register with a date earlier than that of the maritime mobile service and is likely to cause harmful interference to that assignment, the Board shall recommend the administration responsible for the assignment of the other service to transfer it to another appropriate frequency. In doing so, it shall provide all necessary assistance in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 1445–1449 with a view to ensuring that the assignment shall be retained in the Master Register with its original date;

2.4. the Board shall publish the data received in response to paragraph 2.1 above in a special list in an appropriate form;

urges administrations

1. to refer to and comply with, to the maximum extent possible, CCIR Recommendation 540-1 concerning the “Operational and Technical Characteristics for an Automated Direct-Printing Telegraph System for Transmission of Navigational and Meteorological Warnings and Urgent Information to Ships”;

2. intending to use the frequency 518 kHz for the promulgation of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships to effect appropriate operational coordination with the IMO and the IHO;

3. to refrain from authorizing transmissions on the frequency 518 kHz which could cause harmful interference to the reception of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information;

4. to refrain from authorizing transmissions on the frequency 518 kHz which could cause harmful interference to the services to which the band is allocated;

requests the CCIR

to study as a matter of urgency the sharing of frequencies in the band 510 - 526.5 kHz (510 - 525 kHz in Region 2), and in particular in the

vicinity of 518 kHz, and indicate the criteria of such sharing which will ensure the satisfactory operation of the services concerned;

requests the IMO and the IHO

to consider appropriate action for any operational coordination that may be necessary for certain areas on the basis of the information referred to in *resolves* 2.1 above;

invites the Administrative Council

to include this Resolution in the agenda of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services planned for 1987;

requests the Secretary-General

to communicate this Resolution to the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for consideration and comments.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION No. 318(Mob-83)

Provisional Procedure to be Applied by Administrations and the IFRB for the Coordination of the Planned Use of the Frequency 518 kHz for the Transmission by Coast Stations of Navigational and Meteorological Warnings and Urgent Information to Ships by Means of Automatic Narrow-band Direct-printing Telegraphy (NAVTEX)

1. Before an administration notifies the Board a frequency assignment to a coast station for the transmission of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships by means of automatic narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy, it shall coordinate this frequency assignment:

1.1. with respect to similar usages recorded in the Master Register or under coordination in accordance with the present procedure;

1.2. with respect to assignments to stations of other services to which the band 517.5 - 518.5 kHz is allocated.

2. To effect this coordination, administrations and the IFRB shall apply the procedure of Article 14 of the Radio Regulations modified as follows:

2.1. the information to be communicated by administrations to the IFRB shall be as specified in *resolves* 2.1 of this Resolution;

2.2. the procedure shall be initiated not earlier than one year and not later than six months before the proposed date of putting the assignment into use;

2.3 the IFRB shall publish this information within 45 days of its receipt in a special section of its weekly circular and shall communicate a copy of this publication to IMO, IHO and WMO requesting them to communicate to the administration concerned, with a copy to the IFRB, any information which may assist in reaching agreement on coordination;

2.4. at the expiry of a period of four months from the date of publication of the information in the special section, the administration responsible for the assignment may notify the IFRB in accordance with No. 1214 of the Radio Regulations indicating the names of administrations with which agreement was reached and those which have expressly communicated their disagreement;

2.5. on receipt of the notice of the frequency assignment the Board shall take into account the results of the application of the procedure and examine it in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 1241 and 1245 and the related provisions of Article 12 of the Radio Regulations;

2.6. the Board shall update and publish at appropriate intervals the list referred to in *resolves* 2.4 of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 320(Mob-83)

Relating to the Allocation of Maritime Identification Digits (MIDs), and the Formation and Assignment of Identities in the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services (Maritime Mobile Service Identities)^{1,2}

The World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 1983,

considering

a) the provisions of Resolution No. 313 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, relating to the introduction of a new

¹) Replaces Resolution No. 313 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979.

² In this Resolution, a reference to a ship station or a coast station does not exclude the respective earth stations.

system for identifying stations in the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services;

b) the need for an internationally recognized method for assigning identities to ship and coast stations in order that such stations may have a unique identity;

c) the information supplied by the Secretary-General regarding the formation and allocation of such ship station identities, as well as the constraints which apply to the preparation of a table of maritime identification digits (MIDs);

noting

a) that the format of maritime mobile service identities is defined in Appendix 43 to the Radio Regulations;

b) that the ship station number defines the ship station within the public switched network;

c) that a CCITT Recommendation¹ defines the relationship between the ship station number and the ship station identity;

d) that the 10-digit address/self-identity of the digital selective calling system described in the relevant CCIR Recommendations² may be used to convey the ship station identity;

e) that a Table of Maritime Identification Digits (MIDs) has been adopted for inclusion in Appendix 43 to the Radio Regulations;

f) that initially one MID has been allocated to each country³;

g) that the first digit of the MIDs allocated to countries by this Conference normally indicates the geographical zone in which a country is located, in accordance with the relevant CCITT Recommendation⁴;

h) that the initial allocation of MIDs has been distributed within the numerical range given to each geographical zone to allow for the possibility of consecutive MIDs;

i) that such a consecutive capability is considered to be only an incidental feature which should not be viewed as a basic requirement in the allocation of required MIDs;

j) that No. 2087 of the Radio Regulations authorizes the Secretary-General to allocate MIDs to countries not included in this Table;

k) that No. 2087A of the Radio Regulations authorizes the Secretary-General to allocate additional MIDs to countries included in the Table;

¹ CCITT Recommendation E.210/F.120.

² CCIR Recommendations 493 and 585.

³ Throughout this Resolution, the word "country" is used with the meaning attributed to it in No. 2246 of the Radio Regulations.

⁴ CCITT Recommendation E.210/F.120.

believing

- a) that maritime identification digits should be allocated in a uniform and careful manner;
- b) that a ship station should have an identity formed from the MID allocated to its country of registration (flag) regardless of the part of the world in which the vessel operates;
- c) that a coast station should have an identity formed from the MID allocated to the country where it is located, due regard being given to its geographical location;
- d) that additional MIDs should be allocated only where essential and that the initially allocated MID is envisaged to serve each country for an extended period if ship station identities are assigned in accordance with certain guidelines;
- e) that no country, in any case, can justify more MIDs than the total number of its ship stations shown in the ITU List of Ship Stations (List V) divided by 1000;

resolves to urge administrations

1. to follow the guidelines for the assignment of ship station identities annexed to this Resolution;
2. to make optimum use of the possibilities of forming identities from the single MID initially allocated to them;
3. to take particular care in assigning ship station identities with six significant digits (three-trailing-zero identities) which should only be assigned to ship stations which can be reasonably expected to require such an identity for automatic access on a worldwide basis from public switched networks;
4. to seriously examine the possibility of assigning one-trailing-zero or two-trailing-zero identities to such vessels when they require automatic access only on a national or regional level, as defined in the relevant CCITT Recommendation¹;
5. to assign ship station identities without trailing zeros to all other vessels requiring a numerical identification;

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1. to allocate additional MIDs within the limits specified in *believing e)*, provided he is satisfied that the possibilities offered by the MIDs allocated to an administration will soon be exhausted in spite of judicious ship station identity assignment as outlined in *resolves to urge administrations* above and conforming with the guidelines annexed to this Resolution;

¹ CCITT Recommendation E.210/F.120.

2. to submit a report on the utilization of Maritime Mobile Service Identities and on the status of the Table of Maritime Identification Digits to the next competent administrative radio conference.

Annex: 1

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION No. 320 (Mob-83)

Guidelines for Assignment of Ship Station Identities

Introduction

The maritime mobile identification plan is based on a set of compromises intended to satisfy most of the major requirements. Its first stage requires that administrations conserve numerical capacity to limit the demand for Maritime Identification Digits (MIDs) and extend the life of the plan as long as needed. The following guidelines are indicated to assist administrations and conserve capacity. See also the relevant CCIR and CCITT Recommendations¹;

Identity format

1. A ship station identity with one or more trailing zeros should be assigned only when a vessel may reasonably be expected to require it for automatic shore network-to-ship communication. Such communication may be via MF, HF, VHF, or UHF terrestrial radiocommunication or maritime satellite, but it should involve the need to receive communications from a land based network without coast station operator assistance.

2. Other vessels that require numerical identification may be assigned 9-digit ship identities without any trailing zeros.

National schemes

3. When it is intended that a vessel receive automatically communications in the shore-to-ship direction only from coast stations belonging to the country in which it is registered, a ship station identity with only one trailing zero should be used. It is assumed that these identities will be used in the context described in CCITT Recommendation E.210/F.120 which provides that in such cases the

¹ CCIR Recommendation 585.
CCITT Recommendation E.210/F.120.

MID may be replaced in the ship station number by the prefix "9", thereby enabling the use of five digits within a given country.

4. When ship station identities with only one trailing zero are assigned by an administration it should in the X_8 position avoid assigning at least two digits, e.g. 2 or 3, so that ship station identities containing these digits in position X_8 are available for potential use in stage 2 of the plan.

Regional schemes

5. Ship station identities with two trailing zeros should be assigned to ships whose need for automatic shore-to-ship communications is confined to those through coast stations in a limited number of countries each of which agrees to convert a given "8Y" dialling prefix to the same primary (first assigned) MID when calling in the shore-to-ship direction. If several administrations whose terrestrial networks can handle "8Y" ship station number prefixes agree, for example, to convert the "8Y" prefix "83" to the MID "214", then the country whose MID is "214" can assign ship station identities with two trailing zeros (starting with 214) to ship stations which need to be called automatically only through the coast stations of the countries having decided to effect the above-mentioned "8Y" to "MID" conversion.

6. It is important to note that network subscribers in all these countries will use the same $83 X_4 X_5 X_6 X_7$ ship station number to address a given vessel. Combinations of countries may be developed to embrace communities of interest as automatic network calling from shore to ship develops.

7. When ship station identities with two trailing zeros are assigned by an administration it should in the X_7 position avoid assigning at least two digits, e.g. 2 or 3, so that ship station identities containing these digits in the position X_7 are available for potential use in stage 2 of the plan.

World-wide scheme

8. If national or regional coding cannot be applied, the vessel must be assigned an identity with three trailing zeros assuming the need to receive automatic shore network-to-ship communications is present.

9. Any vessel fitted with a ship earth station or anticipated to be so equipped in the foreseeable future should be provided with an identity using three trailing zeros. A vessel equipped for communications in the HF bands and having a need in the foreseeable future for receiving automatic communications from land network (unable to carry more than 6 digits) may also be considered a candidate for a ship identity with three trailing zeros. Administrations must, however, use discretion in

this matter in order to preserve the capacity of the ship identity plan since HF capability does not, of itself, require such an identity.

General

10. A single MID has been allocated to each country. A second MID should not be requested unless the first allocated MID is more than 80% exhausted in the basic category of three trailing zeros and the rate of assignments is such that 90% exhaustion is foreseen. The same criteria should be applied to subsequent requests for MIDs.

11. These guidelines do not require an administration to assign numerical identities until it determines that the need exists for such identities. They do not address the assignment of ship station identities without trailing zeros as it is assumed that there is enough capacity inherent in the system to provide for the assignment of such identities to all ship stations which an administration may wish to identify in this manner.

Uitgegeven de zestiende januari 1984.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,

H. VAN DEN BROEK