



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

Secretariat

P. O. Box 3243

منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية

السكرتارية

ب. ب. ٣٢٤٣

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAIN**

Secretariat

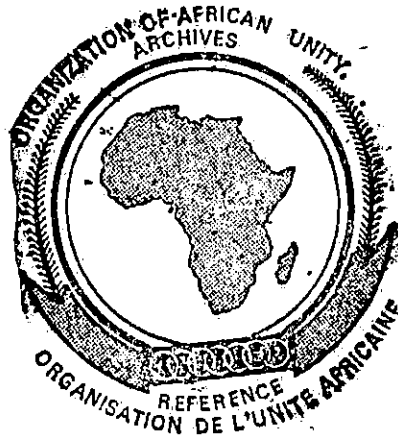
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اديس ابابا * Addis Ababa

CM/650(XXIV)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
24th Ordinary Session
February 13 - 21, 1975

UNION OF NATIONAL RADIO & TELEVISION OF AFRICA - URINA



His Excellency the Secretary-General,

The Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa has, since its creation in 1962, been conscious of the urgent need to overcome all cultural, scientific and artistic barriers which were a dominant feature on the continent before its creation and had slackened the pace understanding between the different countries. It is for this reason that URTNA has turned very early towards your organization with a view to co-operating very closely with it. It is also for this reason that the Secretary-General of the OAU was invited to the fifth Ordinary Session of the General Assembly of URTNA which met in Accra from 17 to 21 November 1964. In a message addressed to this assembly, the Secretary-General said among other things, and I quote: "I would like to give the assurance to your Assembly of the great interest which the Secretary General of the OAU attaches to the deliberations and activities of URTNA which has the privilege to be the first element of effective cooperation among independent states of Africa and whose experience in all fields especially in the field of organization could be of an essential assistance to the Secretary-General of the OAU". End of quotation. He declared further in this same message: "I hope that the conference, with regard to inserting its action in the framework of the OAU, will take interest over the most appropriate ways and means for close co-operation and may be institutional, with the Secretary-General of the OAU in the framework of the pertinent working commission of our organization".

This declaration had already served as the basis of closer and closer relations between the OAU and URTNA. The Co-ordination Committee of African Unions of Mass Communications (CAMIL) which grouped URTNA, the Union of African News Agencies (UANU) and the Pan-African Union of Journalists (PANJU) was accepted in 1965 as sub-committee of the OAU Educational and Cultural Commission. In August 1967, URTNA modified its statutes to

allow the African countries fighting for independence and recognized by the OAU to adhere to the Union as active members.

In September 1969, the OAU granted URTNA observer status category B in reply to an application formulated by the latter in 1968. In December 1969, the OAU sent, for the first time, an observer to our General Assembly which was held in Brazzaville. In December 1970, the following co-operation resolution between the OAU and URTNA was taken:

- Considering the importance of African Unity and solidarity for independence, progress and peace of our continent,
- Considering the vital importance of the collective information media in general and of radio and television in particular, for the consolidation of African Unity and solidarity of African peoples and governments,
- Considering the co-operation between URTNA and the OAU General Secretariat,
- Proclaim the will of promoting in Africa and outside Africa the aims for independence, unity, peace and solidarity of African peoples and governments such as stipulated in the charter of the Organization of African Unity,
- Invite its member organizations to always devote more transmissions to publicize the work of the Organization of African Unity.

It is in the spirit of this resolution that URTNA ensured coverage of the OAU Heads of State Summit held in Rabat in 1972 and that of Addis Ababa in 1973,

The President of URTNA and myself had tried during the audience which you had been kind enough to grant us on the 6th of September 1974 in Addis Ababa to relaunch co-operation between our two organizations. It is in the light of this objective that it gives me great pleasure today to present to you URTNA in the document annex (1): history, aims and objectives, members, structure, activities etc...

As you will observe, our activities are numerous and require sufficient finance to be carried through. Unfortunately, our Union has for the past 15 months been eclipsed by a financial crisis to such an extent that we have been forced to resort to a policy of austerity and limit the greater part of our activities.

This financial crisis is occasioned by the devaluation of the dollar, the delay by certain member organizations in paying their subscription arrears and the development of our activities (See Annex (2)).

However, this does not prevent us from looking to the future with optimism and working towards realizing some of our major projects, among them, the Markala Monitoring and Measuring Centre in Mali and the Programme Exchange Centre.

The Markala Centre, build some years ago with URTNA's funds, cannot operate normally, due to the inadequate equipment. URTNA had tried in vain to obtain external aid for purchasing these equipments whose list and estimate can be found in the document attached Annex (3) - As indicated in this document, the total estimate needed for the equipment required is US\$ 264, 617.

As for the Programme Exchange Centre, it strictly speaking, it does not exist because it is the Secretariat General of the Union which is temporarily responsible for executing the numerous tasks concerning programme exchange.

Such a Centre cannot be truly be operational unless it is established as a separate centre completely and adequately equipped. The document attached (Annex 4) gives you in an idea about the dimensions that the authentics of URTNA would like to give such a centre whenever sufficient finance can allow. As indicated in the document attached the total sum necessary for the creation of this centre is US\$ 440,000.

I am convinced, Mr. Secretary-General, that you will examine these two projects presented to you will leave no stone unturned to come to the aid of a Union such as ours whose success will hasten the togetherness of the peoples of Africa.

While thanking you in advance for all that you can do within your power for URTNA, I remain Mr. Secretary-General,

Yours sincerely,

M. BASSIOUNI
(Secretary-General)

His Excellency,
The Administrative Secretary-General
of the Organization of African Unity
Addis Ababa

UNION OF NATIONAL RADIO AND
TELEVISION ORGANIZATIONS OF AFRICA
(URTNA)

CM/650 (XXIV)
Annex I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE UNION
OF NATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATIONS
OF AFRICA (URTNA)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE UNION OF
NATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATIONS
OF AFRICA (URTNA)

HISTORY

In 1960, a group of far-sighted officials of national broadcasting organizations in Africa mooted the idea of a common institution for promoting and developing broadcasting on the Continent. The aim was that this new institution would be composed of the national broadcasting organizations of independent Africa and that it would be possible to foster through it an Africanness in everything connected with broadcasting on the Continent.

The idea of setting up such an important structure was launched in Morocco and assisted to grow, rather slowly, through the medium of face-to-face meetings in Tunis, Cairo, Rabat and Conakry in the first two years of the last decade.

However, the idea did not start germinating until after the Lagos meeting in 1962 when the Union was officially established and its statutes formally adopted by the largest number ever of national broadcasting organizations in Africa. Following the adoption of the statutes, the principal officers were elected and charged with nursing this new institution known as the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa, which was at that time, the first Pan-African Organization to be established. The Union at present has 28 active and 8 associate members. The twenty-eight active members are all national broadcasting organizations in Africa and there are others at present who have expressed the desire to become members.

Broadcasting Organizations of the following countries are members of URTNA:

Full Members

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 13. Mauritania | 25. Zambia |
| 2. Cameroon | 14. Morocco | 26. Angola |
| 3. Chad | 15. Niger | 27. Guinea-Bissau |
| 4. Congo | 16. Nigeria | 28. Cape Verde
Islands |
| 5. Dahomey | 17. Senegal | |
| 6. Egypt | 18. Sierra Leone | <u>Associate Members</u> |
| 7. Ghana | 19. Sudan | 1. Germany (ARD) |
| 8. Guinea | 20. Tanzania | 2. France (TDF) |
| 9. Ivory Coast | 21. Togo | 3. Switzerland (SSR) |
| 10. Kenya | 22. Tunisia | 4. Germany (ZDF) |
| 11. Libya | 23. Upper Volta | 5. Iran (NIRT) |
| 12. Mali | 24. Zaire | 6. Ireland (RTE) |
| | | 7. Yugoslavia (JRT) |
| | | 8. PLO |

Aims and Objectives

URTNA is a non-political nor a commercial organization and its aims and objectives are:

- a) to promote, maintain and develop co-operation between members;
- b) to support in every domain the interests of radio and television organizations which have accepted the statutes of the union and to establish relations with other such organizations or groups of organizations;
- c) to promote and co-ordinate the study of all questions relating to radio and television and to ensure the exchange of information on all matters of general interest;
- d) to promote and take all measures designed to assist the development of African radio and television in all its forms;

- e) to use its best endeavours to ensure that all its members respect the provisions of international and inter-African agreements in all matters relating to radio and television.

The Headquarters of the Union was established in Dakar (Senegal) in 1964. This was followed two years later, in 1966, by the creation of a Technical Centre in Bamako and the construction of a monitoring centre in Markala (Mali) to:

- a) effect centralized monitoring of all emissions of member organizations, including those of organizations with which URTNA co-operates in general in order to facilitate the exchange of information so as to be able to identify the stations or control the reception conditions especially in the different regions of the African continent;
- b) send to all concerned listening reports and give out information and advice with a view to avoiding or solving interference problems between stations;
- c) publish technical reports and monographs;
- d) follow closely all technical developments in the field of broadcasting and make every effort to secure information on such developments and make them available to member organizations;
- e) co-operation with national, regional and international organizations in research work and exchange technical information with a view to ensuring a more efficient international control.

Structure

The Union is made up of the General Assembly which is the supreme body constituted by all radio and television organizations who are members; the Administrative Council which is the policy-making body of URTNA; and the Specialized Commissions of the Programme Exchange and Cultural Affairs, the Administrative

and Legal, and Technical. The Administrative Council which is regarded as the "cabinet" supervises the work of the Secretariat General and the Specialized Commissions but it is directly responsible to the General Assembly.

Finances

The Union depends, for its existence, on the subscriptions and contributions of its full and associate members respectively.

Services

Programme Exchange

To break the cultural, scientific and artistic barriers which existed before the creation of the Union, URTNA maintains a programme exchange service through recorded programmes from its member organizations. The Union plays the role of co-ordinator. All programmes which are received are copied, the accompanying scripts are translated into the working languages of the Union and sent together with the tapes to all member organizations. The Union is moving further afield from recorded radio programme exchange to television programme exchange circuit service.

Aware of the special importance of television programme exchange and anxious to make URTNA play a positive role in this area, the General Assembly drew up a scheme to be followed. Under the scheme, three member organizations in each of the three language groups of the Union had been requested to send one television programme each. After utilization by all members in the same language group, the films would be assembled, catalogued and classified at the Secretariat General and placed at the disposal of members belonging to other groups who might wish to use them. The number of each member organization's programme contribution will be increased gradually.

Unlike Europe, Africa lacks microwave facilities and, until all Africa can be linked together, URTNA has been trying to connect its members in neighbouring countries whose wish in live radio programme exchange is technically feasible.

To develop radio and television production and to enable member organizations know-how their programmes compare with those of other countries', a programme contest is held every year, under the auspices of the Union, during the annual General Assembly meetings. Prizes are awarded for the best programmes.

Sound and Visual Archive

URTNA is building up a sound and visual archive at its headquarters for the benefit of its members. This archive includes copies of radio and television programmes exchanged, recordings of the voices of prominent African leaders, national anthems and other recordings of interest.

Training

URTNA is a strong believer that unless the personnel of radio and television organizations are highly qualified and efficient, they will not be able to match the recent development in the field of electronics and space communication. The Union is very conscious of the importance of training by different means - may be through the existing institutions on the continent, on-the-spot training, refresher courses and visits for senior personnel and through conferences, seminars and workshops.

Seminars

The Union organized, in 1968, a conference on the role of radio and television in social development. In 1969, URTNA held the first regional conference on educational radio

and television programmes in Algiers. A joint ITU-URTNA seminar for technicians was held in Dakar in 1969. In 1971, the Union moved to another area of programmes. It organized a seminar for sports reporters in March 1971. A second ITU-URTNA seminar for technicians was held in Lagos.

The Union organized a News Workshop in Accra (Ghana) in September 1972 and, noting with concern the paucity of news and information about Africa and recognizing that problems of finance, shortage of staff, training facilities, transport and inadequate telex and radio circuits are generalized on the continent of Africa, the workshop recommended, among others, the establishment of a Pan-African News Agency to provide news for newspaper and radio use and that concrete steps be taken by the OAU to make possible the creation of such a continental organization. In this direction the workshop recommended URTNA to encourage the establishment of national news agencies where none so far exist.

It is observed that most African countries "buy" but do not "sell" 'hot news'. In this lies the problem of developing a Pan-African News Agency for TV news. "Hot news" is not thought to be immediately exchangeable between all African stations because of the lack of technical links such as land-lines, microwave stations, telex facilities, satellites and satellite ground stations.

National television networks were advised to make a stronger effort to cover their own local news items and expand the extent of distribution within and outside their own countries by every available means.

The Union joined the other broadcasting unions to organize, in co-operation with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, the International Broadcast News Workshop in Cologne (West Germany) in April 1973.

To study the role radio, television and the press can play in the expression of the aspirations of the youth, the participation of the youth in social life and the establishment of a dialogue between the youth and society, UNESCO, in cooperation with URTNA and the Pan-African Youth Movement, held a seminar in Casablanca (Morocco) in October 1973. The seminar devoted its attention to such specific problems as (a) the effects of the mass media on the youth, (b) the most urgent problems of the African youth in the mass media, (c) the exchange of information and the evaluation of radio and television programmes for the youth and (d) the method of youth participation in the planning, production and presentation of programmes.

The increasing importance of mass media as instruments of widespread education requires adequate steps towards a better understanding among mass media specialists and experts of education. In the field of education by mass media, labour education can claim a special importance, above all in developing countries for reasons of its potential influence exerted on the entire progress of society. In order to promote the professional knowledge of both circles involved, i.e. mass media specialists and labour educators, URTNA joined the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the International Labour Office to organize a workshop in Mauritius in January/February this year to treat the subject "Workers" Education by radio and television in Africa".

The Union intends to hold in September 1975 the second regional educational broadcasting workshop. Also to be organized by the Union in the foreseeable future are seminars on Audience Research and Modern Management.

Space Communications

We are witnesses to the space communications era and we should not miss it. In fact some African countries have already built earth stations and others are to follow. URTNA cannot therefore look on unconcerned. No single African country can afford launching a satellite by herself to make up the deficiencies in telecommunication systems.

In response to a request by URTNA presented to the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970, UNESCO in the latter part of the first half of 1972 sent an expert mission to Africa composed of Mr. J. Terfs (leader) of UNESCO, Mr. A.G.W. Timmers, of the Technical Co-operation Department (International Telecommunication Union), Mr. W.F.K. Coleman of the Economic Commission for Africa and Dr. M. Von Rundstedt of the Max Planck Institute on Educational Research (Berlin) to hold discussions with government officials and advise on the potentials of space communications and its contribution to education and development in Africa. This mission visited seven African countries including Senegal, Ivory Coast, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria and Kenya. The mission presented a report on its findings. The report had been forwarded to the African Governments and URTNA for their comments. A seminar in this regard was held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in October 1973. Another seminar is envisaged for 1975.

To quote a UNESCO report - "It is evident that for educational purposes, a regional approach holds great promise.

The establishment of administrative and legal machinery for the joint operation of a regional satellite and the production of common programmes acceptable in the whole viewing area, could only be possible if founded on a high degree of co-operation and mutual confidence. A regional space communication project, therefore, not only provides economies of scale, but promotes co-operation and integration because of the organizational demands for its successful operation, as well as through the wide dissemination of programmes of common regional interests".

URTNA has been serving as a liaison between its member organizations and other international organizations in general and the specialized agencies of the United Nations in particular. URTNA assists the OAU to achieve the objectives for which it was created.

Inter-Union Co-operation

The Union co-operated with the other broadcasting organizations in Rome (Italy) in March 1972 as well as the second conference which was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in November 1973.

As a result of recommendations issuing from both conferences, the Union is encouraging its member organizations whose countries have earth stations to come together to adopt a common stand in order to be able to arrange for reduced and standardized tariffs for satellite broadcasting purposes.

Coverage of Events

The Union has always ensured coverage of special events and major sporting events of international interest which take place from time to time in Africa. With the assistance of the Moroccan and Algerian broadcasting organizations, the Union covered the OAU Summit conference held in Rabat in 1972. It also covered - thanks to the Ethiopian Broadcasting Organization - the summit conference of the OAU held in Addis Ababa in 1973 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of that Organization. The Union again, with the assistance of the Tunisian and Algerian Broadcasting Organizations, covered the Pan-African Youth Festival held in Tunis in July 1973. It has also been co-operating with other regional broadcasting unions so that its member organizations are given assistance as and when necessary during coverage of events taking place in each other's region. In order to carry through this co-operation successfully, the Union is represented at all inter-union meetings arranged to exchange ideas of common interest. The Union has been assisting its members in their negotiations with sporting federations and other agencies for reduction in customs duties and tariffs.

URTNA has been co-operating with the International Music Council to organize the biennial African Music Rostrum.

Copyright

The position of URTNA is unique in the field of copyright. It is well known that the ex-colonisers signed on behalf of African countries, and before independence either the Universal Copyright Convention or the Berne Convention. That is why some African countries became parties to these Conventions. They became loaded with responsibilities. Since radio and television are the consumers of the works of the mind and most interested, and since African folklore was not protected under these Conventions, URTNA felt its duty from the very beginning of its establishment and organized a seminar on copyright in Tunis in 1964.

Following the meeting in Brazzaville in 1963 at which a copyright model law was drafted, the Tunis seminar laid down URTNA's plan for a copyright model law for African countries, for authors' societies, and later on a union to group these societies. A model law for authors' societies was drafted in collaboration with UNESCO and WIPO. From then on URTNA attended all copyright meetings and in particular the revision of the Berne Convention in Stockholm and played the role of co-ordinator and contributed to obtain the famous protocol which was not ratified by the developed countries.

URTNA took a firm stand in the revision of the Universal Copyright Convention and again the Berne Convention in Paris with a view to protecting the interests of African countries.

At the request of URTNA a new model copyright law was drafted jointly by UNESCO and WIPO and submitted to an expert committee which met in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) in October 1973 to study it.

The Union took a similar stand in the way signals transmitted by satellites should be protected either in Laussane or in Paris or in Nairobi.

In July 1973, UNESCO and WIPO jointly organized in Nairobi (Kenya) a meeting of the third Committee of Governmental Experts to discuss the problems raised in the field of Copyright and the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations raised by transmission via Space Satellites. The representative of URTNA at the meeting made very useful contributions to the general discussion reflecting not only the Union's, but in a large measure, Africa's view point. He would be most remembered for mooted on the Union's behalf a proposed revision which involved a fundamental change in the philosophy and legal framework of the Draft Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. The acceptance of this revision by the Committee of Governmental Experts on Copyright which handled the meeting entailed revisions throughout the text of the Draft Convention.

A Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of the Signals transmitted via Space Satellite was held in Brussels (Belgium) from 6 to 21 May 1974 and URTNA was represented.

The Union gave the protection of the public the highest consideration and participated actively in the meeting which studied the problems of protection and the Declaration of Guiding Principles on the Use of Satellite Broadcasting for the Free Flow of Information, the Spread of Education and Greater Cultural Exchange adopted at the 17th session of the General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris in October/November 1972.

The Union has also been active with other broadcasting unions in drawing up Guiding Principles governing direct television broadcasting by satellite. It would of course not associate itself with any principles that would be detrimental to the interests of its members and the sovereignty of African countries.

This, in a nutshell, is the role of URTNA in the field of copyright.

URTNA Review

There is a quarterly review of the Union known as "URTNA Review" which is the official mouthpiece of URTNA. It gives information on the activities of the Union as well as what member organizations and other international organizations are doing which are of professional interest.

Themes for Discussion

Every year, during a General Assembly meeting of the Union, a special theme is chosen to be discussed. Experts are always invited to address the Assembly after which questions are put to them to throw more light on what they talk about. The theme for the 1973 General Assembly was "Sound Archives". During the 1974 General Assembly, experts will be invited to speak on "Rural Broadcasting".

This is a brief account of the achievement of the Union up to the present. We hope to be able to do better than our best and with hard work, we look into the future with more confidence.

The Future

Regional Broadcasting Unions, including URTNA, will play a major role in society in general, particularly, in developing societies.

The programme exchange system established by the Broadcasting Unions had been hailed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies as ideal for professional co-operation aimed at solving the problems of space communication particularly in the protection of the public. We count on the co-operation of member organizations to make the system more effective.

We believe that the volume of television programme exchange which has been put into operation will be increased in a matter of months and that African nations will be served with live programmes soon. We believe also that co-operation between our members and between members of other broadcasting unions will be improved.

We have every hope -

- (a) that cultural barriers in Africa will be eliminated;
- (b) that programme exchange will be extended to all types of programmes;
- (c) that space communications will play an important role in the present generation and generations to come and that the role of the union will be important in this respect;
- (d) that satellite transmission in Africa will be an indispensable system for the free flow of information, education, culture, and development;
- (e) that URTNA will help build up sound archives in each member organization and encourage its members to establish audience research units to sound the opinion of the listening and viewing public from time to time;
- (f) that URTNA will do its utmost to see to the establishment of a Pan-African News Agency;
- (g) that more advance training opportunities will be offered the personnel of member organizations;
- (h) that the Technical Centre's activities will be extended to research, reception, monograph and other reports as well as training of technicians and visiting member organizations to study their particular problems and giving advice on the spot;
- (i) that co-ordination between URTNA and the associations of the P.T.T. will be strengthened;
- (j) that with the improvement in technical facilities, the Union will direct its attention to the coverage of Pan-African events;
- (k) that co-operation with the OAU, ECA, other broadcasting unions and international bodies such as UNESCO, ITU, FAO, ILO, etc... will further be developed;

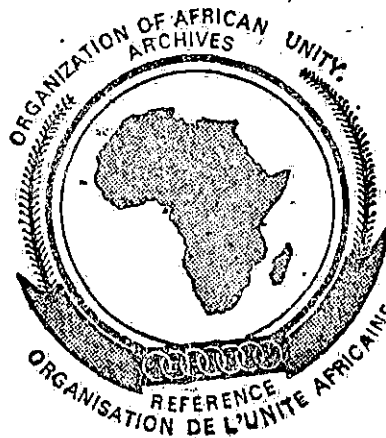
- (l) that the dream of defending African heritage by enacting model laws for authors' societies and the establishment of a union for these societies to collect royalties of African authors and artists will come true;
- (m) that publication of the Union's magazine "URTNA Review" will be monthly;
- (n) that more active and associate members will join the Union.

With the growing need for the education of the youth through the medium of radio and television, we are quite confident that, given the goodwill and co-operation of all our member organizations, we will be able to achieve the objectives we have set ourselves.

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Annex II

UNION OF NATIONAL RADIO
AND TELEVISION ORGANISATIONS
OF AFRICA.
(U.R.T.N.A.)

SUMMARY OF URTNA'S BUDGETARY SITUATION
FROM 1972 TO 1973 AND FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1974



SUMMARY OF URTNA'S BUDGETARY SITUATION
FROM 1972 TO 1973 AND FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR

First of all: URTNA is exclusively financed through subscriptions by active and contributions by associate members. It does not make any exceptional or accidental savings.

1972 Budget: US \$ 326,514: 96 covering returns and expenditure. Returns received for the year was US \$ 170,040 leaving a balance of US \$ 156,474: 96.

1973 Budget: US \$ 336,796: 96 covering returns and expenditure. Returns received for the year was US \$ 281,475 leaving a balance of US \$ 55,321: 96.

1974 Budget: FIRST HALF: US \$ 318,690 covering returns and expenditure.

Returns received during this period amount to US \$ 114,000 about 35% of the total.

BUDGETARY STRUCTURES

Since its creation in 1962 URTNA has been financing a programme of equipment, extension and modernisation. With some examples of the budgetary situation indicated above, it is evident that such a programme cannot be realised.

Some Given Figures

1972 Budget: US \$ 326,514: 96

- Staff Expenditure	US \$ 197,862	: 96
- Running Expenditure	US \$ 107,912	
- Equipment for Technical Centre	US \$ 20,740	(not realised)
Total	US \$ 326,514	: 96
	=====	

1973 Budget: US \$ 336,796: 96

- Staff Expenditure	US \$ 198,044
- Running Expenditure	US \$ 118,612
- Equipment for Technical Centre	(continued but US \$ <u>20,140</u> not realised)
Total	US \$ 336,796 : 96

Secondly: The returns received by the Union since the beginning of 1972 were gravely affected by the incessant fluctuation of the American dollar. From 279 CFA francs, it fell gradually to 233 before going up 245. This accounts for the considerable differences in the exchange rate and our lost opportunity.

Furthermore, URTNA is still waiting for the subscription arrears of some of its member organisation.

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Annex III

UNION OF NATIONAL RADIO
AND TELEVISION ORGANISATIONS
OF AFRICA
(U.R.T.N.A.)

LIST OF EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR COMPLETING THE MONITORING
AND MEASURING CENTRE IN MARKALA (REPUBLIC OF MALI)

THE URTNA MONITORING & MEASURING CENTRE
IN MARKALA (MALI): IN BRIEF

The Centre is 270 kilometers from Bamako and 5 kilometers before Markala. It is on a flat ground covering an area of 500 x 500 m, with great possibilities for extension in future.

It is composed of a main building which houses all the measuring equipment, and an annex for energy transformation, a mechanic workshop and garages. These buildings are symmetrical-ly located (length-wise) from East to West - to minimise to the maximum the entry of the sun and shadows of buildings.

The main building comprises a central room surrounded by seven measuring cubicles of which two are provided for SINPO evaluation and shortwave frequency measuring, a frequency measuring and SINPO evaluation (long and medium wave) cubicle, a frequency spectrum analysing cubicle, a LF/MF - (VHF and UHF)-measuring cubicle, a cubicle for the precise measurement of the angle of the azimuth and a stand by cubicle. This same building accommodates also a standard frequency cubicle, a multicouplers and antenna signal distributors cubicle, a photograph developing laboratory, a store and an accumulators cubicle.

A greater part of the proposed equipment functions on a regular current. It is for this reason that we have made provision for accumulators as emergency equipment whenever the mains break down. Provision has also been made for laboratory, a Farady cage, an administration office and a central air conditioning system.

The construction of a field strength measuring room has been provided for far away from the buildings and antennas. A measuring van is also expected.

The type of antennas proposed is double Adcock which has the added advantage of a goniometer system making it possible to realise three diagrams (bi-directional, omni-direction) and cardioid by combining the first two. The bi-directional and cardioid diagrams can be electrically manipulated up to

360° to cover the whole azimuth. With this system, different operators can work independently and monitor the frequency needed by rejecting the undesirable frequencies, thanks to the multicouplers used. It is possible to obtain a desired signal report on an undersired signal of 50 dB.

An omnidirectional antenna is expected. A cable of average tension (5,5 Kv) and of 650m is expected for feeding the centre with electricity.

Attached is a list of materials envisaged for the Centre.

1. Antennas, Feeder Lines, Multicouplers and
Goniometers made by TELEFUNKEN Co., Germany (Fed. Rep. of)

A. ANTENNAS

I T E M	Qty	Total Price
1. <u>Antennas</u>		
- Vertical Broadband Adcock - Antennas type A 396/4 including bases, guy ropes, antenna transformers and matching devices - Bases 8m.	6	
- Vertical Broadband Adcock - Antennas type A 396/4 spez. including bases, guy ropes, antenna transformers and matching devices - Base 28m.	12	
- Vertical Broadband Adcock - Antenna, type A 396/4 including bases, guy ropes, antenna transformers and matching device - Sence antenna	1	
2. <u>Counterpoids</u>		
Hock-iron, 20 x 2mm, fire galvanised	1000m	
Binding posts, crossform	350	
Clamps, separating	20	
3. <u>H.F. Cables</u>		
- Special H.F. Cables, 240 ohms, balanced, shielded, matched to equal electrical length appr. 130m long	7	
- Special H.F. Cables 240 ohms, balanced, shielded matched to equal electrical length, appr. 140m long	14	
- Special H.F. Cables, 240 ohms, balanced, shielded appr. 126m long	1	
4. <u>Plastic Tubing</u>		
- Plastic tubing 110 x 5.3mm. in lengths of 6m	504m	
- Plastic tubing 90 x 4.3mm, in lengths of 6m	204m	
- Plastic tubing with union, 90 x 4.3mm, bent 90 degrees	15	
- Plastic tubing with two unions, 9 x 4.3mm, bent 90 degrees	7	
- Rubber gaskets, 90 mm dia,	30	
- Rubber gaskets, 110mm dia.	10	
5. <u>Foundations, installations and antenna trials</u>		34,000
		10,000
		<u>44,000</u>

B. Multicouplers and Antenna Distributors

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Balanced multicoupler for Adcock antenna	12	Type V 489	2,115	26,380
2. Balanced multicoupler with case for "sense" antenna	1	Type V 489	2,150	2,150
3. Racks for multicouplers, summing up transformers, H.F. filters and H.F. cables, etc.	2	Type VtSt 396 and VtSt 396D		22,937
4. Unbalanced multicoupler for omnidirectional antenna (10kHz - 1.6MHz)	1	Type V119 LW	904	904
5. Unbalanced multicoupler for omnidirectional antenna (1.6 MHz - 30MHz)	1	Type V118 KW	1,100	1,100
				52,471

C. Goniometers and ancillary equipment for shortwave cubicles

I T E M	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
- Antenna selector	2	Type AUDM 1039	2,850	5,700
- Goniometer unit	2	Type PV 897	5,525	11,050
- Phase and amplitude unit	2	Type PAR 1039	7,218	14,436
- Outdoors H.F. cable 240 ohm and H.F. connectors	14x 12		990	990
				32,176

N.B. In case the adcock antenna system is not available, a steerable log - periodic array could replace it in all the azimuth ensuring coverage from 6 to 30 Mc/s at least. In this case, the multicoupler 1 - 4 would not be considered.

II. Receiving and Measuring EquipmentA. SINPO and Frequency Measuring Cubicles: Shortwaves

I T E M	Qty	Firm Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Frequency measuring unit, rack-mounted comprising: a) Receiver type RA6217 A-3 b) Comparator - Counter type 6377A c) L.F. adaptor type 6337 d) Panoramic adaptor type 6366A e) S.S.B./I/S.B. unit type 6298 D-3 f) A.M. Amplifier g) Loudspeaker h) Headphone	1	Racal Communications Type 6551 A	20,000	20,000
2. Tape recorder	1	Nagra type IIIIB	1,250	1,250
				<u>21,250</u>

B. SINPO and Frequency Measuring Cubicle: Long & Medium Waves

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
+ 1. Frequency Measuring unit, rackmounted comprising: + a) Receiver type RA6217 A-3 + b) Comparator - Counter type 6377 A + c) L.F. adaptor type 6337 d) Panoramic adoptor type 6366A + e) A.F. amplifier + f) Loudspeaker + g) Headphones	1	Racal Comm. type 6551 A		
2. Distribution amplifier for standard frequency	1	Racal Instruments type MA 288	400	800
3. Tape Recorder	1	Nagra type IIIIB	1,250	1,250
				<u>3,550</u>

+ This equipment is now available at the Monitoring Centre.

C. Frequency Standard Room

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Frequency Standard Generator complete with accumulator	1	General Radio Type 1115B	2,250	2,250
2. Automatic change-over switch (Normal/Stand-by)	1		125	125
3. Tracking Receiver	1		5,000	5,000
4. Frequency Comparator	1			
5. Distribution Amplifier	3	Racal Inst. type MA 288	400	800
6. Racks and Cables	1		500	500
7. Synchronometer (Master-clock)	1	General Radio	4,500	4,500
				15,425

D. Frequency Band Analysis Room

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Receiver	2	Racal Communication type RA 1217	3,250	6,500
2. Frequency and Recorder complete	2	TEM-HUBER type NFS	6,000	12,000
3. Panoramic adaptor	1	Racal Communications type 6366A	3,100	3,100
				21,600

E. Field-Strength Measuring Room

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Complete Field Strength Measure (square and vertical antennas)+	1	ROHDE & SCHWARC type HPH		
2. Field Strength Recorder +	1	R.&S. type ZSG		
3. Field-Strength Static Analyser	1	Philips	2,500	2,500
4. Frequency Synthesizer	1	SHOMANDL ND30M-B	4,600	4,600
5. Frequency Counter	1	Racal Inst. type SA 535	1,000	1,000
6. Distribution Amplifier	1	Racal Inst. type MA 288	400	400
7. Automatic Voltage Regulator 3.4 KVA - 220V	1	BERCO type CVS2	450	450
8. Large Frame Antenna with rotating mechanism and dial for bearing location	1		1,000	1,000
				9,950

+ This equipment is now available at the Monitoring Centre.

III. Measuring Van

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Van	1	Landrover	4,500	4,500
2. Field-Strength Meter (100 KHz-30MHz) +	1	R & S type HFH	7,250	7,250
3. (VHAF - UHF) +	1	R & S	6,250	6,250
4. Frequency synthesizer with local crystal oscillator	1	SCHOMANDL ND30M-B + QA	5,250	5,250
5. External Antenna, VHF, UHF etc.	1		750	750
6. Frequency counter	1	Racal Inst. type SA535	1,000	1,000
7. Frequency standard distribution amplifier	1	Racal type MA 288	400	400
8. Power supply generator 220 V 50 cycles 2.5 KVA	1		500	500
9. Automatic Voltage regulator 1.7	1	BERCO type CVS-2	250	250
10. Accumulator 24 V 150 AH	1		125	125
11. Cables, installation materials	1			600
				26,875

+ Not indispensable now.

IV. Laboratories, Workshop and Auxilliary Equipment

A. Laboratory

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Precision Oscilloscope	1	Tektronix	4,000	4,000
2. LCR Impedance Bridge	1	Philips type PM 6301	1,000	1,000
3. AF Generator	1	G.R. type 1304B	1,300	1,300
4. Frequency Synthesiser with local Crystal Oscillator	1	Schomandl type ND30M B + Q4A	5,250	5,250
5. Decible meter	1	WANDEL U. GCI/T PM 62	250	250
6. H.F. Impedance Bridge	1	G.R. type 1606 A	1,250	1,250
7. Valve - Voltmeter	1	G.R. type 1806 A	800	800
8. Transistor Tester	1		400	400
9. universal Volt-Ampere-Ohm meter	2	AVO	250	250
10. Standard Voltmeters and Amperometers for different ranges	4		125	125

(cont....)

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
11. Resistance Box	1	G.R. Type 1434 QC	130	130
12. Capacitor Box	1	G.R. type 1423 A	1,000	1,000
13. Stabilized Power Supply Unit	2	G.R. type 1205 B	500	1,000
14. Automatic Voltage Regulator 3.4 KVA - 220V	1	BERCO type CVS 2	450	450
15. Testing transmitter	1	TELEFUNKEN type S238	1,250	1,250
16. Earth Conductivity Meter	1	TELEFUNKEN type ITS	450	450
17. Theodolite with compass with tripod	1	TELEFUNKEN type FBT	525	525

B. Developing Lab. (Photographs)

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Developer	1			
2. Camera	1			
3. Dish	4			
4. Chronometer	1			
5. Dryer	1			
6. Print-Cutter	1			
7. Other items	1			
				2,500

C. Accumulators

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Accumulators (Cadmium-Nickel) 400AH group	1 1			2,500
2. Charger	1			625
3. Stabilizer 24V/20A	1			625
4. Auxiliary Equipment (Ammeters, hydrometers etc.)				250
				4,000

D. Workshop

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Drilling Machine (fixed)	1		400	400
2. Drilling Machine (portable)	1		100	100
3. Lathing Machine	1		750	750
4. Millstone (electric)	1		250	250
5. Vice	2		30	60
6. Work-Bench	1		200	200
7. Anvil	1		40	40
8. Scissors	1		40	40
9. Electric welding machine	1		625	625
10. Oxy-acetylene welding unit	1		400	400
11. Set of Tools	2		200	400
12. Miscellaneous (drills, taps, screw-plates, saw, files etc.)			700	700
				3,965

V. Installation Materials

I t e m	Qty	Firm & Type	Price US \$	
			Unit	Total
1. Cables for indoor installation	1500m			500
2. Coaxial cables for indoor installation	1000m			1,000
3. Coaxial cables for outdoor installation	1500m			2,500
4. Coaxial connectors (male and female)	100m			500
5. Thermal Output	40m			100
6. Insulation materials				400
7. Screws, washers, nuts, etc...				300
8. Components (capacitors, resistors, etc...)				500
9. Miscellaneous				1,000
				6,800

I. - Costs and Estimates of Antennas, Feeder, Multicouplers and Goniometers

A. Antennas	44,000
B. Multicouplers and antenna distributors.	52,471
C. Goniometers and auxiliary equipment for shortwave cubicles	32,176

II - Reception and Measuring Equipment

A. Frequency and SINPO Measuring Cubicle: shortwave	21,250
B. Frequency and SINPO Measuring Cubicle: long wave	3,550
C. Frequency Standard Cubicle	15,425
D. Spectrum Analysis Cubicle	21,600
E. Field Strength Measuring Cubicle	9,950

III - Measuring Van

26,875

IV. - Laboratory, Workshop and Auxiliary Equipment

A. Laboratory	20,055
B. Photograph Developing Lab	2,500
C. Accumulators	4,000
D. Workshop	3,965

V - Installation Materials

6,800

264,617

If we admit that, as generally envisaged, the project can remain thus, the rapid progress and the acquisition of modern electronic equipment in general, and control equipment in particular, will not fail to modify the final choice to be made in the acquisition of equipment. This being as it is, the latest models of each item of equipment mentioned above should be retained although we should not regard as strictly obligatory retaining any of the models proposed which could presently become out of fashion.

Taking note of all these factors and also of the international monetary crisis which has gravely disturbed and continues to disturb the rate of exchange of some monies, it is feared that the estimates presented will inevitably be seriously affected in future.

In the programme for the Centre's extension in future, we envisage direction measurement of the different radio stations. The estimated cost of equipments is about US \$ 37,500.

We also envisage acquiring LF/MF measuring equipment (VHF, UHF). The total cost of these equipments is estimated at U.

The spare parts, the materials and maintenance and repair tools necessary for ensuring the good running of the service for at least 10 years are expected to cost 10% of the total cost for purchasing the equipment.

The transportation cost for the equipment has evaluated at US \$ 18,750 since a greater part of these equipments will be expedited by air.

The total cost of the equipment is established at US\$ 264,617.

CM/560

Annex IV

UNION OF NATIONAL RADIO AND
TELEVISION ORGANISATIONS
OF AFRICA

(U.R.T.N.A.)

THE URTNA PROGRAMME EXCHANGE CENTRE

THE URTNA PROGRAMME EXCHANGE CENTRE

Conscious of the importance of programme exchange, and motivated by the will to break down cultural, scientific and artistic barriers which prevailed before its creation, the Union of National Radio and Television Organisations of Africa (URTNA) has never ceased, since its foundation in 1962, to consider programme exchange as the livewire of its existence. The Union's development depends to a great extent on the programme exchange policy it adopts and endeavours to implement.

Radio Programmes

Each year, the General Assembly recommends themes for the programmes to be exchanged the following year, programmes to which are added those selected at the Union's annual contest. Each member organisation is expected to send monthly to the Secretariat General a programme. Here, the programmes received are duplicated, their texts translated after which they are distributed to member organisations.

The Union is made up of 25 active and 4 associate members. At best, each member must receive 28 programmes monthly and 336 yearly.

URTNA, whose role is that of co-ordinator, in addition to handling programmes sent to the Secretariat General, encourages direct exchanges between its member organisations at a continental level.

Outside Africa, the Union maintains excellent relations of co-operation with other broadcasting Unions and also promotes exchanges between its members and those of other Unions. This is a task to which the Union is presently devoting much attention.

Television Programmes: This exchange is effected essentially through a circuit established at the Secretariat General to which every member organisation (having a television service) is asked to send a film of its choice. Details of the film are recorded, then it is re-expedited to another member organisation and so forth. We hope to "specialise" very soon this exchange by sub-dividing it into different types of programmes: varieties, news, sports, plays....

Eight active member organisations of the Union have television services.

URTNA devotes also a great deal of attention to the coverage of important Pan-African and international events, and here too, this activity is considered as entering the framework of programme exchange.

We are living in an era of space communications and must not let ourselves to be overtaken by events. In fact, some African countries have already constructed earth station-receivers and transmitters and others will follow suit as soon as conditions prove favourable.

Thus African countries are utilizing about fifteen earth stations while five others will become operational between 1975 and 1976.

It should be noted that these earth stations do not only serve as receivers; a majority of them transmit also.

In future, URTNA will again have a major role to play in the field of broadcasting via satellite for education and development. As regards direct satellite broadcasting, the Union must here again assume the important role of co-ordinator between its members and members of other regional broadcasting Unions.

All these developments require a permanent service like those existing already in URTNA. A Programme Exchange Centre responsible for all these services, in collaboration with other Union Centres, is indispensable.

This was what led the XIIIth Session of the General Assembly into deciding that a Programme Exchange Centre be created to cater for the exchange needs of member organisations in addition to the services already mentioned.

This, Centre when created, apart from being responsible for co-ordination of recorded and direct radio programme exchange and the television programme circuit, will have as its task:

- a) to examine programme offers, programme needs, methods of expedition and the desire of members to participate in a regular radio and television programme exchange;
- b) to acquire programmes meant for exchange produced in Africa or in a foreign country (an examination beforehand of the programmes offered, maintenance of an index, a general distribution system, permanent contracts with member organisations, general documentation on programme production, consultation in matters of planning and programme production.

The following table gives an approximate estimate of necessary for administering and running such a Programme Exchange Centre:



Investment

Site	- accommodation	US \$ 7,000
Air-conditioning		" " 22,000
Preliminary Projection Room with two projectors (35mm and 16mm)		" " 16,000
2 tape-recorders for "playback"		" " 14,000
Office Equipment		" " 15,000
	Total	US \$ 72,000

Administration (yearly)

Personnel :	Director	US \$ 18,000
	2 Programme Specialists (radio and tv)	20,000
	Secretaries (typists, messenger)	8,000
Maintenance of Equipment, Spare parts		2,000
Insurance, petrol, repair and vehicle maintenance		2,000
Travel Allowance		10,000
Library, Archives		8,000
	Total	68,000
	TOTALS	US \$140,000

Production

Production material: camera and sound equipment, editing equipment, laboratory, sound studio etc US \$ 300,000

It is necessary to note here that production does not presently constitute one of URTNA's activities because of inadequacy of equipment.

If these equipments are available, the Union can merge production with co-ordination.

Total expenditure necessary for the Centre to become operational - with production equipment:

US \$ 140,000 + 300,000 = US \$ 440,000

AFRICAN UNION UNION AFRICAINE

African Union Common Repository

<http://archives.au.int>

Organs

Council of Ministers & Executive Council Collection

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Union of National Radio & Television of Africa - URTNA

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