# REGIONAL ARRANGEMENT

## CONCERNING

# MARITIME RADIOBEACONS IN THE EUROPEAN AREA

## OF REGION 1

PARIS - 1951



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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## OF REGION 1

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The delegates of the Administrations of the under mentioned countries having taken part in the Conference for the reorganization of maritime radiobeacons in the European Area convened in Paris in conformity with Article 4 of the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) and with Recommendation No. 9 of the Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1 (Geneva, 1949), have drawn up the present Arrangement :

Belgium, Overseas Territories of Portugal, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Turkey.

### Article 1

### PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ARRANGEMENT

The purpose of this Arrangement is to organize the operation of maritime radiobeacons transmitting on frequencies between 285 and 315 kc/s, which are or may be established in the European Area of Region 1 as defined in Article 5 (No. 107) of the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947).

This Arrangement is a regional arrangement within the meaning of Article 40 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947). In conformity with this Article, each provision of this Arrangement is subject to the provisions of the said Convention and of the Radio Regulations annexed thereto.

The following Annexes complete and form an integral part of this Arrangement :

Annexe 1 - Recommended minimum technical characteristics for radio direction-finders working on frequencies between 285 and 315 kc/s.

Annexe 2 - Recommended minimum technical characteristics for maritime radiobeacons.

Annexe 3 - List of frequencies and other characteristics of maritime radiobeacons.

### Article 2

### SIGNATURE AND ACCEPTANCE

1. Administrations may become parties to this Arrangement by :

(i) signature without reservation as to acceptance;

(ii) signature subject to acceptance followed by acceptance; or

(iii) acceptance.

2. Acceptance shall be effected by notification to the International Telecommunication Union, which shall inform the Administrations of all Governments that have already accepted the Arrangement of each acceptance received and of the date of its receipt.

3. Administrations which have become parties to this Arrangement are hereafter referred to as "Participating Administrations".

## Article 3

## FREQUENCIES (1)

The frequencies allocated to maritime radiobeacons are as follows :

| Frequency | Type of Emission |
|---|---|
| 287.3 kc/s | A2 (modulated waves) |
| 289.6 " | " |
| 291.9 " | " |
| 294.2 " | " |
| 296.5 " | " |
| 298.8 " | " |
| 301.1 " | " |
| 303.4 " | " |
| 305.7 " | " |
| 308.0 " | " |
| 310.3 " | " |
| 312.6 " | In principle A1 (continuous waves) |
| 313.5 " | " " " |
| 314.5 " (2) | A1 |

## Article 4

## NOMINAL RANGE

The nominal range of a maritime radiobeacon entered in the List in Annex 3 is the distance at which the RMS value of the field strength over water during the day is :

50 $\mu$ V/m (microvolts per metre) for maritime radiobeacons situated North of latitude 43°N.

75 $\mu$ V/m for maritime radiobeacons situated South of latitude 43°N.

## Article 5

## RADIATED POWER

The power radiated by each maritime radiobeacon shall be adjusted to the minimum required to produce, at the limit of range, the field strength prescribed in Article 4 above.

## Article 6

## NOTE FREQUENCIES

The note frequencies are chosen in principle from the following list :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 354 c/s | G | 670 c/s |
| B | 395 c/s | H | 752 c/s |
| C | 444 c/s | I | 846 c/s |
| D | 498 c/s | J | 950 c/s |
| E | 545 c/s | K | 1052 c/s |
| F | 600 c/s | | |

(1) In the sense of No. 57 of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City, 1947).

(2) Experimental frequency, see article 12.

Article 7

IDENTIFICATION SIGNAL

Each maritime radiobeacon is in principle distinguished by an identification signal of two letters.

Article 8

COMPOSITION AND LENGTH OF THE MARITIME RADIOBEACON SIGNAL

In principle, each maritime radiobeacon transmits a signal at a speed of 6 to 10 words per minute, composed as follows :

a) Maritime radiobeacons situated North of latitude 46°North (area of six-beacon grouping)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. the identification signal transmitted from three to six times for approximately .... | 22 seconds |
| 2. a long dash lasting for ..... | 25 seconds |
| 3. the identification signal transmitted once or twice for approximately ..... | 8 seconds |
| 4. a silent period of at least ..... | 5 seconds |
| Total | 60 seconds |

b) Maritime radiobeacons situated South of latitude 46°North (area of three-beacon grouping)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. the identification signal transmitted from three to six times for approximately .... | 22 seconds |
| 2. a long dash lasting for ..... | 25 seconds |
| 3. the identification signal transmitted from four to eight times for approximately.... | 30 seconds |
| 4. a long dash lasting for ..... | 25 seconds |
| 5. the identification signal transmitted once or twice for approximately ..... | 8 seconds |
| 6. a silent period of at least..... | 10 seconds |
| Total | 120 seconds |

Article 9

TRANSMISSION SCHEDULE

1. The length of a complete cycle of transmissions is taken as six minutes. A transmission schedule is designated by the number (s) of the minute (s) in which transmission occurs, in accordance with the following table, except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3.

| Length of signal | Number of radiobeacons in group | Schedule designation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 minute | 2 | 1,3,5 or 2,4,6 |
| | 3 | 1,4 or 2,5 or 3,6 |
| | 6 | 1 or 2 or 3 etc... |
| 2 minutes | 3 | 1,2 or 3,4 or 5,6 |

2. The transmission schedules of maritime radiobeacons grouped in twos and using a 2-minute length of signal are designated "a" or "b".

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Schedule "a" signifies | 1,2 and 5,6 | In the first, third, etc.... six-minute period of the hour. |
| | 3,4 | In the second, fourth, etc.... six-minute period of the hour. |
| Schedule "b" signifies | 3,4 | In the first, third, etc.... six-minute period of the hour. |
| | 1,2 and 5,6 | In the second, fourth, etc.... six-minute period of the hour. |

3. The transmission schedule of maritime radiobeacons transmitting continuously is designated "c".

4. Operation in "fog". In "fog", every maritime radiobeacon transmits ten consecutive cycles in the hour.

5. Operation in "clear weather". In "clear weather" a maritime radiobeacon may either :

(a) cease transmitting,

(b) transmit at least two consecutive cycles in the hour, or

(c) operate as in "fog",

in accordance with one of the schedules indicated in note 5 to Annex 3.

## Article 10

## ADDITIONS TO OR AMENDMENTS OF THE LIST IN ANNEX 3

1. Any participating administration wishing to put into service, in the area covered by this Arrangement, an additional maritime radiobeacon transmitting with a range of more than 10 miles in the band 285-315 kc/s shall first give three months' notice to the other participating administrations and shall take account of any comments which may be made by those administrations. Any additional maritime radiobeacon shall not cause harmful interference within the nominal range of any maritime radiobeacon provided for in this Arrangement.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to any alteration to the List in Annex 3.

## Article 11

## MARITIME RADIOBEACONS WITH A RANGE OF 10 MILES OR LESS

Participating administrations may put into service maritime radiobeacons transmitting with a range of 10 miles or less in the band 285-315 kc/s, in addition to those included in Annex 3, provided that harmful interference is not caused thereby within the nominal range of any radiobeacon provided for in the present Arrangement. Such maritime radiobeacons shall not be installed within 40 miles of a neighbouring country, without prior agreement between the administrations concerned.

## Article 12

## EXPERIMENTAL TRANSMISSIONS

1. The frequency of 314.5 kc/s is reserved for experimental transmissions on A1.

2. Transmissions on the experimental frequency shall not cause harmful interference within the nominal range of any maritime radiobeacon provided for in this Arrangement.

3. Any participating administration may carry out experimental transmissions using either A1 or A2 waves on any frequency in the band 285-315 kc/s, provided that harmful interference is not caused within the nominal range of any maritime radiobeacon provided for in this Arrangement.

## Article 13

## COMING INTO FORCE

1. The present Arrangement shall come into force on the first day of August one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, unless the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951) lays down a different year, in which case the date of Ist August shall still be retained.

The maritime radiobeacon modifications shall be made during the preceding month.

2. Maritime radiobeacons shall not commence to transmit with their new characteristics before the said first of August. If they transmit during the preceding month, they may only do so with their old characteristics.

The participing Administrations have taken note of the advice given to the Conference by the delegate of Spain that the CONSOL stations at Lugo and Seville will not operate on their present frequencies at the time when the present Arrangement comes into force. The List in Annex 3 has been drawn up on the basis that these stations, which are at present registered with the I. T. U. as aeronautical radiobeacons but are also used by mariners, will not transmit on frequencies within the maritime radiobeacon band and that, if they are assigned frequencies close to that band, the station at Lugo will transmit on or below 285 kc/s and the station at Seville on or above 315 kc/s. These frequencies are those proposed by the Spanish Administration.

The participating Administrations agree that the List in Annex 3 shall be notified to the Provisional Frequency Board for inclusion in the draft new international frequency List.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized Delegates of the participating Administrations have signed this Arrangement in each of the English, Spanish and French languages, in a single copy; in the event of a dispute the French text shall be authoritative; the original texts shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of France.

A certified copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Government of each of the member countries of the International Telecommunication Union having a sea coast within Region 1 and to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

Done at Paris, this third day of August 1951.

For Belgium :

DEBEULE

(subject to ratification)

For the Overseas Territories of Portugal :

Jose AIRES GOMES RAMOS

(subject to ratification)

For Danemark :

SINDING

(subject to ratification)

For Spain :

Carlos ALCON SANZ

(subject to ratification)

For France :

de ROUVILLE
R. ROSSIGNEUX
M. CHEF

For Italy :

Mario FORNARI

(subject to ratification)

For Monaco :

AILLIERES

(subject to ratification)

For Norway :

Per ASKIM
A. TORGET

(subject to ratification)

For the Netherlands :

KUYPER
M. H. W. MOORREES
VREEDE

For Portugal :

Jose AIRES GOMES RAMOS

(subject to ratification)

For French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia :

VIGNERON

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

C. P. SCOTT-MALDEN
C. St. G. GLASSON
W. SWANSON
J. WYLIE

We declare that our signatures given on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland include also the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man.

For Sweden :

Sven ÖBERG

(subject to ratification)

For Turkey :

ABDULLATIF HIZ'ER

(subject to ratification)

## ANNEX I

# RECOMMENDED MINIMUM TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR RADIO DIRECTION-FINDERS WORKING ON FREQUENCIES BETWEEN 285 AND 315 KC/S

### 1. FREQUENCY BANDS

Radio direction-finders should permit bearings to be taken on class A1 and A2 emissions in the maritime radiobeacon frequency band.

### 2. SELECTIVITY

For the reception of Class A2 signals, the overall RF and IF selectivity of the direction-finder should be :

- bandwidth between 2 and 2.5 kc/s for 6 db attenuation;
- bandwidth less than 8 kc/s for 30 db attenuation;
- bandwidth less than 16 kc/s for 60 db attenuation.

In order to improve the reception of Class A1 signals one of the following alternatives should be adopted :

a) a filter in the first intermediate frequency stage giving a frequency characteristic as shown below :

- bandwidth between 0,4 and 0,8 kc/s for 6 db attenuation;
- bandwidth less than 2 kc/s for 30 db attenuation.

b) a note filter in the AF stage having a midfrequency of about 1000 c/s and a bandwidth of :

- about 100 c/s for 6 db attenuation;
- less than 400 c/s for 20 db attenuation.

It should be easily possible to switch out of circuit the filters referred to above without any appreciable variation of IF and AF gain.

For frequency-changer types of receiver, the image frequency and IF protection ratios should be higher than 80 db.

### 3. SENSITIVITY

The field strength required at the loop, orientated for maximum signal, in order to produce 1 milliwatt in the headphones, with a signal/noise ratio of 20 db, should be less than 50 $\mu$V/m both for A1 and A2 signals (400 c/s modulation, 70% depth). Background noise should be measured without any signal. (1).

Sensitivity measurements should be made with the IF and AF filters switched out of circuit.

### 4. MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 - The apparatus should be fitted with a compensating device to improve the aural-null.

4.2 - The minimum angle between the two directions, read when the radiogoniometer control is reversed in taking bearings, should be greater than 178°.

4.3 - The sense-finding device should give a ratio of at least 15 db between the signals on the direct and reciprocal bearings.

(1) A direction-finder having this sensitivity is capable of taking bearings in the presence of receiver noise with a rotation of the radiogoniometer control not exceeding + 3°.

## 5. TECHNICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF RADIO DIRECTION-FINDERS IN VESSELS

5.1 - The loop aerial assembly should be mounted as near as practicable to the ships' centre line, and should be as remote as is practicable from large movable metal objects and conductors, such as derricks, wires and the ships' aerials.

5.2 - The sense-finding aerial should be as short as practicable.

5.3 - In order to inform the operator of the accuracy to be expected of bearings taken, the receiver could usefully be fitted with a light-signal which lights up when the aerials near the loop (except the sense-finding antenna) are earthed.

5.4 - The connecting cables between the loops and antenna and the apparatus should either be of the solid dielectric screened type or enclosed in metal tubes. All joints should be watertight.

5.5 - The receiver should be earthed to the hull of the vessel by means of a conductor with as low a resistance as possible.

## 6. CALIBRATION OF RADIO DIRECTION-FINDERS

The calibration curve of the direction-finder should be plotted before the latter is put into operation, and each time the position of the aerials or the conductors referred to above are changed.

In any case the direction-finder should be recalibrated at yearly intervals if possible.

When calibrating the radio direction-finder for use in the frequency band the frequency used should be as close as possible to 300 kc/s.

The calibration curve should preferably be plotted by means of bearings on the radiobeacons specially provided for the calibration of radio direction-finders.

## ANNEX 2

# RECOMMENDED MINIMUM TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR MARITIME RADIOBEACONS

### 1. AERIAL AND EARTH SYSTEM

The aerial and earth system should be so designed as to restrict radiation of horizontally polarized waves and signals directed towards the ionosphere.

A vertical or T antenna should be used for preference.

The earthing system or counterpoise associated with the antenna should, as far as possible, preserve the symmetry of the radiation system as a whole.

Horizontal power and telecommunication lines at less than 100 metres from the antenna should be underground.

### 2. TRANSMITTERS

#### 2.1 - Frequency

Transmitters should be crystal-controlled so as to maintain the frequency within a tolerance of ± 0,02%.

The radio frequency harmonics must conform to the tolerances as laid down in the Table for the intensity of harmonics and parasitic emissions in Appendix 4 to the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947).

#### 2.2 - Modulation

The modulation depth for class A2 emissions shall be at least 70%.

The level of harmonics of the modulation frequencies should be as low as possible.

#### 2.3 - Accuracy of timing

All maritime radiobeacons shall be controlled by a device ensuring the accuracy of the transmission schedules.

The accuracy of the timing device shall be such that in no case shall transmissions deviate from the schedule by more than two seconds for maritime radiobeacons with a 1-minute length of signal or five seconds for maritime radiobeacons with a 2-minute length of signal.

#### 2.4 - Field strength measurements

When a maritime radiobeacon is put into service or if alterations are made to the equipment or aerial and earth system of a maritime radiobeacon in service, field strength measurements should be made to adjust the radiated power to the correct values to give the nominal day and night ranges. The corresponding aerial currents should also be measured.

Such measurements should be taken again at regular intervals.

### 3. STANDBY DEVICES

Maritime radiobeacons should have the necessary standby devices to prevent any stoppage due to the breakdown of the electric supply, the transmitter, or the timing device.

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## ANNEX 3

# LIST OF FREQUENCIES AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF MARITIME RADIOBEACONS

1. In general, the radiobeacons included in the List are shown in numerical order of frequencies. Radiobeacons using the same frequency are shown in geographical order; the grouping is indicated where applicable.

2. The List includes a certain number of characteristics, and in particular frequencies, for certain radiobeacons of countries the Administrations of which are not yet parties to the present Arrangement. Also included in the List are radiobeacons, existing or projected, belonging to countries who are not members of the International Telecommunication Union. Their inclusion implies no recognition of the status of those countries in relation to the International Telecommunication Union.

3. Where two figures are given in the column "Range" in the List (e.g. 100/70) the second is the range to be used at night.

4. Night means the period between sunset and sunrise at the radiobeacon site.

5. Transmissions in "clear weather".

The letters appearing in the column "Transmissions in clear weather" in the List have the meaning shown in the table below. The numbers in the table indicate the minutes between which transmission takes place, minute 0 corresponding to the beginning of each hour.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| o | - | no transmissions in "clear weather" | | |
| p | - | 0 | to | 12 |
| q | - | 6 | to | 18 |
| r | - | 12 | to | 24 |
| s | - | 18 | to | 30 |
| t | - | 24 | to | 36 |
| u | - | 30 | to | 42 |
| v | - | 36 | to | 48 |
| w | - | 42 | to | 54 |
| x | - | 48 | to | 60 |
| y | - | 54 | to | 6 |
| z | - | transmissions as in "fog" | | |

6. For the purpose of information, a map in two sheets has been added.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0101 | YSTAD | S. | 1.3.5. | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0102 | SIMRISHAMN | S. | 2.4.6. | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0103 | UTÖ | Finl. | 1.2. | 950 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0104 | RISTNA " | URSS | 3.4. | 950 | 60 | 50 | A2 | t y | x | ≠ |
| 0105 | GUSTAVSVÄRN | Finl. | 5.6. | 950 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0106 | USTKA | Polo. | 1.2. | 1070 | 40 | 50 | A2 | q v | | ≠ |
| 0107 | LEBA | Polo. | 3.4. | 1070 | 30 | 50 | A2 | q v | | ≠ |
| 0108 | ROZEWIE | Polo. | 5.6. | 1070 | 60 | 50 | A2 | q v | | ≠ |
| 0109 | FORNAES | Dnk. | 1.4. | 395 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0110 | SCHULTZ'S GRUND B.F. | Dnk. | 2.5. | 395 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0111 | SLETTERHAGE | Dnk. | 3.6. | 395 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0112 | AKUREYRI | Isla. | c | 752 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0113 | FRUHOLMEN | Nor. | | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0114 | TORSVÅG | Nor. | | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0115 | SMITHS KNOLL B.F. | G. | 1 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0116 | DUDGEON B.F. | G. | 3 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | | |
| 0117 | CROMER | G. | 5 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0118 | MAAS B.F. (GOEREE) | Holl. | 2 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0119 | OUTER GABBARD B.F. | G. | 4 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | | |
| 0120 | NOORD HINDER B.F. | Holl. | 6 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | | |
| 0121 | C. CARVOEIRO | Port. | 1.2. | 1052 | 20 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0122 | I. BERLENGA | Port. | 3.4. | 1052 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0123 | C. MONDEGO | Port. | 5.6. | 1052 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0124 | CAP BEAR | F. | 1.2. | 600 | 100 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0125 | PORQUEROLLES | F. | 3.4. | 600 | 100 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0126 | LA GAROUPPE | F. | 5.6. | 600 | 100 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0127 | PANTELLERIA | I. | 1.2. | 752 | 90 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |
| 0128 | LAMPEDUSA | I. | 3.4. | 752 | 100 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |
| 0129 | MALTA | G. | 5.6. | 752 | 50 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |
| 0130 | EILAT (AKABA) | Isra. | 1.2. | 545 | 50 | 100 | A2 | | | |
| 0131 | TEL AVIV | Isra. | 3.4. | 545 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0132 | HAIFA | Isra. | 5.6. | 545 | 200 | 75 | A2 | | | |

≠
Il n'a pas été possible de prévoir un groupe de deux ou trois fréquences de modulation comme dans le plan de Genève de 1949, par suite de la nécessité d'éviter les brouillages.

It has not been able to suggest the allocation of a group of two or three note frequencies as in the Geneva Plan of 1949, because of the necessity to avoid interference.

No ha sido posible prever un grupo de dos o tres frecuencias de modulación como en el plan de Génova de 1949, a causa de la necesidad de evitar las interferencias.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0201 | SCHEPELEVSKI | URSS | 1.2. | 475 | 50 | 50 | A2 | t y | x | # |
| 0202 | KAJBOLOWO | URSS | 3.4. | 475 | 50 | 50 | A2 | t y | x | # |
| 0203 | KRONSTADT | URSS | 5.6. | 475 | 30 | 50 | A2 | t y | | # |
| 0204 | MIDDELGRUND | Dnk. | 1.3.5. | 545 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0205 | FALSTERBOREV B.F. | S. | 2.4.6. | 545 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0206 | LANGÖYTANGEN | Nor. | 1.4. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0207 | FULEHUK | Nor. | 2.5. | 444 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0208 | STAVERNSODDEN | Nor. | 3.6. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0209 | VESTRAHORN | Isla. | c | 600 | 80 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0210 | BÖKFJORD | Nor. | | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0211 | GRINNA | Nor. | | 1052 | 15 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0212 | VYL B.F. | Dnk. | | 498 | 20 | 50 | A2 | p | x | |
| 0213 | THYVORN | Dnk. | | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | p | x | |
| 0214 | PLADDA | G. | 1.3.5. | 752 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0215 | MORECAMBE BAY B.F. | G. | 1.3.5. | 395 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0216 | DOUGLAS | G. | 2.4.6. | 395 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0217 | DAUNT ROCK | Irla. | 1.3.5. | 444 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0218 | BATZ | F. | 1.3.5. | 846 | 30 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0219 | St MATHIEU | F. | 2.4.6. | 846 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0220 | St NAZAIRE | F. | 2.4.6. | 752 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0221 | CHIPIONA | E. | | 600 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0222 | CADIZ | E. | | 600 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0223 | PUNTA CAPRARA | I. | 1.2. | 670 | 100 | 75 | A2 | t y | | |
| 0224 | ISOLA SAN PIETRO | I. | 3.4. | 670 | 100 | 75 | A2 | t y | | |
| 0225 | I. ROSSA | I. | 5.6. | 670 | 60 | 75 | A2 | t y | | |
| 0226 | I. TREMITI | I. | 1.2. | 1052 | 80 | 75 | A2 | r w | | |
| 0227 | CIVITANOVA | I. | 3.4. | 1052 | 80 | 75 | A2 | r w | | |
| 0228 | PESCARA | I. | 5.6. | 1052 | 80 | 75 | A2 | r w | | |

#
Il n'a pas été possible de prévoir un groupe de deux ou trois fréquences de modulation comme dans le plan de Genève de 1949, par suite de la nécessité d'éviter les brouillages.

It has not been able to suggest the allocation of a group of two or three note frequencies as in the Geneva Plan of 1949, because of the necessity to avoid interference.

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0301 | HOLMÖGADD | S. | 1.4. | 752 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0302 | SYDOSTBROTTEN B.F. | S. | 2.5. | 752 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0303 | NURRSKÄR | Finl. | 3.6. | 752 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0304 | ADLERGRUND B. F. | | 1.2. | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0305 | DUE ODDE | Dnk. | 3.4. | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0306 | STUBBENKAMMER | D. | 5.6. | | 50 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | ≠ |
| 0307 | LAKE VÄNERN | S. | 1.4. | 498 | 15 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0308 | (western part) | S. | 2.5. | 498 | à | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0309 | | S. | 3.6. | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0310 | SKRÄVEN | Nor. | | 600 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | s | x | |
| 0311 | BARÖY | Nor. | | 600 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0312 | WESER B.F. | D. | 1.3.5. | 846 | 10 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0313 | HELGOLAND | D. | 2.4.6. | 846 | 10 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0314 | MYGGENAES | Dnk. | 1. | 395 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0315 | NOLSÖ | Dnk. | 3 | 395 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0316 | MUCKLE FLUGGA | G. | 5 | 395 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0317 | BARRA HEAD | G. | 2 | 395 | 200/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0318 | SULE SKERRY | G. | 4 | 395 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0319 | BUTT OF LEWIS | G. | 6 | 395 | 150/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0320 | St CATHERINES PT | G. | 1 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | | |
| 0321 | LE HAVRE B.F. | F. | 3 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0322 | GATTEVILLE | F. | 5 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0323 | CASQUETS | G. | 2 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0324 | ROCHES DOUVRES | F. | 4 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | | |
| 0325 | START POINT | G. | 6 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0326 | AVEIRO | Port. | 1.2. | 846 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0327 | MONTEDOR | Port. | 3.4. | 846 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0328 | LECA | Port. | 5.6. | 846 | 100/70 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0329 | PUNTA LLOBREGAT | E. | 1.2. | 1052 | 50 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |
| 0330 | MAHON | E. | 3.4. | 1052 | 100 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |
| 0331 | CABO SAN SEBASTIAN | E. | 5.6. | 1052 | 50 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |
| 0332 | CAPO SAN VITO | I. | 1.2. | 600 | 100 | 75 | A2 | t y | x | |
| 0333 | SANTA MARIA DI LEUCA | I. | 3.4. | 600 | 90 | 75 | A2 | t y | x | |
| 0334 | C. COLONNE | I. | 5.6. | 600 | 100 | 75 | A2 | t y | | |

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Il n'a pas été possible de prévoir un groupe de deux ou trois fréquences de modulation comme dans le plan de Genève de 1949, par suite de la nécessité d'éviter les brouillages.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emision | Frecuencia de modulacion c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emision | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0401 | FÅRÖ | S. | 1 | 545 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0402 | HÅVRINGE B.F. | S. | 3 | 545 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0403 | GOTSKA SANDÖN | S. | 5 | 545 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0404 | LANDSORT | S. | 2 | 545 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0405 | SPÅRÖ (IDÖ) | S. | 4 | 545 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0406 | ALMAGRUNDET B.F. | S. | 6 | 545 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | x | (1) |
| 0407 | SANDHAMN | S. | 6 | 545 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0408 | ORRENGRUND | Finl. | c | 354/670 | 25 | 50 | A2 | | | (2) |
| 0409 | KIEL B.F. | D. | 1.4. | 395 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0410 | FERMARNBELT B.F. | D. | 2.5. | 395 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0411 | NEULAND | D. | 3.6. | 395 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0412 | GILLELEJE FLAK B.F. | Dnk. | 1.4. | 444 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | (3) |
| 0413 | NAKKEHOVED | Dnk. | 1.4. | 444 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0414 | NIDINGEN | S. | 2.5. | 444 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0415 | ANHOLT KNOB B.F. | Dnk. | 3.6. | 444 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0416 | DALATANGI | Isla. | c | 354 | 80 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0417 | VARDÖ | Nor. | | 1052 | 70 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0418 | BJÖRNSUND | Nor. | 1.3.5. | 752 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0419 | BUHOLMRÅSA | Nor. | 2.4.6. | 752 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0420 | HOLMENGRÅ | Nor. | 1.3.5. | 670 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0421 | GRESSÖYENE | Nor. | 2.4.6. | 670 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0422 | EIERLAND | Holl. | 1.3.5. | 1052 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0423 | AMELAND | Holl. | 2.4.6. | 1052 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0424 | ABERTAY B.F. | G. | 1.3.5. | 950 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0425 | ROCKER PIER | G. | 1.3.5. | 498 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0426 | TEES | G. | 2.4.6. | 498 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0427 | RUYTINGEN B.F. | F. | 1.4. | 752 | 20 | 50 | A2 | z | | |
| 0428 | BOULOGNE | F. | 2.5. | 752 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0429 | TONGUE B.F. | G. | 3.6. | 752 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0430 | MEW ISLAND | G. | 1.3.5. | 545 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |

(1) SANDHAMN secours pour ALMAGRUNDET B.F. - SANDHAMN reserve for ALMAGRUNDET L V - SANDHAMN réservado para ALMAGRUNDET F.F.

(2) Radiophare combiné: émission circulaire (ordre d'émission 1, fréquence de modulation basse) et émission directionnelle (ordre d'émission 2.3.4.5.6., fréquence de modulation élevée)

Combined circular (sequence 1, low note frequency) and directional (sequence 2.3.4.5.6., high note frequency)

Radiofaro combinado : emisión circular (orden de emisión 1, frecuencia de modulación baja) y emisión direccional (orden de emisión 2.3.4.5.6., frecuencia de modulación elevada).

(3) NAKKEHOVED secours pour GILLELEJE FLAK B.F. - NAKKEHOVED reserve for GILLELEJE FLAK L V - NAKKEHOVED reserva do para GILLELEJE FLAK F.F.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
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| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0431 | CAP DE L'AIGUILLE | F.(Alg.) | 1.2. | 670 | 100 | 75 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0432 | CABO PALOS | E. | 3.4. | 670 | 50 | 75 | A2 | q v | | |
| 0433 | CABO NAO | E. | 5.6. | 670 | 50 | 75 | A2 | q v | | |
| 0434 | SENETOSE | F. | 1.2. | 846 | 100 | 75 | A2 | s x | x | |
| 0435 | LA REVELLATA | F. | 3.4. | 846 | 100 | 75 | A2 | s x | | |
| 0436 | LAVEZZI | F. | 5.6. | 846 | 30 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0437 | EL AGHEILA | Liby. | 1.2. | 545 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0438 | DERNA | Liby. | 3.4. | 545 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0439 | BENGASI | Liby. | 5.6. | 545 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | | |

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| 0501 | RÖDHAMN | Finl. | c | 498/1052 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | (1) |
| 0502 | KIHNU | URSS | 3.4. | 846 | 40 | 50 | A2 | s x | | ≠ |
| 0503 | GDYNIA | Polo. | c | | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0504 | SWINOUJSCIA | Polo. | c | | 10 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0505 | SKOMVAER | Nor. | | 846 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0506 | TENNHOLMEN | Nor. | | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0507 | TRAENEN | Nor. | | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0508 | H.R.1. B. F. | Dnk. | 1. | 600 | 50 | 50 | A2 | p | x | |
| 0509 | LISTA | Nor. | 2. | 600 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | |
| 0510 | GRAADYB B.F. (FÄNÖ) | Dnk. | 3.6. | 600 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | p | x | |
| 0511 | HANSTHOLM | Dnk. | 4. | 600 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | p | x | |
| 0512 | HORNS REV B.F. (BLAAVANDSHUK) | Dnk. | 5. | 600 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | p | x | |
| 0513 | SUMBÖ | Dnk. | 1.4. | 950 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0514 | TUSKAR ROCK | Irla. | 1. | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0515 | SOUTH BISHOP | G. | 3. | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0516 | NORTH LUNDY | G. | 5. | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0517 | SKERRIES | G. | 2. | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0518 | KISH B.F. | Irla. | 4. | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0519 | CREGNEISH | G. | 6. | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0520 | CAP FERRET | F. | 1.2. | 950 | 100 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0521 | CABO MACHICHACO | E. | 3.4. | 950 | 100 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0522 | CABO MAYOR | E. | 5.6. | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0523 | MEHDYA | Mar.F | 1.2. | 752 | 50 | 75 | A2 | z | | |
| 0524 | LARACHE | Mar.E | 3.4. | 752 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0525 | GIBRALTAR | G. | 5.6. | 752 | 50 | 75 | A2 | z | | |

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(1) Radiophare combiné : émission circulaire (ordre d'émission 1, fréquence de modulation basse) et émission directionnelle (ordre d'émission 2.3.4.5.6., fréquence de modulation élevée)

(1) Combined circular (sequence 1, low note frequency) and directional (sequence 2.3.4.5.6., high note frequency)

(1) Radiofaro combinado : emisión circular (orden de emisión 1, frecuencia de modulación baja) y emisión direccional (orden de emisión 2.3.4.5.6., frecuencia de modulación elevada).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
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| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0526 | CAP MATIFOU | F.(Alg.) | 1.2. 5.6. | 600 | 30 | 75 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0527 | BOUGIE | F.(Alg.) | 3.4. | 600 | 20 | 75 | A2 | o | | |
| 0528 | PUNTA CARENA | I. | 1.2. | 670 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0529 | C. PALINURO | I. | 3.4. | 670 | 80 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0530 | C. VATICANO | I. | 5.6. | 670 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0531 | SAÏDA | Liba. | 1.2. | 846 | 200 | 75 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0532 | LATTAQUIÉ | Syri. | 3.4. | 846 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | | |

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| 0601 | AJOS | Finl. | 1.4. | 846 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0602 | MERIKALLAT | Finl. | 3. | 846 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0603 | BJURÖKLUBB | S. | 5. | 846 | 70 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0604 | RÖDKALLEN | S. | 2. | 846 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0605 | ULKOKALLA | Finl. | 6. | 846 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0606 | UTKLIPPAN | S. | 1. | 354 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0607 | HAMMER ODDE | Dnk. | 3. | 354 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0608 | SANDHAMMAREN | S. | 5. | 354 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0609 | ÖLANDS NORRA UDDE | S. | 2. | 354 | 70 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0610 | HOBURG | S. | 4. | 354 | 70 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0611 | ÖLANS SÖDRA GRUND | S. | 6. | 354 | 70 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0612 | HARMAJA (GRÅHARA) | Finl. | c | 395/752 | 25 | 50 | A2 | | x | (1) |
| 0613 | LAPPEGRUND | Dnk. | 1.4. | 670 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0614 | TYLÖ | S. | 2.5. | 670 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0615 | LANDSKRONA | S. | 3.6. | 670 | 10 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0616 | NORDKOSTER | S. | 1.3.5. | 600 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0617 | HORNBJARG | Isla. | | 600 | 80 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0618 | BORKUM | D. | 2.4.6. | 498 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0619 | HOEK VAN HOLLAND | Holl. | 1.3.5. | 1052 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0620 | YMUIDEN | Holl. | 2.4.6. | 1052 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0621 | STROMA | G. | 1.3.5. | 752 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0622 | BRESSAY | G. | 2.4.6. | 752 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0623 | LONGSTONE | G. | 1.3.5. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0624 | NORTH CARR B.F. | G. | 2.4.6. | 444 | 10 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0625 | VER | F. | 1.4. | 600 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0626 | CHERBOURG | F. | 2.5. | 600 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0627 | NAB TOWER | G. | 3.6. | 600 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0628 | LITTLE CUMBRAE | G. | c | 846 | 20 | 50 | A3 | o | x | parlant speech hablando |
| 0629 | EDDYSTONE | G. | 1.3.5. | 670 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0630 | LIZARD PT | G. | 2.4.6. | 670 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | | |

(1) Radiophare combiné : émission circulaire (ordre d'émission 1, fréquence de modulation basse) et émission directionnelle (ordre d'émission 2.3.4.5.6., fréquence de modulation élevée).

(1) Combined circular (sequence 1, low note frequency) and directional (sequence 2.3.4.5.6., high note frequency)

(1) Radiofaro combinado : emisión circular (orden de emisión 1, frecuencia de modulación baja) y emisión direccional (orden de emisión 2.3.4.5.6., frecuencia de modulación elevada).

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| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0631 | MALAGA | E. | 1.2. | 1052 | 30 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0632 | CABO TRES FORCAS | Mar.E | 3.4. | 1052 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0633 | CABO GATA | E. | 5.6. | 1052 | 30 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0634 | CASTELLON | E. | 1.2. | 752 | 30 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0635 | ISLA BUDA | E. | 3.4. | 752 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0636 | CALAFIGUERA | E. | 5.6. | 752 | 30 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0637 | CAP DE GARDE | F(Alg) | 1.2. | 846 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0638 | LE GALITON | Tuni. | 3.4. | 846 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0639 | PHILIPPEVILLE | F(Alg) | 5.6. | 846 | 20 | 75 | A2 | o | | |
| 0640 | SENIGALLIA | I. | 1.2. | 395 | 80 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0641 | GRADO | I. | 3.4. | 395 | 100 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0642 | PUNTA MAESTRA | I. | 5.6. | 395 | 80 | 50 | A2 | | | |

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| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0701 | UNDERSTEN | S. | 1.4. | 752 | 70 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0702 | SVENSKA BJÖRN B.F. | S. | 3. | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0703 | EGGEGRUND | S. | 5. | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0704 | FINNGRUNDET B.F. | S. | 2. | 752 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0705 | ÖRSKÄR | S. | 6. | 752 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0706 | BRÜSTERORT | URSS | 1.2. | 670 | 70 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | # |
| 0707 | PILLAU | URSS | 3.4. | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | p u | | # |
| 0708 | KLAIPEDA (MEMEL) | URSS | 5.6. | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | # |
| 0709 | TRAVEMUNDE | D. | 1.3.5. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0710 | KELSNOR | Dnk. | 2.4.6. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0711 | LAESÖ TRINDEL B.F. | Dnk. | 1.4. | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0712 | VINGA FYRSKEPP B.F. | S. | 2.5. | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0713 | HIRSHOLM | Dnk. | 3.6. | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0714 | VESTMANNAEYJAR | Isla. | c. | 670 | 80 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0715 | HELNES | Nor. | | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0716 | SLETNES | Nor. | | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0717 | HALTEN | Nor. | | 600 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0718 | GRIP | Nor. | | 600 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0719 | RCTEKLIFF | D. | 1.3.5. | 395 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0720 | NORTH FORELAND | G. | c | 354 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0721 | EILEAN GLAS | G. | 1.3.5. | 444 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0722 | OIGH SKEIR | G. | 2.4.6. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0723 | CLOCH POINT | G. | c | 545 | 10 | 50 | A3 | o | x | parlant speech hablando |
| 0724 | SOUTH ROCK | G. | 2.4.6. | 498 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0725 | ARRAN NORTH | Irla. | 1.3.5. | 395 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0726 | LOOP HEAD | Irla. | 2.4.6. | 395 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0727 | ESTACA DE BARES | E. | 1.2. | 600 | 100 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0728 | PEÑAS | E. | 3.4. | 600 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0729 | LLANES | E. | 5.6. | 600 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |

# Il n'a pas été possible de prévoir un groupe de deux ou trois fréquences de modulation comme dans le plan de Genève de 1949, par suite de la nécessité d'éviter les brouillages.

It has not been able to suggest the allocation of a group of two or three note frequencies as in the Geneva Plan of 1949, because of the necessity to avoid interference.

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0730 | CAP SIM | Mar.F | 1.2. | 846 | 100 | 75 | A2 | z | | |
| 0731 | CAP CANTIN | Mar.F | 3.4. | 846 | 50 | 75 | A2 | z | | |
| 0732 | EL HANK | Mar.F | 5.6. | 846 | 100 | 75 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0733 | CARTAGENA | E. | c | 498 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0734 | TINO | I. | 1.2. | 1052 | 70 | 50 | A2 | q v | | |
| 0735 | GENOVA | I. | 3.4. | 1052 | 70 | 50 | A2 | q v | x | |
| 0736 | CAPO MELE | I. | 5.6. | 1052 | 75 | 50 | A2 | q v | | |
| 0737 | COZZO SPADARO | I. | 1.2. | 950 | 100 | 75 | A2 | s x | | |
| 0738 | AUGUSTA | I. | 3.4. | 950 | 100 | 75 | A2 | s x | | |
| 0739 | C. SPARTIVENTO (CALABRO) | I. | 5.6. | 950 | 100 | 75 | A2 | s x | | |
| 0740 | RUMELI FENER | Turq. | 1.2. | 545 | 150 | 75 | A2 | z | x | |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0801 | STORA FJÄDERÄGG | S. | 1.3.5. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0802 | RATASKÄR | S. | 2.4.6. | 444 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0803 | HOGLAND | URSS | 1.2. | 600 | 40 | 50 | A2 | q v | | ≠ |
| 0804 | KALBÅDAGRUND | Finl. | 3.4. | 600 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0805 | SOMERI | URSS | 5.6. | 600 | 60 | 50 | A2 | q v | | ≠ |
| 0806 | WARNEMUNDE | D. | 1.2. | 475 | 20 | 50 | A2 | r w | x | ≠ |
| 0807 | GEDSER REV B.F. | Dnk. | 5.6. | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0808 | LAKE VÄNERN | S. | 1.4. | 395 | 15 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0809 | (EASTERN PART) | S. | 2.5. | 395 | à | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0810 | | S. | 3.6. | 395 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0811 | VIK I MYRDAL | Isla. | c | 846 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0812 | HEKKINGEN | Nor. | | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0813 | ANDENES | Nor. | | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0814 | SPURN B.F. | G. | 1 | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0815 | TYNEMOUTH | G. | 3 | 1052 | 70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0816 | FLAMBOROUGH HD | G. | 5 | 1052 | 70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0817 | MAY ISLAND | G. | 2 | 1052 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0818 | KINNAIRD HD | G. | 4 | 1052 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0819 | NORTH RONALDSHAY | G. | 6 | 1052 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0820 | ECHMÜHL | F. | 1 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0821 | SEIN | F. | 3 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0822 | GROIX | F. | 5 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0823 | LES BALEINES | F. | 2 | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0824 | YEU | F. | 4 | 670 | 100 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0825 | BELLE-ILE | F. | 6 | 670 | 100 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0826 | VILLA REAL DE S. ANTONIO | Port. | 1.2. | 752 | 20 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0827 | C.S. MARIA | Port. | 3.4. | 752 | 20 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0828 | C.S. VICENTE | Port. | 5.6. | 752 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0829 | I. PONZA | I. | 1.2. | 600 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0830 | CAPO BELLAVISTA | I. | 3.4. | 600 | 90 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0831 | CAPO FERRO | I. | 5.6. | 600 | 90 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0832 | ALEXANDRIE | Egyp. | 1.2. | 752 | 150 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0833 | KALEDONYA | Turq. | 3.4. | 752 | 150 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0834 | ROSETTE | Egyp. | 5.6. | 752 | 200 | 75 | A2 | | | |

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No ha sido posible prever un grupo de dos o tres frecuencias de modulación como en el plan de Génova de 1949, a causa de la necesidad de evitar las interferencias.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0901 | VENTSPILS (WINDAU) | URSS | 1.2. | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | t y | | # |
| 0902 | LIEPAJA (LIBAU) | URSS | 3.4. | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | t y | x | # |
| 0903 | ÖSTERGARN | S. | 5.6. | 498 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0904 | NYBORG | Dnk. | | 846 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0905 | OMÖ | Dnk. | | 846 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0906 | KORSÖR | Dnk. | | 846 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0907 | OKSÖY | Nor. | 1 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0908 | HIRTSHALS | Dnk. | 3 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0909 | TORUNGEN | Nor. | 5 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0910 | SKAGENS REV B.F. | Dnk. | 2 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0911 | HÅLLÖ | S. | 4 | 950 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0912 | FAERDER | Nor. | 6 | 950 | 70 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0913 | REYKJANES | Isla. | c | 498 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 0914 | WEST HINDER B.F. | Belg. | 1.2. | 600 | 10 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | |
| 0915 | OSTENDE | Belg. | 3.4. | 600 | 10 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | |
| 0916 | WANDELAAR B.F. | Belg. | 5.6. | 600 | 10 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | |
| 0917 | ANTIFER | F. | 1.3.5. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 0918 | ROYAL SOVEREIGN B.F. | G. | 2.4.6. | 444 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0919 | CORBIERE | G. | 2.4.6. | 498 | 10 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0920 | CAPE WRATH | G. | 1.3.5. | 545 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0921 | SOUTH RONA | G. | 2.4.6. | 545 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0922 | BAR B.F. | G. | 1.3.5. | 846 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0923 | POINT OF AYRE | G. | 2.4.6. | 846 | 10 | 50 | A2 | o | | |
| 0924 | SHAMBLES B.F. | G. | 1.3.5. | 752 | 20 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0925 | BREAKSEA B.F. | G. | 2.4.6. | 752 | 30 | 50 | A2 | o | x | |
| 0926 | SENOCCZULUA | E. | | 545 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0927 | CORUÑA | E. | | 395 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 0928 | CUKACHA | Mar.F | | 950 | 20 | 75 | A2 | o | | |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 0929 | MELILLA | Mar.E | c | 395 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0930 | ALMERIA | E. | c | 600 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0931 | ALICANTE | E. | c | 752 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0932 | VALENCIA | E. | c | 444 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0933 | TARRAGONA | E. | c | 498 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 0934 | ALGER | F.(Alg) | c | 950 | 20 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 0935<br>0936 | SETE<br>MARSEILLE | F.<br>F. | 1. 2.<br>3. 4.<br>5. 6. | 846<br>846 | 20<br>20 | 50<br>50 | A2<br>A2 | o<br>o | x | |
| 0937<br>0938<br>0939 | S. CATALDO DI LECCE<br>VIESTE<br>MOLA | I.<br>I.<br>I. | 1. 2.<br>3. 4.<br>5. 6. | 670<br>670<br>670 | 100<br>100<br>70 | 75<br>75<br>75 | A2<br>A2<br>A2 | | | |
| 0940 | BEYROUTH | Liba. | c | 395 | 10 | 75 | A2 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 1001 | SKAG | S. | 1 | 846 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1002 | HÄRNÖ (HEMSÖ) | S. | 3 | 846 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1003 | BRÄMÖN | S. | 5 | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1004 | SÄLGRUND | Finl. | 2 | 444 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1005 | REPOSAARI (RÄFSÖ) | Finl. | 4 | 444 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1006 | KYLMÄPIHLAIA | Finl. | 6 | 444 | 60 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1007 | STORA KARLSÖ | S. | 1.4. | 498 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1008 | KAPELLUDDEN | S. | 2.5. | 498 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1009 | ÖLANDS SÖDRA UDDE | S. | 3.6. | 498 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1010 | AINAZI | URSS | 1.2. | 600 | 30 | 50 | A2 | r w | | # |
| 1011 | MERSRAGS | URSS | 3.4. | 600 | 30 | 50 | A2 | r w | | # |
| 1012 | DAUGAVGRIVA (RIGA) | URSS | 5.6. | 600 | 30 | 50 | A2 | r w | x | # |
| 1013 | DROGDEN | Dnk. | 1.4. | 354 | 20 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1014 | TRELLEBORG | S. | 3.6. | 354 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1015 | STEVNS | Dnk. | 5. | 354 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1016 | MÖEN | Dnk. | 2. | 354 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1017 | TERSCHELLINGERBANK B. F. | Holl. | 1 | 545 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1018 | BORKUM RIFF B.F. | D. | 3 | 545 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1019 | HAAKS B.F. (TEXEL) | Holl. | 5 | 545 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1020 | AMRUM BANK B.F. | D. | 2 | 545 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1021 | NORDERNEY | D. | 4 | 545 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1022 | ELBE N° 1 B.F. | D. | 6 | 545 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1023 | EAGLE ISLAND | Irla. | 1 | 1052 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1024 | MULL OF KINTYRE | G. | 3 | 1052 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1025 | TORY ISLAND | Irla. | 5 | 1052 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1026 | MIZEN HEAD | Irla. | 2 | 1052 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1027 | ROUND ISLAND | G. | 4 | 1052 | 200/100 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1028 | CREAC'H D'OUESSANT | F. | 6 | 1052 | 100 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1029 | C. ROCA | Port. | 1.2. | 670 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 1030 | C. SINES | Port. | 3.4. | 670 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 1031 | C. ESPICHEL | Port. | 5.6. | 670 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 1032 | LA GIRAGLIA | F. | 1.2. | 752 | 100 | 75 | A2 | z | | |
| 1033 | LA CHIAPPA | F. | 3.4. | 752 | 100 | 75 | A2 | r w | x | |
| 1034 | PORTOFERRAIO | I. | 5.6. | 752 | 50 | 75 | A2 | r w | | |
| 1035 | TRIPOLI | Liby. | 1.2. | 846 | 50 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |
| 1036 | EL ATTAYA | Tuni. | 3.4. | 846 | 100 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |
| 1037 | MISURATA | Liby. | 5.6. | 846 | 100 | 75 | A2 | p u | | |

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FRÉQUENCE - FREQUENCY - FRECUENCIA : 310,3 kc/s

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 1101 | PAKRI | URSS | 1.2. | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | r w | | ≠ |
| 1102 | PORKKALA | URSS | 3.4. | 670 | 50 | 50 | A2 | r w | x | ≠ |
| 1103 | TALLINN | URSS | 5.6. | 670 | 30 | 50 | A2 | r w | x | ≠ |
| 1104 | HEL | Polo. | 1.2. | 376 | 80 | 50 | A2 | r w | x | ≠ |
| 1105 | NOWY PORT | Polo. | 3.4. | 376 | 30 | 50 | A2 | r w | x | ≠ |
| 1106 | KRYNICA MORSKA | Polo. | 5.6. | 376 | 30 | 50 | A2 | r w | x | ≠ |
| 1107 | FLENSBURG B.F. | D. | c | 498 | 10 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1108 | ÖSTRE FLAK B.F. | Dnk. | 1.4. | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1109 | HALS BARRE | Dnk. | 2.5. | 1052 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1110 | LÄSÖ RENDE | Dnk. | 3.6. | 1052 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1111 | ISFJORD (Svalbard) | Nor. | c | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1112 | HVALSNES | Isla. | c | 950 | 150 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1113 | AILLY | F. | 1 | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1114 | GRIS NEZ | F. | 3 | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1115 | DUNGENESS | G. | 5 | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1116 | DYCK B.F. | F. | 2 | 846 | 20 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1117 | SANDETTIE B.F. | F. | 4 | 846 | 50 | 50 | A2 | z | | |
| 1118 | EAST GOODWIN B.F. | G. | 6 | 846 | 30 | 50 | A2 | z | x | |
| 1119 | C. VILLANO | E. | 1.2. | 950 | 100 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1120 | C. FINISTERRE | E. | 3.4. | 950 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 1121 | C. SILLEIRO | E. | 5.6. | 950 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | x | |
| 1122 | I. DEI CAVOLI | I. | 1.2. | 545 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 1123 | CAP BLANC | Tuni. | 3.4. | 545 | 100 | 75 | A2 | z | | |
| 1124 | USTICA | I. | 5.6. | 545 | 150 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 1125 | DAMIETTE | Egyp. | 1.2. | 670 | 100 | 75 | A2 | | | |
| 1126 | TOR (Mer Rouge) | Egyp. | 3.4. | 670 | 50 | 100 | A2 | | | |
| 1127 | PORT SAID | Egyp. | 5.6. | 670 | 50 | 75 | A2 | | | |

≠
Il n'a pas été possible de prévoir un groupe de deux ou trois fréquences de modulation comme dans le plan de Genève de 1949, par suite de la nécessité d'éviter les brouillages.
It has not been able to suggest the allocation of a group of two or three note frequencies as in the Geneva Plan of 1949, because of the necessity to avoid interference.
No ha sido posible prever un grupo de dos o tres frecuencias de modulación como en el plan de Génova de 1949, a causa de la necesidad de evitar las interferencias.

FRÉQUENCE - FREQUENCY - FRECUENCIA : 312,6 kc/s

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 1201 | RÖNNSKÅR | S. | 1.3.5. | 846 | 40 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1202 | MALÖREN | S. | 2.4.6. | 846 | 30 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1203 | SÖRVE (ZEREL) | URSS | 1.2. | 376 | 70 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | # |
| 1204 | OVISI | URSS | 3.4. | 376 | 50 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | # |
| 1205 | KOLKASRAGS | URSS | 5.6. | 376 | 50 | 50 | A2 | p u | x | # |
| 1206 | SWINOUJSCIA | Polo. | 1.2. | 600 | 50 | 50 | A2 | s x | | # |
| 1207 | KOLOBROZEG | Polo. | 3.4. | 600 | 40 | 50 | A2 | s x | | # |
| 1208 | JAROSLAWIEC | Polo. | 5.6. | 600 | 50 | 50 | A2 | s x | | # |
| 1209 | SVINÖY | Nor. | 1 | 752 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | t y | x | |
| 1210 | MARSTEIN | Nor. | 3 | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | t y | x | |
| 1211 | UTVAER | Nor. | 5 | 752 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1213 | UTSIRA | Nor. | 2 | 752 | 100/70 | 50 | A2 | | | |
| 1214 | FEIESTEIN | Nor. | 4 | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | | x | |
| 1215 | GEITUNGEN | Nor. | 6 | 752 | 50 | 50 | A2 | t y | x | |
| 1216 | CAP SPARTEL | Int. zone | 1.2. | - | 200 | 75 | A1 | z | x | |
| 1217 | LA COUBRE | F. | 3.4. | - | 300/100 | 50 | A1 | z | x | |
| 1218 | CAP GHIR | Mar.F | 5.6. | - | 200 | 75 | A1 | z | | |

#

Il n'a pas été possible de prévoir un groupe de deux ou trois fréquences de modulation comme dans le plan de Genève de 1949, par suite de la nécessité d'éviter les brouillages.

It has not been able to suggest the allocation of a group of two or three note frequencies as in the Geneva Plan of 1949, because of the necessity to avoid interference.

No ha sido posible prever un grupo de dos o tres frecuencias de modulación como en el plan de Génova de 1949, a causa de la necesidad de evitar las interferencias.

FRÉQUENCE - FREQUENCY - FRECUENCIA : 313,5 kc/s

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of r µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 1301 | CAP BON | Tuni. | 1. 2. | - | 200 | 75 | A1 | z | | |
| 1302 | CAP CAXINE | F(Alg) | 3. 4. | - | 200 | 75 | A1 | z | x | |
| 1303 | PLANIER | F. | 5. 6. | - | 200 | 50 | A1 | z | x | |

FRÉQUENCE - FREQUENCY - FRECUENCIA : 314,5 kc/s

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numéro de référence | Nom du radiophare | Pays | Ordre d'émission | Fréquence de modulation c/s | Portée nominale m. m. | Intensité de champ à limite de portée µV/m | Classe d'émission | Emissions en temps clair | En service = x | Observations |
| Reference Number | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Sequence | Note Frequency c/s | Nominal range n. m. | Field strength at limit of range µV/m | Type of emission | Transmissions in clear weather | Established = x | Remarks |
| Número de referencia | Nombre del radiofaro | Pais | Orden de emisión | Frecuencia de modulación c/s | Alcance nominal m. m. | Intensidad del campo en el limite del alcance µV/m | Tipo de emisión | Emisiones en tiempo claro | En servicio = x | Observaciones |
| 1401 | LA PALMYRE | F. | c. | - | 100 | 50 | A1 | | x | |

# PROTOCOL

## to the
## Regional Arrangement concerning Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region I

At the time of signing the Regional Arrangement concerning Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area, Paris 1951, the undersigned, delegates of their respective Administrations, agree as follows :

As it has not been possible to apply the fundamental principles adopted for the preparation of the List in Annex 3 of the said Arrangement to the organization of the maritime radiobeacons in the Baltic Sea and adjacent waters, the List may be revised as regards the maritime radiobeacons of the Baltic Sea and adjacent waters up to a line joining the maritime radiobeacons of Lista in Norway and Hanstholm in Denmark. The foregoing provisions also apply to the maritime radiobeacons on the coast of Norway within the Artic Circle. The List shall remain unchanged as regards the remainder of the European Area.

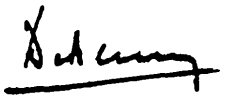
Any such revision shall be decided in conference by the interested Administrations, and the changes arising from it shall not result in harmful interference within the nominal range of any maritime radiobeacon included in the List and situated outside the area in which revision is permitted.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized Delegates of the participating Administrations have signed the Final Protocol in each of the English, Spanish and French languages, in a single copy; in the event of a dispute the French text shall be authoritative; the original texts shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of France.

A certified copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Government of each of the member countries of the International Telecommunication Union having a sea coast within Region 1 and to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

Done at Paris, this third day of August 1951.

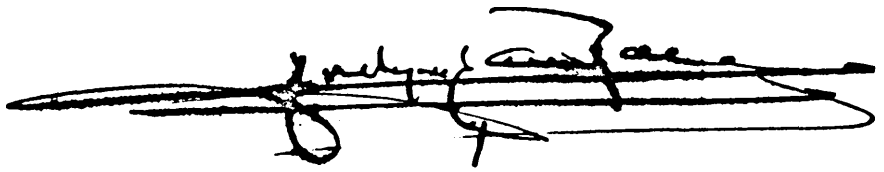
For Belgium :



DEBEULE

(subject to ratification)

For the Overseas Territories of Portugal :



Jose AIRES GOMES RAMOS

(subject to ratification)

For Denmark :

SINDING

(subject to ratification)

For Spain :

Carlos ALCON SANZ

(subject to ratification)

For France :

de ROUVILLE
R. ROSSIGNEUX
M. CHEF

For Italy :

Mario FORNARI

(subject to ratification)

For Monaco :

AILLIERES

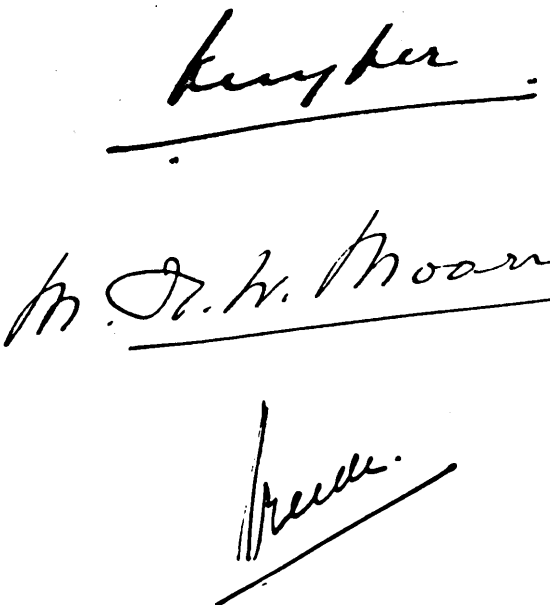
(subject to ratification)

For Norway :

Per ASKIM
A. TORGET

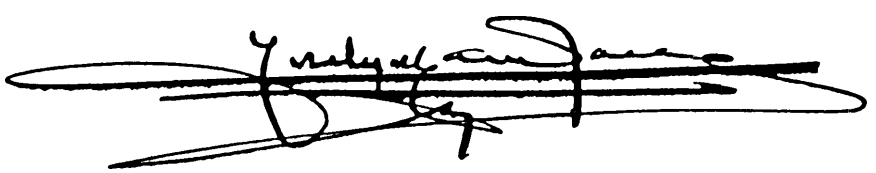
(subject to ratification)

For the Netherlands :



KUYPER
M. H. W. MOORREES
VREEDE

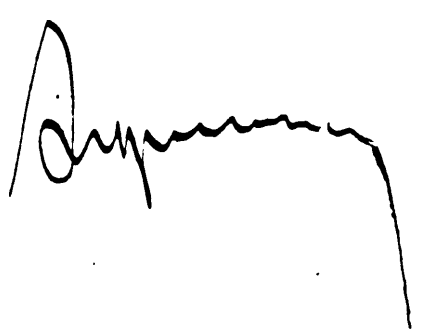
For Portugal :



Jose AIRES GOMES RAMOS

(subject to ratification)

For French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia :



VIGNERON

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

C. P. SCOTT-MALDEN
C. St. G. GLASSON
W. SWANSON
J. WYLIE

We declare that our signatures given on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland include also the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man.

For Sweden :

Sven ÖBERG

(subject to ratification)

For Turkey :

ABDULLATIF HIZ'ER

(subject to ratification)

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## RECOMMENDATION N° 1

The Conference for the reorganization of maritime radiobeacons in the European Area,

CONSIDERING

a) that certain signals transmitted in the frequency band reserved for maritime radiobeacons by other stations cause harmful interference within the area of the nominal range of maritime radiobeacons;

b) that the stations emitting such signals are operating in derogation of the Radio Regulations;

RECOMMENDS

that Administrations monitor systematically such irregular signals and measure their field strength, so that the necessary steps may be taken to eliminate the harmful interference caused thereby.

## RECOMMENDATION N° 2

The Conference for the reorganization of maritime radiobeacons in the European Area,

CONSIDERING

a) that aeronautical radiobeacons are not necessarily installed in the vicinity of the coast, as is the case with maritime radiobeacons;

b) that the path of electromagnetic waves near sea-level may be deflected at the coast, even when the land path of such waves is relatively short, and that bearings of aeronautical radiobeacons taken by mariners may thus be subject to considerable error;

RECOMMENDS

1) that Administrations should inform mariners that bearings of aeronautical radiobeacons may be inaccurate owing to the possibility of coastal refraction and that in the absence of instructions care should be exercised in their use;

2) that Administrations should carry out investigations at sea in the vicinity of aeronautical radiobeacons which may be of use to mariners with a view to assessing the possibility of errors and giving appropriate guidance.

## RECOMMENDATION N° 3

The Conference for the reorganization of maritime radiobeacons in the European Area,

CONSIDERING,

a) that it is impossible for the operators of a radiobeacon of 50 miles range or more to be easily informed of the atmospheric conditions in the whole area within the nominal range of the radiobeacon;

b) that it is in the interests of mariners that radiobeacons should operate in "clear weather" in the same way as in "fog";

c) that the additional cost of such operation is in general not large in comparison with the capital cost of a radiobeacon and the necessary cost of transmission in "clear weather";

RECOMMENDS

that maritime radiobeacons of 50 miles range or more should operate in "clear weather" in the same way as in "fog".

## RECOMMENDATION N° 4

The Conference for the reorganization of maritime radiobeacons in the European Area,

CONSIDERING

a) that it is essential for the safety of mariners that they should be rapidly informed of any failures in the radiobeacon service;

b) that the notification of such failures to mariners is not at present effected in a uniform manner and that general rules should be adopted;

RECOMMENDS

1) that Administrations should immediately notify the appropriate coast stations of failures in the operation of their maritime radiobeacons;

2) that coast stations should then inform mariners as soon as possible in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section XI of Article 37 of the International Radio Regulations (Atlantic City - 1947).

## RECOMMENDATION N° 5

The Conference for the reorganization of maritime radiobeacons in the European Area,

CONSIDERING

a) that in the identification of radiobeacons which are not separated by a large distance ambiguity may arise from similarities of grouping in the Morse characters making up the identification signal;

b) that it is necessary to take account of the fact that certain aeronautical radiobeacons may produce a considerable field within the nominal range of maritime radiobeacons;

RECOMMENDS

1) that where possible, any two radiobeacons operating on either the same frequency and geographically separated by less than three times the sum of their nominal ranges shall not

a) use the same identification signals or such combinations of Morse characters as may lead to confusion, e. g.

VA ...– .–

SK ... – .–

b) use any pair of letters in the reverse order, (e.g. AK and KA)

2) similar precautions should be taken in the case of radiobeacons transmitting on adjacent frequency channels;

3) in allocating identification signals to maritime radiobeacons due consideration should be given to the identification signals used by aeronautical radiobeacons transmitting in the frequency bands adjacent to the maritime radiobeacon band.

## RECOMMENDATION N° 6

The Conference for the reorganization of maritime radiobeacons in the European Area,

CONSIDERING

a) that the plan prepared by the Conference covers only maritime radiobeacons North of latitude 30°N;

b) that radiobeacons situated near the boundaries of the European area might cause harmful interference within the nominal range of maritime radiobeacons situated within that area;

RECOMMENDS

1) that the frequencies and other characteristics of radiobeacons which are or may be established near the boundaries of the European area should be so chosen as not to cause harmful interference within the nominal range of any maritime radiobeacon provided for in this Arrangement,

2) that, in particular, the frequencies and other characteristics of the maritime radiobeacons of Isleta, Entallada, and Bojador should be as in the following table :

| Frequency kc/s | Name of radiobeacon | Country | Note frequency c/s | Nominal range (miles) | Field strength at limit of Range μV/m | Type of emission |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 291.9 | Isleta | Spain | 545 | 200/100 | 100 | A2 |
| | Entallada | Spain | 545 | 200/100 | 100 | A2 |
| | Bojador | Spain | 545 | 200/100 | 100 | A2 |

# CONFÉRENCE POUR LA RÉORGANISATION DES RADIOPHARES MARITIMES DANS LA ZONE EUROPÉENNE

PARIS 1951

CARTE DETAILLÉE DE LA ZONE A

( voir carte d'ensemble )

# CONFERENCE FOR THE REORGANISATION OF MARITIME RADIOBEACONS IN THE EUROPEAN AREA

PARIS 1951

LARGE SCALE CHART OF ZONE A

( see general chart )

# CONFERENCIA PARA LA REORGANIZACIÓN DE LOS RADIOFAROS MARITIMOS EN LA ZONA EUROPEA

PARIS 1951

CARTA DETALLADA DE LA ZONA A

( ver carta de conjunto )



NORVÈGE NORWAY NORUEGA

SUÈDE SWEDEN SUECIA

DANEMARK DENMARK DINAMARCA

ALLEMAGNE GERMANY ALEMANIA

POLOGNE POLAND POLONIA

MER BALTIQUE BALTIC SEA MAR BALTICO

KATTEGAT

SKAGERRAK

Fulehuk 2.5 30
Faerder 6 70
Langöytangen 1.4 20
Stavernsodden 3.6 20
NordKoster 13.8 20
Torungen 5 50
Oksöy 1 50
Hallö 4 50
B.F.Skagens Rev 2 50
Hirtshals 3 50
Hirsholm 3.6 30
B.F. Vinga Fyrskepp 2.5 30
B.F. Laesö Trindel 1.4 30
Midingen 2.5 30
B.F. Laso Rende 3.6 30
Hals Barre 2.5 50
B.F. Östre FlaK 1.4 50
B.F. Anholt Knob 3.6 30
Tylö 2.5 30
Fornaes 1.4 50
Sletterhage 3.6 50
B.F. Schultz.s Grund 2.5 30
B.F. Gilleleje FlaK 1.4 30
MaKkehoved 1.4 50
Lappegrund 1.4 20
LandsKrona 3.6 10
Middelgrund 1.3.5 20
Drogden 1.4 20
Stevns 6 50
B.F. Falsterborev 2.4.6 20
Trelleborg 3.6 30
Ystad 1.3.5 30
Simrishamn 2.4.6 30
Sandhammaren 5 40
Hammerodde 3 50
Utklippan 1 50
Korsör 20
Myborg 20
Omö 20
Möen 2 30
B.F. Flensburg 10
Kelsnor 2.4.6 20
B.F. Kiel 1.4 30
B.F. Fehmarnbelt 2.5 30
Neuland 3.6 30
B.F.Gedser Rev 5.6 30
Warnemünde 1.2 20
Travemünde 1.3.5 20
Adlergrund 1.2 50
StubbenKammer 5.6 50
Bueodde 3.4 50
15-30
15-34
55-34

## LÉGENDE _ KEY _ LEYENDA

Radiophares en service _ Radiobeacons in operation _ Radiofaros en servicio.

Radiophares en projet _ Radiobeacons proposed _ Radiofaros en proyecto.

La portée nominale des radiophares, en milles marins, est inscrite dans le cercle figurant leur position.
The nominal range of radiobeacons, in nautical miles, is written in the circle denoting their positions.
El alcance nominal de los radiofaros, en millas marinas, esta inscripto en el circulo señalando su posicion.

### FRÉQUENCES _ FREQUENCIES _ FRECUENCIAS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 287,3 Kc/s | 8 | 303,4 Kc/s |
| 2 | 289,6 Kc/s | 9 | 305,7 Kc/s |
| 3 | 291,9 Kc/s | 10 | 308,0 Kc/s |
| 4 | 294,2 Kc/s | 11 | 310,3 Kc/s |
| 5 | 296,5 Kc/s | 12 | 312,6 Kc/s |
| 6 | 298,8 Kc/s | 13 | 313,5 Kc/s |
| 7 | 301,1 Kc/s | 14 | 314,5 Kc/s |

Echelle: 1/1.000.000 Projection conique de Lambert, sécante par 30° et 52°48' de latitude Nord.
Scale: 1/1.000.000 Conical projection according to Lambert, secant at 30° and 52°48' of latitude North.
Escala: 1/1.000.000 Proyeccion conica de Lambert, secante por 30° al 52°48' de latitude Norte.

# CONFÉRENCE POUR LA RÉORGANISATION DES RADIOPHARES MARITIMES DANS LA ZONE EUROPÉENNE

PARIS 1951

CARTE D'ENSEMBLE

# CONFERENCE FOR THE REORGANISATION OF MARITIME RADIOBEACONS IN THE EUROPEAN AREA

PARIS 1951

GENERAL CHART

# CONFERENCIA PARA LA REORGANIZACION DE LOS RADIOFAROS MARITIMOS EN LA ZONA EUROPEA

PARIS 1951

CARTA DE CONJUNTO



SPITZBERG
SPITZBERGEN
SPITZBERG

ISLANDE
ICELAND
ISLANDIA

ILES FÉROÉ
FAROE ISLANDS
ISLAS FEROE

SHETLAND

ECOSSE
SCOTLAND
ESCOCIA

IRLANDE
IRELAND
IRLANDA

ANGLETERRE
ENGLAND
ENGLATERRA

MER DU NORD
NORTH SEA
MAR DEL NORTE

NORVEGE - NORWAY - NORUEGA

SUEDE
SWEDEN
SUECIA

FINLANDE
FINLAND
FILANDIA

DANEMARK
DENMARK
DINAMARCA

MER BALTIQUE
BALTIC SEA
MAR BALTICO

PAYS-BAS
NETHERLANDS
PAISES BAJOS

BELGIQUE
BELGIUM
BELGICA

ALLEMAGNE
GERMANY
ALEMANIA

POLOGNE
POLAND
POLONIA

U.R.S.S.

FRANCE
FRANCE
FRANCIA

ESPAGNE
SPAIN
ESPAÑA

PORTUGAL

ITALIE
ITALY
ITALIA

YOUGOSLAVIE
YUGOSLAVIA
YUGOESLAVIA

ALBANIE
ALBANIA
ALBANIA

MER NOIRE
BLACK SEA
MAR NEGRO

TURQUIE
TURKEY
TURQUIA

ILES BALEARES
BALEARIC ISLANDS
ISLAS BALEARES

SARDAIGNE
SARDINIA
CERDEÑA

SICILE
SICILLY
SICILIA

MER MÉDITERRANÉE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MAR MEDITERRANEO

MAROC
MAROCCO
MARUECOS

ALGERIE
ALGERIA
ARGELIA

TUNISIE
TUNIS
TUNEZ

LIBYE LYBIA LIBIA

EGYPTE
EGYPT
EGIPTO

SYRIE
SYRIA
SIRIA

LIBAN
LEBANON
LIBANO

ISRAËL
ISRAEL
ISRAEL

OCÉAN ATLANTIQUE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
OCEANO ATLANTICO

ZONE A : voir carte détaillée
ZONE A : see large scale chart
ZONA A : ver carta detallada

## LEGENDE _ KEY _ LEYENDA

○ Radiophares en service. Radiobeacons in operation. Radiofaros en servicio
○ Radiophares en projet. Radiobeacons proposed. Radiofaros en proyecto.

La portée nominale des radiophares, en milles marins, est inscrite dans le cercle figurant leur position.
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El alcance nominal de los radiofaros, en millas marinas, esta inscripto en el circulo señalando su posicion.

### FREQUENCES_FREQUENCIES_FRECUENCIAS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 287,3 Kc/s | 6 | 298,8 Kc/s | 11 | 310,3 Kc/s |
| 2 | 289,6 Kc/s | 7 | 301,1 Kc/s | 12 | 312,6 Kc/s |
| 3 | 291,9 Kc/s | 8 | 303,4 Kc/s | 13 | 313,8 Kc/s |
| 4 | 294,2 Kc/s | 9 | 305,7 Kc/s | 14 | 316,5 Kc/s |
| 5 | 296,8 Kc/s | 10 | 308,0 Kc/s | | |

Échelle : 1/6.000.000 Projection conique, sécante à 38° et 62° de latitude Nord.
Scale : 1/6.000.000 Conical projection, secant at 38° and 62° of latitude North.
Escala : 1/6.000.000 Proyeccion conica, secante pour 38° et 62° de latitude Norte

IMPRIMÉ EN FRANCE