



This electronic version (PDF) was scanned by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Library & Archives Service from an original paper document in the ITU Library & Archives collections.

La présente version électronique (PDF) a été numérisée par le Service de la bibliothèque et des archives de l'Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT) à partir d'un document papier original des collections de ce service.

Esta versión electrónica (PDF) ha sido escaneada por el Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT) a partir de un documento impreso original de las colecciones del Servicio de Biblioteca y Archivos de la UIT.

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

此电子版（PDF版本）由国际电信联盟（ITU）图书馆和档案室利用存于该处的纸质文件扫描提供。

Настоящий электронный вариант (PDF) был подготовлен в библиотечно-архивной службе Международного союза электросвязи путем сканирования исходного документа в бумажной форме из библиотечно-архивной службы МСЭ.



BALTIC AND NORTH SEA RADIOTELEPHONE CONFERENCE

GÖTEBORG 1955

FINAL ACTS

PUBLISHED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA



BALTIC AND NORTH SEA
RADIOTELEPHONE CONFERENCE

GÖTEBORG 1955

AGREEMENT



Published by the General Secretariat
of the
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
GENEVA



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preamble	5

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

<i>Article 1.</i> — Scope of the Agreement	7
<i>Article 2.</i> — Entry into Force of the Agreement	7
<i>Article 3.</i> — Termination of Participation in the Agreement	7
<i>Article 4.</i> — Revision of the Agreement	8

CHAPTER II

Resolutions

<i>Resolution No. 1</i>	9
<i>Resolution No. 2.</i> — Economic Organization of the Radiotelephone Security System	9
<i>Resolution No. 3.</i> — Use of Frequencies for Call and Reply	10
<i>Resolution No. 4.</i> — Watchkeeping by Ships on the Distress and Calling Frequency 2182 kc/s	12
<i>Resolution No. 5.</i> — Watchkeeping by Coast Stations on the Distress and Calling Frequency 2182 kc/s	13
<i>Resolution No. 6.</i> — Introduction of the Radiotelephone Alarm Signal	14
<i>Resolution No. 7.</i> — Documents with which Ship Stations must be Provided	16
<i>Resolution No. 8.</i> — Limitation of the Power of Coast Radiotelephone Stations in the Area of the Baltic and North Sea	17
<i>Resolution No. 9.</i> — Future Rules for the Improvement of the Radiotelephone Distress Procedure	18

CHAPTER III

Recommendations

	Page
<i>Recommendation No. 1.</i> — Reduction of Signalling on the Distress and Calling Frequency 2182 kc/s	19
<i>Recommendation No. 2.</i> — Provision of Common Intership Frequencies on a World-Wide Basis in the Band 2000-2850 kc/s	20
<i>Recommendation No. 3.</i> — Provision of Common Ship-to-Shore Frequencies on a World-Wide Basis in the Band 2000-2850 kc/s	21
<i>Recommendation No. 4.</i> — Provision of a Common Ship-to-Shore Frequency for use during Distress	22
<i>Recommendation No. 5.</i> — Language Difficulties in Radiotelephony	23
<i>Recommendation No. 6.</i> — Possible Transfer of Traffic to the V.H.F. Band	23
<i>Recommendation No. 7.</i> — Interference between Adjacent Ship-to-Shore Channels	24
<i>Recommendation No. 8.</i> — Irregular Working by Ships fitted with Radiotelephone Installations in the Bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s	24
<i>Recommendation No. 9.</i> — Comprehensive Rules for the Conduct of the Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service	25
<i>Recommendation No. 10.</i> — Implementation of the Supplementary Radio Regulations	26

CHAPTER IV

Supplementary Radio Regulations

Supplementary Radio Regulations	28
Final Formula	36

**BALTIC AND NORTH SEA
RADIOTELEPHONE AGREEMENT**

concluded

between the Administrations of the following countries:

Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Netherlands, People's Republic of Poland, Federal German Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Preamble

The undersigned delegates of the Administrations of the above-named countries, assembled at Göteborg, have by mutual consent adopted the following provisions concerning the maritime mobile radiotelephone service within the area of the Baltic and North Sea in the frequency bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s allocated for use by the maritime mobile service.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PAGE LAISSEE EN BLANC INTENTIONNELLEMENT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

Scope of the Agreement

The Resolutions and the Supplementary Radio Regulations (which are drawn up to facilitate the implementation by Administrations of those Resolutions) in this Agreement relate to special arrangements for the area of the Baltic and North Sea and do not conflict with the terms of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952.

ARTICLE 2

Entry into Force of the Agreement

1. The Agreement shall enter into force on 1 April 1956.
2. a) The provisions of the Resolutions shall be implemented as soon as possible after the aforementioned date.

b) However, the provisions of Resolutions No. 6, para. 5 and No. 3 shall in any case be implemented not later than the dates indicated below:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Resolution No. 6, para. 5 | — 1 October 1956 ; |
| Resolution No. 3 | — 1 October 1957. |

ARTICLE 3

Termination of Participation in the Agreement

Any Administration which has signed this Agreement shall have the right at any time to terminate its participation therein by a communication

sent to the Royal Board of Swedish Telecommunications, which will then inform the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, who shall transmit such information to all Members of the Union. Such termination of participation shall take effect after a period of six months from the date of receipt of the notification by the Swedish Administration.

ARTICLE 4

Revision of the Agreement

1. The Agreement shall be revised only by a conference of the Administrations of the Members of the International Telecommunication Union which have signed it. Such a conference shall be convened at the request, addressed to the Royal Board of Swedish Telecommunications, of at least four of the signatory Administrations.

2. In the absence of such revision the Agreement shall operate until such time as Regulations replacing the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City, 1947, are brought into force.

CHAPTER II
RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 1

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

a) that the Resolutions of the Conference and the Regulations established by the Conference fall within the scope of both the International Telecommunication Convention and the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea;

b) that in some countries different authorities are responsible for the implementation of those Resolutions and Regulations;

c) that the implementation of some of those Regulations will involve financial undertakings for vessels under the jurisdiction of the governments concerned;

resolves

that the Administrations represented at the Conference should invite their respective governments, or appropriate authorities, to take the necessary steps in order to implement the following Resolutions.

Resolution No. 2

*Economic Organization of the Radiotelephone
Security System*

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

a) that the reliability and efficacy of a radiotelephone security system for sea rescue purposes will increase with the number of ships participating in the system;

b) that many ships fitted with radiotelephone installations are small craft, such as trawlers, fishing boats and coasting vessels, which are not subject to the regulations in Chapter 4 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London, 1948;

c) that, as a rule, such ships have limited financial resources and therefore could hardly participate in a security system, if this involved them in considerable expense;

resolves

that the radiotelephone security system should be organized so as to keep the total expenses to be borne by the ship in respect of apparatus for transmission and reception of the alarm signal, within moderate limits in comparison with the costs for the radiotelephone installation.

Resolution No. 3

Use of Frequencies for Call and Reply

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that since the Radio Regulations were agreed the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London, 1948, has required ships between 500 and 1600 tons gross tonnage to be compulsorily fitted either with radiotelephony or radiotelegraphy;

(b) that the number of ships fitted with radiotelephone installations is increasing;

(c) that the number of calls on the international distress and calling frequency 2182 kc/s is increasing;

(d) that the increase in calls on this frequency is already tending to make difficult the reception of distress calls in some areas;

(e) that some countries already call and work on their national working frequencies in accordance with Recommendation No. 6 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951;

(f) that it is desirable to have a flexible arrangement to permit countries to arrange their public correspondence service to suit best their own national requirements;

(g) that it is essential that the distress frequency 2182 kc/s should not become a ' dead ' frequency;

(h) that there is an urgent need to strengthen the watch by ships on 2182 kc/s;

(i) that all distress calls by coast and ship stations must be sent on 2182 kc/s in accordance with Nos. 815 and 869 of the Radio Regulations;

resolves

1. that, as a general rule, all calls by ships using radiotelephony to coast stations of another nationality should be made on 2182 kc/s and coast stations should answer on this frequency;

2. that, as a general rule, coast stations should call ships of nationalities other than their own on 2182 kc/s and these ships should answer on this frequency;

3. that ships should use working frequencies to call and reply to coast stations and ships of their own nationality but that, whenever and wherever traffic density is low, ships may use the frequency 2182 kc/s;

4. that coast stations shall call and reply to ships of their own nationality

either on working frequencies or to such individual ships on 2182 kc/s, according to the requirements of the country concerned;

5. that ships frequently exchanging correspondence with a coast station of a nationality other than their own may use the same traffic procedure as ships of the nationality of the coast station where mutually agreed by individual Administrations.

Resolution No. 4

Watchkeeping by Ships on the Distress and Calling Frequency 2182 kc/s

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that the circumstances of watchkeeping by ships, in which the main radio equipment is radiotelephone and in which the radiotelephone operators normally have other duties to perform, are not conducive to regular periods of watch;

(b) that the watch on the distress and calling frequency 2182 kc/s as prescribed for Region 1 in No. 826 of the Radio Regulations, is not regularly kept by many vessels which would have to rely on this frequency for distress purposes;

(c) that the watch would be made considerably more regular if it could be kept in the place wherefrom the vessel is usually navigated;

(d) that further advantage would result from keeping such watch continuously, subject to navigational requirements;

(e) Resolution No. 2 relating to the economic organization of the radiotelephone security system;

(f) that the radiotelephone alarm signal as specified in C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 125 is acoustically chosen to facilitate aural reception;

(g) that the transformation of this alarm signal into a bell signal by an automatic receiving equipment may be regarded as a complicating and cost-increasing factor;

resolves

1. that in the case of ships which have a radiotelephone installation and which do not normally keep watch on 500 kc/s for distress purposes, Administrations shall encourage a continuous watch by any appropriate means on the distress frequency 2182 kc/s in the place wherefrom the ship is usually navigated, whenever the receiving equipment is not necessarily in use on another frequency or whenever a second receiver is available for that purpose, and when the requirements of navigation permit;

2. that in cases where the provisions of para. 1 are unlikely to prove effective, Administrations should, as far as practicable, make individual or mutual arrangements for maintaining safety contact with the vessels concerned;

3. that in the case of ships which normally keep watch on 500 kc/s for distress purposes and which also have a radiotelephone installation, Administrations should consider the need for watch to be kept on the frequency 2182 kc/s in particular areas.

Resolution No. 5

*Watchkeeping by Coast Stations on the Distress
and Calling Frequency 2182 kc/s*

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) the need to strengthen the radiotelephone security system on the distress and calling frequency 2182 kc/s and the importance of continuous watch by ships on that frequency;

(b) that watch on auto-alarm receivers or receivers with 2-tone filters will not receive the spoken word MAYDAY;

(c) that in view of the type of ship fitted with radiotelephone installations, the possibility of human or technical failure to transmit the alarm signal when a ship is in distress should not be overlooked;

(d) that ships are to be permitted to call coast stations of other nationalities and, under certain conditions, coast stations of their own nationality, on 2182 kc/s;

(e) that No. 819 of the Radio Regulations does not insist that coast stations should maintain listening watch at all times on the frequency 2182 kc/s;

(f) that the importance of 2182 kc/s as a distress frequency is tending to equivalence with that of 500 kc/s;

(g) Nos. 737 to 739 of the Radio Regulations which define the permanent watch on 500 kc/s to be kept at the coast stations during their hours of service;

resolves

that all coast stations in the area of the Baltic and North Sea which are open to public correspondence in the band 1605-2850 kc/s and which form an essential part of the coverage of the area for distress purposes, shall keep permanent watch by operator or loudspeaker on 2182 kc/s during their hours of service, in addition to any watch which may be kept on an auto-alarm receiver.

Resolution No. 6

Introduction of the Radiotelephone Alarm Signal

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that in sea areas of heavy traffic there is a danger of a weak distress call not being identified in the presence of other signals;

(b) that the use of a radiotelephone alarm signal which would be easily recognized in the presence of other signals would be most valuable;

(c) that in its Recommendation No. 125 the C.C.I.R. has specified a radiotelephone alarm signal;

(d) that in its Recommendation No. 124 the C.C.I.R. has recommended all Administrations to adopt and bring into use at an early date this radiotelephone alarm signal;

resolves

1. that as soon as possible, distress calls transmitted by radiotelephony should, as a general rule, be preceded by the radiotelephone alarm signal specified in C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 125;

2. that the apparatus for transmitting the radiotelephone alarm signal should conform fully with the technical specification in Item 1 of C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 125;

3. that it is most desirable that all ships which have a radiotelephone installation and which do not normally keep watch on 500 kc/s for distress purposes should, as soon as practicable, be fitted with a device for transmitting the radiotelephone alarm signal;

4. that in the case of ships which normally keep watch on 500 kc/s for distress purposes and which also have a radiotelephone installation, Administrations should consider the need for fitting the ships with a device for transmitting the radiotelephone alarm signal;

5. that coast stations should use the radiotelephone alarm signal either to announce that a distress call or message is about to follow or to announce the transmission of an urgent cyclone warning; in the latter case it may be used only by the coast stations duly authorized by their Administration.

Resolution No. 7

Documents with which Ship Stations must be Provided

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that Appendix 8 to the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, 1947, sets out the documents that must be carried by each class of ship;

(b) that since these Regulations were agreed an additional class of ship has been created by the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London, 1948, namely, ships between 500 and 1600 tons gross tonnage fitted only with radiotelephony;

(c) that many ships in this new class will make regular deep sea voyages, involving communications with the coast stations of various countries;

(d) that for conducting such communications it is necessary for these ships to have available general information about the watchkeeping, frequencies and charges of the coast stations of the various countries;

resolves

that, pending consideration at the next Administrative Radio Conference, compulsorily equipped ships between 500 and 1600 tons gross tonnage, engaged on international voyages and fitted only with radiotelephony,

(i) must carry the following documents:—

1st licence provided for by Article 22 of the Radio Regulations;

2nd certificates of the operator or operators;

3rd the log (diary of the radio service) in which the following are recorded as they occur, together with the time of their occurrence:—

- (a) a summary of all communications relating to distress, urgency and safety traffic;
- (b) a summary of communications exchanged between the ship station and land or mobile stations;
- (c) a reference to important service incidents;
- (d) if the ship's rules permit, the position of the ship at least once a day;

(ii) must have available for their information:—

- (a) a list of coast stations with which communications are likely to be conducted, showing watchkeeping hours, frequencies and charges;
- (b) Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations in so far as they are applicable to the radiotelephone service.

Resolution No. 8

Limitation of the Power of Coast Radiotelephone Stations in the Area of the Baltic and North Sea

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) Recommendation No. 4 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951;

(b) that adequate protection for the maritime mobile radiotelephone service is necessary;

(c) that, since, in accordance with No. 825 of the Radio Regulations, the power of ship stations is limited in Region 1, there is no purpose in using high power for coast radiotelephone stations;

resolves

that, in the band 1605-2850 kc/s, the mean power of coast radiotelephone stations in the area of the Baltic and North Sea shall be limited to 2 kW.

Resolution No. 9

Future Rules for the Improvement of the Radiotelephone Distress Procedure

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that since 1919 the lower tonnage limit of cargo ships compulsorily fitted with radiotelegraph installations has been 1600 tons gross tonnage; cargo ships below that tonnage have, as a rule, been equipped with radiotelephone installations;

(b) that this applies generally to ships, even the smallest ones, fitted with radio installations;

(c) that the number of ships fitted with radiotelephone installations all over the world amounted, in May 1948, according to the List of Coast and Ship Stations, to 22,510 in the bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s, as compared with 15,336 ships fitted with radiotelegraphy, and has probably increased considerably since that date;

(d) that the value of human lives exposed to danger is independent of the size of the ship in distress;

(e) that the ability of a ship to render assistance in sea emergencies derives essentially from characteristics other than its size;

resolves

that any rules proposed in the future with a view to improving the radiotelephone distress procedure should be so drafted as to be capable of application by any ship fitted with a radiotelephone installation.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

*Reduction of Signalling on
the Distress and Calling Frequency 2182 kc/s*

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) the necessity to reduce the amount of signalling on the international distress and calling frequency 2182 kc/s;

(b) that sometimes, because the operator at a coast station is busy setting up a call from a ship on a working frequency, the initial call of another ship to the coast station cannot be answered at once, with the result that the ship's operator may make further calls on 2182 kc/s until he obtains a reply;

(c) that if the coast station were able to answer the initial call from the ship, even though the coast station operator was otherwise engaged, the subsequent calls from the ship to the coast station on 2182 kc/s might be avoided;

(d) that provision of facilities for this purpose would contribute to a reduction of calling on 2182 kc/s;

recommends

that coast stations should take steps to ensure a quick reply to a ship which is calling the coast station on 2182 kc/s when the radio operator at the coast station is busy on another call or setting up a call on a working channel.

Recommendation No. 2

*Provision of Common Intership Frequencies on a
World-Wide Basis in the Band 2000-2850 kc/s*

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) Resolution No. 5 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951;

(b) the great increase in the number of ships using radiotelephony in the 2000-2850 kc/s band;

(c) that an increasing number of these ships will make voyages outside the limits of Region 1;

(d) that these ships will require intership communication when outside the limits of Region 1;

(e) that their existing intership frequencies are protected for use only for areas within Region 1, and that the use of these frequencies in other areas could cause harmful interference to other planned assignments on the same or adjacent frequencies;

(f) that ships of Regions 2 and 3 may require similar facilities when sailing in the sea areas of Region 1;

(g) that the intership working frequency 2638 kc/s is already allocated for the common use of ships of Regions 2 and 3 in their own Regions;

recommends

that the provision of at least one intership working frequency common to Regions 1, 2 and 3 should be proposed to the next Administrative Radio Conference.

Recommendation No. 3

*Provision of Common Ship-to-Shore Frequencies on a
World-Wide Basis in the Band 2000-2850 kc/s*

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) Resolution No. 5 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951;

(b) the great increase in the number of ships using radiotelephony in the 2000-2850 kc/s band;

(c) that a number of these ships is already making voyages outside the limits of their own Region, and that the number of such ships will progressively increase;

(d) that these ships require facilities for the conduct of communications with coast stations outside their own Region;

(e) that the ship-to-shore frequencies at present in use by the ships of Region 1 are protected for use only for areas within that Region, and that the use of these frequencies in other Regions could cause harmful interference to planned assignments on the same or adjacent frequencies in those other Regions;

(f) that similar conditions and considerations apply to the ships of Regions 2 and 3 when voyaging outside the limits of their own Regions;

(g) that the absence of a common ship-to-shore working frequency necessitates such ships, with the prior consent of the Administrations concerned, fitting additional ship-to-shore working frequency crystals appropriate to the coast stations in other Regions with which they require to communicate;

recommends

that the provision of at least one ship-to-shore working frequency for common use in Regions 1, 2 and 3 should be proposed to the next Administrative Radio Conference.

Recommendation No. 4

*Provision of a Common Ship-to-Shore Frequency
for use during Distress*

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that since the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, 1947, were agreed, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, London, 1948, has required ships between 500 and 1600 tons gross tonnage to be compulsorily fitted either with radiotelephony or radiotelegraphy;

(b) that the number of ships fitted with radiotelephone installations is increasing;

(c) that in view of the type of ships fitted with radiotelephony it is necessary to keep the operating procedure as simple as possible;

(d) that the number of frequencies on which both ship and coast stations are required to keep watch should be kept to a minimum;

(e) that there is a need for facilities to enable urgent public traffic to be handled when 2182 kc/s is in use for distress traffic;

recommends

1. that the provision of at least one common international ship-to-shore working frequency which could also be used by ships and coast stations when 2182 kc/s is in use for distress traffic should be proposed to the next Administrative Radio Conference;

2. that Administrations should consider how, in the meantime, they can best provide, during distress working, for the continuance of the public service to and from ships of their own and other nationalities.

Recommendation No. 5

Language Difficulties in Radiotelephony

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that language difficulties might arise in the handling by radiotelephony of distress messages;

(b) that to overcome these difficulties it might be possible to use appropriate code words extracted from the International Code of Signals;

(c) that language difficulties might also occur in the handling by radiotelephony of normal traffic;

recommends

that Administrations should study the standardization of code words and phrases for use in the general radiotelephone procedure and make appropriate proposals to the next Administrative Radio Conference.

Recommendation No. 6

Possible Transfer of Traffic to the V.H.F. Band

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) Recommendation No. 3 of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951, concerning measures for reducing congestion in the frequency bands between 1605 and 3900 kc/s in Region 1;

(b) that it is necessary for Administrations to take measures to reduce requirements for frequencies in those bands;

(c) that frequencies in the V.H.F. band may be used wherever the technical operating conditions permit;

(d) that the use of such frequencies could improve the safety of life at sea by decreasing the loading on the distress frequency 2182 kc/s;

recommends

that Administrations should take the necessary steps to transfer whenever practicable a part of the maritime mobile traffic handled on frequencies in the bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s to frequencies in the V.H.F. band.

Recommendation No. 7

Interference between Adjacent Ship-to-Shore Channels

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that a coast station sometimes experiences interference on its ship-to-shore channels from ships working to other coast stations on adjacent channels;

(b) that if the ship station working on the adjacent ship-to-shore channel is in the immediate vicinity of the coast station harmful interference would be caused;

recommends

that Administrations should cooperate with one another to reduce such interference.

Recommendation No. 8

Irregular Working by Ships fitted with Radiotelephone Installations in the Bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s.

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that unnecessary transmissions are forbidden by No. 372 of the Radio Regulations;

(b) that there is a large number of persons holding restricted telephone operating certificates;

(c) that there is, on the part of some ship's operators so qualified, a lack of radio discipline and an absence of courteous consideration for other users of the frequency spectrum;

(d) that this lack of radio discipline creates serious difficulties, not only on the intership frequencies, but in the ship-to-shore radiotelephone service;

(e) that unless concerted efforts are made to reduce and, if possible, suppress the improper use of frequencies, it may become a serious handicap to the conduct of the radiotelephone service;

recommends

1. that Administrations should make every endeavour to enforce compliance with the Radio Regulations and do everything in their power to instil a greater sense of responsibility in the radiotelephone operators on their ships;

2. that Administrations should do their utmost to establish the identity of ships making use of unauthorized frequencies and should report the facts to the Administration of the country in which the ship is registered.

Recommendation No. 9

*Comprehensive Rules for the Conduct of the Maritime
Mobile Radiotelephone Service*

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) that the existing Radio Regulations do not contain a complete procedure for the conduct of the maritime mobile radiotelephone service, but state that as far as is reasonable and practicable the provisions concerning the radiotelegraph service are applicable;

(b) that a complete and comprehensive set of regulations is necessary for the conduct of the maritime mobile radiotelephone service;

recommends

that Administrations should consider proposing to the next Administrative Radio Conference that a self-contained comprehensive set of rules for the conduct of the maritime mobile radiotelephone service in the bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s should be included in the Radio Regulations.

Recommendation No. 10

Implementation of the Supplementary Radio Regulations

The Baltic and North Sea Radiotelephone Conference,

considering

(a) the decisions of the Conference on the use of the international distress and calling frequency 2182 kc/s;

(b) that Resolutions and Recommendations have been adopted to improve the radiotelephone service in the bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s and the distress service on 2182 kc/s;

(c) the need for Supplementary Radio Regulations for use in the area of the Baltic and North Sea;

recommends

1. that the Supplementary Radio Regulations contained in this Agreement be implemented as soon as possible by the signatory Administrations;
2. that Administrations should make proposals to the next Administrative Radio Conference in the light of their experience in the application of these Supplementary Radio Regulations.

CHAPTER IV

SUPPLEMENTARY RADIO REGULATIONS

for

the Conduct of the Maritime Mobile
Radiotelephone Service in the
Frequency Bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s

(The numbers in parenthesis after each heading refer to the Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947.)

Ship Stations (581-597)

1. All radiotelephone ship stations working in the authorized bands between 1605 and 3800 kc/s must be able to use the frequency 2182 kc/s.
2. Stations in ships equipped with radiotelephone apparatus must be able to receive, in addition to 2182 kc/s, all the frequencies necessary for their service.

Calls, Reply to Calls and Signals Preparatory to Traffic (615-651)

Method of calling. (616-618)

3. The call is made as follows :—
— call sign of the station called, not more than three times ;

- the words “ this is ” ;
- call sign of the calling station, not more than three times.

When contact is established the call signs may be transmitted once only.

Frequency to be used for Calling and for Preparatory Signals (619-621)

4. A radiotelephone ship station calling a coast station of its own nationality should use a working frequency for the call, but whenever and wherever traffic density is low it may use the frequency 2182 kc/s.
5. A radiotelephone ship station calling a coast station of another country should, as a general rule, use the frequency 2182 kc/s. However, where mutually agreed by individual administrations, the ship may use a working frequency on which watch is kept by that coast station.
6. A radiotelephone ship station calling another ship station should, as a general rule, use an intership working frequency for the call, but whenever and wherever traffic density is low it may use the frequency 2182 kc/s.
7. Coast stations should call radiotelephone ship stations of their own nationality either on a working frequency, or individual ships on the frequency 2182 kc/s, according to the requirements of the country concerned.
8. As a general rule, coast stations should call radiotelephone ship stations of another country on the frequency 2182 kc/s.

Indication of the Frequency to be used for Radiotelephone Traffic (622-626)

9. If contact is established on the frequency 2182 kc/s, coast and ship stations should transfer to one of their normal working frequencies for the exchange of traffic.
10. Radiotelephone ship stations should, after calling a coast station or another ship station, indicate the frequency on which a reply is required if this frequency is not the normal one associated with the frequency used for the call.

Indication of Traffic to be transmitted (627-629)

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

Form of Reply to Calls (630)

12. The reply to calls is made as follows :—
 - call sign of the calling station, not more than three times ;
 - the words “ this is ” ;
 - call sign of the station called, not more than three times.

Frequency for Reply (631-635)

13. When a radiotelephone ship station is called on 2182 kc/s it should reply on the same frequency unless another frequency is indicated by the calling station.

14. When a radiotelephone ship station is called on a working frequency by a coast station of the same nationality, it should reply on the ship-to-shore working frequency normally associated with the frequency used by the coast station for the call.
15. Coast stations should reply to calls made by radiotelephone ships of their own nationality either on a working frequency or on 2182 kc/s according to the requirements of the country concerned.
16. Radiotelephone ships which frequently exchange traffic with a coast station of another country may use the same procedure for reply as ships of the nationality of the coast station, where this has been mutually agreed by individual Administrations.

Difficulties in Reception (649-651)

17. If the radiotelephone station called is prevented from receiving traffic it replies to the call as outlined in No. 12, followed by "wait minutes" (indicate probable duration of waiting time in minutes). If the probable duration exceeds 10 minutes (5 minutes in the case of aircraft stations communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service), the reason for the delay must be given. Alternatively, the station called may indicate by any appropriate means that it is not ready to receive traffic immediately.
18. When a radiotelephone station receives a call without being certain that such a call is intended for it, it must not reply until the call has been repeated and understood. When, on the other hand, a station receives a call which is intended for it, but is uncertain of the call

sign of the calling station, it must reply immediately asking for repetition of the call sign of the calling station.

Tests (679-680)

19. When it is necessary for a radiotelephone station in the mobile service to make test signals, either for the adjustment of a transmitter before making a call or for the adjustment of a receiver, these signals must not continue for more than 10 seconds and must contain the indication “ (call sign of station) testing ” spoken slowly and distinctly.
20. Any signals sent for testing on the frequency 2182 kc/s should be kept to a minimum.

Calls (681-703)

21. Coast stations transmit their traffic lists on their normal working frequency.
22. They may, however, announce this transmission by the following brief preamble sent on the frequency 2182 kc/s :—
 - “ Hullo all stations ”, not more than three times ;
 - the words “ this is ” ;
 - “ Radio ”, not more than three times ;
 - “ Listen for my traffic list on kc/s ”.

In no case may this preamble be repeated.

23. When a radiotelephone station called does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, the calling must cease and must not be renewed until after an interval of fifteen minutes. Ship stations shall not radiate their carrier wave in the interval between calls.

Watch (819-820)

24. All coast radiotelephone stations which are open to public correspondence in the bands 1605-2850 kc/s and which form an essential part of the coverage of the area for distress purposes, shall, during their hours of service, remain on watch on the frequency 2182 kc/s.
25. Coast radiotelephone stations may maintain this watch on the frequency 2182 kc/s either by means of an operator, or by a loudspeaker, and this watch shall be in addition to any watch which may be kept on an auto-alarm receiver.

Distress Call (875-881)

26. The distress call when sent by radiotelephony on 2182 kc/s is, as a general rule, preceded by the alarm signal as described in No. 34.

Distress Message (882-897)

27. After the transmission by radiotelephony of its distress message the mobile station may be requested to transmit suitable signals followed by its call sign, to permit direction-finding stations to determine its position. This request may be repeated at frequent intervals in case of necessity.
28. The distress message must be repeated at intervals, especially during the periods of silence prescribed in No. 826 of the Radio Regulations, until an answer is received.

Distress Traffic (898-912)

29. The station in distress may impose silence either on all stations of the mobile service in the area or on any

station which interferes with the distress traffic. It addresses these instructions “to all stations” or to one station only, according to circumstances. In either case, it uses the words, “stop transmitting” followed by the distress signal MAYDAY.

30. The message indicating that the distress traffic has ceased takes the following form when sent by radiotelephony :—

- distress signal, MAYDAY;
- call “to all stations” (three times);
- the words “this is”;
- call sign of the station sending the message (once);
- time of handing in of the message;
- call sign of the mobile station which was in distress;
- the words “The distress traffic is ended”.

Acknowledgement of Receipt of a Distress Message
(913-915)

31. The acknowledgement of receipt of a distress message sent by radiotelephony is given in the following form :—

- call sign of the mobile station in distress (three times);
- the words “this is”;
- call sign of the station acknowledging receipt (three times);
- the word “received”;
- distress signal.

Repetition of a Distress Call or a Distress Message
(916-919)

32. In radiotelephony, the repetition of the distress call or distress message is generally preceded by the transmission of the alarm signal as described in No. 34.

33. A station which repeats a distress call or distress message by radiotelephony, follows it by the words “ this is ” and its call sign transmitted three times.

Alarm Signal (920-931)

34. The radiotelephone alarm signal as specified in Recommendation No. 125 of the C.C.I.R. shall consist of two substantially sinusoidal audio frequency tones transmitted alternately. One tone has a frequency of 2200 cycles per second and the other a frequency of 1300 cycles per second, the duration of each tone being 250 milliseconds.
35. The radiotelephone alarm signal, when generated by automatic means, shall be sent continuously for a period of at least thirty seconds but not exceeding one minute; when generated by other means, the signal shall be sent as continuously as practicable over a period of approximately one minute.
36. The radiotelephone alarm signal should be used by coast stations to announce that a distress call or message is about to follow or to announce the transmission of an urgent cyclone warning; in the latter case it may be used only by the coast stations duly authorized by their Administration.
37. The automatic devices intended for the reception of the radiotelephone alarm signal shall fulfil the following conditions :—
38. a) The automatic receiving equipment shall respond to the alarm signal through intermittent interference caused by atmospheric and powerful signals other than the alarm signal, preferably without any manual adjustment being required during any period of watch maintained by the equipment.

39. *b)* The equipment shall not be actuated by atmospheric or by strong signals other than the alarm signal.
40. The automatic alarm equipments, for both transmission and reception on the frequency 2182 kc/s, shall fulfil the following conditions :—
41. *a)* The equipment shall be effective beyond the range at which speech transmission is satisfactory.
42. *b)* The equipment should, as far as practicable, give warning of faults that would prevent the apparatus from performing its normal functions during watch hours.

Safety Signal (943-949)

43. With the exception of messages transmitted at fixed times, the safety signal SÉCURITÉ, when it is used in the maritime mobile radiotelephone service, must be transmitted towards the end of the first available period of silence (see No. 826 of the Radio Regulations); the message is transmitted immediately after the period of silence.

In witness whereof, the undersigned delegates of the Administrations of the countries mentioned above have, in the names of their respective Administrations, signed the present Agreement in each of the English and French languages in a single copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Royal Board of Swedish Telecommunications, and one certified copy of which shall be forwarded to each signatory Administration and to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union.

Done at Göteborg, 21 September, 1955.

Pour la Belgique:

Standerhorst
L. Landif
W. Landif

Pour le Danemark:

Berg Nielsen

Poul Olesen

Jens R. Jensen

M. Andersen

Christensen

Pour la Finlande:

Kalevi Ahti

Pour la France:

*Henry
H. G. Enright*

Pour l'Irlande:

H. G. Enright

Pour l'Islande:

Björn Jónsson

Pour la Norvège:

N. J. Söberg

Pour les Pays-Bas:

J. W. Muller
Scipio
Stentor
Colonna

Pour la République Fédérale d'Allemagne:

Heinrich
Heinrich

Pour la République Populaire
de Pologne:

Henry Atopnicki

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne
et de l'Irlande du Nord:

W. J. Sutcliffe
R. M. Billington
F. Pope

Pour la Suède:

Håkan Ståhl
Zinn Zingales
Thomas Örnqvist

Pour l'Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques:

V. Kuznetsov
M. G. Gerasimov
A. Hayat
B. Carag

PRINTED IN SWITZERLAND