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ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

1953

(85th year since the central organ of the Union came into being)

With reference to Article 9, paragraph 2 *o*) of the Atlantic City Convention, and to Administrative Council Resolution No. 123, I herewith submit to Members and Associate Members of the Union my report on the activities of the General Secretariat during 1953.

This document is supplemented by the Financial Operating Report, drawn up in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 2 *n*), of the Convention, and published separately.

The present report is subdivided as follows:

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I. INTRODUCTION

For the Union, the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference was the big event of 1952. However, since that conference made no appreciable changes in the way the Union was organized and run, the effect on Union activities during 1953 was not very profound, so that, during 1953, the Union carried on with the activities it had been progressively expanding since the Atlantic City Conferences.

No doubt the major event of the year was the annual Session of the Administrative Council, as newly elected in Buenos Aires. The four new Council Members were represented by persons already well known to the I.T.U., so that the work of this most important organ continued smoothly and without hiatus, and conditions were thus most propitious for the successful treatment of the various items appearing on the agenda as a result of the decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, especially as regards financial and staff matters.

Another outstanding event in 1953 was the election of a new Secretary-General, Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada, Secretary-General of the Argentine Posts and Telegraphs Administration.

It will be seen from what follows that the Secretariat went ahead with its work in all the main fields of activity: relations with administrations, publication of documents, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, and Technical Assistance.

Mention will be made hereinafter only of General Secretariat activities, properly so called. Separate reports are devoted to the work of the other permanent organs, and reference should be made, if necessary, to these. However, the Secretary-General being responsible for implementation of the budget and for staff administration in all the permanent organs, the finances of the Union, and its staff, considered as a whole, will be discussed here.

II. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

During 1953, the Atlantic City Convention (1947) was in force, the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) becoming effective only on 1 January, 1954.

Atlantic City Convention

Annex 1 hereinafter contains a table showing the situation (on 31 December 1953) of the various countries in relation to the Atlantic City Convention (1947) and the Regulations annexed thereto.

It will be noticed that in the period from 1 January to 31 December, 1953, the United Kingdom of Libya acceded to the Atlantic City Convention (instrument deposited with the General Secretariat on 3 February, 1954). Its application for Membership had been approved in 1952.

The Malaya-British Borneo Group, comprising the following British territories in South-East Asia: the Federation of Malaya, the Colonies of Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak, and the Protected State of Brunei (formerly among the territories which together made up the Member known as: "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland"), and the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, have become *Associate Members*.

Approval was given to the applications for Associate Membership submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the Malaya-British Borneo Group (consultation period expired on 6 May, 1953), and by Italy on behalf of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (consultation period expired on 17 November, 1953).

Annex 2 hereinafter shows how Members of the Union voted on these two applications.

Buenos Aires Convention

Article 1, paragraph 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952)—which becomes effective on 1 January, 1954—reads as follows:

"A Member of the Union shall be:

- a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1, upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;
- b) any country not listed in Annex 1 which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 16;
- c) any sovereign country not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations which applies for Membership of the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 16."

During 1953, 6 countries which had signed the Buenos Aires Convention ratified it, and 3 others acceded thereto.

The list mentioned in paragraph a) above appears in Annex 3 hereinafter, with an indication of the countries which signed the Buenos Aires Convention.

Article 1, paragraph 4 of the Buenos Aires Convention runs as follows:

“ An Associate Member of the Union shall be:

- a) any country, territory, or group of territories listed in Annex 2, upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;
- b) any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 16, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
- c) any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which a Member of the Union has signed and ratified or acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 16 or 17, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such a Member, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
- d) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 18, and the application of which for Associate Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations.”

The territories or groups of territories eligible for Associate Membership under the Buenos Aires Convention are listed at the end of Annex 3 hereinafter.

III. STAFF OF THE UNION

On 31 December 1953, there were 211 persons employed in the Union. Of these, 132 were permanent, 52 were temporary, and 27 were engaged as supernumeraries to cope with work of a momentary character or to help out over peak periods.

The following table shows the apportionment of this staff, on 31 December 1953, between the various organs:

Organs	Staff			
	Permanent	Temporary	Supernumerary	Total
General Secretariat	65	19	16	100
I.F.R.B.	41 ¹⁾	28	9	78
C.C.I.F.	13	3	1	17
C.C.I.R.	12	1	1	14
C.C.I.T.	2	—	—	2
Total	133 (110)	51 (60)	27 (16)	211 (186)

The difference of 25 in relation to staff numbers in 1952 is attributable to the work involved in winding up the Buenos Aires Conference and in publishing the documents of the C.C.I.T. (Arnhem) and C.C.I.R. (London) Plenary Assemblies. In addition, mention should be made of the huge volume of work with which the I.F.R.B. is faced in implementing the Agreement of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951); this necessitated the engagement, for short periods, of reinforcements.

It will be seen that permanent officials increased by 22, while the number of temporary ones has diminished. This is in accordance with a wish often expressed by the Council, and was made possible by a stabilization of Union activities.

Apportionment of staff between salary classes (permanent and temporary staff only)

Salary class	General Secretariat	I.F.R.B.	C.C.I.F.	C.C.I.R.	C.C.I.T.	Total
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	—	1
A	—	11	1	1	—	13
B	2	—	—	1	—	3
C	—	—	—	—	1	1
D	5	1	1	1	—	8
1	14	3	2	2	—	21
2	7	2	2	1	—	12
3	5	4	1	1	—	11
4	11	9	4	2	1	27
5	18	13	3	3	—	37
6	13	19	1	—	—	33
7	6	6	1	1	—	14
8	2	1	—	—	—	3
Total	84	69	16	13	2	184

¹⁾ Including the 11 members of this body.

Geographical apportionment

At the end of 1953, geographical apportionment of staff was as follows:

Country	Salary class													Total
	Unclas- sified	A	B	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Federal German Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Argentina	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Australia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
China	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cuba	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	4
United States	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
France	1	2	—	1	2	6	2	1	4	6	6	2	—	33
India	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Portuguese Indies . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	7
Netherlands	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
United Kingdom . . .	—	1	2	—	2	3	2	—	4	4	1	—	—	19
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	3	9	6	9	12	13	18	11	3	84*)
Czechoslovakia . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ukrainian S.S.R. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
South Africa	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
U.S.S.R.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stateless	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	5
Total	1	13	3	1	8	21	12	11	27	36	34	14	3	184

*) This includes a few officials with double nationality, Swiss and some other.

Application of Administrative Council Resolution No. 279

In connection with Buenos Aires Resolution No. 22 (Reclassification of certain posts), the Council had adopted Resolution No. 279. In pursuance of these resolutions, there were a number of promotions in 1953. Although several posts have not yet been filled for organizational reasons, 43 officials had by 31 December, 1953, benefited by that resolution, with retroactive effect as from 1 January, 1953.

Other action on behalf of the staff

The *cost-of-living allowance* provided for in Buenos Aires Resolution No. 20 was granted to 120 officials earning salaries of less than 15,000 Swiss francs a year. They drew an allowance equal to 5% of their basic salary.

The *children's education allowance* provided for in Buenos Aires Resolution No. 21 was granted to 8 officials from various I.T.U. organs.

The Administrative Council had adopted a proposal by the Secretary-General to the effect that *I.T.U. staff should be affiliated to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization*. To this end, negotiations were started with the Director General of that organization and on 1 July, 1953, the I.L.O. Executive Body agreed to such affiliation. Hence, except for the Secretary-General, who has specifically renounced such action, the staff will be able to have recourse to this highly qualified body in connection with any decision it may consider contrary to its interests.

Since July, 1952, the staff has been compulsorily insured by the *Sickness Insurance Fund* of the International Labour Organisation against the financial effects of illness. There was an increase in the number of persons so insured, who amounted to 164, all told, by 31 December, 1953. A good many officials enjoyed benefits from this Fund, and in one case a member of the staff was helped out in particularly difficult circumstances.

The *I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds* have continued receiving regular payments from the Union and from its members. By the end of 1953, it had 181 members, apportioned as follows:

Pension Fund (permanent staff)	91 members
Savings Fund (temporary staff)	54 members
Provident Fund (staff employed before 1 January, 1947)	36 members.

In 1953, the Pension Fund was called upon to provide one disability pension. The Provident Fund paid the pensions of 7 former Union officials. The Relief Fund was resorted to in two special cases. On 31 December, 1953, the amount standing to the credit of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds was 5,462,833.31 Swiss francs.

Liaison with international organizations

Application of the Staff Regulations, and the need to recruit reinforcements, have on many occasions necessitated close contact with the staff offices of the international organizations in Geneva. With a view to drawing up, in conjunction with the other specialized agencies, a set of common regulations, the I.T.U. was represented at the 14th meeting of the Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions (Rome, April, 1953), and in the Working Party of that Committee which met in Geneva (October, 1953) to study the definition of "dependent persons" and to lay down rules governing the grant of facilities to officials having children at school in their country of origin.

IV. FINANCES OF THE UNION

In the Financial Operating Report (published separately) will be found full information about I.T.U. finances, together with some reflections thereon. However, in order that readers of this report may have some idea of the credits allocated for the various activities of the Union, we reproduce here the 1953 and 1954 budgets in comparative form.

Hence we give hereinafter:

- a)* in Annex 4, the budgets for 1953 (revised) and 1954, in the form adopted by the Administrative Council and prescribed in Articles 9 and 10 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, and in the annex thereto;
- b)* in Annex 5, the budgets for 1953 (revised) and 1954, in the form prescribed in the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, Article 11, paragraph 4, that is to say, in the new summarized form adopted by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies.

The budgets for 1953 and 1954 were drawn up within the limits set by Additional Protocols III and IV to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952).

* * *

1. *Audit of accounts*

In Resolution No. 9, the Buenos Aires Conference expressed the wish that the accounts of the Union should continue to be audited by the Federal Finance Control Department of the Swiss Confederation. This was done in 1953 also.

2. *Technical Assistance* (accounts for expenses)

In accordance with an Administrative Council decision, separate accounts are kept for expenditure occasioned by Union participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Hence the amounts involved appear in the general budget for information purposes only.

3. *Expenditure of C.C.I.T. Study Groups, 1950 to 1952, and of the VIIth Plenary Assembly (Arnhem, 1953)*

The expenses to be apportioned for the C.C.I.T. Study Group meetings, and for the VIIth Plenary Assembly (Arnhem, 26 May—13 June, 1953) amounted to 322,357.70 Swiss francs, as against a budget estimate of 420,870.50 Swiss francs.

4. *Expenditure of C.C.I.R. Study Groups, 1951 and 1952, and of the VIIth Plenary Assembly (London, 1953)*

The expenses to be apportioned for the C.C.I.R. Study Group meetings, and for the VIIth Plenary Assembly (London, 3 September—7 October, 1953) amounted to 605,091 Swiss francs, as against a budget estimate of 600,000 Swiss francs.

V. ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT IN 1953

Relations with Administrations

During 1953, the Secretary-General continued to maintain close relations with administrations in performing the duties prescribed in Article 9 of the Atlantic City Convention and in Chapter 1 of the General Regulations annexed thereto.

In 1953, these relations fell into six main classes:

1. The publication of the Acts of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. The publication of certain Buenos Aires Conference documents in accordance with Decision No. D 105 of the Administrative Council, Eighth Session.
3. The communications which, in the normal course of events, or in application of an Administrative Council decision, are sent to administrations either by circular-letter or by circular-telegram.
4. Transmission of information to administrations by means of service telegrams and the fortnightly Notifications.
5. Special correspondence with administrations, further to data supplied by them for publication in service documents, or as a result of individual requests for information made by administrations.
6. Correspondence with administrations about Technical Assistance, and particularly regarding proposals of candidates for posts as telecommunication experts.

As regards item 1 above, the printing of the English, French and Spanish texts of the Acts of the Buenos Aires Conference was undertaken direct by the General Secretariat. The printing of the Chinese and Russian texts was arranged through the good offices of the Chinese and U.S.S.R. administrations respectively, which were supplied by the General Secretariat with the requisite texts and facsimile signatures.

As regards the communications mentioned under 3 above, mention should be made of:

- a) the circular-letters sent at the request of the I.F.R.B. in connection with implementation of the E.A.R.C. Agreement, as regards:
 - the bringing into use, clearing, and coordination of frequencies,
 - the bringing into use of the calling bands allocated to ship radiotelegraph stations in the Radio Regulations,
 - the assignment of frequencies to the stations of certain services,
 - international monitoring,
 - the preparation of draft high-frequency broadcasting plans,
 - basic entries in the Master Radio Frequency Record;
- b) communications in connection with harmful interference arising between the parties to an agreement, either service or regional.

As regards item 5 above, the General Secretariat corresponded frequently with administrations in efforts to ensure the prompt publication of documents in as complete and accurate a form as possible, but there are still a certain number of administrations which do not supply information or are late in supplying it. This is particularly the case with Statistics and for the

service documents mentioned in Article 20 of the Radio Regulations. Thus it is that there are gaps in some of these documents—gaps which without any doubt at all militate against efficient operation, especially in cases when the data about radionavigation stations are lacking.

In accordance with a suggestion made by an administration of the Union, arrangements were made to obtain from administrations an up-to-date statement of Service Restrictions notified by them over a number of years and regularly recapitulated in the fortnightly Notification. The complete texts of the Service Restrictions, as verified by the administrations concerned, are being published as an annex to the Notification of 1 January, 1954.

* * *

As explained in the Report for 1952, progress made in improving the contents of the Telecommunication Journal encouraged attempts to improve its presentation too. As from the beginning of 1953, certain changes were made in this respect. The number of administrations which accepted the invitation to offer observations on those changes was few, but it would seem that the changes were welcome. In one or two cases, however, it was suggested that the former practice of printing the English, French and Spanish texts in parallel columns had some advantages for readers not entirely familiar with any one of those languages, or for readers familiar with two or more of those languages who might be interested in comparing translations with the original.

The Secretariat of the Eighth Session of the Administrative Council

It was the new Council, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, which met in 1953. In point of fact, there were but four new Members, fourteen Members having been re-elected by the Buenos Aires Conference.

As in former years, the three working languages of the Union were used, both for documents and for interpretation. The session lasted 31 days and considerable reinforcements were required during that time for language services.

The documents of the session run to no less than 1400 pages in each language.

Secretariats at Conferences and Meetings

VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T. (Arnhem, 1953)

Since the specialized secretariat of the C.C.I.T. consists solely of a Counsellor, Class C, and a Secretary, it was necessary to reinforce the secretariat of the above Assembly by officials from the General Secretariat. In addition to the Assistant Secretary-General, who is Interim Director of the C.C.I.T., eight officials occupying permanent posts in the General Secretariat, including four from the Language Section, were lent by the Secretary-General for this purpose. The Arnhem meeting, including the meetings of Study Groups which preceded the meeting of the Plenary Assembly properly so called, lasted, as planned, from 26 May to 13 June, 1953.

The VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (London, 1953)

The secretariat of the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (London, September/October, 1953) was made up, almost exclusively, by reinforcement staff, with a nucleus of officials from the specialized secretariat of the C.C.I.R. The General Secretariat provided no more than a few translators and the Head of the Typing Pool.

Publication of documents

The year 1953, as had been the case in previous years, was marked by periods of intense publishing activity. Apart from the normal publication of service documents, the *Final Acts of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference* were also published in the first quarter of the year.

During the last quarter, the General Secretariat published the *Documents of the Buenos Aires Conference*, in accordance with Administrative Council Decision No. D 105. The volume comprises:

- a) minutes of plenary meetings,
- b) major reports submitted by committees to the Plenary Assembly,
- c) a list of all documents issued in Buenos Aires, with appropriate titles.

Originally, the intention had been to print this volume, but orders for it being very few, the less expensive mimeograph process had to be adopted. During the same period, the General Secretariat published the *Documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Arnhem*.

The work programme on which the Publications Budget for 1953 was based made provision, *inter alia*, for publication of the *Radio Frequency Record*, 2nd edition, an edition of the *List of Fixed Stations*, an edition of the *List of Broadcasting Stations*, and the *Telecommunications Vocabulary*. These documents did not appear in 1953, but it is planned to issue them next year.

The reasons why no editions of the *List of Fixed Stations* and the *List of Broadcasting Stations* were published, as called for in No. 449 and 450 of the Radio Regulations, were explained to administrations in Notification No. 669, page 4.

In addition, the General Secretariat published the *Annual Report by the Union to the Economic and Social Council*, the *Secretary-General's Annual Report*, and the *Financial Operating Report*. These documents, which are not for sale, appeared in English, Spanish and French. The General Secretariat also published, on behalf of the C.C.I.R., a bilingual document entitled *Bibliography on Communication Theory*, and a trilingual volume of antenna diagrams.

Annex 6 contains a complete list of documents printed during 1953, with an indication of the number of copies printed.

In 1953, the sales price of documents, for the administrations of Members and Associate Members, was made up of the cost price plus 20% thereof to represent overheads, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Council (Document No. 1386/CA8). For other subscribers, the increase was 30%. A certain percentage of "executive" salaries and of the salaries earned by supernumerary staff used for document publication was debited to the documents prepared by the General Secretariat, as direct expenses.

During 1953, the Despatch Section dealt with the following business:

- 6,167 incoming correspondence about orders;
- 15,620 outgoing correspondence;
- 41,342 goods despatched from ITU premises;
- 5,959 bills.

23,850 packets were despatched directly by the printers, on behalf of the Union.

Further, 462 crates containing documents, and 13,645 parcels or printed matter packets were despatched by our staff from printing firms in Geneva and Berne.

During 1953, a total of 150,070 Swiss francs was paid out for carriage of documents.

VI. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

United Nations

The United Nations was represented at the Eighth Session of the Administrative Council, which also had the honour of a visit by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations. This session was the only occasion in 1953 for representation of the United Nations at a conference or meeting held under the aegis of the Union.

A list of conferences and meetings of the United Nations at which the Union was represented, and of invitations which were declined, during the period from 1 March, 1953, to 31 December, 1953, is contained in Annex 7.

In addition to the representation of the United Nations at the Administrative Council, and of the Union at the conferences and meetings of the United Nations mentioned in Annex 7, a considerable amount of correspondence was, as in past years, exchanged between the two organizations.

The more important questions dealt with in the period under review are briefly mentioned below.

Report by the Union to the XVIth Session of the Economic and Social Council

As in former years, the Administrative Council drafted a report for the United Nations Economic and Social Council, on the activities of the Union during the previous year. This document was not ready until late in the session (at the beginning of June). Printing took some little time more, so that not until 12 June was it possible to despatch the English and French versions to the United Nations, while the Spanish was sent off on 29 June. The Economic and Social Council took the view that the report had not been distributed sufficiently in advance of the beginning of the XVIth Session (30 June, 1953), and decided that consideration thereof should be postponed until its XVIIth Session, in 1954.

During its XVIth Session, the Economic and Social Council adopted a Resolution (No. 497D/XVI) relative to the form and contents of the annual reports submitted by the specialized agencies. In view of what was said in this connection in the Administrative Committee on Coordination, there seems to be no call for any changes in present practice, as regards the ITU Report.

Administrative and financial questions

The Administrative Committee on Coordination and its expert bodies (especially the Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions) discussed, in addition, a series of questions of an administrative and financial character of concern to the United Nations and specialized agencies.

Among such questions were:

- Staff policy;
- Standardization of staff working conditions (allowances, leave, etc.);
- Outside auditing of accounts.

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

Resolution No. 28 of the Buenos Aires Conference instructed the Secretary-General of the Union to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to place before the VIIIth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the opinion of this Conference that Article IV,

Section 11 of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies should be revised. This resolution was duly communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who affirmed that the matter would be laid before the Eighth Session of the General Assembly, and added that in doing so he would mention that there would be consultations between officials of the specialized agencies and of the United Nations.

The Buenos Aires Conference also adopted Resolution No. 27, which laid down procedure for treatment by the Administrative Council of any application by a specialized agency for special privileges for its telecommunications. This matter was considered by the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination, and the 13th report by that Committee to ECOSOC (Document E/2446) contains the following:

“ After taking careful note of the above decision of the I.T.U. Conference, the A.C.C. came to the conclusion that, before considering what approach should be made to the Administrative Council on the part of the agencies, where special privileges might be asked, there should be a clarification of the categories of telegrams and telephone calls, if any, for which governmental privileges should be requested, as well as the various kinds of special privileges required, the occasions upon which they should be invoked, the reasons in support thereof, and the safeguards to ensure proper use of the privileges that would be desirable. To this end, the members of A.C.C. decided to give the matter further study in consultation with I.T.U. at the Secretariat level.”

On 1 May, 1953, the Government of Belgium tendered for deposit an instrument of accession to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The deposit of this instrument of accession, which included application to the I.T.U., was made subject to a declaration transmitted by the Belgian Government at the same time, to the effect that the instrument applied solely to the metropolitan territory of Belgium, to the express exclusion of the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi.

In reply to a request for observations, the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. explained that Belgium, on the one hand, and the Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, on the other hand, constituted, each, a separate Member of the International Telecommunication Union, and that for the purpose of promulgation of the accession to the Members and Associate Members of the Union, it would suffice to mention solely the accession as regards metropolitan Belgium.

Since the Convention contains no clause permitting a state, upon accession, to exclude the application of the Convention to all or any of its territories for which it assumed international responsibility, it appeared to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that he was obliged to treat the declaration, in so far as it restricted the extent of the application of the Convention, as constituting a reservation. Furthermore, since he had received objections to the reservation contained in the Belgian instrument from various administrations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was not in a position to include Belgium in the list of States parties to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. The matter is still pending.

United Nations Telecommunication Network

Resolution No. 26 of the Buenos Aires Conference, which instructed the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. to convey to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the opinion of the Conference and to invite him to withdraw at the earliest possible moment his offer to the specialized agencies to carry their traffic over the United Nations network, was duly communicated to the United Nations. This matter was considered by the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination, and the 13th report by that Committee to ECOSOC contains the following:

“ Upon receiving notification of this resolution, the Secretary-General transmitted copies thereof to the specialized agencies and to the Advisory Committee. He did not proceed with his proposal to request a reimbursement of costs from specialized agencies using the United Nations facilities, and, having consulted the A.C.C., considers taking the further action requested by the I.T.U. at the end of the present year. Consultations will continue with a view to meeting, in the largest possible measure, having due regard to the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

the desire of the General Assembly that every possible economy should be secured by the family of United Nations organizations through the use of common services. The A.C.C. will continue to keep in close touch with the Advisory Committee in regard to the whole matter.”

Freedom of Information

As stated in the Report by the Secretary-General for 1952, the United Nations decided to appoint a rapporteur charged with the preparation, in collaboration, *inter alia*, with the specialized agencies, of a substantive report covering major contemporary problems and developments in the field of freedom of information, for submission to the Economic and Social Council in 1953.

The rapporteur so nominated was Mr. Salvador P. López, and the Union duly supplied some materials for his report. A draft of the relative part of the report by Mr. López was furnished by letter dated 1 April, 1953, to the I.T.U. for observations. A number of comments were offered after discussion in the Coordination Committee of the Union, but unfortunately they were not received by the United Nations in time for the inclusion of any consequential amendments in the report prepared by Mr. López.

The report was submitted to the XVIth Session of the Economic and Social Council, but the Council decided to postpone discussion until its XVIIth Session.

The Secretary-General of the Union wrote to the United Nations on 27 August, 1953, pointing out that the Administrative Council would not meet until 1 May, 1954, whereas the XVIIth Session of ECOSOC would meet in New York in April, 1954, and suggesting that ECOSOC should not take up position on telecommunication matters raised in the López report before its Geneva session, in the summer of 1954.

In a reply dated 26 October, 1953, the Secretary-General of the United Nations made the following comments:

“ You will recall the circumstances in which the Economic and Social Council postponed consideration of Mr. López’s report from its sixteenth to its seventeenth session, and I doubt whether it would be willing to postpone once again its consideration of the report as a whole. Any such further postponement, moreover, would be deprecated by Mr. López himself. He is, however, most anxious, as I am, and am confident the Council will be, to ensure that the competence of the I.T.U. in international telecommunication matters is fully respected, and he would have no objection if the Council, before taking action on his recommendations on telecommunication problems, should refer those recommendations to the I.T.U. for its comments and observations—such comments and observations, if any, to be brought before the Economic and Social Council at its eighteenth session. I should be glad to support this procedure, which, I trust, will be agreeable to you. It would, naturally, be very helpful if a representative of the I.T.U. could be present for consultations during the seventeenth session of the Council.”

The Secretary-General of the Union answered this letter on 9 November, and the following is an extract:

“ Should the Economic and Social Council at its XVIIIth Session decline, as you suppose, to postpone once more consideration of Mr. López’s report as a whole, the I.T.U. Administrative Council would, I think, be content if, before coming to a decision on Mr. López’s recommendations concerning telecommunication matters, the Economic and Social Council referred them to the I.T.U. and decided to consider, at its XVIIIth Session, any comments the I.T.U. might make. The I.T.U. will, of course, make every effort to be represented at the XVIIIth Session of the Economic and Social Council. If, as in the past, the Council meets in Geneva, you may take it as certain that the I.T.U. will be represented at the XVIIIth Session.”

Certain other aspects of the problem of freedom of information are mentioned below under the heading: “ Relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization ”, and under: “ The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, Proprietors and Editors ”. The Secretary-General of the Union is submitting a comprehensive report to the Ninth Session of the Administrative Council.

The Specialized Agencies

The following notes outline the more important particular relations with certain agencies during 1953.

Relations with the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)

At its Eighth Session, the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 284, which provided, *inter alia*:

1. that the questions of principle connected with traffic to be routed over the aeronautical telecommunication network, and the tariff system, must remain the exclusive province of the Administrative Council, as far as the I.T.U. is concerned;
2. that C.C.I.T. and I.C.A.O. officials should continue to collaborate in a detailed study of the matter, with a view to submitting to the Council, at its session in 1954, all appropriate information, and, if considered useful, a first draft provisional agreement.

The VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T., Arnhem, took note of this resolution, and the questions of principle mentioned in 1) above were removed from the questions to be examined by a study group of the C.C.I.T.

The consultations between officials of the C.C.I.T. and of I.C.A.O. continued actively in 1953, attention being devoted chiefly to collection of agreed data regarding facilities for acceptance and delivery of Class B traffic at airports, and the quality of service on connecting sections of the public telegraph network. An appreciable number of countries have also expressed coordinated views on charges for Class B messages sent over the aeronautical network.

In the light of the information assembled and of discussions which will take place on criteria of speed of transmission required by air transport companies for Class B traffic, an attempt will be made at the Fifth Session of the Communications Division of I.C.A.O., Montreal, to draw up a first draft provisional agreement, for submission to the Administrative Council of the Union in accordance with its Resolution No 284 mentioned above. The Division was to have met in October, 1953, but the meeting has been postponed until the early part of 1954. The Union will be represented at the discussions on the particular question of traffic to be routed over the aeronautical network, as well as at the discussion of matters of interest to the I.F.R.B.

Relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The work entitled "Transmitting World News", referred to under this heading in the Report by the Secretary-General for 1952, was issued by UNESCO in English in July, 1953, and a review was published in the August number of the Telecommunication Journal. Subsequently, a French translation of the work was published by UNESCO.

In October, 1953, a representative of UNESCO showed the General Secretariat of the Union a series of proposals for the next Telegraph and Telephone Conference, drafted by the Director-General of UNESCO. The proposals were in the form of draft amendments to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, with a draft resolution for consideration by the Conference.

The draft proposals had been prepared in pursuance of Resolution No. 5.223, adopted by the Seventh Session of the General Conference of UNESCO (1952), which reads as follows:

"The Director-General is authorized, in cooperation with the United Nations and its appropriate organs, the Specialized Agencies and other competent international organizations, to formulate practical measures to promote the free flow of information, particularly with a view to reducing postal, trade, telecommunication and other obstacles, and to provide information which will enlist support for such measures."

The intention of UNESCO was that the proposals should not be put forward in its own name, but should be forwarded to its Member states which might wish to make use of them in the preparation of their own national proposals for the Telegraph and Telephone Conference.

The General Secretariat explained that it could only comment on points of factual accuracy and clarity of presentation, and advise on points of procedure, without in any case expressing an opinion as to the merits of the proposals or as to their prospects of adoption by any Member administrations, or of their success if presented to the Conference. It pointed out, however, that some of the proposals involve very substantial changes in the existing position, and that several affect not only the telecommunication facilities made available by administrations and recognized operating companies for the press, but also those offered to the general public. The representative of UNESCO expressed appreciation of the advice so offered.

Relations with the World Health Organization (W.H.O.)

It may be of interest to note that it was at the request of W.H.O. that the data supplied by administrations in connection with the transmission of epidemiological bulletins have been assembled in a new section entitled "Stations transmitting Epidemiological Bulletins", in the *List of Special Service Stations*.

Relations with the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.)

These relations remain both close and cordial. They have as their especial object the harmonizing of the weather information published in the documents of both organizations.

The W.M.O. sends us a voluminous literature on its own activities. The documents of the Synoptic Weather Commission are of particular interest to the I.T.U., because of the telecommunication problems referred to. A General Secretariat representative was able to offer certain comments on the abbreviated Final Report by that Commission, before it was considered by the W.M.O. Executive Committee.

Relations with other international organizations

International Chamber of Commerce

The XIVth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce was held in Vienna in May, 1953. It was ascertained that no questions of direct interest to the I.T.U. would be discussed at the Congress, and consequently no representative of the Union was sent.

It is understood that National Committees of the International Chamber of Commerce are pursuing the inquiries initiated by the Lisbon Congress of 1951, regarding the effects of the changes in the tariff and classes of international telegrams adopted by the Telegraph and Telephone Conference of Paris (1949), and that a comprehensive report by the International Chamber may be expected in the spring of 1954.

International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, Proprietors, and Editors (F.I.E.J.)

Reference was made in the Report of 1952 to a resolution of the General Assembly of F.I.E.J. advocating certain additional facilities for press telegrams and press telephone calls. A further resolution was adopted by the VIth Congress of the F.I.E.J., held in Paris in May, 1953, formally confirming "the claims regarding telecommunications which have been approved by the previous congress of the F.I.E.J., and instructing the Bureau of the F.I.E.J. "to contact the Secretariat of the I.T.U. in the course of 1953, and, at a sufficiently early date, to present, conjointly with Group 39 of the News Agencies and the General Directorate of UNESCO the previously approved desiderata to the General Secretariat of the I.T.U., for submission to the Conference of the I.T.U. which is to take place in Geneva in the autumn of 1954".

It is understood that the action to be taken by UNESCO in the matter of extended press telecommunication facilities will, in fact, as indicated above, consist of transmission of proposals drafted by the Director-General to Member States, with a view to their presentation, as such Members may consider desirable, in the form of national proposals for the next Telegraph and Telephone Conference. The Secretary-General of the Union has acquainted the F.I.E.J. with the terms of I.T.U. Council Resolution No. 267, regarding the data of the Telegraph and Telephone Conference, and has invited that organization to present its proposals to the General Secretariat of the Union in time for them to be laid before the Ninth Session of the Administrative Council, which will no doubt bear the proposals in mind when proposing a date for the Telegraph and Telephone Conference in accordance with the above-mentioned Resolution No. 267, adopted at its Eighth Session.

VII. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

During 1953, the Union took a most active part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The agreement reached with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (U.N.T.A.A.) has proved its worth for the Union by relieving it of numerous administrative matters with which it would have been costly to deal.

The Technical Assistance Administration undertakes, as is well known, all arrangements in connection with conventions concluded with countries, financial and administrative matters affecting applicant countries and experts, the payment of experts and organization of their journeys, and the general guidance of experts as regards the conditions they must expect in the applicant countries and as regards the rules governing the scope of Technical Assistance. U.N.T.A.A. likewise concerns itself, as far as scholarships and fellowships are concerned, with the arrangements to be made with the scholar's or fellow's own country and with the country to which he is going. It supplies scholars and fellows with guidance as to their duties, and supervises the execution of their study programme.

In accordance with the instructions given by the Administrative Council (themselves based on recommendations made by the three Consultative Committees), the part played by the Union is essentially as follows:

- a) Study of the Technical Assistance applications received, with a view to deciding exactly what the experts required will be called upon to do;
- b) Inquiry among the administrations of Members of the Union, in order to find experts;
- c) Study of the qualifications of the candidates whose names have been put forward, and communication of lists of candidates to U.N.T.A.A.;
- d) Study of the reports submitted by experts, and preparation of comments thereon, either for U.N.T.A.A. or for the experts themselves;
- e) In the I.T.U., guidance of experts about to depart on missions as to the technical or administrative questions with which they will be concerned;
- f) In conjunction with U.N.T.A.A. and T.A.B. (Technical Assistance Board), drafting of an annual programme of telecommunication Technical Assistance;
- g) Consideration of the applications submitted by candidates for scholarships and fellowships, and despatch to U.N.T.A.A. of comments on their qualifications;
- h) Proposals as to the country to which the scholar or fellow should go, and arrangements with the country in question for organization of a study programme;
- i) Study of reports by scholars and fellows.

The Union has endeavoured to maintain contact with the main organs concerned with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. To this end, it send a representative to the T.A.B. meetings held in New York, Geneva, and Paris. It was likewise represented at the conference of European national Technical Assistance Committees (Paris), and at the Third Technical Assistance Conference, in New York.

In accordance with the rules laid down by the Administrative Council, Technical Assistance was supervised and directed by the I.T.U. Coordination Committee, assisted by a small secretariat of two persons. During the year, this secretariat drew up something like one hundred documents for consideration by the Coordination Committee, took action on the decisions taken by the Committee, and maintained liaison with the Technical Assistance organs.

In the course of 1953, the Coordination Committee considered:

- 6 applications for Technical Assistance;
- 42 applications for posts as experts;
- 42 expert's reports;
- 38 applications for scholarships or fellowships.

The tables appearing in Annex 8 outline I.T.U. activity in the field of Technical Assistance. Table I, based on T.A.B. documents, shows the programme envisaged for 1953. That programme could be realized only in part; however, most of the missions which could not be accomplished will be carried out in 1954.

VIII. PREMISES FOR THE I.T.U. IN GENEVA

It will be remembered that when the offices of the I.T.U. were transferred to Geneva, in 1948, the secretariats of the various organs had to be housed in three different buildings: the Palais Wilson, the Maison des Congrès (adjoining the Palais Wilson), and the Villa Bartholoni (some 500 yards away).

In 1950, approaches were made both to the Swiss Confederation and to the State of Geneva with a view to the erection of a building to house all the various departments of the I.T.U. In that same year, the State of Geneva offered to erect a building at its own expense, and to make that building available to the Union for a rental equal to the interest, at 3%, on the sums expended in its construction. At its Sixth Session (1951), the Administrative Council had authorized the Secretary-General to conclude, with the Genevese authorities, a contract for the lease of such a building on this basis, but within the limits of the credits then available for the various leases. Difficulties arose, especially in connection with meeting rooms, and the estimates made would have been very considerably exceeded, with the result that the Secretary-General was unable to sign a contract with the Genevese authorities. The matter was considered afresh by the Administrative Council at its Seventh Session (1952), and the Secretary-General was instructed to inform the Genevese Government that the I.T.U. wished to complete its inquiries and its studies of comparative costs by consideration of a new possibility, namely, that it should stay in the Palais Wilson and the Maison des Congrès.

The Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference, to which the matter was submitted, referred it back to the Administrative Council, with an injunction to the effect that the decision finally reached should be such as to meet the requirements of the various departments of the I.T.U., and that, other things being more or less equal, the choice made should be the most economical from the point of view of I.T.U. finances. To that end, the Conference granted an additional credit of 60,000 Swiss francs, from 1955 onwards. The present rent is approximately 80,000 Swiss francs, so that the total amount available for rent will be 140,000 Swiss francs a year.

At its Eighth Session (1953), the Administrative Council found itself faced with two possible courses of action:

1. Either to accept the offer made by the Genevese Government to erect at its own expense a new building for the Union in the Place des Nations (close to the Palais des Nations, but not within its precincts), and to lease it to the Union for a rental equal to 3% of construction costs.

The rental was estimated at 130,000 Swiss francs, and non-recurrent expenditure for removal and installation in the new building at 700,000 Swiss francs, of which some 250,000 Swiss francs would have been required for fitting out the C.C.I.F. Laboratory.

2. Or to stay in the Palais Wilson and the Maison des Congrès, the premises now occupied, and those to be taken over, to be adapted to I.T.U. requirements.

As regards this second course of action, the State of Geneva would have required a rental of 110,000 Swiss francs for the Palais Wilson, (ground floor, first and second floors) and the Maison des Congrès. To that would have had to be added 3% of the cost of transformation and renovation requested by the I.T.U. (cost estimated at 1,000,000 Swiss francs), representing an additional rental of 30,000 Swiss francs, making 140,000 Swiss francs, in all, per annum. It was estimated that non-recurrent expenditure for removal and installation would be in the neighbourhood of 350,000 Swiss francs.

The first solution offered an opportunity of suitably grouping all I.T.U. departments in a new building, specially constructed for I.T.U. requirements. The second was attractive in that it cut, by half, non-recurrent expenditure on removal and installation. Moreover, although the

rental would have been 10,000 Swiss francs more than the rental for a new building, the second solution would have made available to the Union, at no extra charge, the large rooms in the Maison des Congrès, which could have been used for I.T.U. meetings and minor conferences held in Geneva. That would have gone far to compensate for the extra rental.

The Administrative Council was very anxious that the premises of the Union should remain on their present most attractive site, and came out in favour of the second course, instructing the Secretary-General to negotiate a final agreement with the Genevese Government for a transformation of the Palais Wilson and the Maison des Congrès, with an eye to office requirements and to the need for healthy working conditions for the staff.

The State of Geneva forthwith undertook a thorough study of the question. But the architect called upon to submit plans and estimates presented, most unexpectedly, a report the conclusions of which were that all idea of renovating and transforming the Palais Wildon should be abandoned, the building being in a state of dilapidation far more advanced than had been imagined. According to the estimates prepared a considerable outlay would have been required for renovation and transformation, with the result that the rental would have been very considerably in excess of 140,000 Swiss francs, and would, therefore, have appreciably exceeded the credits accorded by the Buenos Aires Conference.

These considerations led the Genevese Government departments concerned to review their plans, and to revert to the proposal that a new building be erected. The Secretary-General agreed in principle, subject to the proviso that the unanimous wish expressed by the Council—that the site chosen be as close as possible to the Palais Wilson—be respected. In a letter dated 17 November, 1953, the State of Geneva renewed its previous offer, announcing that negotiations were under way for the purchase by it of a site in the immediate vicinity, i.e., opposite the Maison des Congrès, which would remain fully available to the I.T.U.

This letter called for a prompt reply. Anxious not to let slip this exceedingly advantageous offer (which, offering as it did, easy use of the Maison des Congrès for I.T.U. conferences and meetings, afforded the I.T.U. full satisfaction) the Secretary-General accepted it on behalf of the I.T.U. with the approval of the Coordination Committee and with the assent of the new Secretary-General, consulted by telegram.

VIII. CONCLUSION

During 1953, the General Secretariat tackled its traditional tasks in the most favourable circumstances. The action taken in accordance with the principal administrative and financial decisions taken by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference gave rise to no special problems and to very little extra work. Hence officials as a whole were able to devote all their energies to improving the services rendered to administrations.

I would add that for me, 1953 was an exceedingly important year. With 1953, my term as Secretary-General came to an end. Besides marking the end of my career in the Union, 1953 will be memorable for me as being a year during which I was continually concerned to leave things prosperous and shipshape. I would not care to claim that everything is perfect in the General Secretariat at the moment of my departure; I do, however, feel that I have done everything possible in this direction.

In conclusion, I would stress that it was with particular satisfaction that I handed over to someone such as my friend Dr. Andrada, whose experience and familiarity with Union affairs is such as to provide every guarantee that the General Secretariat will continue steadily improving its organization and efficiency, thus rendering ever better services to administrations.

L. MULATIER,
Secretary-General.

N.B. For a general outline of Union activities during the past year, reference should be had to the annual reports issued by the I.F.R.B. and the International Consultative Committees.

Annexes: 8.

ANNEX 1

Position of countries in relation to the Acts of Atlantic City (1947) and the Regulations annexed thereto

(as on 31 December 1953)

N. B. — Of the Atlantic City Acts, only the Convention had to be ratified. However, certain countries thought fit to ratify or give express approval to other Acts of the Atlantic City Conferences. Such ratifications or expressions of approval are mentioned hereinafter in the form of notes.

The letter A means accession to the Convention or approval of the Regulations.

The letter S means that the Act was signed.

Countries the names of which are preceded by an asterisk are Members of the United Nations.

Country or group of territories	Class of contribution	Plenipotentiary Conference				Radio Conference			Paris Conference 1949			
		Convention		Final Protocol	Additional Protocols	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Additional Protocol	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations		
			Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat									
MEMBERS: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*Afghanistan	VIII	A	31. III. 1949	—	—	—	—	—	S		S	
Albania (People's Republic of) .	VIII	S	30. VI. 1949 ¹¹⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) ¹⁾ .	VII	S	7. II. 1949 ⁴⁾	S	S	S	S	—	—		—	
*Argentine Republic	I	S	17. VIII. 1949	S	S	S	S	—	—	A	—	
*Australia (Commonwealth of) .	I	S	7. I. 1949 ⁵⁾	S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
Austria	VIII	S	22. V. 1950 ¹¹⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Belgium	V	S	9. IX. 1949 ³³⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	VI	S	1. III. 1949 ⁶⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
*Burma	VII	S	21. I. 1949	S	S	S	S	—	—	A	—	A
*Bolivia	VII	A	9. VI. 1950	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
*Brazil	II	S	24. VIII. 1949 ³¹⁾	S	S	S	S	—	—		—	
Bulgaria (People's Republic of) ²⁶⁾	VII	S	19. V. 1949 ²⁵⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
Cambodia (Kingdom of) . . .	VIII	A	10. IV. 1952	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
*Canada ¹⁾	II	S	5. XI. 1948 ⁷⁾	S	S	S	—	—	S	A	—	
Ceylon	VII	A	1. VIII. 1949	—	—	—	—	—	S	A	S	A
*Chile ¹⁾	VII	S	27. IX. 1950 ⁴¹⁾	S	S	S	S	—	S		S	
*China ¹⁾	II	S	11. V. 1949	S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
Vatican City State	VIII	S	1. VIII. 1949	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
*Colombia (Republic of) ¹⁾ . . .	VI	S	12. IX. 1949 ³⁵⁾	S	S	S	S	—	—		—	
Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	III	S	20. VII. 1949 ¹¹⁾	S	S	S	S	—	—	A	—	

[illegible]

[illegible]

Country or group of territories	Class of contribution	Plenipotentiary Conference				Radio Conference			Paris Conference 1949			
		Convention		Final Protocol	Additional Protocols	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Additional Protocol	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations		
			Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Territories of the United States of America ¹⁾	I	S	17.VII.1948 ²¹⁾ ⁹⁾	S	S	S	—	—	—	A	—	
*Thailand ³⁾	V	S	12. VII. 1949	S	S	S	S	—	S		S	
*Turkey	V	S	8. V. 1950 ³⁹⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
*Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa ²⁸⁾	II	S	19. II. 1949 ¹⁰⁾	S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ¹⁾	I	S	7. I. 1949 ²²⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) ¹⁾	VI	S		S	S	S	—	—	S		S	
*Venezuela (Republic of) ¹⁾ ⁵²⁾	V	S	28. VII. 1950	S	S	S	—	—	S		S	
Viet-Nam (State of)	VII	A	24. IX. 1951	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
*Yemen	VII											
Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions	VIII	A	2. V. 1951 ²⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:												
British West Africa ⁴⁸⁾	VIII	—	20. VII. 1952 ⁵⁰⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
British East Africa ⁴⁹⁾	VIII	—	18. IV. 1952 ⁵⁰⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Malaya-British Borneo (Group) ⁵³⁾	VIII	—	6. V. 1953 ⁵⁰⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration	VIII	—	18. XII. 1953 ⁵⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	

¹⁾ See the statement appearing in the Final Protocol annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947).

²⁾ Formerly: Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate.

³⁾ Formerly: Siam.

⁴⁾ The Instrument also covers the Radio Regulations, the Final Protocol and the supplements annexed thereto.

⁵⁾ The Instrument also covers approval of the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols, the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention.

This ratification is also valid for Papua, Norfolk Island and Territories of New Guinea and Nauru under Trusteeship.

⁶⁾ The Instrument also covers Annexes 1 to 5 of the Convention. The Convention has been ratified by the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Bielorussian S. S. R. with the following reservation concerning Article 13:

"As, in accordance with the provisions of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention, the entry into force of the most important part of this Regulation is subject to the decisions of a Special Administrative Conference mentioned in that article, the question of the approval of the Radio Regulations by the Bielorussian S. S. R. shall remain open until the completion of the work of the said Conference."

⁷⁾ The Instrument also covers the General Regulations, the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols and the Radio Regulations.

⁸⁾ In addition, the General Secretariat was advised on 25th November 1948 by the Copenhagen P. T. T. Administration that the Atlantic City Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations had been approved by Denmark.

⁹⁾ The Instrument also covers the Final Protocol annexed to the Convention and the Radio Regulations.

¹⁰⁾ The Instrument also covers the Final Protocol annexed to the Convention, the Additional Protocol and the Radio Regulations.

¹¹⁾ The Instrument also covers the Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols annexed to the Convention.

¹²⁾ According to communications received in October 1948 by the General Secretariat from the Curaçao and the Netherlands Indies Administrations respectively, the name "Curaçao" has been changed to "Netherlands West Indies" and the name "Netherlands Indies" to "Indonesia", then to "Republic of the United States of Indonesia" and then to "Republic of Indonesia".

The Member "Netherlands, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles" becomes known as "Netherlands, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea".

The Instrument of Ratification of the Convention and Annexes deposited with the General Secretariat is valid for the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles, the Republic of Indonesia, Surinam and New Guinea.

¹³⁾ The Instrument also covers the Final Protocol annexed to the Convention, the Radio Regulations and the Additional Protocol to the said Regulations.

¹⁴⁾ The Instrument also covers the Final Protocol, Additional Protocols, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions, Radio Regulations, Additional Radio Regulations and Additional Protocol to the said Regulations.

¹⁵⁾ The Instrument also covers the General Regulations annexed to the Convention.

¹⁶⁾ The Instrument of Ratification is also valid for Western Samoa.

¹⁷⁾ The Instrument of Ratification contains in addition:

1. the reservation formulated by the Delegation of Pakistan at the International Telecommunication Conference, Atlantic City, 1947, as shown in IX of the Final Protocol of the said Convention, viz:

"The Delegation of Pakistan formally declares that Pakistan does not, by signature of this Convention on its behalf, accept any obligation in respect of the Telephone Regulations referred to in Article 13 of this Convention."

2. the following statement:

"The Government of Pakistan have further decided that it is desirable in ratifying the said Convention to say that they expect that Pakistan's exceptional position as a new State will be given due and sympathetic consideration by other Members of the Union, particularly so in the allotment of radio frequencies adequate for the services in Pakistan, since Pakistan's ability to abide by the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations depends largely upon such allotment."

18) The Instrument also covers Annexes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, the Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols to the Convention.

19) The Instrument also covers Annexes 1 to 5 to the Convention. The Convention was ratified by the Supreme Soviet Praesidium of the Ukrainian S. S. R., with the following reservation regarding Article 13:

"Since, under Article 47 of the Radio Regulations completing the Convention, the entry into force of the essential part of these Regulations is dependent on the decisions of the future Administrative Conference mentioned in this Article, the Ukrainian S. S. R.'s acceptance of the Radio Regulations will remain an open question until the end of the work of the said Conference."

20) Furthermore, on 5 January 1949, the General Secretariat was informed by the Federal Political Department, Berne, that the Federal Council had approved the Radio Regulations and also the Additional Radio Regulations of Atlantic City.

21) The Instrument of Ratification by the United States of America also applies to all the Territories of the United States of America.

22) The Convention was ratified by the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of S. S. R., with the following reservation regarding Article 13:

"Since, under Article 47 of the Radio Regulations completing the Convention, the entry into force of the essential part of these Regulations is dependent on the decisions of the future Administrative Conference mentioned in this Article, the Soviet Union's acceptance of the Radio Regulations will remain an open question until the end of the work of the said Conference."

23) Formerly: Roumania.

24) The Instrument of Ratification also covers the 5 Annexes, the Final Protocol and the 10 Additional Protocols to this Convention.

The Convention was ratified by the President of the Republic of Poland with the following reservation to Article 13:

"The question of approving the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention is left open until such a time as the conferences provided for in the Acts of the International Telecommunication Conference and Radio Conference of Atlantic City have finished their work, because those Regulations depend on the results achieved by the conferences in question."

25) In addition, the Instrument covers the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols, the Radio Regulations, the Additional Radio Regulations and the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference, annexed to that Convention.

The Convention was ratified by the Praesidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the following reservation to Article 13:

"Since, by virtue of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention, implementation of the basic part of the Regulations depends on decisions to be taken by the forthcoming administrative conference mentioned in this article, the question of approving the Radio Regulations on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will remain open until the work of that conference has been entirely completed."

26) Formerly: Bulgaria.

27) The Instrument of Accession contains the following reservations:

"The Spanish Government makes a provisional reservation with respect to unqualified acceptance of Article 13, paragraph 3 of the said Convention, since Spain did not attend the conferences at which the various sets of Regulations were prepared; this reservation shall be valid until the Spanish services and agencies have completed their technical study of the said sets of Regulations, which will be carried out as quickly as possible, with a view to determining the scope of any reservations that may prove necessary."

"Similarly, the Spanish Government declares, in conformity with Article 13 of the Atlantic City Convention, Article 4 of the Copenhagen Convention of 15 September 1948 and Article 3 of the Mexico City Convention of 10 April 1949, that it does not consider itself obliged to accept the decisions reached at the Copenhagen and Mexico City Conferences, in which it did not take part; however, it reaffirms its spirit of loyal collaboration and its desire to conform to any international Regulations that it may take part in drafting and that it signs."

28) Formerly: Union of South Africa and the mandated Territory of South-West Africa.

29) The Instrument also covers the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols, and the Radio Regulations with Additional Regulations and Protocols.

30) The Convention was ratified by the Praesidium of the National Assembly of the Roumanian People's Republic with the following reservation to Article 13:

"Since, by virtue of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention, implementation of the basic part of the Regulations depends on decisions taken by the forthcoming administrative conference mentioned in this article, the question of approving the Radio Regulations on behalf of the Roumanian People's Republic will remain open until the work of that conference has been entirely completed."

31) The Instrument also covers the Annexes, the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols, the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations.

32) Formerly: Hungary.

33) The Instrument also covers Annexes 1 to 5 of the Convention.

34) The Instrument also covers the five Annexes, the Final Protocol, the ten Additional Protocols, and the Radio Regulations with sixteen appendices of the first series and appendices A, B and C of the second series.

The Convention was ratified by the President of the United States of Mexico with the following reservation:

"In signing the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, the Mexican Delegation states that it does not by so doing engage the Mexican Government to accept the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, nor the Additional Radio Regulations mentioned in Article 13 of the Convention."

35) The Instrument also covers the Radio Regulations, the Additional Radio Regulations and the Additional Protocol annexed to the Convention.

36) The Instrument also covers the Final Acts of the Atlantic City Telecommunication and Radio Conferences.

37) The Convention was ratified by the Praesidium of the Hungarian People's Republic with the following reservation to Article 13:

"Since, by virtue of Article 47 of the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention, implementation of the basic part of the Regulations depends on decisions to be taken by the forthcoming Administrative Conference mentioned in this article, the question of approving the Regulations on behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic will remain open until the work of that Conference has been entirely completed."

38) The Instrument also covers the additional Protocols annexed to the Convention.

39) The Instrument also covers the five Annexes, the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols and the Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions annexed to the Convention.

40) See note 17), 1.

41) The Instrument also covers the Additional Protocols, the Radio Regulations, the Additional Radio Regulations and the Additional Protocol thereto, annexed to the Convention.

The Convention has been ratified by the National Congress subject to reservations in regard to Articles 38 and 39 of the Convention and Nos. 990, 991, 992, 994, 995, 996, 997 of Section II of Article 41 of the Radio Regulations.

42) The Instrument also covers the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention.

43) The Instrument also covers the Annexes to the Convention, the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention.

The Convention was ratified with the following reservations:

a) The Republic of El Salvador reserves the right to accept or not the monetary unit defined in Article 39 of the International Telecommunication Convention.

b) As regards Chapter III, Article 3, of the Radio Regulations, the Republic of El Salvador reserves the right to use frequencies assigned to countries in other regions (regions other than Region 2) using the appropriate technical means to avoid interference, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 160, 46), of the Regulations.

44) The Instrument of Ratification contains the following reservation:

"For the present, the Republic of the Philippines cannot agree to be bound by the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the above-mentioned Convention."

45) Formerly: Portuguese Colonies, then Portuguese Oversea Territories.

46) Formerly: Syria.

47) The Instrument of Accession contains the following reservations:

"The Federal German Republic hereby accepts the obligations resulting from the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) and the Regulations, except that, in its relation with any other country, it will accept no obligation of the Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) and of the appendices and resolutions annexed thereto unless the countries concerned themselves unreservedly accept those obligations. Moreover, if any other country does not apply the provisions of §§ 4, 5 and 6 (second sentence) of Article 26 thereof, the Federal Republic reserves the right to establish equality, for each relation, and in both directions, of the rate expressed in gold francs."

" Further, I hereby declare that the Federal German Republic does not consider itself bound by the Conventions of Copenhagen (1948) and Geneva (1951), since it was not one of the signatories of those conventions. But the Federal German Republic will make every effort to comply with the provisions of those conventions, in order to provide an irreproachable radio service."

⁴⁸⁾ Comprising the territories:
Gold Coast (including Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship),
Nigeria (including the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship),
Sierra Leone,
Gambia.

⁴⁹⁾ Comprising the territories:
Colony and Protectorate of Kenya,
Protectorate of Uganda,
Tanganyika Territory under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

⁵⁰⁾ Date of admission as Associate Member in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 4 b) of the Convention.

⁵¹⁾ Formerly: Poland (Republic of).

⁵²⁾ Formerly: Venezuela (United States of).

⁵³⁾ Comprising the territories:
The Federation of Malaya,
The Colonies of Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak,
The Protected State of Brunei.

⁵⁴⁾ Formerly: India.

⁵⁵⁾ By letter dated 5 December 1953 and registered in the General Secretariat on 18 December 1953, the Italian Government declared that the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947) is applicable to the Territory of Somaliland.

ANNEX 2

RESULTS OF CONSULTATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

I. Members

(Article 1, paragraph 2 *c*) of the Atlantic City Convention)

Nil.

II. Associate Members

(Article 1, paragraph 4 *b*) of the Atlantic City Convention)

Malaya-British Borneo Group

(Federation of Malaya; Colonies of Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak;
Protected State of Brunei).

On the final date of the consultation period (6 May, 1953), the number of countries whose replies alone could be counted in working out the result (see Administrative Council Resolution No. 216) was 85.

The following Members of the Union were **in favour of admission**:

Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Burma; Bolivia; Brazil; Kingdom of Cambodia; Canada; Ceylon; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Ecuador; Spain; United States of America; Ethiopia; France; Greece; Republic of Haiti; Republic of Honduras; India; Republic of Indonesia; Iraq; Ireland; Iceland; State of Israel; Italy; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kingdom of Laos; Luxembourg; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Southern Rhodesia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Syrian Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Overseas Territories; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territories of South-West Africa; Republic of Venezuela; State of Viet-Nam;
— 67 Members.

No Member of the Union was against admission.

In addition, one country was in favour of admission, but, the country not having ratified the Atlantic City Convention within the specified period, its reply could not be taken into account.

The total of votes in favour of admission — 67 — having reached the majority required in Article 1, paragraph 4 *b*), of the Atlantic City Convention, the application for Associate Membership of the I.T.U. submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the Federation of Malaya, the Colonies of Singapore, North Borneo, and Sarawak, and the Protected State of Brunei (these territories to constitute a single Associate Member known as "the Malaya-British Borneo Group"), was thus **approved**.

Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration.

On the final date of the consultation period (17 November, 1953), the number of countries whose replies alone could be counted in working out the result (see Administrative Council Resolution No. 216) was 86.

The following Members of the Union were **in favour of admission**:

Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Burma; Bolivia; Kingdom of Cambodia; Canada; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Republic of Korea; Costa Rica; Cuba; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Republic of El Salvador; Spain; United States of America; France; Greece; Republic of India; Republic of Indonesia; Ireland; State of Israel; Japan; Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Kingdom of Laos; United Kingdom of Libya; Luxembourg; Monaco; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Pakistan; Paraguay; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; Portugal; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Federal German Republic; Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; Southern Rhodesia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Syrian Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Thailand; Turkey; Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa; Republic of Venezuela; State of Viet-Nam; — 60 Members.

No Member of the Union was against admission.

In addition, one country was in favour of admission, but, the country not having ratified the Atlantic City Convention within the specified period, its reply could not be taken into account.

The total of votes in favour of admission — 60 — having reached the majority required in Article 1, paragraph 4 *b*), of the Atlantic City Convention, the application for Associate Membership of the I.T.U., submitted by Italy, for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, was thus **approved**.

The Italian Government has sent the General Secretariat a declaration to the effect that the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947), is applicable to the Territory of Somaliland.

ANNEX 3

Position of countries in Relation to the Acts of Buenos Aires (1952)

(as on 1 May, 1954)

The following list includes the countries enumerated in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Buenos Aires Convention, and shows the ratifications and accessions recorded by the General Secretariat up to 1 May 1954. A territory and a group of territories admitted to Associate Membership under the Atlantic City Convention are also mentioned.

The statements appearing in the Final Protocol will be included in the Report for 1954.

Of the Buenos Aires Acts, only the Convention has to be ratified. However, certain countries have thought fit to ratify or to give express approval to the Protocols annexed to the Convention. Such ratifications or expressions of approval are mentioned hereinafter in the form of notes.

The letter S means that the Convention was signed. The letter A means an accession to the Convention.

Under Article 23 of the Buenos Aires Convention, the administrative Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention are considered as annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention. The position of countries in relation to those regulations is shown in Annex 1 to this Report.

Country or group of territories	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)				Country or group of territories	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)			
	Convention		Final Protocol	Additional Protocols		Convention		Final Protocol	Additional Protocols
		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat					Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat		
MEMBERS: ¹	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan	S		S	S	Vatican City State	S		S	S
Albania (People's Republic of)	S		S	S	Colombia (Republic of) . . .	S		S	S
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) .	S		S	S	Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁹⁾ ¹⁰⁾ . .	A	16. XI. 1953 ⁸⁾	—	—
Argentine Republic	S	¹³⁾	S	S	Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	S		S	S
Australia (Commonwealth of)	S	22.III.1954 ¹⁵⁾	S	S	Korea (Republic of)	S		S	S
Austria	S		S	S	Costa Rica	S		S	S
Belgium	S		S	S	Cuba	S		S	S
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	S		S	S	Denmark	S	30. X. 1953	S	S
Burma					Dominican Republic	S		S	S
Bolivia	S		S	S	Egypt	S		S	S
Brazil	S		S	S	El Salvador (Republic of) . .	A	6. I. 1954	—	—
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	S		S	S	Ecuador				
Cambodia (Kingdom of) . .	S		S	S	Spain	S		S	S
Canada	S		S	S	United States of America . .	S		S	S
Ceylon	S	29.XII.1953	S	S	Ethiopia.	S		S	S
Chile	S		S	S					
China	S		S	S					

Country or group of territories		Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)			Country or group of territories		Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)				
		Convention		Final Pro- tocol			Addi- tional Pro- tocols	Convention		Final Pro- tocol	Addi- tional Pro- tocols
			Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat						Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat		
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
Finland	S	8.XII.1953 ⁸⁾	S	S	Peru	S		S	S		
France	S		S	S	Philippines (Republic of the) .	S		S	S		
Greece	S		S	S	Poland (People's Republic of)	S		S	S		
Guatemala	S		S	S	Portugal	S		S	S		
Haiti (Republic of)					French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia . . .	S		S	S		
Honduras (Republic of) . . .					Portuguese Oversea Provinces ⁹⁾	S		S	S		
Hungarian People's Republic .	S		S	S	Federal German Republic . .	S		S	S		
India (Republic of)	S		S	S	Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	S		S	S		
Indonesia (Republic of) . . .	S		S	S	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	S		S	S		
Iran	S		S	S	Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of) ^{10) 14)}	A	16. XI. 1953 ⁸⁾	—	—		
Iraq	S		S	S	Roumanian People's Republic	S		S	S		
Ireland	S	15. X. 1953 ⁸⁾	S	S	United Kingdom of Great Bri- tain and Northern Ireland ¹¹⁾	S	23.XII.1953 ⁸⁾	S	S		
Iceland	S		S	S	Sweden	S	31. X. 1953	S	S		
Israel (State of)	S		S	S	Switzerland (Confederation) .	S	9. XI. 1953	S	S		
Italy	S		S	S	Syrian Republic	S		S	S		
Japan	S	30. X. 1953	S	S	Czechoslovakia	S		S	S		
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	S		S	S	Territories of the United States of America	1)		1)	1)		
Laos (Kingdom of)	S		S	S	Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Terri- tories administered as such .	S		S	S		
Lebanon	S		S	S	Thailand	S		S	S		
Liberia					Turkey	S		S	S		
Libya (United Kingdom of) .	A	16. X. 1953	—	—	Union of South Africa and Terri- tory of South-West Africa .	S	29.III.1954 ¹⁶⁾	S	S		
Luxembourg	S		S	S	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . .	S		S	S		
Mexico	S		S	S	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	S		S	S		
Monaco	S		S	S	Venezuela (Republic of) . . .	S		S	S		
Nicaragua	S		S	S	Viet-Nam (State of)	S		S	S		
Norway	S		S	S	Yemen						
New Zealand	S		S	S	Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Pos- sessions	S		S	S		
Pakistan	S		S	S							
Panama											
Paraguay	S		S	S							
Netherlands, Surinam, Nether- lands Antilles, New Guinea	S		S	S							

Country or group of territories	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)				Country or group of territories	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)			
	Convention		Final Pro- to- col	Addi- tional Pro- to- cols		Convention		Final Pro- to- col	Addi- tional Pro- to- cols
		Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat					Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat		
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:					Malaya-British Borneo (Group) ⁵⁾		¹²⁾		
British West Africa ³⁾	A	29.XII.1953 ⁸⁾	—	—	Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration				
British East Africa ⁴⁾	²⁾	23.XII.1953 ⁸⁾	²⁾	²⁾					

1) For the Territories of the United States of America, see Final Protocol X.

2) For British East Africa, see Final Protocol XXVI.

3) Comprising the following territories:
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate),
Gold Coast:
Colony
Ashanti
Northern Territories
Togoland (Under United Kingdom Trusteeship),
Nigeria:
Colony
Protectorate
Cameroons (Under United Kingdom Trusteeship),
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate).

4) Comprising the following territories:
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate),
Tanganyika (Territory under United Kingdom Trusteeship),
Uganda (Protectorate).

5) Comprising the following territories:
Brunei (Protected State),
Federation of Malaya:
Malacca (British Settlements)
Penang (British Settlements)
Johore (Protected State)
Kedah (Protected State)
Kelantan (Protected State)
Negri Sembilan (Protected State)
Pahang (Protected State)
Perlis (Protected State)
Selangor (Protected State)
Trengganu (Protected State),
North Borneo (including Labuan),
Sarawak,
Singapore (including Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands).

6) Formerly: Portuguese Oversea Territories.

7) Formerly: United States of Venezuela.

8) The instrument also covers the Protocols annexed to the Convention.

9) The following territories are listed in the instrument of accession:
Aden (Colony and Protectorate)
Bahamas
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Bermuda
British Guiana
British Honduras
Cyprus
Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies including South Georgia, South Orkneys, South Shetlands, South Sandwich Islands and Graham Land)
Fiji (including Pitcairn Island)
Tonga (Protected State)
Gibraltar
Hong Kong
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands)
Leeward Islands:
Antigua
Montserrat
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla
Virgin Islands
Malta
Mauritius
Northern Rhodesia (Protectorate)
Nyasaland (Protectorate)

St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha)
Seychelles
Somaliland Protectorate
Swaziland
Trinidad and Tobago
Western Pacific High Commission Territories:
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (including the Phoenix and Northern Line Islands groups)
The Southern Line Islands
Windward Islands:
Dominica
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Zanzibar (Protectorate).

10) The following note from the Government of the United Kingdom accompanied the instrument of accession:

“International Telecommunication Convention

Constitutional changes in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland
Legislation has recently been enacted in the United Kingdom Parliament providing for the association of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a federation to be known as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federal Government formally came into existence in Salisbury on 3rd September, 1953, but the setting up of the Federal administration and the transfer of powers to it will extend over a period.

2. The constitution of the new Federation provides for the transfer from the three constituent Territorial Governments to the Federal Government of responsibility for those matters covered by the International Telecommunication Convention. Moreover, as from 30th October, 1953, the Federal Government has been the authority within the Federation responsible for the implementation of international obligations affecting the individual Territories. Accordingly, since the International Telecommunication Convention provides no method whereby accession can be affected on behalf of the Federation *eo nomine*, the United Kingdom Government proposes to regard:

- its present accession to the International Telecommunication Convention on behalf of Southern Rhodesia, and
- its accession on behalf of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the instrument deposited in respect of the Colonial Ensemble, as constituting, without further formality, an accession on behalf of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.”

11) According to the instruments, the ratification also applies to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

12) By a communication dated 18 December 1953—registered with the General Secretariat on 23 December 1953—the British Embassy at Berne declared, on instructions from its Government, and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, that Her Majesty's Government's acceptance of that Convention applies to the group of territories known as “Malaya-British Borneo”.

13) According to a communication from the Administration of the Argentine Republic, received by the General Secretariat on 28 December 1953, that country will apply, as from 1 January 1954, the provisions of the following Acts signed at Buenos Aires on 22 December 1952:

- International Telecommunication Convention and its six annexes;
- Final Protocol;
- Additional Protocols I to IV.

14) See also Notification No. 693, page 6.

15) The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that this ratification of the said Convention applies to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and to the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia in ratifying the said Convention makes the following reservations:

“ The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia makes the reservation that it does not agree to be bound by the Telephone Regulations referred to in Article 12 of the said Convention.

“ The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia further, in view of the fact that certain countries have reserved the right to accept or not to accept the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention, reserves the right to take such measures as may be necessary, where appropriate in conjunction with other Members of the Union, to ensure the proper functioning of the International Frequency Registration Board, should the reserving countries in the future not accept the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention. ”

16) The instrument also covers the Final Protocol and the four Additional Protocols annexed to the Convention.

ANNEX 4
BUDGETS FOR 1953 (REVISED) AND FOR 1954
I. Summary of ordinary income and expenditure

INCOME	Swiss francs		EXPENDITURE ¹⁾	Swiss francs	
	1953	1954		1953	1954
Balance brought forward from preceding year	424,146	327,395	Administrative Council	200,000	200,000
Contributory shares:			General Secretariat	2,310,500	2,481,300
1953, 682 ²⁾ units at 7,560 Swiss francs			I.F.R.B.	1,947,200	2,023,500
a unit	5,155,290	—	C.C.I.F.	468,300	478,600
1954 ⁶⁾	—	5,400,000	C.C.I.T.	97,200	90,400
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve Fund ³⁾	20,000	20,000	C.C.I.R.	494,300	473,600
Refund from Publications Budget ⁴⁾	271,635	263,480	Total	5,517,500	5,747,400
Unforeseen	4,029	6,625	Liquidation of bills in abeyance, with interest ⁵⁾	50,205	49,205
			Subsidy to Publications Budget for documents published at a loss ⁴⁾	80,000	80,000
Total ordinary income	5,875,100	6,017,500	Total ordinary expenditure	5,647,705	5,876,605
Interest	350,000	350,000	Interest	250,000	250,000
				5,897,705	6,126,605
			Balance to be carried forward to next year	327,395	240,895
				6,225,100	6,367,500
N.B.:					
Technical Assistance, United Nations contributions	52,000	52,000	Technical Assistance, administrative expenses	52,000	52,000

¹⁾ See Summary of ordinary expenses, pages 38 to 40.

²⁾ Of which 1 unit for 11 months.

³⁾ For laboratory fittings only.

⁴⁾ In accordance with the supplementary publications budget.

⁵⁾ In accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol III (1952).

⁶⁾ Estimate, since in accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol I (1952) the unit contributory share and the number of units could not be determined until after 1 July 1953.

1953 BUDGET (REVISED) AND BUDGET FOR 1954 (continued)

II. Summary of extraordinary income and expenditure

	Budget Swiss francs	
	1953	1954
C.C.I.F. Study Groups and C.C.I.F. XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954	72,000	100,000
C.C.I.T. Study Groups and C.C.I.T. VIIth Plenary Assembly, Arnhem, 1953	270,050	63,000
C.C.I.R. Study Groups and C.C.I.R. VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953	505,000	100,000
Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1955	—	13,000 ¹⁾
Total extraordinary income and expenditure	847,050	276,000

Extraordinary expenses are apportioned among participants in conferences and meetings, in accordance with Article 14, paragraphs 3 (1) and (2) of the Atlantic City Convention (1947) and Administrative Council Resolution No. 171, until the end of 1953, and in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952), and Chapter 20 of the Buenos Aires General Regulations (1952), from 1 January 1954.

III. Supplementary Publications Budget

	Budget Swiss francs			
	1953 ²⁾		1954 ²⁾	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Total income	1,372,710		1,545,840	
Total expenditure		1,391,100		1,533,000
Excess expenditure to be withdrawn from the publications capital account	18,390			
Excess income to be credited to the publications capital account . . .				12,840
	1,391,100	1,391,100	1,545,840	1,545,840

¹⁾ These expenses will be apportioned among participants in the Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1955), in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952).

²⁾ For detail, see pages 41 to 43.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
SUMMARY OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Sub-heads	Swiss francs											
	General Secretariat		IFRB		CCIF		CCIT		CCIR		Totals	
	Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (travel, per diem allowances, insurance, overheads)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200,000	200,000
1. STAFF:												
.10 a) Salaries	1,406,000	1,459,000	1,222,000	1,229,600	186,500	186,500	43,100	43,600	287,030	305,000	3,144,630	3,223,700
.10 b) Cost-of-living allowances	30,400	33,500	24,200	23,600	3,100	2,900	600	500	4,600	4,600	62,900	65,100
.10 c) Cost-of-living allowance for retired staff	13,825	13,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,825	13,000
.11 Insurance	227,000	232,500	192,800	192,600	31,000	31,000	8,200	8,200	47,380	49,900	506,380	514,200
.12 Expatriation allowances	33,000	30,000	27,700	29,000	10,700	1,000	2,200	2,200	15,800	7,610	89,400	69,810
.13 a) Family allowances	60,000	70,000	40,000	41,600	6,000	7,000	2,400	2,400	5,600	6,400	114,000	127,400
.13 b) Children's education allowances	18,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	44,000	50,000
.14 Removal expenses	22,000	50,000	76,500	34,000	—	2,000	—	—	3,000	3,000	101,500	89,000
.15 Overtime	7,500	7,500	—	—	400	400	—	—	500	500	8,400	8,400
.16 Gratuities for long service	2,450	3,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,450	3,550
.17 Home leave	35,000	12,000	8,800	72,700	—	5,000	—	1,000	25,000	3,000	68,800	93,700
.18 Temporary staff	16,000	16,000	10,600	11,000	6,300	6,600	6,300	6,600	6,300	6,600	45,500	46,800
.19 Other staff expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.191 Other Union contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	110,600	140,000	43,000	80,000	9,000	5,000	1,000	1,400	23,500	4,100	187,100	230,500
.192 Insurance, survivors of retired staff	23,000	36,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,000	36,000
.193 Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, management expenses	12,000	12,000	4,000	5,000	1,500	1,500	400	400	2,500	2,500	20,400	21,400
Reclassification of certain posts	18,060	65,665	28,465	15,640	—	—	14,840	7,440	4,180	3,275	65,545	92,020
2. TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION:												
.20 In Switzerland	1,000	1,000	400	400	500	500	200	200	500	500	2,600	2,600
.21 Abroad	9,000	10,000	15,500	19,600	6,500	7,500	5,000	1,000	12,500	15,500	48,500	53,600
.22 Union representation at meetings of other organizations	6,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500	7,500
.23 Local transport	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	500
3. OFFICE:												
.30 Rent:												
.301 Rent, Palais Wilson	22,000	22,000	13,000	13,000	—	—	700	700	—	—	35,700	35,700
.302 Rent, Maison des Congrès	14,000	14,000	7,500	10,000	5,900	5,900	—	—	—	—	27,400	29,900
.303 Rent, Villa Bartholoni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	18,000	15,000	18,000
.31 Office equipment:												
.310 Books, maps, papers	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	400	500	500	800	5,000	5,000	12,900	13,300
.311 Furniture, office machines	10,000	10,000	90,000	93,000	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	103,800	107,000
.32 Office overheads:												
.320 Office supplies	17,000	17,000	46,500	46,500	18,000	31,000	2,500	3,000	5,000	6,000	89,000	103,500
.321 Lighting, heating	12,250	12,250	8,500	10,750	4,400	4,400	500	500	5,000	5,000	30,650	32,900
.322 Postage	12,000	12,000	2,400	3,000	4,500	5,500	400	400	2,500	2,500	21,800	23,400
.3221 Telephones	14,000	14,000	7,200	8,000	1,500	2,500	600	600	4,500	4,500	27,800	29,600
.323 Service (cleaning, upkeep, door-keeper)	15,200	15,200	7,000	9,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	23,700	25,700
.324 Preparation and publication of high-frequency broadcasting reports and plans	—	—	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	40,000
.33 Installations, removals and repairs:												
.330 Removal costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.331 Installations and repairs to premises	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	500	500	6,500	6,500
.332 Technical apparatus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
.34 Central Library (share)	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	12,500	15,000
.35 Darkroom (share)	1,000	1,000	500	2,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	3,000	4,500
5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN:												
.51 Miscellaneous	4,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	500	500	250	1,000	1,000	1,500	7,750	6,500
.52 Unforeseen	615	635	1,635	1,510	1,380	1,885	510	960	410	615	4,550	5,605
6. LABORATORY:												
.600 a) Salaries	—	—	—	—	94,100	96,200	—	—	—	—	94,100	96,200
.600 b) Cost-of-living allowances	—	—	—	—	3,100	2,900	—	—	—	—	3,100	2,900
.601 Insurance	—	—	—	—	15,000	15,500	—	—	—	—	15,000	15,500
.602 Expatriation allowances	—	—	—	—	6,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	6,000	3,000
.603 a) Family allowances	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000
.603 b) Children's education allowances	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
.604 Home leave	—	—	—	—	1,500	4,000	—	—	—	—	1,500	4,000
.605 Removal expenses	—	—	—	—	1,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	2,000
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,184,900	2,352,300	1,947,200	2,023,500	431,080	445,685	97,200	90,400	494,300	473,600	5,354,680	5,585,485

Subheads	Swiss francs											
	General Secretariat		IFRB		CCIF		CCIT		CCIR		Totals	
	Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
<i>Brought forward</i> . .	2,184,900	2,352,300	1,947,200	2,023,500	431,080	445,685	97,200	90,400	494,300	473,600	5,354,680	5,585,485
.606 Other Union contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	—	—	—	—	5,200	2,500	—	—	—	—	5,200	2,500
.607 Management expenses of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500
Reclassification of certain posts	—	—	—	—	4,520	2,915	—	—	—	—	4,520	2,915
.61 <i>Laboratory upkeep</i>	—	—	—	—	7,000	7,000	—	—	—	—	7,000	7,000
.62 <i>Laboratory equipment and fittings</i>	—	—	—	—	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
7. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE:												
.71 Existing Provident Fund (for the General Secretariat, the I.F.R.B., and the C.C.I.R.) .	100,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
.72 Medical attention and sickness insurance (for all organs) . .	25,600	29,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,600	29,000
Total	<u>2,310,500</u>	<u>2,481,300</u>	<u>1,947,200</u>	<u>2,023,500</u>	<u>468,300</u>	<u>478,600</u>	<u>97,200</u>	<u>90,400</u>	<u>494,300</u>	<u>473,600</u>	<u>5,517,500</u>	<u>5,747,400</u>
Subsidy to the Publications Budget for documents published at a loss . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000	80,000
Liquidation of accounts in abeyance, with interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,205	49,205
<i>Total ordinary expenditure</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<u>5,647,705</u>	<u>5,876,605</u>
Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250,000	250,000
Staff numbers	88	88	70	70	16	16	2	2	14	16	190	192

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1953 (revised)

Summary of Items

	Expenditure	Income
	Swiss francs	
<i>Income:</i>		
Sale of documents (not including those published at a loss) published during the year	1,260,060	
Sale of documents published previously	2,600	
		1,262,660
<i>Expenditure:</i>		
<i>Group I — Preparation of documents:</i>		
Production costs (type-setting, printing, paper, binding, etc.)		802,430
*) Executive salaries for document preparation		111,955 *)
Packing		35,630
Postage		100,035
Total direct expenses for computation of cost price . .	1,050,050	
Revision of the Telegraph Regulations		1,000
<i>Group II — Overheads:</i>		
*) Salaries, publications and despatch section	133,680 *)	
Salaries, assistants	16,320	
*) Equipment	10,000	
*) Rent	9,000	
*) Cleaning, heating, lighting 26,000 *)	6,000	
*) Telephones	1,000	
Depreciation of printed matter	20,000	
Bank charges, out-of-pocket, and miscellaneous expenses	4,000	
Interest on advances	20,000	
		220,000
<i>Documents published at a loss (Journal, notifications, circulars, portraits, etc.):</i>		
<i>Income:</i>		
Sale of documents published at a loss	30,050	
**) Subsidy from ordinary budget	80,000	
		110,050
Carried forward	1,271,050	1,372,710

*) Constitute income for the ordinary budget (111,955 + 133,680 + 26,000 = 271,635).

**) Constitutes expenditure for the ordinary budget.

		Expenditure Swiss francs	Income
	<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	1,271,050	1,372,710
<i>Expenditure:</i>			
Direct expenses, Journal	42,000		
Direct expenses, portraits	2,000		
Notifications, circulars, circular-letters . . .	61,600		
Packing	6,150		
Postage	8,300		
		120,050	
Surplus expenditure (to be borne by the publications capital account, in accordance with the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, paragraph 7a) .			18,390
		<u>1,391,100</u>	<u>1,391,100</u>

N.B.: In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, the sales price of a publication is obtained by adding overheads (Group II above) to cost price.

This calculation works out as follows:

Total, Group II — Overheads	<u>220,000</u>
Total, Group I — direct expenses	<u>1,050,050</u>
	20.95%, or <u>20%</u> .

Hence the *sales price* for Members of the Union will be 120% of cost price.

The Administrative Council has ruled that the sales price for non-Members will be 130% of cost price.

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1954

Summary of Items

		Expenditure Swiss francs	Income
<i>Income:</i>			
Sale of documents (not including documents published at a loss) published during the year	1,431,540		
Sale of documents published previously	<u>4,250</u>		
			1,435,790
<i>Expenditure:</i>			
<i>Group I — Preparation of documents:</i>			
Production costs (type-setting, printing, paper, binding, etc.)	933,000		
*) Executive salaries for document production	103,800	*)	
Packing	42,820		
Postage	113,330		
Total direct expenses for calculation of cost price . .	<u>1,192,950</u>		
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,192,950		1,435,790

For notes, see the following page.

		Expenditure	Income
		Swiss francs	
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,192,950	1,435,790
<i>Group II — Overheads:</i>			
*) Salaries, Publications and Despatch Section .	133,680 *)		
Salaries, assistants	16,320		
*) Equipment	10,000		
*) Rent	9,000		
*) Cleaning, heating, lighting	6,000		
*) Telephone	1,000		
Depreciation of printed matter	20,000		
Bank charges, out-of-pocket expenses, and sundry	4,000		
Interest on advances	20,000		
		220,000	

Documents published at a loss (Journal, notifications, circulars, portraits, etc.):

Income:

Sale of documents published at a loss . . .	30,050	
**) Subsidy from ordinary budget	80,000	
		110,050

Expenditure:

Direct expenses, Journal	42,000	
Direct expenses, portraits	2,000	
Notifications, circulars, circular-letters . . .	61,600	
Packing	6,150	
Postage	8,300	
		120,050
Excess income (to be credited to the publications capital account, in accordance with the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, paragraph 7a)	12,840	
	1,545,840	1,545,840

N.B.: In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, the sales price of a publication is obtained by adding overheads (Group II above) to cost price.

This calculation works out as follows:

Total, Group II — Overheads	220,000
Total, Group I — direct expenses	1,192,950
	18.44 %, or 20 %.

Hence the *sales price* for Members of the Union will be 120% of cost price.

The Administrative Council has ruled that the sales price for non-Members will be 130% of cost price.

*) Constitute income for the ordinary budget (103,800 + 133,680 + 26,000 = 263,480).

**) Constitutes expenditure for the ordinary budget.

ANNEX 5

International Telecommunication Union, Geneva
Summary of budget estimates for 1953 (revised) and 1954 in the form adopted
by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

GROUP I. Personnel Services

	1953	1954
	Swiss francs	
<i>Salaries, wages, and other pay items:</i>		
Established posts	3,299,885	3,412,250
Temporary staff	16,000	16,000
Staff intermittently employed	527,500	220,000
Overtime and night differential	8,400 ¹⁾	8,400 ¹⁾
Compensation for annual leave not taken	—	—
Consultants' fees and associated expenses	20,900	21,900
	3,872,685	3,678,550
<i>Staff benefits and allowances:</i>		
Children's allowances, education grants, and related travel	164,000	183,400
Repatriation grant	—	—
Installation grants and termination allowances	95,900 ²⁾	73,310 ²⁾
Refund of national income tax	—	—
Contributions to sickness insurance and various insurances	25,600	29,000
Contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent		
Funds	874,590	931,585
Allowances and claims	—	—
Sundry	82,275 ³⁾	84,550 ³⁾
	1,242,365	1,301,845
TOTALS, GROUP I	5,115,050	4,980,395

GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

<i>Travel and transport:</i>		
Missions: Delegations	118,500	118,500
Staff	126,200	88,700
Consultants	—	—
Travel on home leave	70,300	97,700
Travel expenses of staff members and of their dependents,		
and removal expenses	102,500	91,000
Sundry	500	500
	418,000	396,400

For explanatory notes, see page 46.

	1953	1954
	Swiss francs	
<i>Contractual and other services:</i>		
Printing	80,000	80,000
Sundry	432,550 ⁴⁾	312,200 ⁴⁾
	<u>512,550</u>	<u>392,200</u>
<i>Supplies</i>	156,500	151,000
<i>Premises and equipment</i>	212,200	164,800
	<u>1,299,250</u>	<u>1,104,400</u>
TOTAL, GROUP II		

GROUP III. SPECIAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Missions	—	—
Subsidies	—	—
Scholarships and Fellowships	—	—
Other	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL, GROUP III	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

GROUP IV. OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Unpaid liability fund	50,205	49,205
Provision for new projects, contingencies and unforeseen expenses	—	—
Reserve Fund	—	—
Working Capital Fund	—	—
Unapportioned reserves	—	—
Other	280,250 ⁵⁾	268,605 ⁵⁾
Overall reduction (to be deducted)	—	—
	<u>330,455</u>	<u>317,810</u>
TOTAL, GROUP IV		
TOTALS, GROUPS I TO IV	<u>6,744,755</u>	<u>6,402,605</u>

GROUP V. SUBSIDIARY INCOME

Staff contributions	—	—
Estimated income from services rendered to other agencies	—	—
Sale of publications	—	—
Sundry	742,415	726,605
	<u>742,415</u>	<u>726,605</u>
TOTAL, GROUP V		
NET TOTALS { 1953	6,002,340	
{ 1954		5,676,000

For explanatory notes, see page 46.

GROUP VI (new). PUBLICATIONS SECTION BUDGET ⁶⁾

	1953	1954
	Swiss francs	
<i>Expenditure:</i> Cost of preparation and printing	1,391,100	1,533,000
Payment to the capital account	—	12,840
Total expenditure	<u>1,391,100</u>	<u>1,545,840</u>
<i>Income:</i> Sale of publications	1,372,710	1,545,840
Withdrawal from the capital account	18,390	—
Total income	<u>1,391,100</u>	<u>1,545,840</u>

NOTES

¹⁾ Overtime only.

²⁾ Expatriation allowance.

³⁾ Details:

	1953	1954
Cost-of-living allowance for staff	66,000	68,000
Cost-of-living allowance, retired staff	13,825	13,000
Long-service gratuities	2,450	3,550
	<u>82,275</u>	<u>84,550</u>

⁴⁾ Details:

Rent	78,100	83,600
Lighting, heating	30,650	32,900
Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker)	23,700	25,700
Stamps	21,800	23,400
Telephone charges	27,800	29,600
Preparation and publication of HF reports and plans	40,000	40,000
Extraordinary budget (conferences):		
Premises, furniture, machines	66,000	11,000
Document production	119,500	46,000
Unforeseen	25,000	7,000
Publication and distribution of reports		13,000
	<u>432,550</u>	<u>312,200</u>

⁵⁾ Details:

Sundry and unforeseen	13,800	13,605
Interest to be paid to the Swiss Confederation on advances to the ITU	266,450	255,000
	<u>280,250</u>	<u>268,605</u>

⁶⁾ In the ITU, separate budgets and accounts are kept for ordinary expenses, extraordinary expenses, and Publications Section expenses, these latter not being covered by the contributions of Members and Associate Members.

The Publications Section is an independent commercial service, the expenses of which are covered by income from the sale of documents to administrations, private operating agencies, and private individuals.

ANNEX 6

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNION IN 1953

24 notifications, running to 348 printed pages, including annexes.

15 TT Division Circulars = 23 printed pages.

13 R „ „ = 27 „ „

2 General „ = 2 „ „

48 I.F.R.B. „ = 576 pages offset.

	No. of copies printed	
Volume of resolutions of the Administrative Council, Eighth Session	F	300
	E	350
	S	100
Financial Operating Report for 1952 (84 pages)	F	750
	E	700
	S	200
Secretary-General's Annual Report for 1952	F	450
	E	440
	S	170
Annual Report to ECOSOC for 1952	F	300
	E	300
	S	100
Portrait of H. A. Lorentz and autotype		700
International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires 1952	F	3,500
	E	4,500
	S	1,000
(250 Russian copies ordered from Moscow and 50 Chinese copies from Taipei)		
Buenos Aires Documents, 1952 (Minutes)	F	270
	E	270
	S	120
Telecommunication Journal, 12 numbers (trilingual)		2,000
Telegraph Statistics 1952	F	400
	E	250
	S	120
Telephone Statistics, 1952	F	450
	E	250
	S	120
Radio Statistics, 1952 (trilingual)		900
List of Point-to-point Radio Channels, Supplements 3 and 4 (trilingual)		1,300
Official List of Telegraph Offices, 19th Edition, Recapitulatory Annex No. 1 and Annexes Nos. 7-12 (trilingual)		16,000
Table B, Second Edition, Supplement Nos. 9-20	E	450
	F	450
List of Cables in the World Submarine Cable Network, Supplement No. 2 (trilingual)		1,150
Atlas of European International Cable Circuits, 1953 (trilingual)		1,000
Maps showing International Telegraph Channels in diagram form, 1953 (trilingual preface)		1,500
List of International Telegraph Channels (1951-52), Supplement No. 2 (trilingual) .		1,050

	No. of copies printed	
List of Radiolocation Stations, Supplements Nos. 1-5 to the 2nd edition	F	3,050
	E	12,350
List of Special Service Stations, 13th edition	F	3,000
	E	12,500
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2	F	3,000
	E	12,500
Alphabetical List of Call Signs, 15th edition, Supplements Nos 5-10, Preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		18,500
16th edition, preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		18,800
List of Coast and Ship Stations, 24th edition (trilingual)		16,100
List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations, 21st edition (trilingual)		3,500
List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations, 22nd edition (trilingual)		3,000
List of Fixed Stations, 13th edition, Supplement No. 4 (trilingual)		3,300
Map of Coast Stations open for Public Correspondence, 6th edition, Preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		4,000
Preface to the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition, Supplements Nos. 2, 3 and 4	F	750
	E	1,350
	S	300
Volume I of the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition, Supplements Nos. 2, 3 and 4; Preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		1,800
Volume II of the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition (including Supplement No. 1); Preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		1,800
Supplements Nos. 2, 3 and 4, preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		1,800
Annex to Supplement No. 2 to Volume I and II of the Radio Frequency Record, preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		3,600
Volume III of the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition (including Supplement No. 1), preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		1,600
Supplements Nos. 2, 3 and 4, preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		1,600
Supplementary Information to the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition, preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		1,800
Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, preface in E, F, S, R and Chinese		1,800
Preliminary List of International Monitoring Stations, Supplement No. 3 (trilingual)		800
<i>C.C.I.F.</i>		
Instructions for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines against the Harmful Effects of Electric Power Lines	F	1,600
<i>C.C.I.T.</i>		
Documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly, Arnhem, 1953	F	750
	E	750
<i>C.C.I.R.</i>		
Bibliography on Communication Theory (bilingual E/F)		350
Collection of Antenna Diagrams	F	540
	E	560
	S	150
<i>I.F.R.B.</i>		
Summary of Monitoring Information (trilingual)		500

ANNEX 7

**LIST OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS TO WHICH THE UNION
WAS INVITED FROM 1 JANUARY 1953 TO 31 DECEMBER 1953**

A. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was represented

1. 3rd Technical Assistance Conference, New York, 26—27 February, 1953.
2. 23rd meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, New York, 16—26 May, 1953.
3. Meetings of the Technical Assistance Committee, New York, 26—27 March, 1953.
4. 14th session of the Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions, Rome, 8—14 April, 1953.
5. Meeting of Heads of International Organizations, Geneva, 15—16 April, 1953.
6. 23rd session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 18 May, 1953.
7. 24th meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, Geneva, 18—23 May, 1953.
8. 16th session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 25 May, 1953.
9. 16th session of the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 30 June, 1953.
10. 25th meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, Geneva, 20-25 July, 1953.
11. 24th session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 22 July, 1953.
12. 26th meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, Paris, 14-15 September 1953.
13. Meeting of National Technical Assistance Committees, Paris, 16—17 September, 1953.
14. 27th meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, New York, 7—18 December, 1953.

B. Conferences and meetings at which the Union was not represented

1. Meetings of the Technical Assistance Committee, New York, 2 April, 1953.
 2. 5th session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Rio de Janeiro, 9 April, 1953.
 3. Regional Conference on the Development of Coal Resources, Tokyo, 20—30 April, 1953.
 4. 18th session of the Advisory Committee on Public Information, Rome, 22—23 April, 1953.
 5. United Nations Conference on restriction of Opium Production, New York, 11 May, 1953.
 6. 12th session of the Trusteeship Council, New York, 16 June, 1953.
 7. 5th session of the Iron and Steel Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 31 August—3 September 1953.
 8. 8th session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 15 September, 1953.
 9. 25th session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 29 September, 1953.
 10. 3rd session of the Sub-Committee for Electric Power of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 5—8 October, 1953.
 11. 17th session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 6 October, 1953.
 12. 19th session of the Advisory Committee on Public Information, New York, 9—11 November, 1953.
 13. 4th World Technical Assistance Conference, New York, 12 November, 1953.
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ANNEX 8

**APPLICATIONS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DEALT WITH BY THE UNION
DURING 1953**

TABLE I

*Plans for telecommunication Technical Assistance submitted by the
Executive Chairman of T.A.B. at its 23rd meeting*

(extract from Document TAB/R.229/Rev.1, of 1 April, 1953)

No. of the project submitted	Country	Title	Sum proposed (in US \$)	Number of experts
1. 140—53*	Ethiopia	Telecommunications	53,450.—	4
2. 100—53*	India	(Direct dialling)	6,465.—	1
3. 396—53*	Pakistan	Telecommunications	40,368.—	6
4. 246—53*	Yugoslavia	„	11,700.—	4
5. 158—53*	Afghanistan	„	5,610.—	1
6. 251—53*	Iran	„	43,370.—	6
7. 254—53*	Iran	„	6,825.—	1
8. 196—53*	Jordan	„	19,540.—	2
9. 200—53*	Saudi Arabia	„	7,460.—	1
Total:			<u>194,788.—</u>	<u>26</u>

Additional projects

141—58*	Ethiopia	Telecommunications	42,400.—	2
26—53	Pakistan	„	19,386.—	3
176—53	Pakistan	„		
		(equipment)	10,000.—	—
Total:			<u>71,786.—</u>	<u>5</u>

The additional projects, representing some 25% of the main projects, are designed to ensure the smooth running of the Technical Assistance Programme and to enable any sum becoming available as a result of implementation of the main programme to be used in 1953.

TABLE II

Missions in progress on 1 January, 1953

Country	Expert on mission	End of mission	Speciality
<i>Afghanistan</i> .	S. Ullring (Norway)	July, 1953	Telephone circuits
<i>Iran</i>	F. Arro (France)	April, 1953	Head of a PTT mission
	F. Aulard (France)	February, 1953	Wire telecommunication
<i>Pakistan</i> . . .	L. Guibert (France)	Still on mission	Telephony (outdoor equip- ment)
	H. Phillips (United Kingdom)	April, 1953	Telephony (underground cables)
	S. Quijano (Colombia)	Still on mission	High-frequency radio

*) Have been considered by the Coordination Committee.

Experts the whole of whose missions took place in 1953

Country	Expert	Duration of mission	Speciality
<i>India</i>	B. Horsfield (United Kingdom)	February-September	Automatic Telephony
<i>Yugoslavia</i> . .	J. Dockès (France)	March: 1 month	Radio, ultra-high frequencies
	P. Hellner (Finland)	May: 4 weeks	Carrier Telephony
	H. Francis (United Kingdom)	June: 3 weeks	Automatic Telephony
	N. Renton (United Kingdom)	May: 4 weeks	Wire and Radio Telegraphy

TABLE III

Experts who began their missions in 1953

Country	Expert	Mission began	Speciality
<i>Saudi Arabia</i> .	E. P. Sanders (New Zealand)	November, 1953	Telephony
<i>Ethiopia</i> . . .	A. Spälti (Switzerland)	December, 1953	Director, Telecommunications Institute, and Instructor in Telephony
(Two Canadian experts, already appointed, will begin work in January, 1954)			
<i>Iran</i>	P. Mouret (France)	September, 1953	Construction and upkeep of lines
<i>Jordan</i> . . .	Mustafa Ibrahim (Egypt)	July, 1953	Telephony
	E. Duncan-Smith (United Kingdom)	August, 1953	Radio

TABLE IV

Countries for which the I.T.U. has proposed experts who have not yet been appointed

Country	Number of experts required	Speciality
<i>Malaya</i>	1	Very-high-frequency broadcasting
<i>Pakistan</i>	1	Broadcasting
	1	Telephone exchanges

TABLE V

Countries applying for Technical Assistance; Applications being considered by T.A.B. or I.T.U.

Country	Number of experts required	Speciality
<i>Burma</i>	2	Telecommunications
<i>Iraq</i>	6 (brought down to 2 by T.A.B.)	Yet to be determined
<i>Lebanon</i>	1	Telecommunications
<i>Pakistan</i>	1	Training Centre for Radio Technicians.
<i>Paraguay</i>	1	Telecommunications
<i>Israel</i>	1	Trunk Communications
<i>Turkey</i>	2	Boadcasting (including one expert on programmes who should normally be recruited by UNESCO)
<i>Yugoslavia</i>	2	Trunk network

TABLE VI

List of telecommunication Scholars and Fellows accepted by U.N.T.A.A. during 1953

Country	Name	Receiving country
Korea	Shin Yong Chul	United States
Ecuador	H. Placencia	Sweden
Greece	C. Theophilopoulos	Federal German Republic
Iran	K. Motamedi	France, United Kingdom
	H. Monzavi	France
Israel	S. Diamand	Switzerland, United Kingdom
Malaya	S. Yzelman	United Kingdom
	H. Rajagopal	United Kingdom
	L. Row	United Kingdom
Pakistan	Y. Reza	Australia
	C. Santos	United Kingdom