

Telephone Regulations (1932 : Madrid, Spain)

Extracts of the publication :

Telephone Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932).

London : His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1933.

Notes :

1. This PDF contains the following sections of the publication *Telephone Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932)*:
 - Table of Contents
 - Telephone Regulations
 - Annex
 - Analytical Table
2. The extracts have been prepared by the ITU Library and Archives Service from the original printed text.

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TELEPHONE REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

CHAPTER I.

Application of the Regulations.

Article 1.

Application of the Regulations—Scope.

[¹] § 1. (1) The provisions of the present Regulations apply only to the international telephone services in the European system.

[²] (2) The European system comprises all the countries of Europe, and countries situated outside Europe the Administrations of which declare that they belong to this system.

[³] § 3. A telephone call is subject to the rules of the European system when it is set up solely by means of channels of communication of countries belonging to this system.

[⁴] § 3. The rules relating to each extra-European telephone service are fixed by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

[⁵] § 4. The provisions of the Telegraph Regulations which are not contrary to the stipulations of the present Regulations and which relate to the same objects as the latter are applicable to the telephone service.

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

Article 2.

Definitions.

[⁶] The following definitions complete those given in the Convention:

[⁷] *Telephone exchange*: an installation permitting the establishment of telephone calls.

[⁸] *Telephone circuit*: an electrical connexion permitting the establishment of telephone communication in both directions between two telephone exchanges.

[⁹] *International telephone circuit*: a telephone circuit connecting two telephone exchanges situated in two different countries.

[¹⁰] *Terminal exchanges*: Exchanges connected directly by an international circuit.

[¹¹] *Direct transit circuit*: An international telephone circuit passing through one or more transit countries and having no intermediate telephone exchange.

- [¹²] *Direct call*: A telephone call established by means of a single international telephone circuit.
- [¹³] *Transit call*: A telephone call established by means of more than one international telephone circuit.
- [¹⁴] *Booking of a call*: The first request made by the caller for an international telephone call.
- [¹⁵] *Call*: The effect given to the booking of a call when communication has been established between the calling telephone station and the called telephone station.
- [¹⁶] *Refused call*: A call refused when, at the moment at which it is offered, any person at either the calling or called telephone station indicates at once that it is not practicable or that it is not desired to speak.
- [¹⁷] *Normal route*: The route which must be chosen in the first place for the passing of telephone traffic in a particular service.
- [¹⁸] *Auxiliary route*: A route other than the normal route, but passing through the same countries as the normal route.
- [¹⁹] *Emergency route*: A route which passes through countries other than the countries through which the normal route passes.
- [²⁰] *Chargeable duration of a telephone call*: The period of time which serves as the basis for calculating the charge for the call.
- [²¹] *Unit charge in a particular international service*: The charge proper to an ordinary call of three minutes' duration exchanged during the period of heavy traffic.

CHAPTER III.

International system.

Article 3.

Constitution and use of the system.

- [²²] § 1. (1) The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned establish, after agreement between themselves, the circuits necessary for the handling of international telephone traffic.
- [²³] (2) Each intermediate Administration or private enterprise provides the sections of international circuits passing through the territory which it serves.
- [²⁴] (3) Each section to be constructed on the territory served by an intermediate Administration or private enterprise is, as far as possible and with due regard to difficulties of all kinds, established by the shortest route between the points of entry and exit of the international circuit.
- [²⁵] § 2. (1) Circuits intended for the handling of international telephone traffic and the associated technical installations are constructed and maintained so as to ensure good reception and also a reliable and quick service.

[26] (2) In this respect, the Administrations and private enterprises conform, as far as possible, with the recommendations on matters of principle formulated by the C.C.I.F., as regards the constitution and maintenance of lines and installations.

[27] § 3. (1) The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned decide, by mutual agreement, on the services to be opened, and endeavour to extend these services to large geographical areas and not merely to certain systems.

[28] (2) For each service, the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned decide, by mutual agreement.

[29] (a) on one or more normal routes ;

[30] (b) if necessary, on auxiliary routes to be used whenever this would be of advantage from the point of view of rapidity of service ;

[31] (c) in appropriate cases, on emergency routes to be used in case of total breakdown or of serious interruption on the normal routes.

[32] (3) The normal routes are determined with due regard to the quality of transmission, to the number of intermediate exchanges, to the length of and the amount of traffic on the circuits to be used, the quality of transmission being regarded, however, as of prime importance.

[33] § 4. The purposes for which an international circuit is assigned may not be altered except by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

[34] § 5. In case of interruption every defective international circuit (or section of an international circuit) must be repaired with all requisite speed, and, pending repair, must be replaced as far as possible and with the minimum delay.

[35] § 6. (1) The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned inform one another of the composition of the sections of international circuits established on their respective territories, and keep each other advised of all important alterations in such composition.

[36] (2) The Bureau of the Union keeps up to date a List of International Telephone Circuits.

Article 4.

Maintenance of circuits.

[37] § 1. Daily, at a time fixed by mutual agreement, the terminal exchanges make certain, by tests in ringing and reception, of the state of the international circuits. Note is made of any faults.

[38] § 2. The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned establish by mutual agreement a programme in accordance with which the terminal exchanges and repeater stations must make periodical measurements on international circuits for maintenance purposes. These measurements must be made at times when they will not hinder the flow of telephone traffic.

CHAPTER IV.**Duration of service—Legal time.****Article 5.****Duration of service.**

[39] § 1. (1) Each Administration or private enterprise fixes the hours of working of its exchanges.

[40] (2) The Administrations and private enterprises concerned arrange, as far as possible, to fix the same period of working at neighbouring frontier exchanges which have close relations with each other.

[41] § 2. Exchanges which are not open permanently are bound to prolong the service for 12 minutes beyond the regulation hours for calls actually proceeding and calls already prepared.

Article 6.**Legal time.**

[42] (1) Exchange time must always be the legal time of the country concerned.

[43] (2) All changes in the legal time of a country are notified in advance by the Administration or private enterprise of that country to the other Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

CHAPTER V.**Directories.****Article 7.****Compilation of directories.**

[44] § 1. Each Administration or private enterprise publishes, by districts, official directories.

[45] § 2. If the classification of the districts is not based on alphabetical order, each directory includes a recapitulative table of the districts in alphabetical order, so as to facilitate reference.

[46] § 3. The working hours are indicated in these directories in arabic figures, at least for exchanges where the service is not available permanently.

Article 8.**Supply of directories.**

[47] § 1. Each Administration or private enterprise supplies free of charge to the Administrations or private enterprises of the countries with which telephone service is open, a sufficient number of copies of its official directories. As soon as a new directory is received, the old directory is destroyed.

[⁴⁸] § 2. The Administrations and private enterprises take the necessary measures for the sale of foreign official directories to the public of their respective countries.

CHAPTER VI.

Classes of calls.

Article 9.

Ordinary private calls.

[⁴⁹] The expression ordinary private calls means paid calls which do not receive any priority.

Article 10.

Urgent private calls.

[⁵⁰] Urgent private calls, having priority over ordinary private calls, may be admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

Article 11.

Lightning calls.

[⁵¹] Lightning calls having priority over all other calls, excepting urgent Government calls, may be admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

Article 12.

Subscription calls.

[⁵²] § 1. (1) Subscription calls are those which are arranged to take place each day, or each working day, between the same telephone stations, at the same time agreed upon in advance, for the same duration, and which have been booked for at least one whole month.

[⁵³] (2) The person who enters into a subscription contract may, however, be authorised exceptionally to make his call to or from a telephone station other than those indicated in the subscription contract, but forming part of the same system.

[⁵⁴] § 2. Subscription calls are admitted by special agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

[⁵⁵] § 3. Subscription calls must relate exclusively to the personal affairs of the correspondents or those of their firms.

[⁵⁶] § 4. (1) Subscription calls are subject to the acceptance, by the person requiring them, of a subscription contract. The subscription may take effect from any date, but the monthly period begins only on the first day of each month. The amount of the subscription relating to the first monthly period is increased, if necessary, by the

part of the amount of the monthly subscription corresponding to the period comprised between the date of its entry into force and that of the beginning of the monthly period.

[⁵⁷] (2) The subscription is extended from month to month unless it has been cancelled by either party at least eight days before the end of the current monthly period. Nevertheless, by special agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, earlier cancellation may be permitted, after the first monthly period and before the end of another monthly period, at eight days notice in advance.

[⁵⁸] § 5. The time and duration of subscription calls are fixed by the exchanges concerned, with due regard to the subscriber's requirements and the commitments of the service. The exchanges concerned confirm in writing between themselves the time and duration of the calls provided for in the subscription contract.

[⁵⁹] § 6. If at the time specified in the subscription contract, there is, between the terminal exchanges concerned, a circuit on which no call is in progress and on which no urgent Government call or lightning call is on hand (or, in services where urgent Government calls are not admitted, no ordinary Government call is on hand), the call is set up at the time fixed. In the contrary case, it is set up as soon as possible on the first circuit fulfilling these conditions after the time fixed.

[⁶⁰] § 7. A subscription call is definitely disconnected when the caller gives the signal that the call is ended before the expiry of the time specified for each subscription call. If, at the end of this time, the caller has not already given the signal that the call is ended, the call is disconnected by the operator, unless the caller expresses a wish to continue the call; in which case he may be authorised to continue the call subject to the conditions laid down in regard to the limitation of the duration of calls.

Article 13.

Fixed-time calls.

[⁶¹] § 1. A fixed-time call is a call, the booking of which includes an indication of a particular time for its establishment.

[⁶²] § 2. Fixed-time calls are admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

[⁶³] § 3. If, at the time specified for the establishment of the fixed-time call, there is, between the terminal exchanges concerned, a circuit on which no call is in progress and on which no urgent Government call or lightning call is on hand (or, in services where urgent Government calls are not admitted, no ordinary Government call is on hand) the call is set up at the time indicated by the caller. In

the contrary case, it is established as soon as possible on the first circuit fulfilling these conditions after the time indicated.

Article 14.

Government calls.

[⁶⁴] § 1. (1) Government calls are those which are demanded as such by:—

[⁶⁵] (a) Chiefs of State;

[⁶⁶] (b) Government Ministers;

[⁶⁷] (c) Heads of Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories or Territories under Suzerainty, Authority, or Mandate of the contracting Governments.

[⁶⁸] (d) Commanders-in-Chief of Military, Naval or Air Forces;

[⁶⁹] (e) Full-time Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the contracting Governments;

[⁷⁰] (f) the Secretary General of the League of Nations.

[⁷¹] (2) Calls booked by Consular Agents other than those mentioned under (e) are regarded as Government calls when they are exchanged with the authorities specified in sub-paragraph (1) above.

[⁷²] § 2. The person booking a Government call is required, if asked to do so, to state his name and rank and, in the cases contemplated in § 1, (2), the name and rank of the person required.

[⁷³] § 3. Government calls include urgent Government calls and ordinary Government calls.

[⁷⁴] § 4. In services in which urgent private calls are not admitted, urgent Government calls may be allowed.

Article 15.

Service calls.

[⁷⁵] § 1. (1) Service calls are those which relate exclusively to the working of the international telephone service and may be exchanged free of charge between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned in that service.

[⁷⁶] (2) When exercising this right, the officials authorised by their respective Administrations or private enterprises are bound to state their name and rank.

[⁷⁷] § 2. Service calls must be made, as far as possible, outside the busiest hours; they rank with ordinary private calls. In important and urgent cases, however, they may be booked at any time and may be regarded as urgent service calls having priority over urgent private calls.

Article 16.

Stock exchange calls.

[⁷⁸] § 1. (1) Stock exchange calls are those originating in or intended for a stock exchange in which there are call-offices available for all members and operated by the Administration or private enterprise of the country concerned.

[⁷⁹] (2) The bureau-bourse comprises the whole of these call-offices and the switch-board, if any, from which they are operated.

[⁸⁰] § 2. Except where the present Regulations provide otherwise, stock exchange calls are subject to the general rules applicable to international telephone calls.

[⁸¹] § 3. Calls destined for a bureau-bourse may not be booked with *préavis* or *avis d'appel*.

Article 17.

Préavis calls.

[⁸²] § 1. (1) Any booking of a call may include a *préavis* the object of which is to advise the subscriber's telephone station concerned that the person booking the call wishes to speak either to a person designated by name or in any other way, or to a specified telephone station.

[⁸³] (2) *Préavis* facilities are admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

[⁸⁴] § 2. The calls to which *préavis* give rise are termed *préavis* calls, and are subject, except in so far as the present Regulations provide otherwise, to the general rules applicable to international telephone calls.

[⁸⁵] § 3. A booking of a *préavis* call ceases to be valid at the closing hour of one of the exchanges concerned. The duration of the validity of the *préavis* may, however, be extended by 24 hours at the request of the person booking the call, if he has been informed that the call could take place on the following day at a time specified approximately.

Article 18.

Avis d'appel calls.

[⁸⁶] § 1. (1) Any booking of a call may include an *avis d'appel* the object of which is the summoning to a public call-office of a correspondent or his substitute from the same address, for the purpose of taking a call.

[⁸⁷] (2) *Avis d'appel* facilities are admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

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[⁸⁸] § 2. The calls to which avis d'appel give rise are termed avis d'appel calls and are subject, except in so far as the present Regulations provide otherwise, to the general rules applicable to international calls.

[⁸⁹] § 3. A booking of an avis d'appel call remains valid for the whole of the day following that on which the booking is made.

[⁹⁰] § 4. If, for any reason, the delivery of an avis d'appel cannot be effected, the caller is informed and the booking of the call is cancelled.

Article 19.

Requests for information.

[⁹¹] § 1. A request for information is a request unaccompanied by a booking of a call and made by a person with the object of ascertaining:

[⁹²] (a) whether a given person, designated by his name and full address, is a telephone subscriber and, if so, what is his telephone number;

[⁹³] (b) the name of the person to whom a given telephone number in a specified telephone system, is allotted.

[⁹⁴] § 2. Requests for information are admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

CHAPTER VII.

Booking of calls.

Article 20.

Form of booking.

[⁹⁵] § 1. In the booking of a call, the telephone station of the subscriber required is designated by the name of the telephone system of destination and the appropriate telephone number as it appears in the official telephone directory of the country concerned. Bookings giving only the name of the person required and the additional particulars necessary for identifying him are, however, admitted.

[⁹⁶] § 2. In the booking of a call originating at or destined for a bureau-bourse, the name of the stock exchange or stock exchanges concerned, the name of the member or members concerned and, if necessary, the name or designation of the member's substitute, are given.

Article 21.

Period of validity of bookings.

[⁹⁷] (1) The validity of bookings of calls recorded for a particular day and not completed ceases:

[⁹⁸] (a) at the time of closing of the service at the end of the day in the case of exchanges not open permanently;

(b) at midnight in the case of exchanges open permanently if the call has been booked before 10 p.m. on the same day.

[¹⁰⁰] (2) The validity of bookings of calls made between 10 p.m. and midnight ceases at 8 a.m. the next morning.

Article 22.

Limitation of bookings.

[¹⁰¹] The number of bookings of calls from the same correspondent destined for the same system may be limited, by mutual agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

Article 23.

Specification of time for completion.

[¹⁰²] At the time when he books a call, a caller may specify that the call is not to be set up until after a given hour indicated by him, or that the call is not to be set up during a given period specified by him, subject to the above provision relating to the period of validity of bookings of calls (Article 21).

Article 24.

Modification of bookings.

[¹⁰³] § 1. In the case of all bookings of calls and subject to the provisions of Article 21 relative to the period of validity of bookings of calls, the caller may, so long as he has not been called by his exchange to take the call:

[¹⁰⁴] (a) specify that the call is not to be established during a particular period:

[¹⁰⁵] (b) specify that the call is not to be established until after a particular hour:

[¹⁰⁶] (c) change either the number of the calling telephone station or the number of the called telephone station, within the limits of the respective systems of these stations:

[¹⁰⁷] (d) change a booking of an ordinary call into a booking of an urgent call and vice versa:

[¹⁰⁸] (e) change a booking of an ordinary call into a booking of a *préavis* call, or an *avis d'appel* call:

[¹⁰⁹] (f) change a booking of a *préavis* call into a booking of an *avis d'appel* call or vice versa:

[¹¹⁰] (g) change the designation of the called person in the booking of an *avis d'appel* call or a stock exchange call, within the limits of the same system.

[¹¹¹] § 2. (1) Modifications of bookings of calls are permitted free of charge; the Administration or private enterprise of origin may, however, make a special charge covering the additional work of recording. This charge does not enter into the international accounts.

[¹¹²] (2) So far as concerns the conversion of a booking of a *préavis* call into a booking of an *avis d'appel* call, and vice versa, or the conversion of any booking of a call into a booking of an *avis d'appel* call, or the changing of the designation of the called person in the booking of an *avis d'appel* call or a stock exchange call, the Administration or private enterprise of destination receives the charge for the journey of the messenger, if such is necessitated by the alteration requested.

CHAPTER VIII.

Priority of calls.—Establishment and disconnection of calls: limitation of their duration.

Article 25.

Priority of calls.

[¹¹³] § 1. International calls (excluding those passing only over an international circuit connecting two neighbouring-frontier systems) have priority over internal calls of the same class.

[¹¹⁴] § 2. Ordinary international calls have priority over internal urgent private calls of the terminal countries; the Administrations and/or private enterprises may, however, agree to limit this priority to international calls passing over an international circuit of more than a specified length.

[¹¹⁵] § 3. (1) Calls are exchanged in the following order:

- (a) urgent Government calls;
- (b) lightning calls;
- (c) urgent service calls;
- (d) urgent private calls;
- (e) ordinary Government calls;
- (f) ordinary private calls and ordinary service calls.

[¹¹⁶] (2) In services where urgent Government calls are not admitted, however, ordinary Government calls have priority over urgent service calls.

[¹¹⁷] § 4. (1) In a service where the calls pass over a single international circuit, bookings of calls take rank on this circuit at the terminal exchange of the country of origin.

[¹¹⁸] (2) In a service where the calls pass over more than one international circuit, the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned fix by agreement among themselves the circuit on which bookings of calls take rank and the terminal exchange charged with classifying these bookings; in principle, it is on the most important circuit from the point of view of length and traffic load that bookings of calls take rank.

[¹¹⁹] (3) At the international terminal exchange charged with classifying the bookings of calls, these bookings take rank according to their class and the time of their receipt at this exchange.

Article 26.

Establishment and disconnection of calls.

[¹²⁰] § 1. All bookings of calls, modifications of bookings and advices of cancellation are transmitted as quickly as possible to the terminal exchange charged with classifying the bookings of calls.

[¹²¹] § 2. Calls of the same class are established in alternate order; the terminal exchanges concerned may, by mutual agreement, modify temporarily the conditions of alternation, if that would be advantageous from the point of view of the flow of traffic. To the same end, terminal exchanges connected with one another by several international circuits may, by mutual agreement, allot certain of these circuits specially for the establishment of transit calls or for the passing of traffic in one direction only.

[¹²²] § 3. (1) At least one call must be prepared before the end of the call in progress.

[¹²³] (2) Preparation consists of carrying out all the operations necessary in order that the two telephone stations, calling and called, may be put into communication without loss of time.

[¹²⁴] § 4. Calls already prepared must not be delayed for the benefit of calls of superior rank.

[¹²⁵] § 5. Calling signals on international circuits must be answered immediately. If, after a suitable period of calling, the exchange called does not reply, it is asked, by another telephone circuit, or if necessary, by telegraph, to resume the service on the circuit in question.

[¹²⁶] § 6. (1) The terminal exchanges verify that the quality of reception between the correspondents is satisfactory, and note the time of the beginning and end of the call or the duration of the call. In addition, if necessary, they note the period during which the quality of reception has been unsatisfactory.

[¹²⁷] (2) When, at the beginning of a call, the terminal exchanges concerned observe that the conditions of reception will not be satisfactory, the call is disconnected in order to avoid any delay in the establishment of other calls.

[¹²⁸] § 7. The terminal exchanges of the international circuit take note of incidents of service and of the details necessary for the establishment of the international accounts.

[¹²⁹] § 8. For the preparation, establishment and disconnection of calls, the French language is used between Administrations and/or private enterprises having different languages, in the absence of special agreements between them for the use of other languages.

Article 27.

Limitation of duration of calls.

[¹³⁰] § 1. (1) In general, the duration of private calls is not limited.

[¹³¹] (2) The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned may, however, arrange between themselves to limit the duration of private calls in certain specified services, to twelve or even to six minutes.

[¹³²] (3) Further, in any service, in case of congestion or interruption, the terminal exchanges concerned may arrange between themselves temporarily to limit the duration of private calls to twelve or even to six minutes.

[¹³³] (4) In any service, the duration of a private call may be limited to twelve minutes, if that is necessary, in order to comply with a booking on hand for a call of superior class.

[¹³⁴] § 2. (1) The duration of Government calls is not limited.

[¹³⁵] (2) Transit Administrations or private enterprises have the right, however, to limit the duration of Government calls to twelve minutes, when these calls are established through the intermediary of one of their exchanges.

[¹³⁶] § 3. In cases in which the duration of the call is limited, the caller is so informed, if possible at the time when the call is about to be connected; the correspondents are also advised a few seconds before the official disconnection of the call.

CHAPTER IX.

Tariffs and charging.—Adjustment of charges and refundments.

Article 28.

Chargeable duration of calls.

[¹³⁷] § 1. The chargeable duration of a call between subscribers begins at the moment when communication is established between the calling telephone station and the called telephone station after the two stations have replied to the ring.

[¹³⁸] § 2. When the call originates at a public call office and is destined for a subscriber's station, the chargeable duration of the call begins at the moment when, the subscriber's telephone station having replied to the ring, the caller is put into communication with the latter station.

[¹³⁹] § 3. If the call is destined for a public call office, the chargeable duration of the call begins at the moment when, the two telephone stations concerned having replied to the ring, the caller in the public office, or the calling subscriber's telephone station, as the case may be, is put into communication with the person called or his representative.

[¹⁴⁰] § 4. The chargeable duration of the call begins in all cases, when, after correct establishment of the call, the subscriber's telephone station or stations have replied to the ring, whosoever may be the person answering.

[¹⁴¹] § 5. The chargeable duration of the call ends at the moment when the calling telephone station gives the signal that the call is ended.

[¹⁴²] § 6. (1) After each call, the operators of the terminal exchanges concerned agree together in fixing the chargeable duration of the call, and except in the case of an ordinary private call, confirm the record of the class of the call.

[¹⁴³] (2) When there is difficulty in reception or disturbances occur in the course of a call, the operators of the terminal exchanges concerned agree together in fixing the chargeable duration of the call.

[¹⁴⁴] (3) In the case of difference of opinion between the terminal exchanges regarding the chargeable duration of a call, the opinion of the originating terminal exchange prevails.

Article 29.

Tariffs—General rules.

[¹⁴⁵] § 1. The amount of the unit charge is fixed on the basis of the gold franc, by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

[¹⁴⁶] § 2. The charges for calls are made up of the terminal charges and any transit charge or charges.

[¹⁴⁷] § 3. (1) For the fixing of terminal charges, the territory of the Administrations and private enterprises may be divided into zones.

[¹⁴⁸] (2) Each Administration or private enterprise fixes the number and extent of the zones for its services with each of the other Administrations and private enterprises.

[¹⁴⁹] (3) A uniform terminal charge is fixed for a given zone.

[¹⁵⁰] § 4. Each transit Administration or private enterprise fixes its transit charge. In the same conditions of transit, an Administration or private enterprise applies the same transit charges.

[¹⁵¹] § 5. In a given service an Administration or private enterprise which provides a first direct transit circuit has the right to include in its transit charge the working costs of a transit exchange, so long as the average number of chargeable minutes of calls exchanged over this direct circuit does not exceed a given minimum per working day. This minimum is fixed by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

[¹⁵²] § 6. The unit charge for a given service is always the same, whatever the route (normal, auxiliary, emergency) used for the establishment of the call in that service.

[¹⁵³] § 7. (1) Any call of a duration of three minutes or less is charged as for three minutes.

[¹⁵⁴] (2) When the duration of a call exceeds three minutes, a charge per minute is made for the period in excess of the first three minutes.

Any fraction of a minute is charged as a minute. The charge per minute is one-third of the charge for three minutes.

[155] (3) In services between adjacent frontier systems, the charges are, however, reckoned in unbroken periods of three minutes. The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned fix these services by mutual agreement.

[156] § 8. Calls extending into both the period of heavy traffic and the period of light traffic are charged as follows:—

[157] (a) the duration of the call is not more than three minutes: the tariff in force in the Administration or private enterprise of origin and proper to the period of heavy traffic or of light traffic is applied, according to whether the call began in the period of heavy traffic or in the period of light traffic;

[158] (b) the duration of the call exceeds three minutes: the first three minutes are charged in accordance with the tariff in force in the Administration or private enterprise of origin at the moment when the call begins, and the additional minutes are charged in accordance with the tariff in force in that Administration or private enterprise at the time when each of these minutes begins.

[159] § 9. Each terminal exchange operator announces to her corresponding operator the moment of change from a period of heavy traffic to a period of light traffic, or vice versa, so far as her outgoing traffic is concerned.

[160] § 10. The charge is payable, according to circumstances, by the subscriber's telephone station from which the call was booked or by the person who booked the call from a public call office.

Article 30.

Charges applicable to various classes of call.

[161] § 1. (1) For any call, the charge applied during the period of light traffic is, as a maximum, equal to three-fifths ($3/5$) of the charge which would be applied to such call during the period of heavy traffic.

[162] (2) The period of light traffic is fixed by agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

[163] § 2. The charge applied to an urgent call is double the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period.

[164] § 3. The charge applied to a lightning call is ten times the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period.

[165] § 4. Government calls are charged as private calls of the same class.

[166] § 5. (1) Subscription calls are subject to the following charges:

[167] (a) during the period of heavy traffic: double the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during this particular period;

[168] (b) during the period of light traffic: as a maximum, one half of the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the period of heavy traffic.

[169] (2) During the period of heavy traffic—except during the busiest hours—subscription calls may be admitted at the rate for ordinary calls, by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

[170] § 6. Extra conversation following a subscription call is charged by the minute, at the rate applicable to subscription calls during the charge period or periods during which such additional conversation is exchanged.

[171] § 7. (1) The monthly subscription charge is reckoned on the basis of thirty days.

[172] (2) The monthly subscription charge may, however, be reckoned on the basis of twenty-five days, if the contracting subscriber waives the use of his subscription on Sundays and holidays observed as Sundays in his own country.

[173] § 8. The charge applied to a fixed-time call exchanged during the period of heavy traffic is double the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the charge for one minute of ordinary conversation during the period of heavy traffic; such supplementary charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

[174] § 9. The charge applied to a fixed-time call exchanged during the period of light traffic is the same as the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the period of light traffic, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the charge for one minute of ordinary conversation during the period of light traffic.

[175] § 10. (1) The charge applied to a *préavis* call is the same as the charge proper to a call of the same class and of the same duration, exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the charge for one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged during the same charge period at the beginning of the call associated with this *préavis*, such supplementary charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

[176] (2) Except where there are special circumstances for which these Regulations provide otherwise, a *préavis* not followed by a call is subject to a charge fixed at one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the charge applicable to an ordinary call of three minutes exchanged during the charge period in which the *préavis* was transmitted by the originating terminal exchange, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

[177] § 11. (1) The charge applied to a call with avis d'appel is the charge proper to a call of the same class exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the charge for one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged during the same charge period as the beginning of the call associated with the avis d'appel, such supplementary charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

[178] (2) Except where there are special circumstances for which these Regulations provide otherwise, an avis d'appel not followed by a call is subject to a charge fixed at one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the charge applicable to an ordinary call of three minutes exchanged during the charge period in which the avis d'appel was transmitted by the originating terminal exchange, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

[179] (3) If the avis d'appel has been delivered to a recipient residing outside the area of free delivery of telegrams, it is subject to a supplementary charge, known as an express charge, equal to the charge payable for express delivery in the telegraph service. Such express charge is included in its entirety in the international accounts to the credit of the Administration or private enterprise of destination.

[180] § 12. Service calls are free of charge.

[181] § 13. A request for information is not charged for in the international service unless it necessitates the use of an international telephone circuit. In such case the charge applied to the request for information is one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of that which would be proper to an ordinary call of three minutes exchanged between the person applying for the information and the person in respect of whom the information is requested, during the charge period in which the request for information was transmitted by the originating terminal exchange, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

[182] § 14. The charge applied to a stock exchange call is that proper to a call of the same class and of the same duration, with the addition, by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, of a supplementary charge equal to one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the unit charge.

Article 31.

Charges in particular cases. Adjustment of charges and refundments.

[183] § 1. When, through the action of the telephone service, a booking of a call is not followed by the calling and called telephone stations being placed in communication no charge is made. If the amount of the charge has been paid, it is refunded.

[184] § 2. If, after a call is set up, it is found that the conditions of reception are not satisfactory, no charge is made.

[185] § 3. (1) When, through the action of the telephone service, the correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a conversation, the

chargeable duration of the call is reduced to the total time during which speech conditions have been satisfactory; if such time is less than three minutes, no charge is made.

[¹⁸⁶] (2) The person booking a call cannot demand the application of this provision, unless, during the call, the exchanges or the public call office attendants concerned, as the case may be, have been asked to note the difficulties experienced.

[¹⁸⁷] § 4. (1) Any complaint made after agreement between the exchanges concerned regarding the chargeable duration of calls, is investigated by the exchange of origin. The terminal exchanges correspond direct with each other with a view to obtaining the information necessary for the enquiry.

[¹⁸⁸] (2) Reductions of charge are granted and borne by the Administration or private enterprise of origin.

[¹⁸⁹] § 5. (1) A booking of a call may be cancelled, without any charge being made, up to the moment when the caller is rung to take the call.

[¹⁹⁰] (2) In the case, however, of a booking of a call with *préavis* or a booking of a call with *avis d'appel*, or of a booking of a fixed-time call, if at the moment of cancellation, the originating terminal exchange has already begun transmission of particulars of the *préavis* or *avis d'appel*, or particulars of the fixed-time call, the supplementary charge proper to the *préavis*, *avis d'appel* or booking of a fixed-time call, is payable.

[¹⁹¹] (3) Similarly in the case of the cancellation of a call intended for a *bureau-bourse*, in a service in which stock exchange calls are subject to a supplementary charge, such supplementary charge is payable if, at the moment of cancellation, the originating terminal exchange has already begun transmission of particulars of the required member of the stock exchange.

[¹⁹²] (4) In the case of a booking of a call with *avis d'appel*, if the caller wishes the required person to be informed of the cancellation at his address, the supplementary charge proper to an *avis d'appel* and, if necessary, the supplementary charge for express service, is payable anew.

[¹⁹³] (5) In the case of a booking of a call with *avis d'appel* with a prepaid express delivery charge, if the messenger has not left when the cancelling advice is received at the exchange of destination, the supplementary charge for express delivery is not payable.

[¹⁹⁴] § 6. (1) When, through the action of the correspondents, a subscription call has not taken place or has not lasted for the prescribed duration, no compensation is given and no refund is made.

[¹⁹⁵] (2) When, through the action of the telephone service, it has not been possible for a subscription call to take place, or for it to last for the prescribed duration, such call is, if practicable, replaced or compensated for by a call of a duration equivalent to the time not

used, to be exchanged before the end of the same charge period. If the call cannot be replaced or made good during the same charge period, the charge proper to the time used only is included in the international accounts; if the time used is less than three minutes, no charge is included in the accounts. In reckoning the charge proper to the time used, the charge relative to the whole time prescribed for a subscription call is taken as basis, and this basic charge is equal to one twenty-fifth or one thirtieth of the amount of the monthly subscription, irrespective of the month concerned.

[¹⁹⁶] § 7. (1) For any call other than a subscription call, in case of refusal by the calling or called telephone station, the charge proper to one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged between the two telephone stations concerned during the charge period in which the refusal took place is payable, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

[¹⁹⁷] (2) For a fixed-time call, in the case of refusal by the calling or called telephone station, only the charge proper to one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged between the two telephone stations concerned during the charge period in which the refusal took place, is payable, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

[¹⁹⁸] (3) If it has not been possible for a call with *préavis* or *avis d'appel* to take place because of refusal by the calling telephone station or by the person called or his representative, only the supplementary charge proper to the *préavis* or *avis d'appel* and, if necessary, the supplementary charge for express delivery, is payable.

[¹⁹⁹] (4) If in a service where stock exchange calls are subject to a supplementary charge it has not been possible for a call intended for a *bureau-bourse* to take place, because of refusal or absence of the caller or the called person at the moment when they are rung to take the call, only the supplementary charge proper to a booking of a stock exchange call is payable.

[²⁰⁰] (5) By agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, a charge equal to that applied in the case of refusal may be made for any call, other than a subscription call, in case of non-reply by the calling telephone station at the moment when it is rung to take the call, or in case of non-reply by the called telephone station, when it is rung either to receive a *préavis* or to take a *préavis* call.

CHAPTER X.

Accounting.

Article 32.

Establishment of accounts.

[²⁰¹] § 1. (1) Unless the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned have decided not to make a daily check of the minutes

of calls exchanged, the terminal exchanges of each group of circuits together check, over the telephone, the number of minutes for which the charge should be entered in the international accounts.

[²⁰²] (2) The daily check must show, for each group of circuits between two terminal exchanges, and for each charge period, the number of chargeable minutes of each class of call, and must show separately the calls circulated over emergency routes. The minutes in each charge period are grouped under countries and zones of charging.

[²⁰³] (3) The daily check of the number of minutes must be carried out after verification of the service records; it must be completed at the latest on the next day but one after the day in question and must be carried out in such a way that it does not hinder the flow of traffic.

[²⁰⁴] § 2. Telephone charges form the subject of monthly accounts established by the Administration or private enterprise of the country of destination. These accounts are prepared so as to show, for each charge period, the number of chargeable minutes of each class of call, grouped according to zone of destination. In addition, if the traffic was circulated by different routes, the traffic circulated by each route is shown separately, with an indication, in appropriate cases, that an emergency route is concerned.

[²⁰⁵] § 3. (1) The monthly accounts comprise all the charges and supplementary charges relative to international telephone calls, with the exception of those for which these Regulations provide otherwise.

[²⁰⁶] (2) The supplementary charges included in the international accounts are shared between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned in the same proportion as the charges for calls.

Article 33.

Exchange and acceptance of accounts.

[²⁰⁷] § 1. The Administration or private enterprise of destination forwards to the Administration or private enterprise of origin as many copies of the monthly accounts as there are countries concerned, including the country of destination. After acceptance of the account, the Administration or private enterprise of origin returns all except one of these copies to the Administration or private enterprise of destination, which latter forwards one copy to each of the transit countries concerned.

[²⁰⁸] § 2. Each monthly account must be forwarded before the expiration of the third month following that to which the account relates.

[²⁰⁹] § 3. The acceptance of an account is notified or the observations thereon are made before the expiration of the sixth month dating from that to which that account relates. An Administration or private enterprise which has, during the interval, received no correcting observation, is entitled to regard the monthly account as accepted.

[¹¹⁰] § 4. (1) The monthly accounts are admitted without revision when the difference between the accounts prepared by the two Administrations or private enterprises concerned does not exceed 1 per cent. of the account of the creditor Administration or private enterprise, provided that the amount of this account is not more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.); when the amount of the account prepared by the creditor Administration or private enterprise is more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.) the difference must not exceed the total sum comprising:

1st 1 per cent. of the first one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.);

2nd 0.5 per cent. of the remainder.

[¹¹¹] (2) If, however, the difference does not exceed 25 francs (25 fr.) the account must be accepted.

[¹¹²] (3) A revision which has been begun is stopped as soon as, following the exchange of observations between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by the first section of this paragraph.

[¹¹³] § 5. (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account, showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter is, unless otherwise arranged between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, prepared by the creditor Administration or private enterprise and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor Administration or private enterprise, which, after verification, returns one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

[¹¹⁴] (2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor Administration or private enterprise with a view to a provisional liquidation which becomes compulsory for the debtor Administration or private enterprise under the conditions fixed by Article 35, § 1. Adjustments agreed upon later are included in a subsequent quarterly liquidation.

Article 34.

Preservation of vouchers.

[¹¹⁵] The vouchers which have served for the establishment of the international telephone accounts are preserved until the relative accounts are settled, and in any case, for at least ten months.

Article 35.

Liquidation of accounts.

[²¹⁶] § 1. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration or private enterprise. After this period, the sums due are subject to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, dating from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

[²¹⁷] § 2. (1) Unless otherwise arranged, the balance of the quarterly account is paid by the debtor Administration or private enterprise to the creditor Administration or private enterprise in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable at sight drawn for a sum equivalent to the value of the balance expressed in gold francs.

[²¹⁸] (2) In the case of payment by means of cheques or drafts, these vouchers are drawn in the money of a country where the central issuing bank or other official issuing office buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government.

[²¹⁹] (3) If the currencies of several countries fulfil these conditions, the creditor Administration or private enterprise indicates the currency which is convenient to it. The conversion is effected at the gold par rate.

[²²⁰] (4) In the case where the currency of the creditor country does not fulfil the conditions envisaged in sub-paragraph (2), and if the two countries are agreed upon the point, the cheques or drafts may also be expressed in the currency of the creditor country. In this case the balance is converted at the gold par rate in the currency of a country fulfilling the above conditions. The result arrived at is then converted into the currency of the debtor country, and from this into the currency of the creditor country at the rate of exchange in the capital or at a commercial centre of the debtor country on the day of delivery of the order of purchase of the draft.

[²²¹] § 3. The costs of payment are borne by the debtor Administration or private enterprise.

CHAPTER XI.

Bureau of the Union.—International Telephone
Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.).

Article 36.

Documents published by the Bureau of the Union.

[²²²] The Bureau of the Union publishes the following documents concerning international telephony, being guided by the recommendations formulated on the subject by the C.C.I.F.:

- general telephone statistics;
- list of international telephone circuits;
- official maps of the international system.

Article 37.

International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.).

[²²³] § 1. An International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) is charged with the study of technical questions and questions of exploitation and tarification which concern international telephony and which are submitted to it by the Administrations and private enterprises.

[²²⁴] § 2. (1) It is formed of experts of those Administrations and private enterprises which notify their desire to take part in its work. The notification is addressed to the Administration of the country in which the last administrative conference was held.

[²²⁵] (2) The expenses of the C.C.I.F. are borne in their entirety by the countries taking part and are shared between them in a manner similar to that adopted for the apportionment of the expenses of the Bureau of the Union.

[²²⁶] (3) When a country is not represented by an Administration, but by one or more private enterprises, the share of such country is borne by the private enterprise or enterprises which represent the country. The private enterprises are invited to agree together in sharing among themselves the contribution of such country; in the absence of agreement, the contribution is divided into equal shares to be borne by the enterprises.

[²²⁷] (4) Each Administration or private enterprise bears the personal expenses of its experts.

[²²⁸] § 3. In principle, the meetings of the C.C.I.F. take place every two years. Nevertheless, a meeting that has been fixed may be put forward or postponed by the Administration which has called it, on the request of ten participating Administrations, if the number and nature of the questions to be examined justify this course.

[²²⁹] § 4. (1) The languages and method of voting used in the plenary assemblies, committees and sub-committees, are those adopted by the last plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

[²³⁰] (2) When, however, a country is not represented by an Administration, the whole of the experts of the private enterprises of such country, whatever their number, are entitled to a single vote only.

[²³¹] § 5. The Director of the Bureau of the Union or his representative and the representatives of the other international consultative committees, C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T., have the right to take part in the meetings of the C.C.I.F. in a consultative capacity.

[²³²] § 6. The foregoing provisions relative to the organisation and functions of the C.C.I.F. are completed by internal regulations, of which the essential provisions are set out in the annexe to these Regulations.

CHAPTER XII.

Supplementary provisions.

Article 38.

Supplementary provisions.

[³³²] The Administrations and/or private enterprises agree together to make any provision relative to the international telephone service which is not contained in these Regulations; in this respect they are guided by the recommendations of the C.C.I.F.

CHAPTER XIII.

Final provision.

Article 39.

Entry into force of the Regulations.

[³³⁴] The present Regulations will come into force on the 1st of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

[³³⁵] In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these Regulations in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Government.

Done at Madrid the 10th of December, 1932.

For the Union of South Africa:

H. J. LENTON.

A. R. McLACHLAN.

For Germany:

HERMANN GIESS.

DR. ING. HANS CARL STEIDLE.

MARTIN FEUERHAHN.

SIEGFRIED MEY.

For the Argentine Republic:

D. GARCIA MANSILLA.

R. CORREA LUNA.

LUIS S. CASTIÑERAS.

M. SÁENZ BRIONES.

For Austria:

RUDOLPH OESTREICHER.

ING. H. PFEÜFFER.

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

For Belgium :

B. MAUS.
JOS. LAMBERT.
H. FOSSION.

For Bolivia :

GEORGES SÁENZ.

For Brazil :

LUIS GUIMARAES.

For Chile :

E. BERMUDEZ.

For the Vatican City State :

GUISEPPE GIANFRANCESCHI.

For The Republic of Colombia :

JOSÉ JOAQUÍN CASAS.
ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIARTE.
W. MACLELLAN.

For the Portuguese Colonies :

ERNESTO JULIO NAVARO.
ARNALDO DE PAIVA CARVALHO.
JOSÉ MÉNDES DE VASCONCELLOS GUIMARÃES.
MARIO CORREA BARATA DA CRUZ.

For the Swiss Confederation :

A. MÖCKLI.

For Belgian Congo :

G. TONDEUR.

For Costa Rica :

A. MARTIN LANUZA.

For Cuba :

MANUEL S. PICHARDO.

For Curaçao and Surinam :

G. SCHOTEL.
HOOGWOONING.

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

For Cyrenaica:

G. GNEME.

GIAN FRANCO DELLA PORTA.

For Denmark:

KAY CHRISTIANSEN.

GREDSTED.

For Danzig Free City:

ING. HENRYK KOWALSKI.

ZANDER.

For the Dominican Republic:

E. BRACHE (Junior).

JUAN DE OLÓZAGA.

For Egypt:

R. MURRAY.

MOHAMED SAID.

For the Republic of El Salvador:

RAOUL CONTRERAS.

For Ecuador:

HIPÓLITO DE MOZONCILLO.

ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.

For Erythrea:

G. GNEME.

GIAN FRANCO DELLA PORTA.

For Spain:

MIGUEL SASTRE.

GABRIEL HOMBRE.

FRANCISCO VIDAL.

TOMÁS FERNÁNDEZ QUINTANA.

CARLOS DE BORDONS.

For Finland:

NIILLO ORASMAA.

For France:

JULES GAUTIER.

FIS.

M. MORILLON.

A. SCHNEIDER.

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland:

F. W. PHILLIPS.

J. LOUDEN.

For Greece:

TH. PENTHEROUDAKIS.

STAM NICOLIS.

For Guatemala:

VIRGILIO RODRÍGUEZ BETATA.

ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.

RICARDO CASTAÑEDA PAGANINI.

For the Republic of Honduras:

ANT^N GRAÑO.

For Hungary:

DR. FRANÇOIS HAVAS.

For the Italian Islands of the Aegean:

G. GNEME.

E. MARIANI.

For British India:

M. L. PASRICHA.

P. J. EDMUNDS.

For the Dutch East Indies:

A. J. H. VAN LEEUWEN.

VAN DOOREN.

G. SCHOTEL.

HOOGHEWOONING.

For the Irish Free State:

P. S. OH-EIGEARTAIGH.

E. CUISIN.

For Iceland:

G. HLIDDAL.

For Italy:

G. GNEME.

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

For Japan,

For Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of
Kwantung and the South Seas Islands under Japanese
Mandate:

SAICHIRO KOSHIDA.

ZENSHICHI ISHII

SATOSHI FURIHATA.

Y. YONEZAWA.

T. NAKAGAMI.

TAKEO IINO.

For Latvia:

B. EINBERG.

For Lithuania:

ING. K. GAIGALIS.

For Luxemburg:

JAAQUES.

For Morocco:

DUBEAUCIARD.

For Norway:

T. ENGSET.

ANDR. HADLAND.

For the Republic of Panama:

M. LASSO DE LA VEGA.

For the Netherlands:

H. C. FELSER.

For Peru:

JUAN DE OSMA.

For Poland:

ING. HENRYK KOWALSKI.

ST. ZUCHMANTOWICZ.

KAZIMIERZ GOEREL.

K. KRULISZ.

For Portugal:

MIGUEL VAZ DUARTE BACELAR.

JOSÉ DE LIZ FERREIRA, JUNIOR.

DAVID DE SOUSA PIRES.

JOAQUIM RODRIGUES GONÇALVES.

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

For Roumania:

ING. T. TANASESCO.

For Italian Somaliland:

G. GNEME.

GELMETTI.

For Sweden:

G. WOLD.

For Syria and Lebanon:

M. MORILLON.

For Czechoslovakia:

DR. OTTO KUČERA.

ING. JAROMIR SYBODA.

VÁCLAV KUČERA.

For Tripolitania:

G. GNEME.

D. CRETY.

For Tunis:

CROUZET.

For Turkey:

FAHRI.

I. CEMAL.

MAZHAR.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

EUGÈNE HIRSCHFELD.

ALEXANDRE KOKADEEV.

For Uruguay:

ad referendum du Gouvernement de l'Uruguay

DANIEL CASTELLANOS.

For Jugoslavia:

D. A. ZLATANOVITCH.

ANNEXE.

(See Article 37.)

Internal regulations of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.).**Essential provisions.****Article 1.****Organisation.**

The International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) comprises four organisations:—

- (a) the plenary assembly (A.P.);
- (b) the committees of reporters (C.R.);
- (c) the laboratory of the European fundamental system of reference for telephone transmission (S.F.E.R.T.);
- (d) the general secretariat.

Article 2.**Plenary assembly.**

§ 1. The task of the plenary assembly is to approve, reject or modify the reports and the draft avis presented by the committees of reporters, and to decide upon the study of new questions which are submitted to it by the acceding Administrations and private enterprises.

§ 2. Each plenary assembly meets in a town and on a date fixed by the preceding plenary assembly.

§ 3. The first session of a plenary assembly is opened by the representative of the country in which it is held. The chairman, vice-chairmen and secretaries are elected at this session.

§ 4. Groups or organisations dealing with questions likely to interest international telephony may be invited to take part in certain sessions in a consultative capacity. Representatives of manufacturers of plant are not authorised to be present at sessions of the plenary assembly. The plenary assembly fixes the representation of the C.C.I.F. at meetings of organisations dealing with questions likely to interest international telephony.

§ 5. The plenary assembly sets up the necessary committees of reporters to deal with the questions which it has put down for study.

§ 6. The plenary assembly chooses three auditors entrusted with the examination of the draft annual hudget prepared by the general secretary, and also the accounts for the past year. It examines the report made by the auditors for the period subsequent to the last plenary assembly.

§ 7. The various avis adopted by the plenary assembly must bear the word "unanimously", if the avis has been adopted unanimously by those voting, or the words "by the majority" if the avis has been adopted by a majority.

§ 8. The C.C.I.F. forwards the avis which it issues to the Bureau of the Union, drawing attention to the avis or parts of avis which would be the most interesting to put in the Journal published by the Bureau.

Article 3.

Committees of reporters.

§ 1. The task of the committees of reporters is to make a close study of the new questions and to lay before the next plenary assembly a detailed report on each question, accompanied by draft avis.

§ 2. (1) Each committee of reporters elects a principal reporter who assumes the direction of the work of the committee of reporters and has the power to call together the reporters of his committee, with the authority of his Administration.

(2) So far as practicable, questions must be settled by correspondence; for this purpose the principal reporter may correspond direct in writing with the other members of his committee. But if a question cannot be completely settled in this way, he has the right to suggest meetings at suitable places, in order that the question under examination may be discussed orally.

(3) In order to avoid repeated journeys and prolonged absences, the committees of the same group hold their meetings in the same town and at the same time, in accordance with a scheme of meetings drawn up by the general secretary and approved by the Administrations concerned.

§ 3. The committees of reporters may invite representatives of manufacturers of plant to take part in certain of their studies and discussions, if it appears that their collaboration would be helpful.

Article 4.

Laboratory of the European fundamental system of reference for telephone transmission (S.F.E.R.T.).

§ 1. The S.F.E.R.T. serves as a centre for the measurements of transmission and co-ordination of transmission data relating to telephone systems used in all the European countries.

§ 2. (1) The laboratory of the S.F.E.R.T. carries out the calibration of telephone instruments on the request and at the expense of Administrations and private enterprises, whether or not they are members of the C.C.I.F.

(2) At the request of the plenary assembly or the committees of reporters, it carries out experiments and tests with a view to facilitating the settlement of new questions set down for study by the plenary assembly.

Article 5.

General secretariat.

§ 1. (1) The general secretary is chosen by the plenary assembly. His remuneration is payable out of the budget of the C.C.I.F. and is fixed by the plenary assembly.

(2) The general secretary keeps the whole of the correspondence of the C.C.I.F.

(3) For the management of business he has an office maintained from the budget of the C.C.I.F. He is charged with the recruitment and supervision of the staff of this office and of the staff of the laboratory.

§ 2. (1) The general secretary takes part in the meetings of the plenary assembly and in the meetings of the committees of reporters in a consultative capacity.

(2) He arranges the next session of the plenary assembly; he draws up the agenda of that session in accordance with the terms of the reports presented by the committees of reporters.

(3) He gives the plenary assembly an account of the activities of the C.C.I.F. since the last plenary assembly.

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