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JPRS-TTP-89-0031 2 March 1989

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WEST EUROPE

toice data moderns
15 1,200 bits per second
16 2,400 bits per second
16 2,400 bits per second
16 1,000 bits per second
20 1,000 bits per second

25,650

135,750

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With 4 anilog wires Source: Miljotry of Postal Affairs

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The Italian Telephone Co. is obviously father pleased. It expects the Mammi decree to give impetus to mass seleccomputing both professional and consumer, in Italy as well. In addition, the Italian Telephone Co.'s plans for this year call for substantial expansion of Videotel services, with the operad of low-cont terminals, to free subscription and to payment based on normal increases in telephone use.

In this connection, Philips I(aly had introduced the "active television st" (a Videotel keyboard costing 100,000 lire that can be connected both to a television set and to a household elephone) for its Christmas sales campaign. The first returns show that Philips enjoyed better-than-expected success (sales of approximately 20,000 telecomputing horboards had been projected). The Italian Telephone (o. intends to offer business firms just as many of the Yidebtel Omega 1,000 terminals made by Italiel, at a cust of 1,000 lire per month. A large number of banks also plan to launch their own home banking services this year by way of Videotel. What is taking place, in other word, is an expansion long awaited in the world of telecommunications, one that could trigger the mowball effect (fed by users and new services) needed to bring Italian mass telecomputing out of its current stage reserved for a few pioneers (in mid-1928 there were only 20,000 modem users—as many as there were terminals sold at Christmas).

The Mammi secree may have an even greater effect from the professional viewpoint. The deregulation of modems will promote a further spread of corporation networks and of mass telecomputing for small businesses and individual professionals. As a matter of fact, the greatest effect is espected precisely in this second at ment, which potentially is the larger and livelier. In other words, 1989 could be the year of data transmission.

Telettra i 'nstall Phone Lines in Rural USSR \$3002475d A. .m IL SOLE-24 ORE in Italian 24 No 88 p 10—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Artific: "After 6 Months of Testing, Moscow Acquiring Telefire Systems"]

[Tekt] Milan—The experimental multiple-access telephone system for rural telephone service that Telettra's company totally controlled by the Fiat Group, installed lest April in the Russian region of Tula, has successfully passed all technical and operational tests, clearing the way for the Italian company to supply these systems for which absolutions began some time ago through the Stelian multinational's Spanish subsidiary (see also IL BOLE-24 ORE of 13 July).

An agreement is to be signed shortly in Moscow setting forth the final details of the cooperation. The agreement, according to plan, should have an overall value of some 15 billion lire annually.

Telettra, as is known, possesses a worldwide leadingadge telephone transmission achaology. In fact, to provide telephone service in sparsely populated zones, it uses a microwave system that is much more economical than laying cables.

And this is one of the advantages that enabled the company to bis successfully on the Russian initiative. Telettra's telephone central offices of the analog type are designed for zones with low-density telephone service, where the use of traditional systems would not be competitive. The Telettra system has already then a proven success in Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia in Spain, the system is operating in Galicia and Asturias.

SPAIN

Television Satellite Slated for 1992 55001040 Paris AIR & COSMOS in French 15 Oct 88 p 39—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Article by Pierre Langereux: "Spanish TV Satellite for 1992; Four Manufacturers Competing for the Fr2-billion Project"]

[Text] Spain has resumed its satellite project—buried in 1985, it was suddenly revived last summer—so that it would have an operational communications and direct television broadcasting satellite system by 1 July 1992.

Actually, the prime objective of the Spanish authorities is for the system to be ready to operate in time for the Seville World Fair scheduled for March to October 1992, for the Barcelona Olympic Games in July 1992, and for the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's discovery of America, to be celebrated on 12 October 1992.

As a result, on 19 July, the National Institute of Aerospace Technology (INTA) invited several European and U.S. satellite manufacturers to submit proposals no later than 15 September. The very day when the INTA was banding over a feasibility study for a Spanish direct-TV satellite to the new minister of PTT [Post and Telecommunications], Mr Barrionuevo who, meanwhile, seems to have decided to accelerate the project.

The selection of a manufacturer for the Spanish satellites should be completed by the end of October, we were told by Jose M. Carballal, the INTA director of international

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Approved for Release Date AUG 1991 programs. In fact, the Spanish cabinet will meet early in Sievember to confirm its commitment to the project, at his estimated cost of 40 billion peaces, i.e. about Fr2

The livingtion to bid, which was exceptionally concise the pinger, stressed compliance with the schedule for the lighter the settletes and the delivery of two installent satellites. The complete ground control station (CCS) and project management center (PAC) will have to be installed and acceptance procedures completed by 1-October 1991. The two satellites will have to be delivered in time to be insched on 1 December 1991 and 1 April 1992, and set into service on 1 March and 1 July 1992. An option covers the eventual procurement of a third satellite, the insuching of which will be decided as soon as possible.

The contract to be signed with the manufacturer will include acceptance of the satellites on orbit, but the invitation to bid covers meither the launchers nor insurance for the satellites (with free relaunching). A launcher will be selected independently by the INTA before the end of 1989, we were told by Jose Carballal. In principle, the INTA intends to use the European launcher and is not considering negotiating for a U.S. or Chinese launcher, he added. Satellites should not weigh more than about 2 tons, corresponding to one half of an Ariane-4 launcher (twin launch); otherwise the payload would have to be reduced (from 3 to 2 TV channels).

The INTA has received four proposals from satellite manufacturers. Three are from European groups. Satoom International, consisting of Matra [Mechanics, Aviation and Traction Company] (France) and British Aerospace (Great-Britain), proposed a Eurostar platform with a psyload to be supplied and integrated by Matra. The Eurosatellite team, consisting of MBB [Messerschmitt-Bockow-Blohm] and ANT (Germany) together with

Asspapatiale and Alcatel Space (France), counts on a distributes at 2 platform, whereas Scienia Spazio (Italy) joined forces with GE Astro Space (United States), Finally, Hughes Aircraft (United States) stands alone, perobably with its new RS-601 platform which has diready been adopted for some 12 civilian (Aussat 2) and military (UPO) satellites. The INTA also consulted Goat (Germany) and Ford Aemopace (United States), and they did not bid.

The two geostationary satellites (31x West) will carry a criple psylond, corresponding to 5 direct television broadcasting and civil and military communications missions. Direct TV using the C-MAC process will use two or three 100-W channels to cover Spain and the Balearic and Canary Islands with 60-cm ground antennas, as well as Europe (France, Germany, Benelux, Italy and Great-Britain) with 1.3-m receiving antennas. Three channels will be provided for Ku-band TV broadcasting over Spain, and one channel over the Americas (PAL and NTSC standards). Public communications (telephone, fax, data transmission and videoconferencing) will use five Ku-band channels through 4.5-m (120-Mbit) or 1-m to 2-m (2-Mbit) stations. Finally, government X-band (encrypted) links will provide telephone (64-Kbit) and data-transmission (16-Kbit) service through fixed 3-m to 7-m stations and 1.8-m offshore or mobile stations. Thus, it will be possible for government links to be received throughout the Spanish territory and up to 500 nautical miles (930 km) off the Spanish coasts, with coverage of Equatorial Guinea as an option...

The consultation initiated by the INTA provides for participation of the Spanish industry to the manufacturing of satellites and stations. This clause should favor manufacturers which already have Spanish subsidiaries, such as Matra (with Crisa) and Alcatel, which will create a new subsidiary of Alcatel Standard Electrica in October; the new subsidiary will specialize in electronics and will be called Alcatel Espacio.

Technical Specifications for the Satellites and Stations of the Spanish Project

Mission	Bend	Setellite Channels			Sétellite Beams			Ground Stations	
		Number	Power	Width	Number	EIRP*	Coverage	Diameter	Quality**
Direct TV	12 GHz	2 or 3	100 W max.	27 MHz	2	53-56 dBW	Spain + Islands + Europe	0.6 m	+9 db/xK
TV relay - Spein	Ku	3	50 W max.	72 MHz	l or 2	52 dBW	Spain	2-2.5 m (TV)	20-22 dB/xK
								3.5-4 m (HDTV)	·25-27 dB/xK
TV relay - Americas		t	100 W max.	36 MHz	1	45 4BW	North & South Amer- ics, Mexico	3 m	24 dB/xK
Civil com-	Ku	5	20 W (1)	72 MHz	1	32 dBW	Spain	4.5 m	29 dB/xK
		٠					•••• •	1-2 m	13-20 dB/xK

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3725-777-85-863 3 March 1989

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UNITED KINGDOM

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15 Dec 28 y 4-He Moves Into Orbit
In THE GUARDIAN In English
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Article by David Fair III, Defeace Com

Text] The first of the Minisby of Defence's L50 million kynet communications satellites moved into orbit above the Equator last night.

The Skynet 4 programme acquired actoriety last year when it was alleged that one of its three satellites would be equipped not for communications, but for spying on the Soviet Union, under the code-name Zheon.

ians to develop a radio surveillance astellite were isclosed by the journalist, Duncan Campbell. He sugsted the issuach of Skynet 4C, scheduled for exhibitory the Indian Ocean in May 1990, was a perfect cover, or the Zircon project, whose costing and justification as deliberately hidden from Parliament.

Ministers have acknowledged the existence of plans, although they have been shelved—at least for time being—but denied using Skynet as a cover. I satellites are needed, an official said yesterday, so have two operational and one in orbit as a spare.

Skynet 4B, now being manoeuvred into its final position above the Atlantic, is intended to cover the MATO area. Skynet 4A will go up in August next year aboard an American Than 3 rocket to provide the orbiting back-up. Its initial gesition will also be above the Atlantic.

The last in the series, Skynet 4C, will be launched by a French Ariane rocket in Mpf 1990 and positioned off East Africa, level with the Equator.

It has never been entipely clear how the expense for the third satellite was boing justified when Britain no longer had a serious milifary role east of Suez and would be withdrawing fight Hong Kong in the 1990s.

"We have fishdrawn from the For East," a Ministry of Defence official said yesterday, "but we still need to retain some capability to communicate with naval ships

UK Database Service Reportably Worth Li 35390035 Leader THE TIMES in English \$3.0cc 85 p 31—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"[Article by Ken Magazine] of COMMUNICATE

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[Text] According to EPS, a specialist consultancy in information markets, the UK, information service mar-het is worth L546.5 million and has more than 800 services on offer.

This puts Britain is a market-leading position with around 54 per cept of the European market, valued at secrity L.1.1 billies. This is due mainly, says EPS, to its lead in supplying equity trading and foreign exchange services.

UK service providers are beginning to market their services in Europe, but penetration is relatively low.

It's say: "Due to international telephone and data connections most services are potentially available throughout Europe, but in practice most services are easy turbeting one or two countries."

Language barrings are also a problem. "Some databases offer multi-lingual-services, but language will continue to be a barrier until Ethylish becomes the standard business language."

Compass
Users can
er a count
estegories By far the fastest growing se financial information service wing sector of the on-line market is a service. These provide around 45 K revenue. A typical example is sich holds data on 110 companies. Information relating to a company shoosing one of the 45,000 produce

in, space frequency is available from the BBC IBA for the transmission of data throughout the nork—effectively \$\mathbf{8}\$ per cent of the British likes. the key users in the UK is the Stock Exchange the system to transmit its Market Eye.

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